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**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE
FRAMEWORK CONVENTION FOR THE
PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES**

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Sixth Report submitted by Hungary

**Pursuant to Article 25, paragraph 2 of the Framework
Convention for the Protection of National Minorities –
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Prime Minister's Office

SIXTH REPORT OF HUNGARY

on the implementation of

the Framework Convention for the Protection of National
Minorities
of the Council of Europe

Budapest, August 2023

INTRODUCTION

Nationalities in Hungary

The principles of Hungary's nationality policy as well as the underlying legal framework and the changes therein have been described in detail in previous country reports. The National Avowal section of Hungary's Fundamental Law proclaims that "the national minorities living with us form part of the Hungarian political community and are constituent parts of the State".

As explained in earlier reporting periods, Act CLXXIX of 2011 on the rights of national minorities (hereinafter the "**Nationalities Act**") regulates the individual and collective rights of persons belonging to any of the 13 communities living in Hungary (the Bulgarians, Roma, Greek, Croatians, Poles, Germans, Armenians, Romanians, Ruthenians/Rusyns, Serbs, Slovaks, Slovenians, and Ukrainians). The Nationalities Act clearly stipulates that any person and community belonging to a nationality has the relevant rights and obligations if they declare their identity in the manner defined in the Act or in its implementing regulation.

Self-governments and elected representatives in the National Assembly constitute the main pillars of democracy in Hungary. As also indicated previously, the relationship between these two pillars is up to the nationalities, but the Government provides all support to their cooperation.

A nationality in Hungary may form a local self-government if at least 25 persons living in a settlement declared to belong to the same nationality in the last (2011) census. All conditions and support are available for effective and wide-ranging cooperation between the municipal self-government and the local **nationality self-government**; it is the local stakeholders who are responsible for adding substance to this framework. The Government's responsibility for nationality policy cannot extend beyond the individual nationalities' self-images and plans for their future. Nationalities' communities are also responsible for shaping their own visions of the future. Hungary's nationality policy cannot be realised without the daily activity of nationalities' communities and the persons belonging to them. The assimilation of national minorities can only be slowed down via cooperation. The right to express an opinion, agree, and decide together is exercised at the local, regional and country levels in the system of nationality self-governments.

In the first part of the 2017-2022 reporting period, the government's activities related to nationalities were concentrated in the Office of the State Secretary for Religious, Ethnic and Civil Society Relations at the Ministry of Human Resources. The competence of the Office included liaisons with and subsidy policy, cultural and international affairs concerning the 13 nationalities. During the same period, the Office of the State Secretary for Social Affairs and Social Inclusion at the Ministry of Human Resources was responsible for coordinating the social integration of disadvantaged social groups, in particular the Roma.

In 2018, the centre of government activity concerning nationalities was split into two organisations. As a result of restructuring, matters related to the Roma nationality were transferred first to the Office of the State Secretary for Social Affairs and Social Convergence at the Ministry of Human Resources and then, having regard to the specific problems of the Roma nationality and the priority and high importance of this area, to the Ministry of the

Interior, following a government reshuffle.¹ In 2018, the other nationality policy areas were transferred from the Ministry of Human Resources to the Prime Minister's Office, where the Office of the State Secretary for Church and Nationality Relations, which is under the authority of the Deputy Prime Minister for general affairs, was responsible for liaisons with and subsidy policy, cultural and international affairs concerning the 12 nationalities in Hungary.

In its Decision 1548/2021 (04 August) on the appointment and duties of a government commissioner, the Government decided to appoint a Commissioner for Roma Relations (hereinafter referred to as the "Government Commissioner"). The Government Commissioner's task is to increase the effectiveness of national and EU programmes related to the creation of opportunities for Roma on the basis of convergence measures. It also includes the further development of relations between the Government and nationality self-governments and non-governmental organisations; coordination of cooperation at national, regional and county level² concerning Roma; and renewal of the subsidy system.

Just as with its accession to the Framework Convention, Hungary was among the first countries to accede to the **European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages** (hereinafter "Language Charter") of the Council of Europe (hereinafter "CoE") in 1992. Hungary has undertaken commitments in respect of eight national languages in total (Croatian, German, Slovak, Romanian, Slovenian, Serbian, Romani and Boyash). Hungary continues to meet, and regularly reports on compliance with, its obligations undertaken upon our accession to the Language Charter. During the reporting period, Hungary submitted its seventh periodic report to the CoE's Secretary General in April 2018, and then the CoE's Committee of Ministers adopted its recommendations on 19 June 2019. Related to the Language Charter, in line with the 2018 reform of the monitoring mechanism, Hungary also submitted its first interim report on 28 February 2020, providing information on the implementation of urgent recommendations. The Office of the Secretary of State for Church and Nationality Relations continued to cooperate with the Language Charter Secretariat on the interim report. Subsequently, the Committee of Ministers published its recommendations on 08 December 2020.

As to the CoE's minority protection documents, we wish to note again that Hungary's internal laws grant wider-ranging rights to nationalities in numerous areas than the Framework Convention or the Language Charter itself.

Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

Hungary was among the first countries to sign the Framework Convention of the Council of Europe for the Protection of National Minorities concluded in Strasbourg (hereinafter referred to as the "Framework Convention") on 01 February 1995 and promulgated by Act XXXIV of 1999, and deposited its instrument of ratification on 25 September 1995. The Framework

¹Since the government reshuffle in 2022, after the reporting period, social inclusion and the tasks related to the Roma nationality have been the responsibility of the Office of the State Secretary for Welfare Policy at the Ministry of the Interior. Within the Office of the State Secretary, the Department for Convergence Strategy Planning and the Department for Chances for Children [*hiányzó mondatrész - OFFI Zrt. megjegyzése*], while nationality-related tasks are handled by the Department of Convergence Development Projects.

²After the end of the reporting period, from January 2023, the modern Hungarian term "*megye*" meaning "county" was modified to its archaic form "*vármegye*" having the same meaning. This country report uses the former term in Hungarian, which was still in use in the reporting period. (Similarly, the names of ministries are the same as in the reporting period.)

Convention was ratified by the Republic of Hungary's Parliament in Resolution 81/1995 (06 July) on the ratification of the Framework Convention of the Council of Europe for the Protection of National Minorities.

Hungary's country reports on the legislative practices aimed at the implementation of the principles defined in the Framework Convention as well as on the measures taken in the interest of the country's national and ethnic minorities have been submitted to the Council of Europe (hereinafter "CoE") on five occasions, in 1999, 2004, 2009, 2015 and 2019.

As indicated in previous reports, the Government of Hungary makes every effort to strengthen the tolerance and a respectful attitude of the majority population towards minorities. Hungary's nationality policy is focused on the protection of the 13 indigenous nationalities, in full compliance with the Framework Convention.

The Advisory Committee of the Framework Convention (hereinafter referred to as the "Advisory Committee") verified the implementation of the Framework Convention in Hungary between 02 and 06 December 2019. In its document No. ACFC/OP/IV(2020)002Final accepted in 2020, the Advisory Committee summarised its expert opinion about Hungary's minority policy based on the fifth country report and on-site monitoring (hereinafter "Advisory Committee's opinion").

On 03 February 2021, the Committee of Ministers of the CoE (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee of Ministers"), having considered the Advisory Committee's opinion and additions made by the Hungarian Government, as well as comments made by other governments, adopted its resolution No. CM/ResCMN(2021)8 (hereinafter "Committee of Ministers Resolution") related to its position on the implementation by Hungary of the Framework Convention and formulated its recommendations concerning related issues.

Following the reform of the Language Charter's monitoring mechanism in 2018, the length of reporting cycles connected with the Language Charter under the new monitoring mechanism changed from the previous 3 years to 5 years (with a shorter interim report in the intermediate period), similarly to the Framework Convention. In the course of the reform, the reporting periods for the country reports related to the two parallel Conventions have been aligned, i.e. - as from March 2023 for Hungary - the two country reports falling due every five years will be submitted to the CoE concurrently. This fifth country report on the status of the implementation in Hungary of the obligations defined in the Framework Convention (hereinafter "country report") covers the events related to Hungary's nationality policy between January 2017 and April 2022 (hereinafter "reporting period"). The country report has been compiled on the basis of the guidelines adopted under No. ACFC(2022)002 by the Committee of Ministers on 06 July 2022.

The country report describes the work performed during the reporting period by the ministries involved in carrying out the Government's nationality policy with a view to implementing the Framework Convention. In compliance with the guidelines of the Committee of Ministers, the views of the following stakeholders were sought during the assembly of the country report: domestic self-governments of the national and ethnic minorities covered by the Minorities Act

(hereinafter referred to as “nationalities”, in accordance with the terminology used in Hungary³) and nationality advocates and representatives. For the most comprehensive documentation of the country report, further non-governmental and civil organisations were contacted as well. **Data concerning** the obligations assumed in the Framework Convention were requested from

- ministries,
- nationality advocates and representatives,
- self-governments of nationalities in Hungary;
- nationality and related civil organisations and institutions;
- the media authority (National Media and Infocommunications Authority) and media service providers (Duna Media Service Provider Ltd, Media Services and Support Trust Fund (MTVA)),
- Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights,
- the Central Statistical Office,
- the Nationality Pedagogical Education Centre of the Education Office (hereinafter referred to as the Nationality Pedagogical Education Centre)
- the Institute for Minority Studies of the Centre for Social Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

In the course of compiling the country report, information contained in the reports on the situation of nationalities living in Hungary (2017-2018 and 2019-2020 reports), which fall due every two years and coincide with the reporting period, was also used.

This country report provides a detailed description of the changes and measures related to the implementation of the Framework Convention in Hungary in the reporting period.

Article 1

The protection of national minorities and of the rights and freedoms of persons belonging to those minorities forms an integral part of the international protection of human rights, and as such falls within the scope of international co-operation.

Hungary conducts nationality-related international activities in several forums. The development of Hungary’s nationality policy is fundamentally determined by the system of relations specified in the Nationality Act. The fundamental institutions of bilateral cooperation affecting the relations of nationalities living in Hungary with their mother countries are the joint committees on minorities (hereinafter “JCMs”) that are usually operated with the neighbouring countries. In addition to maintaining contacts and dialogue with the mother countries of nationalities living here, the Department of Nationalities also cooperated with the relevant institutions and areas of the international organisations concerned during the reporting period.

During the reporting period, between May and November 2021, when **Hungary held the six-month rotating presidency of the Committee of Ministers of the CoE**, the promotion of the effective protection of national minorities was given high priority and as such considered by the Hungarian Presidency to be one of its most important tasks. In addition, the rights of children, the participation of young people and specifically the inclusion/integration of Roma

³Instead of the quantitative approach indicated by the term “*national and ethnic minorities*”, the Fundamental Law of Hungary uses, in agreement with stakeholders, the notion of “*nationality*”, returning to centuries of Hungarian traditions; therefore, this report also uses the same terminology.

were treated as priority issues. The Hungarian presidency aimed to strengthen the stability of democracy in Europe; combat effectively all forms of political, social and cultural intolerance; strengthen the role of the European cultural community; and seek ways to promote the rights of national minorities.

During its Presidency, Hungary organised four conferences on the protection of minorities, the venues including Strasbourg and Budapest, with the participation of high-level political and professional speakers. As an achievement of Hungary's presidency, the protection of national minorities once again became a focal issue. The experience gained during the presidency pointed out the need to continue the work started; therefore, Hungary plans keep the matter of Europe's indigenous minorities in the forefront of attention.

Article 2

The provisions of the Framework Convention shall be applied in good faith, in a spirit of understanding and tolerance, and in conformity with the principles of good neighbourliness, friendly relations and co-operation between States.

On 07 October 2020, the Committee of Ministers of the CoE issued a new EU Roma strategy framework, which adopts a comprehensive approach based on three pillars. This approach complements measures to promote the socio-economic inclusion of marginalised Roma populations with instruments to promote Roma equality and social participation. It also sets EU headline targets, improves data collection, reporting and monitoring and proposes new indicators.

The 2020 monitoring framework published by the European Union's Agency for Fundamental Rights defines the new targets and indicators in detail. A differentiated approach between Member States will improve the effectiveness of efforts and promote knowledge.

Hungary also actively participates in the work of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights and its working group specifically aimed at Roma inclusion, which helps EU institutions and Member States to understand and address the challenges to the protection of fundamental rights of all EU citizens by collecting and analysing relevant EU data.

The European National Platforms for Roma Inclusion, operated by DG JUST, the European Commission's department responsible for justice and consumer rights, have been set up to promote broad-based dialogue and mutual learning on Roma issues also at lower territorial levels. The EURoma network, in which a number of EU Member States participate (including the National Roma Contact Points responsible for policy and the Managing Authorities for EU-funded Roma inclusion programmes), is designed to promote the exchange of experience on development policy concerning Roma inclusion and facilitate social convergence, equal opportunities and combating discrimination against the Roma community.

Main events in the reporting period

During the reporting period, several events were of particular importance for nationalities, the most significant of which were:

- the 2018 general elections,
- the 2019 local elections, and
- the amendment of the Nationality Act in 2020.

Other areas of the representation of nationalities, including the system of local, regional and national nationality self-governments, the work of nationality advocates in Parliament and its Committee of Nationalities in Hungary, are covered in detail in the previous reports. As a new development in the reporting period, after the **2018 general elections** the German community in Hungary was represented in Parliament by a *nationality Member of Parliament*, while the Bulgarian, Greek, Croatian, Polish, Armenian, Roma, Romanian, Rusyn, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian and Ukrainian nationalities were each represented by a *nationality advocate*. Through them, nationalities continued to participate directly in the work of Parliament (in the previous country report we presented how the Standing Parliamentary Committee representing Hungary's nationalities functioned as Parliament's body taking initiatives, making proposals and comments, and monitoring the Government's work concerning nationalities).

As mentioned, following the 2018 general elections, nationality affairs were separated into two policy areas; hence, the nationality policy area, i.e. liaisons with and subsidy policy, cultural and international affairs concerning the 12 nationalities was transferred to the Prime Minister's Office, while the Roma policy field remained with the Ministry of Human Resources in 2018 and was later transferred to the Ministry of the Interior.

The most important novelty of the 2019 nationality local elections was that instead of casting their votes in separated polling rooms, nationality voters could use polling stations located in the settlements of their domiciles, i.e. where they could also vote for candidates for mayor or municipal assembly members. In addition, the provision of the Nationalities Act entered into force which required that nominating organisations wishing to run in elections must have operated for at least three years. Voters belonging to nationalities could elect their self-governments at local, regional (county and Budapest) and national levels. Following the elections, the nationality self-governments were established anew.

(The **2022 general elections** took place at the very end of the reporting period, so the results and impacts of these elections will be reported in the next country report.)

The 2020 amendment to the Nationalities Act was yet another event of particular significance during the reporting period. The aim of the amendment was to strengthen the instruments necessary for the exercise of nationality rights and to continue to focus on fighting any "ethno-business".

One of the greatest achievements of the preparation process of the Act was the fact that it was drafted on the basis of the observations and requests of nationalities living in Hungary, and that it was tabled to the National Assembly of Hungary by the Committee of Nationalities in Hungary on 28 April 2020. The final vote was cast on 16 June 2020, whereby the Hungarian Parliament adopted the amendment with a majority of over 95%. The amendment of the Nationalities Act will be presented in detail in subsequent chapters.

It should be noted that, in addition to the foregoing, the reporting period also saw the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, another critical event in the period under review. The operation of nationality governments in 2020 were significantly affected by the pandemic situation. They did fulfil their basic functions, but due to the pandemic measures many nationality programmes, previous initiatives, nationality celebrations, events, etc. were rescheduled to the following years. Hopefully, once the epidemic situation has been overcome, there will be information to report on these events in a future reporting period.

Census data

As indicated in previous country reports, the last full census in Hungary was carried out in 2011, whose data and results were presented in detail in the fourth periodic country report. The Central Statistical Office (CSO) has made significant improvements in recent years, in line with the recommendations of the Summary Report adopted by the Advisory Committee on 28 May 2020, to ensure that reliable statistical data on the situation of nationalities (especially the Roma) are available in the time period between the decennial censuses. The CSO also has regularly updated information on changes in the labour market position of nationalities (especially the Roma); the level of poverty risk facing them; and the situation of nationality education.

In 2016, a *microcensus programme* carried out on a large sample of 10% (approximately 440,000 households in 2,148 settlements), included a nationality data set serving to monitor changes in the main characteristics of society since the last census. The questionnaire's section with nationality-related questions was identical to that of the census in order to make the results comparable, including two questions on ethnic origin and one question on the mother tongue versus the language used with family and friends each. The data on nationalities were published in December 2018 in a publication titled "Microcensus 2016 - Nationality Data".⁴

Table 1:
Change in the number of persons belonging to national minorities

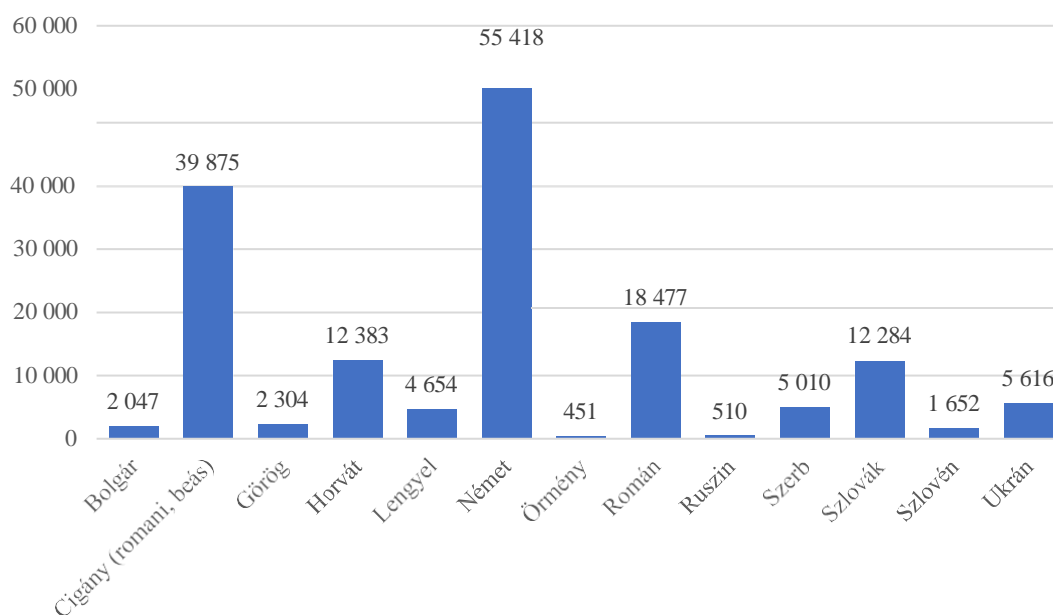
National minority	Persons belonging to national minorities					
	Number of persons			Change, %		
	2001	2011	2016	2001 - 2011	2011 - 2016	2001 - 2016
13 nationalities in Hungary	442 739	644 524	623 974	145.6	96.8	140.9
Bulgarian	2 316	6 272	4 022	270.8	64.1	173.7
Roma	205 720	315 583	309 632	153.4	98.1	150.5
Greek	6 619	4 642	4 454	70.1	96.0	67.3
Croatian	25 730	26 774	22 995	104.1	85.9	89.4
Polish	5 144	7 001	8 245	136.1	117.8	160.3
German	120 344	185 696	178 837	154.3	96.3	148.6
Armenian	1165	3 571	2 324	306.5	65.1	199.5
Romanian	14 781	35 641	36 506	241.1	102.4	247.0
Ruthenian (Rusyn)	2 079	3 882	2 342	186.7	60.3	112.7
Serbian	7 350	10 038	11 127	136.6	110.8	151.4
Slovakian	39 266	35 208	29 794	89.7	84.6	75.9
Slovenian	4 832	2 820	2 700	58.4	95.7	55.9
Ukrainian	7 393	7 396	10 996	100.0	148.7	148.7

Source: Central Statistical Office (Microcensus 2016, section 12: Nationality data)

⁴ Available online: http://www.ksh.hu/mikrocensus2016/kotet_12_nemzetisegi_adatok

Of the nationality languages spoken as mother tongue in 2016, German, Romani/Boyash and Romanian was spoken by 55,000, 40,000 and 18,000 people, respectively. The proportion of native speakers of a nationality language exceeded 50% among Romanians, Bulgarians, Ukrainians, Greeks and Croats, with the highest rates among Poles and Slovenes (56% and 61%, respectively).

Figure 1:
Number of speakers of nationality languages as mother tongue in 2016

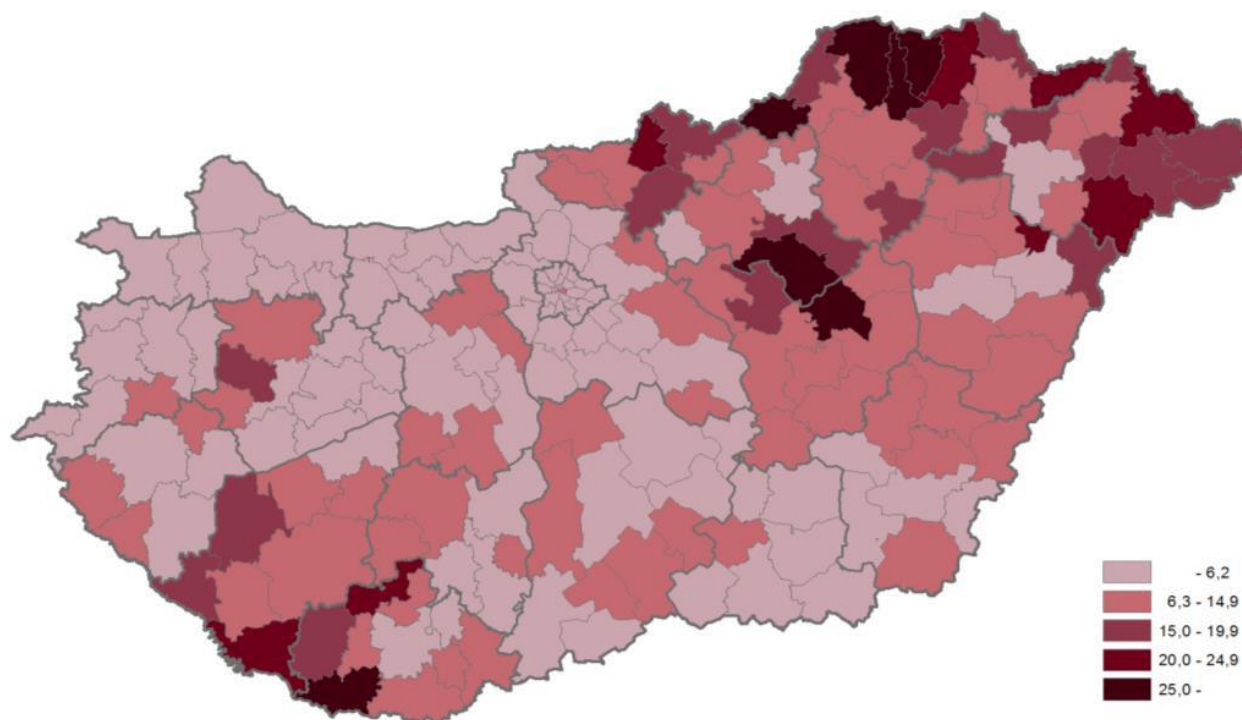


Bulgarian, Roma (Romani and Boyash), Greek, Croatian, Polish, German, Armenian, Romanian, Ruthenian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovene and Ukrainian

Source: Central Statistical Office (Microcensus 2016 - Nationality Data 12)

The Roma are the largest recognised nationality group in Hungary, with 316,000 people according to the 2011 census. However, researchers on the subject estimate the actual number of Roma in Hungary to be much higher than the census figures. According to a demographic estimate based on the 2016 microcensus, there were approximately 606,000 Roma living in Hungary. Out of the 3,200 settlements in the country, around 2,000 had Roma inhabitants in the reporting period, most of them in Budapest, the three northern counties and the South Transdanubian region. The spatial distribution of the Roma population in the country is uneven.

Figure 2:
Territorial distribution of the Roma population in Hungary



Source: Central Statistical Office.

The census originally scheduled for May-June 2021 was postponed as in other countries due to the coronavirus pandemic, and was conducted past the reporting period in autumn 2022. Planning for the collection of nationality data was also a priority in the preparation of this census. The census questions were designed in the same detailed manner as the questions for the 2011 census and the 2016 microcensus. The publication of the final census data is expected to commence in autumn 2023.

I. MEASURES TAKEN TO PRESENT THE RESULTS OF THE 5TH MONITORING CYCLE AND RAISE AWARENESS OF THE FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT

1. Online availability

Once adopted and submitted to the CoE, this country report will be published via the Government's central online Document Repository (www.kormany.hu), where it will be freely and universally available.

The government plans to have the documents related to the CoE conventions translated, but due to circumstances causing complications in the recent period (COVID-19 epidemic, the war crisis in Ukraine and the international energy crisis), this effort was delayed and was not realised during the reporting period. It should be noted that, as a first step, immediately after the end of the current reporting period, the documents and declarations necessary for dealing with the most important matters in government offices were translated (into Slovak, Serbian and Slovenian, for the time being). All government offices received these by summer 2022.

As for the CoE documents, their content and subject matters, together with current issues in the monitoring cycle, were presented in person at various forums (thematic working group meetings and technical conferences) before the official translations were prepared.

2. Follow-up

The following is a report of the results related to the dissemination of the documents of the Framework Convention, the assessment of implementation in Hungary, and the promotion of monitoring.

(1) Every year, the **Committee of Nationalities in Hungary** hears the minister and state secretary responsible for nationality policy to discuss Hungary's international obligations, including those arising from the Framework Convention. Matters related to the Framework Convention are also discussed at international meetings, such as regular negotiations with ministers and state leaders, as well as consultations with the ambassadors and other representatives of the respective nationalities' mother countries.

(3) Information was provided about the Framework Convention, the related country report, and the monitoring process at the meeting of the Human Rights Working Group's **Thematic Nationality Working Group** on 25 October 2016. At the Working Group's meetings held twice a year in the reporting period, most of the topics concerning nationality policy were also related to the Framework Convention.

(4) Pursuant to Section 150 (a) of the Nationalities Act, the **Government reviews**, and reports to the National Assembly on, the position of nationalities living in Hungary twice a year. Two such reports were presented to the National Assembly during the reporting period, describing events between February 2017 and 2018 and between 2019 and 2020, respectively. Both reports also cover the Framework Convention. In addition to the stakeholders concerned, the compiled and detailed reports are also available to the general public via the kormany.hu online interface,

providing everyone with the opportunity to be regularly informed about nationalities and their situation in Hungary.

(5) The Office of the State Secretary for Church and Nationality Relations was represented on the Government's website (www.kormany.hu) also in the reporting period, in order to widely disseminate information on the Government's work related to nationalities and on the lives of nationalities. Documents related to the Framework Convention and the Language Charter, among other things, are available at www.kormany.hu, too. In addition, nationalities living in Hungary are also represented on the Government's <http://emberijogok.kormany.hu> site dedicated to human rights.

3. Engagement of nationalities

(1) As indicated in the introduction, in the course of compiling the country report, we consulted the country-level self-governments of Hungary's minorities covered by the Nationalities Act, as well as nationality advocates and representatives, and we also contacted a number of other non-governmental institutions and NGOs. In addition to the Government relevant policy areas, we received information, data and assessments for the reporting period from

- nationality representatives and advocates,
- the country-level self-governments of Hungary's nationalities,
- nationality and related civil organisations and institutions,
- Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights,
- the National Media and Infocommunications Authority,
- the Central Statistical Office,
- the Nationality Pedagogical Education Centre,
- the Institute for Minority Studies of the Centre for Social Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

In response to our inquiries, we received partial contributions from the Association of Bulgarians in Hungary, the St. Adalbert Association of Polish Catholics in Hungary, the Association of Northern Hungary's German Local Self-Governments, the Serbian Association for the Preservation of National Minority Traditions, and the "Identita" Slovak Association. These reports have been incorporated into the country report.

4. Other measures to raise awareness

(1) On the occasion of the Hungarian Presidency of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, the Office of the State Secretary for Church and Nationality Relations under the Prime Minister's Office organised an international conference on "Nationalities in Hungary: preservation and transmission of nationality values" on 04-05 November 2021. The conference took place in Budapest, in the Bulgarian Cultural Centre. The main theme of the international conference, which focused on Hungary, was the preservation of values and the strengthening of national identity and language use, by collecting and presenting good practices and examples. The participants of the conference were representatives (both from Hungary and the mother countries) of nationalities recognised in Hungary, Hungarian nationality research institutes, CoE representatives, public administration institutions, as well as policy and government officials.

During the organisation of the conference, a special programme section was devoted to the CoE's international and Hungarian experience, with presentations by Ms Maro Michaelides on the Language Charter and Mr Petter Wille on the Framework Convention. The main programme points and topics were as follows:

- Hungarian Presidency of the Committee of Ministers of the CoE and Hungarian nationality policy
- Outlook - international experience and its implications for Hungary
- Outlook - the CoE's experience internationally and with Hungary
- Outlook - experience related to the conference on the future of Europe: The inheritors of nationality languages
- Concert - presentation of nationality musical traditions
- Hungarian nationality research results
- Round table discussion - Good practices in Hungary's nationality policy.

The event was well attended despite the epidemic situation. Based on feedback from national and international attendees, the participants found the conference useful and valuable.

(2) In addition to the specific CoE conventions, general information on nationalities living in Hungary can be found on the government website (www.kormany.hu), where the most important related news and documents, including a detailed biannual report required by the Nationality Act, are published. The www.emberijogok.kormany.hu website, which contains, among other things, all the minutes of the relevant thematic working groups, is also related here. In addition, the Facebook page of Miklós Soltész, Secretary of State for Church and Nationality Relations (www.facebook.com/SolteszMiklos.KDNP) was launched during the reporting period, providing information in a colourful and modern format, and regularly displaying pictures, videos, news and events presenting the life of nationalities living in Hungary from the Government's perspective.

II. MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION AND CARRY OUT THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIFTH CYCLE

As indicated in previous reports, the Government of Hungary makes every effort to strengthen tolerance and a respectful attitude on the part of the majority population towards nationalities. Hungary's nationality policy is focused on the protection of the 13 indigenous nationalities, in full compliance with the Framework Convention.

Article 3

- 1. Every person belonging to a national minority shall have the right to freely choose to be treated or not to be treated as such, and no disadvantage shall result from this choice or from exercising the rights which are connected to that choice.**
- 2. Persons belonging to national minorities may exercise the rights and enjoy the freedoms stemming from the principles enshrined in the present Framework Convention individually, as well as in community with others.**

1.

Recommendation 1: *[The Hungarian the authorities should] carry out awareness-raising activities among persons belonging to national minorities well in advance of the 2021 census, in co-operation with minority representatives, so that those concerned can give an informed and free reply to the questions relating to their minority affiliations and languages.*

Pursuant to Section 13 (1) of the Nationalities Act, any person affiliated with a nationality shall have the right to declare voluntarily and anonymously such affiliation in the course of official statistical data collection. As indicated in the introduction, planning for the collection of nationality data was a priority in the preparation of the census conducted in autumn 2022.

For the autumn 2022 Census, data was collected through self-completion of the questionnaire online, or by answering the questions of officers using tablets. In the preparation of the census, the Central Statistical Office held professional consultations on the design of the questionnaire and the conduct of data collection with nationality self-governments, the National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information (NAIH) and the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights. The preparations were carried out taking full account of the professional recommendations of the Deputy Commissioner for the Protection of the Rights of Nationalities in Hungary (hereinafter referred to as the “Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner”) set forth in her Statement of Principles No. 2/2020.

The nationality questions of the census questionnaire are the same as the detailed questions of the 2011 census and the 2016 microcensus: two questions on nationality (“Which nationality do you feel affiliated with?”; “Are you affiliated with any nationality other than that mentioned first?”), plus one question on the mother tongue and on the language used with family and friends each. Responses are given by choosing one of the 13 nationalities listed or by writing in other nationalities in free text. For the language questions, both Boyash and Romani are included among the listed national languages. The detailed coding of the free-text responses, once processed, enables a full representation of Hungary’s ethnic diversity.

The questions on nationality were included at the end of the questionnaire in the previous two censuses; now they are included in the questionnaire's demographic section and the electronic questionnaire does not allow skipping questions, i.e. at least the response "I do not wish to answer" is required. Completion of the census questionnaire is compulsory, but answers to the questions on nationality (and religion, health, and disability) are voluntary. The census is conducted by asking for the name of the respondent, and so data protection was a priority in the design of the data collection system.

In order to ensure that people belonging to the Roma nationality are properly informed and have a free choice on issues related to their nationality affiliation and languages, a policy consultation mechanism on convergence, based on the principles of "nothing about us without us" and shared social responsibility, has been established, which involves cooperation with Roma and non-Roma nationalities alike. At national level, the main cooperation and partnership forums for convergence policy have been established, in which both Roma and non-Roma nationalities are represented:

Table 2
Main convergence policy cooperation and partnership forums

Territorial level	Consultation forum	Foundation document
National level	Inter-Ministry Committee on Social Convergence and Roma Affairs	Government Decree 1199/2010 (29 September) on the establishment of an Inter-Ministry Committee on Social Convergence and Roma Affairs
	"Let it Be Better for Children" Evaluation Committee	Government Decision 1053/2008 (VIII. 4.) on the establishment of the "Let it Be Better for Children" National Strategy's Evaluation Committee, amended with Government Decision 1177/2011 (V.31.)
	Roma Coordination Council - 6 thematic policy bodies since 2017 (focussing on employment, education and child welfare, Roma culture, settlement development, and Roma pastoring)	Government Decree 1102/2011 (15 April) on the establishment of a Roma Coordination Council (RCC)
	Roma affairs thematic working group	Government Decree 1039/2012 (22 February) on the Human Rights Working Group
	Economic Forum for Convergence	Government Decree 1548/2015 (07 August) on the establishment of an Economic Forum for Convergence
County level	County Convergence Forums network (in 18 convergence counties)	Human Resources Development Operational Programme (EFOP) -1.6.3-17 - Support for county-level convergence policy partnerships project
County level	In different counties and different settlements in each year	"Roma Platform" – direct EU grant scheme (Ministry of the Interior)

District-level	District Roundtables (in the 36 most disadvantaged districts)	State Reform Operational Programme (ÁROP) - 1A3 - “Developing territorial cooperation programmes for municipalities in the convergence regions” programme (running roundtables set up with the help of the Equal Opportunities Mentoring Network operated by the General Directorate of Social Inclusion)
Local-level	Local HEP Forums	Ministry of the Interior - Methodological Guide for the criteria of developing local equal opportunities programmes and of programme reviews (Budapest, 01 July 2021)

Source: Office of the State Secretary for Social Convergence

Established by the Government, the Inter-Ministry Committee on Social Convergence and Roma Affairs has been in operation since 2010 and is in charge of coordinating government action to improve the living conditions and social situation of Roma people and persons in long-term need and to promote their social integration. The aim is to ensure that the measures taken by the ministries are synergistic; public resources spent on convergence are used efficiently; and the conversion strategy is increasingly integrated into specific policy areas. For low-skilled people who live in inadequate housing conditions in disadvantaged areas, the Committee’s work guarantees equal access to public services, an improved social situation, as well as training and access to work.

Based on Parliamentary Resolution 47/2007 (31.5.2007) on the “Let it Be Better for Children” National Strategy 2007-2032, the Government has set up a “Let it Be Better for Children” National Strategy Evaluation Committee (hereinafter referred to as “Evaluation Committee”) composed of experts delegated by the Government, professional bodies, independent NGOs working in the field of children and social affairs, and churches. The Evaluation Committee is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the strategy; enhancing monitoring tools; developing a system of indicators to assess the situation of children living in poor families; and analysing data. In addition to developing a follow-up mechanism necessary for the accountability and auditability of the implementation of the National Strategy, the Committee also actively contributes to putting into practice the “Let it Be Better for Children” National Strategy 2007-2032 and to express its views on current issues related to the situation of children. Its most important tool is publicity; it keeps the general public informed about the implementation of the Strategy as widely as possible. The Evaluation Committee is a 33-member body, meeting twice a year, in accordance with Sections 5, 6/A and 9 of Government Decision 1053/2008 (04 August), and is joined by permanent invitees with the right of consultation.

The Roma Coordination Council (hereinafter “Council”) provides a forum for dialogue and cooperation to promote the effective inclusion of the Roma population through the active engagement of representatives of church and civil society organisations involved in inclusion policies. The 33 members of the Council include representatives of seven nationwide NGOs, five county-level Roma nationality self-governments, and five churches. The President of the Central Statistical Office and the chairpersons of the Parliamentary Committees for Culture and for Public Welfare are invited regularly. Pursuant to its own rules, the Council meets twice a year.

The Roma Affairs Thematic Working Group, established by the Ministry of Justice, is a public administration cross-sectoral consultative body which monitors the enforcement of the fundamental human rights of Roma in Hungary, in particular in the areas of housing, employment, education and health and conducts extensive consultations with Roma advocacy NGOs and professional organisations (19 members, 17 NGOs, the Centre for Fundamental Rights, and the Hungarian Red Cross)

An important step in the field of social responsibility was the creation of the Economic Forum for Convergence in 2015. The Forum's task is to facilitate the convergence and entry into employment of disadvantaged people by coordinating corporate social responsibility. In addition to multinational companies in strategic partnership with the Government, its members include the State Secretaries of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, as well as the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The Forum meets as necessary but at least twice a year.

The Office of the Deputy State Secretary for Social Convergence of the Ministry of the Interior as Hungary's National Roma Contact Point, has initiated the development of county-level convergence policy cooperation with the European Commission's grant support.

The main objective of the European National Roma Platform is to involve regional actors at different levels (mainly Roma and representatives of counties, districts and settlements) in implementing the Hungarian National Social Convergence Strategy; in a dialogue on the tasks to be undertaken; and in evaluating successes and failures. Within the mechanism of middle-level consultation forums for social convergence, district and local consultation forums related to local equal opportunities programmes have been launched in several places in addition to the national level. The main aim of the programme is to organise county-level convergence roundtables in counties where the Roma population is over-represented and to enhance regular contacts and communication between the different levels.

The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner's statement of principles

The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner's Statement of Principles No. 2/2020⁵ addresses issues of nationality law related to the preparation and implementation of the 2021 Census. The Statement of Principles makes the following recommendations to the Central Statistical Office on the subject:

- “after broad-based professional consultation, define, document and make widely available the criteria and classification process for categorising responses to nationality-related questions into separate collective identity categories;
- during preparation and implementation, provide information and carry out campaigns to raise nationality communities' awareness and encourage them to declare their national identity, pointing out maximum compliance with statistical and data protection provisions and the future use of nationality communities' data obtained in the census.

⁵ https://nemzetisegijogok.hu/hu/web/njbh/-/a-nemzetisegi-biztoshelyettes-2-2020-elvi-allasfoglalasa-a-2021-evi-nepszamlalas-elokesziteset-es-vegrehajtasat-erinto-nemzetisegi-jogi-vonatkozasu-ke?p_1_back_url=%2Fhu%2Fweb%2Fnbh%2Fkeres%25C3%25A9s%3Fp_1_back_url%3D%252Fhu%252Fweb%252Fnbh%252Fkeres%2525C3%2525A9s%253Fp_1_back_url%253D%25252Fhu%25252Fweb%25252Fnbh%25252Fkeres%252525C3%252525A9s%25253Fq%25253D5%2525252F2020%2526q%253D6%25252F2020%20%26q%3D2%252F2020

The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner's Statement of Principles No. 2/2020 also covers issues of nationality law related to the preparation and implementation of the 2021 Census. The Statement of Principles makes the following recommendations to the Central Statistical Office on the subject:

- “create wide-ranging opportunities for respondents to freely self-declare their nationality and express their dual or multiple nationality affiliations during the data collection process;
- following broad-based professional consultation, compile a multi-item list of nationality groups, mother tongues and languages used with family and friends, facilitating answers from respondents who do not belong to any indigenous nationality and also enabling respondents to define their national identity by giving a response in free text form”.

Recommendation 2: [The Hungarian authorities should] favour a flexible, open and constructive approach to the scope of application of the Framework Convention. In this regard, the authorities are encouraged to establish a regular dialogue with persons having expressed an interest in the protection afforded by the Framework Convention.

As was indicated in the previous country reports: if, pursuant to Section 148 (3) of the Nationalities Act a community other than the 13 nationalities acknowledged by the Act as ethnic groups native to Hungary wishes to confirm that they meet the relevant conditions, at least 1,000 voters forming part of that nationality may initiate that the nationality should be declared an ethnic group native to Hungary. The procedure must be governed by the provisions applicable to national referendum initiatives. In the course of its procedure, the National Election Committee shall seek the position of the President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on compliance with the statutory conditions. No repeated application may be submitted within one year of the date of rejection by the National Assembly.

A number of interventions based on the Hungarian National Social Convergence Strategy, e.g. the Converging Settlements Programme; complex slum upgrading programmes; or “Sure Start” Children’s Houses, aim to promote community interaction at the local level, by addressing potential local community coexistence problems, to bring communities closer together, and to change the public perception of the Roma nationality. As an example, one of the priorities of the “Supporting cooperation for convergence” priority project, which supports the implementation of complex slum upgrading programmes and is funded from Human Resources Development Operational Programme (EFOP)-1.6.1 and Competitive Central Hungary Programme (VEKOP)/16, is to strengthen cohesion between Roma and non-Roma people and communities; to promote the active social participation of disadvantaged people, especially Roma, and civil organisations; to strengthen the engagement of Roma nationality self-governments; and to support the participation of Roma women in public and cultural life.

The National Association of Addiction Counsellors, funded by the Ministry of Human Resources, started its work on substance abuse treatment and prevention in 2020 in 31 settlements engaged in the first year of the Ministry of the Interior’s Converging Settlements Programme. **HUF 92,070,000 was available for implementing the programme.** Disbursement took place in two tranches, the programme starting as a pilot in 2020 with a grant amount of HUF 92 million.

Upon the launch of the programme, addiction counsellors received training in February 2020 and, following the training, support staff of the 28 settlements covered by the Converging Settlements Programme were trained interactively on basic addiction science concepts to have

an understanding of addictions. Training was followed by the provision of specific and targeted professional assistance (prevention and intervention) tailored to local addiction problems.

In the course of implementing the Hungarian National Social Convergence Strategy, a number of cultural programmes were organised that also target the majority society, one of their main objectives being to facilitate an understanding of the cultural heritage and past of the Roma through music, visual arts, dances, films, crafts, etc., and to promote the exchange of cultural and social experience.

2.

The Nationalities Act lays down both the legal framework enabling and guaranteeing the exercising by nationalities of their individual and community rights based on the free choice of identity and the institutional basis enabling living as a nationality. The Nationalities Act was amended during the reporting period as follows: In spring 2019, as a result of comprehensive inspections and regular contacts, it was concluded that a comprehensive revision of the Nationalities Act would be necessary in spring 2020. Bill No. T/10303 on the amendment of Act CLXXIX of 2011 on the Rights of Nationalities sought to reflect changes in the life of nationalities in certain areas, in line with the obligation referred to in Article XXIX⁶ of the Fundamental Law; aimed to strengthen the tools necessary for the exercise of nationality rights; and continued to treat cracking down on the potential emergence of “ethno-business” as a priority. The **amended Nationalities Act** primarily contains the following changes:

- The Nationalities Act did not regulate the particularly sensitive issue of **processing personal data** in the course of awarding scholarships in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 95/46/EC (GDPR Regulation) and Act CXII of 2011 on the right of informational self-determination and on freedom of information, which justified addressing the issue at the level of legislation.
- The nationalities operating the institutions have repeatedly reported on the difficulties in operating public education institutions stemming from the fact that the **operator has no title** to the property where the tasks are performed; therefore, the amendment requires that, together with the transfer of operating rights, title to movable and immovable property used to perform the tasks of the public education institution must be transferred to the nationality self-government operating it immediately after assumption of the tasks, but no later than by the beginning of the school year.
- The **compulsory public functions** of local nationality self-governments, including in particular those of newly established local nationality self-governments, and the rules on the **establishment and takeover of institutions** have also been laid down.
- As a result of the amendment, from the 2024 general **election of local nationality self-government representatives**, such elections should be announced only if a country-level nationality self-government considers it necessary for its local community to self-govern

⁶See Article XXIX (3): (3) The detailed rules relating to the rights of nationalities living in Hungary, the nationalities, the requirements for recognition as a nationality, and the rules for the election of the self-governments of nationalities at local and national level shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

based on the degree of its self-organisation and presence as an indigenous nationality in the settlement.

The country-level nationality self-government examines the given nationality's degree of self-organisation and the duration of its presence as an indigenous nationality in the settlement. In connection with the given nationality's degree of self-organisation, it is appropriate to look into whether a nationality foundation or nationality association is operating in the settlement; whether the regularity of its operation is ensured (e.g. whether its annual report has been filed in accordance with the law); and whether its after-tax result (result for the current year) is not negative. It is also examined whether the nationality foundation or association receives any state aid.

In examining the given nationality's presence as an indigenous community in a particular settlement, the country-level nationality self-government is obliged to seek the opinion of the President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The nationality self-government must, by 31 May of the year of the election and in the manner determined by the National Electoral Committee, inform the National Electoral Committee of those settlements where it has been found that there is a need for self-governance in the case of the local nationality's community. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the election for local nationality self-governments must also be announced if the number of individuals belonging to the local nationality concerned reaches 25 according to the data provided in the responses to the latest census's questions regarding affiliation with nationalities.

Lowering the required number of members from 30 to 25 will ensure the functioning of a number of nationality self-governments established in small settlements and of more nationality self-governments set up by smaller nationalities.

- The detailed rules on the **right of consent** granted to nationality self-governments and the rules of guarantees in case of omissions in the course of cooperation between the municipal self-government and the local nationality self-government, or in the absence thereof, the regional nationality self-government, have been laid down.
- The amendment has ensured the right of nationality self-governments to seek legal remedies in the event that any matter directly affecting nationality rights and falling within the municipal self-government's remit is not discussed.
- An important objective was to ensure, and clarify the personnel conditions for, the functioning of **nationality assemblies**. As a result of the amendment, the range of causes of termination of a nationality assembly member's seat was widened by the inclusion of interim elections announced pursuant to Section 87 (3) of the Nationalities Act and of the assembly member's failure to make a declaration of assets for over 90 days. In order to ensure that an assembly member's failure to meet his/her obligations for over 90 days does not render small local nationality assemblies inoperative, the amendment regulates the legal consequence of failure by the assembly member to fulfil this obligation.
- In addition to the aforesaid, the range of public tasks voluntarily undertaken by the nationality self-government has been extended to establishing and operating **social care institutions** with the competent minister's consent. This amendment will in the future enable our compatriots belonging to a nationality and in need of social care to freely express their national identity also in a social institution.

- There is also a guarantee that **textbooks** will be provided free of charge for students attending nationality education.

In April 2021, the Committee of Nationalities in Hungary initiated the amendment of the Nationalities Act by including detailed rules for creating a list of nationality candidates. The rules for putting up nationality candidates are laid down in Act CCIII of 2011 on the Election of Members of Parliament of Hungary. In the opinion of nationality representatives in Hungary, the detailed rules for setting up a nationality list have become indispensable in order to ensure uniform application of the law. The content of the bill can be summarised as follows:

- The country-level nationality self-government's **general assembly** sessions may be attended by a nationality Member of Parliament belonging to that nationality, who has won a seat on the nationality candidates' list, together with the nationality advocate as permanent invitees with the right to deliberate, regardless of whether the general assembly session is public or closed.
- The country-level nationality self-government's general assembly decides on setting up a **nationality candidates' list** within its non-transferable competence.
- The general assembly makes a decision on creating a nationality candidates' list on 01 October of the calendar year preceding the general elections but no later than within 20 calendar days following the announcement of general elections.
- The general assembly may hold a closed session to consider the matter of creating such a list.
- No representative may be excluded from the decision on the grounds of personal involvement.
- The decision must be committed to writing no later than on the calendar day following the decision and published on the nationality self-government's website.
- In order to ensure that the final decision is taken in the shortest possible time, the decision may be **reviewed** in a summary procedure similar to that for electoral remedies, in which the referral function of the election office is performed by the metropolitan and county government office responsible for the supervision of legality.
- In order to ensure the exercise of its powers of supervision of legality, the government office has a legal interest in the procedure and may itself initiate a review of the decision should it detect any unlawfulness.
- Such a request for review may be made only on the grounds of a serious violation of the law, in particular a regulatory breach materially affecting the legality of creating a candidates' list, or if the exercise and fulfilment of the rights and, respectively, obligations under this Act in the course of creating a candidates' list does not meet the requirements of good faith and proper exercise of rights.

Also during the reporting period, in 2018, the nationality policy was separated into two areas. As a result of a **government reshuffle**, there was a change in nationality policy competences subject to Government Decree 94/2018 (22 May 2018) on the remits and competences of the members of the Government (hereinafter referred to as “Statute”). Section 32 (1) (2) of the Statute stipulates that the Deputy Prime Minister as member of the Government is responsible for nationality policy, and the Minister of the Interior is exceptionally considered to be a member of the Government responsible for nationality policy with regard to the legislation listed in Section 40 (2) of the Statute, in particular in respect of the Roma nationality.

3.

Both the Fundamental Law and the Nationalities Act proclaim that “every Hungarian citizen belonging to a national minority shall have the right to freely express and preserve his or her identity”. The Nationality Act regulates both individual and community rights. Among individual nationality rights, it provides that the declaration of affiliation with a nationality is an exclusive and inalienable right of the individual. No one may be obliged to make a declaration on the issue of affiliation with a nationality; however, an act or its implementing law may tie the exercise of certain nationality rights to the individual's declaration. The right to a nationality identity and the declaration of affiliation with a nationality does not exclude the recognition of double or multiple affiliations, except as set forth in this Act.

Furthermore, the Nationalities Act also states *inter alia* that individual freedom can only be achieved in cooperation with others. Nationalities form a constituent part of the Hungarian political community, and their specific individual and collective rights are fundamental freedoms. The Nationalities Act also deals in detail with both the individual rights (Chapter III) and community rights (Chapter IV) of nationalities.

Article 4

1. The Parties undertake to guarantee to persons belonging to national minorities the right of equality before the law and of equal protection of the law. In this respect, any discrimination based on belonging to a national minority shall be prohibited.

2. The Parties undertake to adopt, where necessary, adequate measures in order to promote, in all areas of economic, social, political and cultural life, full and effective equality between persons belonging to a national minority and those belonging to the majority. In this respect, they shall take due account of the specific conditions of the persons belonging to national minorities.

3. The measures adopted in accordance with paragraph 2 shall not be considered to be an act of discrimination.

1.

Recommendation 1: *[The Hungarian authorities should] take all possible measures in order to promote a spirit of tolerance, intercultural dialogue, mutual respect and understanding among all persons living on the territory of Hungary and to create the conditions necessary for persons belonging to national minorities to express their culture and identity in private and in public, particularly in the fields of education, culture, sport and the media. The authorities should take a firm stance against and condemn any racist or intolerant language in the public sphere, especially in political discourse and the media.*

The legal framework governing nationality rights is now well established and we regularly monitor it in order to make the necessary adjustments in line with changes in society. Provisions affecting nationalities have also been incorporated into regulations governing other policy areas. The main acts passed in the renewed system of public law were detailed and several new and positive consequences of the Nationalities Act were summarised in the last country report; consequently, this country report is confined to the main regulatory changes in the reporting period.

In 2011, Hungary's Fundamental Law declared those basic rights and obligations affecting nationalities which required regulation at the level of the Fundamental Law. Their enforcement is ensured by the Nationalities Act. Since its entry into effect, the Nationalities Act has provided a wide-ranging definition of the rights of individuals and communities belonging to nationalities; the rules are compliant with EU and international requirements. Therefore, the Nationalities Act was not modified considerably in the reporting period.

Act V of 2013 on the Civil Code (hereinafter referred to as "new Civil Code") entered into force on 15 March 2014. Under Section 2:54 (5) of the new Civil Code, any member of a community shall be entitled to enforce his personality rights in the event of any false and malicious statement made in public at large for being part of the Hungarian nation or of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, which is recognized as an essential part of his personality, manifested in a conduct constituting a serious violation in an attempt to damage that community's reputation, by bringing action within a thirty-day preclusive period. The claimant may invoke all sanctions for a violation of personality rights, with the exception of laying claim to any financial advantage achieved.

In the event that a community is offended, the prosecutor may, within the general limitation period, launch proceedings without the injured party's consent. The regulation of hate speech is based on the theory, manifested in the previous practice of the Supreme Court, that any violation of the rights of a special group affects the group's members as well, so they may be entitled to enforce a claim.

Until December 2016, the detailed rules for support from the central budget of nationality self-governments defined in the Nationalities Act were laid down in Government Decree 428/2012 (29 December) on the conditions and procedure of accounting for appropriations for nationalities; then, as from 01 January 2017, the same rules were elevated to the level of an act, indicating the importance of supporting nationalities from the central budget. Since 2017, the conditions and procedure of accounting for operational and task-related subsidies for nationality self-governments have been set forth in the Annex to the current Budget Act.

The 100-year condition prescribed by the Nationalities Act had already been stipulated in the previous Act LXXVII of 1993 on the rights of national and ethnic minorities (hereinafter "1993 Nationalities Act"); the new Nationalities Act has updated Hungary's nationality policy based on the 1993 Nationalities Act. Hungary's nationality policy cannot be realised without the daily activity of nationalities' communities and the persons belonging to them. The right to express an opinion, agree, and decide together is exercised at the local, regional and country levels in the system of nationality self-governments.

The 5th country report included a recommendation for immediate action to develop, coordinate and implement Roma policies more transparently and effectively. Between 2017 and May 2018, the focus of government activity on nationalities was transferred to the Prime Minister's Office,

and then Roma nationality issues were transferred from there to the Ministry of the Interior's Office of the Deputy State Secretary for Social Convergence, where specific coordination tasks are performed by the Department for Convergence Development Programmes.

The Office of the Deputy State Secretary considers the Officer of the State Secretary for Church and Nationality Relations under the Prime Minister's Office and the Fundamental Rights Commissioner's Deputy for Nationality Rights Protection as key partners, who, along with government offices, regularly participates in drafting amendments to the Nationalities Act. The Ministry of the Interior's Department for Convergence Development Programmes maintains regular contacts with the Nationalities Department of the Prime Minister's Office; the Committee for Nationalities of Parliament, in particular with the Roma nationality advocate; national and local Roma nationality representatives; the heads of Roma educational and cultural institutions; government offices; and the grant management organisations in charge of implementing grant schemes and tendering.

Act CCIII of 2011 on the election of Members of Parliament acknowledged that the nationalities living in Hungary were constituents of the state, entitled by the Fundamental Law to participate in the work of the National Assembly. In order to facilitate the obtainment of parliamentary seats, the Act determines what is known as a preferential quota, whereby a nationality parliamentary seat can be won with 25% of the number of votes normally required to obtain a seat. The position of nationality advocates has been introduced so that those nationalities who get no preferential quota can also participate in the work of the National Assembly. The nationality advocate can be a person who is first on the list of candidates of a nationality's country-level self-government. Pursuant to Act XXXVI of 2012 on the National Assembly, an MP gaining a mandate from a nationality's list and a nationality's advocate are on the standing parliamentary committee that represents nationalities. This committee proposes, initiates and reviews Parliament's measures related to nationalities, and is involved in auditing the related government work. In the 2022 general elections, the National Roma Self-Government was not able to put forward a list; therefore, the Roma nationality currently has no representation in Parliament, and thus it is not represented in Parliament's work through a Roma nationality advocate.

The situation of the Bulgarians, Greeks, Croats, Poles, Germans, Armenians, Romanians, Rusyns, Serbs, Slovaks, Slovenes, and Ukrainians living in Hungary is largely the same as that of the majority population, due to their economic, social, internal and external environment, and so there is no discrimination against them. Therefore, the most important issue in their case is not *integration*, but stopping their *assimilation*.

The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner's statement of principles

The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner's **Statement of Principles No. 3/2020**⁷ addresses the inclusion of Roma history in school curricula and textbooks. The summary of the Statement of Principles, while specifically focussing on Roma history, culture and identity, is to be considered applicable to all nationalities living in Hungary: *"Informing and shaping the attitudes of the young generation in a broad and factual manner is a key task for both public education and non-formal education. A positive case in point is the fact that in recent years*

⁷ https://nemzetisegijogok.hu/hu/web/njbh/-/a-nemzetisegi-ombudsmanhelyettes-3-2020-szamu-elvi-allasfoglalasa-a-romak-tortenelmenek-iskolai-tantervekbe-es-tananyagokba-torteno-szakszeru-es-hatek?p_1_back_url=%2Fhu%2Fweb%2Fnbh%2Fkeres%25C3%25A9s%3Fq%3D3%252F2020

more Roma-related knowledge has been included in the National Curriculum and that the Roma Holocaust has been mentioned in textbooks. However, in order for Roma history and the Holocaust to be taught in a worthy and professional manner and to fulfil their role in shaping attitudes, further changes are needed in the education system and teacher training, as well as for the development of training materials and teaching aids, especially textbooks. It is my conviction that the teaching of Roma history and culture in appropriate quality can be a tool in Hungary to not only help Roma communities exercise their right to freely express and preserve their identity as defined in the Fundamental Law, but also develop and strengthen in members of society a value system based on respect for human rights. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, through its Recommendation CM/Rec(2020)2, encourages Member States to take this proactive approach, underlining that education is an essential tool for building an inclusive society and combating prejudice.”

The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner’s **Statement of Principles No. 3/2018**⁸ on the enforcement of national cultural autonomy in the field of public media services. In a comprehensive investigation, the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner compared the experiences of the 2004 Nationality Media Survey with the situation in 2018 and analysed in detail the actual implementation of the nationality-related obligations of the public service media provider in our days. The problems of the public media service concerning nationality programmes were raised by the nationality Member of Parliament and nationality advocates, as well as representatives of the nationality self-governments on several occasions during the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner’s terms of office. The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner has also received specific complaints in connection with the outsourcing of the production of nationality programmes and reorganisations, and in the course of the investigation she first put together a problem map of the public nationality media service, and based thereon she contacted the Media Services and Support Trust Fund’s Director General in a letter requesting information on the most important issues. Subsequently, she organised an expert roundtable at the Office of the Fundamental Rights Commissioner on the enforcement nationality rights in public media to gain a better understanding of the situation of the public nationality media and discuss possible solutions to the problems. In 2017 and 2018, in addition to the above-mentioned visits, personal meetings were held with the heads of the public media. In order to put the assessment of nationalities’ media situation in Hungary into an international context, the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner reviewed in detail the findings and recommendations of the country reports issued by the Advisory Committee on nationalities’ access to the media and the enforcement of nationality rights in the media, both in Hungary and in neighbouring countries.

In a statement of principles drafted on the basis of the investigation, the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner concluded that the field in question was legally well-regulated and the problems and anomalies identified during the investigation were mainly related to the practical implementation of regulatory provisions and to how the institutional system (was) operated. That is because practice does not always take into account the specific factors linked to the nature of the media and the wider social environment, in particular the scheduling of nationality programmes, the technical availability of reception and quality, and the needs and expressed

8

https://nemzetisegijogok.hu/documents/2657648/3055496/3_2018+sz.+%C3%A1ll%C3%A1sfoglal%C3%A1s+a+nemzetis%C3%A9gi+kultur%C3%A1llis+autonomia+%C3%A9rv%C3%A9nyes%C3%BC1%C3%A9s%C3%A9r%C5%911+a+k%C3%B6zszolg%C3%A1lati+m%C3%A9diaszolg%C3%A1lat%C3%A1s+ter%C3%BClet%C3%A9n.pdf/9cf87f06-cd96-8b54-21e2-7aa764e3618d?version=1.0&t=1565011913118

wishes of the communities concerned. Accordingly, the main focal points highlighted by the statement of principles are the issues of coordination and cooperation between nationality communities and the management of public media; the media image of nationalities; the infrastructure, organisation and financing of nationality media; technical and organic access to nationality programmes; and the lack of an overall strategic public nationality media concept.

On the basis of the foregoing and in view of the importance of the issue covered by the investigation and the need and possibilities for legislative amendments, the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner recommended that a real and meaningful dialogue should be initiated between the management of the public service media provider and the representative bodies of nationalities in Hungary to review the situation, to examine the problems raised by the nationalities and to discuss possible solutions, and that Parliament's Committee of Nationalities in Hungary should, with the involvement of the leaders of nationality self-governments and relevant experts, review the current situation of the public service media service.

The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner's **Statement of Principles No. 4/2018**⁹ on the enforcement of nationalities' cultural autonomy in the field of domestic film art and film production In 2018, the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner worked out another statement of principles concerning another specific aspect of nationalities' cultural autonomy; this statement of principles covers the assertion of nationalities' cultural autonomy in the field of film art and film production in Hungary. In addition to summarising measures to promote the production, distribution and preservation of nationality film creations and to present the values of nationality film art, the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner's investigation also extended to active self-representation tools and opportunities provided for nationality communities by law. It is in this context that the investigation presents the challenges faced by creators, distributors and preservationists of nationality film works in the course of securing, enforcing and exercising said rights, while it also highlights domestic and international good practices identified.

The statement of principles forms an integral unit with Statement of Principles No. 3/2018 on "The enforcement of national cultural autonomy in the field of public service media services" both in terms of content and professionalism. Together, the two documents present the current situation and capabilities of the two most important areas of nationality self-representation in terms of their community- and society-shaping effects, as well as their social impact mechanisms.

The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner used the experiences of the inquiry carried out by the Parliamentary Commissioner for Nationality and Ethnic Minority Rights in 2010 and compared it with the current situation; analysed in detail the legal environment and practical experience concerning the production, promotion, distribution and archiving of nationality film creations; and explored the values of the nationality film art and film industry in Hungary. In the course of her work, she made inquiries by contacting stakeholders in writing. In doing so, the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner requested information from governmental actors, public authorities and public service providers involved in the production, distribution and

9

https://nemzetisegijogok.hu/documents/2657648/3055496/4_2018+sz.+%C3%A1ll%C3%A1sfoglal%C3%A1s+a+nemzetis%C3%A9gi+kultur%C3%A1llis+auton%C3%B3mia+%C3%A9rv%C3%A9nyes%C3%BC1%C3%A9s%C3%A9r%C5%91+a+hazai+filmm%C5%B1v%C3%A9szet+%C3%A9s+filmgy%C3%A1rt%C3%A1s+ter%C3%BClet%C3%A9n.pdf/88fe4c7d-06e8-558b-94cc-1c8b9ac229f1?version=1.2&t=1565011940482

archiving of nationality film creations, and studied the documents produced and available in the field, such as relevant national and European Union legislation, international treaties, international recommendations and academic treatises on the subject.

The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner did not identify any structural problems in connection with the State's duty to provide services in the field of national cinematography and film production, but did identify a number of difficulties in the field in terms of the production, distribution, preservation or other use of cinematographic creations.

In view of the importance of the area covered by the statement of principles and the scope for possible legislative amendments, the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner made several specific proposals in her statement of principles.

The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner addressed her proposals to Parliament's Committee on National Minorities in Hungary, as well as governmental actors, public administration bodies and public service providers responsible for the production, distribution and archiving of nationality film creations calling these actors on to cooperate with each other, involving the leaders of nationality self-governments; to review the regulatory and financial environment affecting the nationality film industry and film art; and to consider a common position on legislative amendments and changes in the system of filmmaking grants which would suit both the needs and interests of nationalities living in Hungary.

Recommendation 2: [The Hungarian authorities] should effectively identify, register, investigate, prosecute and sanction those responsible for hate crimes and hate speech and reduce underreporting of hate speech, by adapting and reinforcing legislative measures and by raising awareness of the legal remedies available.

The Government believes that everyone, regardless of property, religion, ethnicity, ideology or political opinion, should be guaranteed the right to protection, which it considers one of the most fundamental human rights, and has therefore taken a number of measures to criminalise hate speech and hate crime. According to the Ministry of Justice, from a criminal law perspective, non-violent behaviours motivated by racism, anti-Semitism or other types of discrimination are governed by Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code (hereinafter "Criminal Code") and primarily include certain crimes [such as the use of symbols of tyranny (Section 335), incitement against a community (Section 332), open denial of nazi and communist crimes (Section 333)], while among violent crimes violence against a member of a community is to be highlighted (Section 216).

In connection with the crime of incitement against a community, the European Commission contacted the Government of Hungary through the EU's Pilot program on 23 December 2015 about the transposition by Hungary of Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA of 28 November 2008 on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law. As a result of consultations with the European Commission, the relevant provisions of the Criminal Code have been amended, whereby the offence under Article 332 of the Criminal Code includes an explicit reference to incitement to "violence" in addition to hatred. Accordingly, incitement to hatred does not therefore clearly imply an imminent threat of violence or the real possibility of concrete harm of a violent nature, the latter being covered by the offence of "inciting to violence". Since the date of entry into effect of the new Criminal Code and the fourth amendment to the Fundamental Law, the attitude of authorities towards hate crimes has been improving continuously. More investigations were launched in the

reporting period, with the prosecutor's office and courts finding a growing number of perpetrators guilty. Special behavioural rules (measures) were prescribed in the sentences, such as visiting a holocaust site or reading relevant books.

Pursuant to Act XC of 2017 on criminal proceedings (hereinafter "Criminal Proceedings Act"), which entered into effect on 01 July 2018, online hate crimes may result in the coercive measure of ordering electronic data temporarily to be made inaccessible (Sections 335-336 and 338 of the Criminal Proceedings Act). The Criminal Proceedings Act intends to allow the removal of the offensive data (without a coercive measure by an authority) in order to increase the flexibility of the actions to be taken by authorities: before taking a coercive measure, the proceeding authority is authorised to demand voluntary data removal. It is important to note that compliance with this demand is not compulsory. If the data is processed by a service provider operating abroad, a remedy according to international criminal law must be used to initiate the removal of the offensive content. If that fails, the court orders to block the content, so that the online content is not available to users in Hungary. Nevertheless, blockage does not offer perfect protection because it can be technically circumvented, so international cooperation is definitely preferable for more successful action. It is also indispensable for effective action against online hate speech and crime that social media companies (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, etc.) should do their best to prevent the posting of illegal content on their platforms. On the one hand, this requires effective and consistently enforced self-regulation on their part; and secondly, it's advisable to clarify those companies' legal liability for their services as intermediaries.

The police's public order and criminal investigations personnel have been trained in accordance with ORFK Instruction No. 30/2019 (18 July) on performing police tasks related to handling hate crimes (hereinafter "ORFK Instruction").

The Criminal Investigations Department of the National Police Headquarters (ORFK) conducted training on hate crime all county (and Budapest) police headquarters. The training was given by the Director of Law Enforcement of the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, also a staff member of the National Institute of Criminology, who delivered a presentation on the nature and specifics of hate crime. Training for duty commanders commenced in May 2022 include as a separate training topic police action and response methodology to be followed in the event of hate crimes and similar offences.

A training course titled "Anti-Semitism and Hate Crime" has been available as a central training programme in the Ministry of Interior's Law Enforcement Training System since 08 March 2022 and was completed by 15,043 professional staff members by 11 April 2022.

Hate crime education is also covered as part of basic patrol partner training as a study unit of public safety police patrol training. Regardless of training programmes, the following topics are regularly covered in the briefings given to field officers: the expected behaviour; the importance of objectivity; the protocol to be followed; the prohibition of discrimination; and the significance of unbiased police action in response situations.

Pursuant to Point 13 of the ORFK Instruction, mentors must be appointed at each police station to help identify hate crimes. Under Point 14 of the ORFK Instruction, each county (metropolitan) police headquarters must have at least one regional hate crime officer (hereinafter "regional hate crime officer") whose responsibility, among other things, is to familiarise themselves with and monitoring the decisions of the Constitutional Court and the

courts in connection with hate crime, and, if the circumstances indicating a hate crime are not recognised, to take immediate action to initiate the correct criminal classification of the offence. It is also the regional hate crime officer's responsibility to monitor media coverage of hate crime or hate-motivated incidents; monitor the activities of organised hate groups and their members; take the necessary action if a suspected offence is detected; and report hate crime offences to the national hate crime lead officer within the shortest possible time. The national hate crime lead officer is charged with monitoring the offences committed and, if he/she detects an unrecognised hate crime, taking immediate action to initiate the correct criminal classification of the offence.

In terms of data collection on hate crime, an important development has been that, upon entry into force of the Criminal Proceedings Act, the system of the Unified Investigative and Prosecutorial Criminal Statistics was modified as from 01 July 2018, which has also affected statistical data collection on hate crime. Thanks to the modification of the range of statistically collected data, it is now possible to indicate the bias motive for all crimes, if any, as well as the nature of the bias motive, i.e. against members of which group the crime has been committed. Previously, only in the event of violence committed against a member of a national, racial, ethnic or religious group was it required to include the protected characteristic; now in the event of hate crimes based on disability, sexual orientation and gender identity it is also required to include this information in the Unified Investigative and Prosecutorial Crime Statistics system.

The National Police Headquarters (ORFK) and the National Roma Self-Government concluded a cooperation agreement on 16 September 1999, the implementation of which is provided for in ORFK Instruction No. 22/2011 (21 October) on cooperation and liaison between the body established for general police tasks and Roma nationality self-governments. In implementing the national action plan, the police headquarters monitor and report to the regional bodies' liaison working groups complaints and reports made by the Roma population and human rights organisations about any discriminative police action and procedure specifically attributable to Roma origin.

In 2021, no complaints were received from human rights organisations, while 12 complaints were filed by the Roma population at national level, including several complaints in which objections were raised not by reason of nationality-biased police action. Two of these complaints were found justified.

In 2021, there was no need to involve the crisis management groups formed from the regional bodies' liaison working groups.

The Fundamental Rights Commissioner also scrutinises Roma issues and related legislation. Pursuant to Article 30 (3) of the Fundamental Law: "The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and his or her deputies shall be elected for six years with the votes of two-thirds of the Members of the National Assembly. The deputies shall protect the interests of future generations and the rights of nationalities living in Hungary." Section 8 of the Nationalities Act declares that the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner monitors the enforcement of nationalities' rights and takes the necessary measures pursuant to special legislation. The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner during the reporting period was Dr Erzsébet Sándor Szalayné.

The Human Rights Commissioner annually reports to the National Assembly on the issues within his/her competence (including nationality matters). These reports are related to the topics of the Framework Convention. (The annual reports are available on the Commissioner's

website: www.ajbh.hu). In performing his/her activities, the Fundamental Rights Commissioner pays particular attention to the protection of the rights of nationalities living in Hungary. He/she performs this task in close professional cooperation with the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner.

The role of the police in the fight against hate crime, including the experience of, and opportunities for, involving NGOs in training provided by the State

Hate crime is a serious offence against human dignity, and it is critical that in cases where prejudice can be assumed to be at the root of the criminal offence the police, acting as the general investigating authority, and the prosecution service, should investigate these acts with particular diligence. An effective law enforcement response not only serves to sanction but also to reinforce society's condemnation of bias-motivated crime and to help restore the confidence of ethnic groups in the authorities by emphasising their ability to protect members of the group against prejudice-driven violence.

A fundamental problem with hate crime is the “underrating” of such offences, which needs to be addressed in order to ensure correct legal classification and effective investigation, together with a consistent, effective and professional law enforcement response to hate crime. This is the purpose of the ORFK Instruction, which is based on prejudice indicators in the recognition and investigation of hate crimes.

While the indicators in and of themselves do not prove prejudice as a motive, the presence of a single indicator warrants the extension of investigation to the possibility of such a potential motive.

The indicators provide a useful tool in planning investigative actions, since if there is a suspected prejudiced motive, all indicators must be examined and documented and the indicators must be included both in the motion for indictment and in the indictment itself, thereby facilitating the prosecution's and the court's work in proving motivation. The indicators may be used as indirect evidence later; the comprehensive collection of evidence is a legal obligation.

The information brochure titled “Let's act together against hate crime” and prepared jointly by the law enforcement and criminal investigation divisions of the National Police Headquarters contains useful information and advice for victims of hate crime. A total of 22,000 copies were produced in February 2021. The brochures were placed in clearly visible locations for citizens (client waiting rooms and complaints offices) and distributed separately to organisations representing Roma groups.

Pursuant to Section 3 of Decree 2/2013 (30 January) BM of the Minister of the Interior on the further training of the sworn personnel of bodies under the Ministry of the Interior and on a law enforcement succession and executive databank (hereinafter “Ministry of the Interior Decree 2/2013 (30 January)”), further training of the sworn personnel Ministry of the Interior bodies shall be implemented through centralised further training programmes; law enforcement further training programmes organised and conducted by the Ministry's organisational unit in charge of further training-related tasks; management and executive further training programmes; in-house further training programmes organised by the Ministry of the Interior body for its own personnel; and accredited further training programmes organised by registered training providers. Pursuant to Section 12 of Ministry of the Interior Decree 2/2013 (30 January), the

further training of sworn personnel may only be carried out on the basis of programmes listed in the further training programme register.

Non-governmental organisations may participate in the further training of sworn personnel provided that they are registered training institutions as defined in Section 1 (12) of Ministry of the Interior Decree 2/2013 (30 January), i.e. higher education institutions, registered adult education institutions or public education institutions, and their further training programme meets the criteria of the programme qualification procedure.

Practical experiences of applying the ORFK Instruction

Hate crime training of police officers and awareness-raising within the police in recent years

In 2019, police public order and criminal investigation personnel received training on the Prejudice Indicator List and its use, as well as on the characteristics of hate crime, as laid down in the ORFK Instruction. Subsequent training was organised by the county (Budapest) police headquarters within their own competence.

During the period of the COVID-19 state of emergency, the training courses on the handling of hate crimes planned by the National Police Headquarters were cancelled. On 26 May 2022, to make up for cancelled training events, the National Police Headquarters' Criminal Investigation Division organised a one-day comprehensive training course for all regional hate crime officers and mentors assigned in county (Budapest) police headquarters to deal with hate crime. During the training, the Director of Law Enforcement at the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights provided information on the experiences of and recommendations arising from the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights' inquiry into police response to bias-motivated crime. A staff member of the National Institute of Criminology delivered a presentation on the nature and specifics of hate crime closely coupled with a talk titled "Professional handling of hate crime vs. stereotypes - Can bad experience be overcome?" on the expected police attitude. Naturally, knowledge of substantive law was also imparted, together with the tasks set out in the ORFK Instruction, with special emphasis on cooperation between the law enforcement and criminal investigation services.

Training for duty commanders commenced in May 2022 include as a separate training topic police action and response methodology to be followed in the event of hate crimes and similar offences. Response tactics training emphasises the objective, decisive, lawful, professional and impartial execution of police actions. Situational exercises used during training and specifically designed to address this issue are designed to enhance the sensitivity of police officers.

The training "Anti-Semitism and Hate Crime", a mandatory course for sworn police personnel has been available as a central further training programme in the Ministry of the Interior's Law Enforcement Further Training System since 08 March 2022. Officers were required to complete it by 31 December 2022. By 11 April 2022, 15,043 professional staff had undergone further training.

Within public safety police patrolling studies, hate crime studies are incorporated in the basic training, patrol partner training and patrol training modules.

As part of basic training, tolerance (two lessons) is covered in the subject “Society and Communication”, while human rights are discussed in connection with constitutional law (two lessons) within “Legal Studies”.

In the patrol partner training module, a total of five sessions (ten lessons) are devoted to this topic as part of the subject “Society and communication studies”, of which two sessions (four lessons) are focussed on “Situational communication during action with persons of different gender, age, social status, etc.” and three sessions (six lessons) on the following topics related to hate crime:

- multicultural society,
- knowledge influencing the appropriate choice of means of police response,
- cultural differences in relation to subcultures,
- LGBTQ communities,
- prejudice and discrimination,
- the importance of non-prejudice in police work.

In the patrol training module, the offence of violence against a member of a community is analysed in a separate session (two lessons) within the “Criminal Law Studies” subject.

Regardless of the training programmes, the following topics are regularly covered in the briefings given to field officers: the expected behaviour ; the importance of objectivity; the protocol to be followed; the prohibition of discrimination; and the significance of unbiased police action in response situations. To support the practical application of the ORFK Instructions, a list of bias indicators, with explanations and examples, to help identify hate crimes has been distributed to all police units as a guide and is also available on the police’s intranet network.

Frequency of reporting by police officers of bias indicators

The police do not keep statistics on the reporting of bias indicators and do not have data on this. It is not possible to measure the perception and recognition of the bias indicator; its significance lies in the fact that the application of bias indicators is integrated into the thinking and work of the police, and is automatically subject to investigation and consideration in the case of a given crime.

The appointment of mentors and their work at each police station

Pursuant to Point 13 of the ORFK Instruction, mentors must be appointed at each police station to help identify hate crimes. Based on the information provided by the police headquarters, mentors are generally charged with the following tasks:

- monitor reports, procedures and investigative actions carried out in relation to hate crimes and hate-motivated incidents in the territory of competence of the police headquarters,
- assist in professional evidencing in ongoing investigations of hate crime,
- coordinate the necessary procedural actions between criminal investigation and law enforcement personnel in relation to hate crime,
- liaise with the hate crime officer of the regional body;
- inform the regional hate crime officer without delay in the event of information indicating that a hate crime has been committed or that the victim belongs to a protected group,
- ensure that information and educational material from the regional hate crime officer is familiarised with and used at local level,

- provide training, as necessary, on the basis of their own training schedule or as part of the briefings, with the use of the information material received from the regional hate crime officer,
- inform the competent personnel of the police headquarters about relevant changes in legislation.

The work of regional hate crime officers at county (metropolitan) police headquarters

Pursuant to Point 14 of the ORFK Instruction, at least one regional hate crime officer must be appointed at each county (metropolitan) police headquarters. The duties of the regional hate crime officer in the territory of competence of the regional body concerned are as follows, pursuant to Point 15 of the ORFK Instruction:

- Familiarise with and monitor the decisions of the Constitutional Court and the courts on hate crime;
- Monitor the criminal offences committed and, in the event of the detection of circumstances indicating an unrecognised hate crime, take immediate action to initiate the correct criminal classification of the offence;
- Monitor media reports on hate crimes or hate-motivated incidents;
- Monitor the activities of organised hate groups and their members and take the necessary action if a suspected violation of rights is detected;
- Report hate crime incidents to the national hate crime lead officer as soon as possible;
- Provide specialist guidance in criminal proceedings launched for hate crimes;
- Ensure the availability of information and guidance materials on hate crime on the regional body's intranet site;
- Contribute to training courses on hate crime designed for police officers on duty, in order to develop and maintain professional knowledge.

In order to implement the aforesaid, on the basis of information provided by the county (metropolitan) police headquarters, the regional hate crime officer performs the following activities in practice:

- Monitor public posts shared by internet news providers, Facebook groups and hate-motivated incidents in the media, if they detect any suspected criminal offences, and check whether proceedings have been initiated and, if necessary, take action to initiate the same;
- Assist in the correct criminal qualification of hate crimes and in determining the appropriate investigative actions to be taken;
- Monitor the activities of any hate groups and their members that may emerge in the territory of competence;
- Liaise with mentors on an ongoing basis;
- Liaise with the national hate crime lead officer and, in doing so, provide information on pending proceedings, problems encountered and any procedural difficulties;
- Monitor, supervise and provide specialist guidance on ongoing investigations at local level; initiate, where necessary, the extension of competence to the same or the designation of the competent police headquarters; and define investigative measures;
- Ensure that hate crime legislation, information and guidance materials are made available on the regional intranet;
- Contribute to training courses for police staff as necessary.

The work of the national hate crime lead officer

The national hate crime lead officer (hereinafter referred to as “national hate crime lead officer”) shall, in accordance with Point 16 of the ORFK Instruction,

- Monitor the offences committed and, if he/she detects an unrecognised hate crime, take immediate action to initiate the correct criminal classification of the offence;
- Monitor media reports on hate crimes or hate-motivated incidents;
- Monitor the activities of organised hate groups and their members and take the necessary action in the event of a suspected violation of rights;
- Provide specialist guidance in criminal proceedings launched for hate crimes;
- Ensure the availability of information and guidance materials on hate crime on the police’s intranet site;
- Organise, with the involvement of the law enforcement branch, annual professional training for regional hate crime officers.

In addition to the foregoing, the national hate crime lead officer must, in the course of his/her daily work,

- Pay special attention to hate crimes indicated in the daily report of the National Police Headquarters’ On-Call Duty Department and to those acts and incidents in whose case the investigating authority has failed to detect hate crime indicators;
- Help establish the actual case facts in the course of investigations by ordering specific investigative tasks in case reports issued as part of specialist guidance;
- Cooperate with the Hate Crime Task Force;
- Attend, by invitation, the meetings of the Working Group on Other Civil and Political Rights under the Ministry of Justice’s Human Rights Thematic Working Group;
- Participate in the work of Working Group on Hate Crime Training and Capacity Building for National Law Enforcement (Working Group) of the European Commission and the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights; in the UN Human Rights Council’s Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Hungary; in the country visits and conferences organised by the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

The Hate Crime Task Force meets every six months or as initiated by its members, and may be enlarged to include representatives of other specialist fields such as law enforcement, communication, crime prevention, in accordance with subject matters proposed in advance. The aim of case analyses for the members of the Hate Crime Task Force to discuss verbally and face-to-face controversial issues related to hate crime, in order to improve the future management of similar cases and ensure a consistent interpretation of the law.

The members of the Hate Crime Task Force regularly receive information on racist, anti-Roma, anti-refugee and other extremist incidents from the press, from complainants turning to member organisations and from internet sites, which they can bring to the Task Force’s meeting as a proposed topic.

During case analyses, the participants will discuss the historical elements of the case facts and their interpretation, as well as how civil society organisations can support the police in their efforts to prevent and counter actions planned by extremist organisations. During case analyses, the police, assisted by the national hate crime lead officer and regional hate crime officers,

provide specialist guidance on individual cases raised by the NGOs, following a comprehensive analysis of the particular case.

The Hate Crime Task Force reports by email to the national hate crime lead officer those cases in which, in its opinion, the investigating authority failed to recognise a bias motive, or the offence was wrongly classified, or the investigation was not carried out thoroughly enough. In these cases, the national hate crime lead officer reviews the individual cases and, if necessary, initiate action through specialist guidance.

On 01 October 2019, the National Police Headquarters held a working group meeting with the Budapest Pride and Hate Crime Task Force, the Prosecutor General's Office, the Public Order Protection Department of the National Police Headquarters' Law Enforcement Directorate, the On-Call Duty Department of the National Police Headquarters' Law Enforcement Directorate, the National Police Headquarters' Criminal Investigations Directorate, and the Budapest Police Headquarters' Law Enforcement Agency Security Section with the aim to develop an effective and professional law enforcement response to hate incidents and hate crimes that disrupt the events of the Budapest Pride Festival. On the basis of the foregoing, the Hate Crime Task Force invited the Budapest Police Headquarters' staff to a workshop initiated by the Mayor of Budapest District VIII, held on 28 July 2020, enclosing a legal background material prepared by the Hate Crime Task Force for the police on the lawful handling of attacks against the events of vulnerable groups. The workshop was designed to increase police preparedness for the Budapest Pride Festival events and other vulnerable groups' programmes, and to improve cooperation between the organisations of the groups concerned, the police and the municipality.

Additional information related to hate crime

Police personnel were taught the contents of ORFK Instruction No. 27/2011 (30 December) on police measures in a multicultural environment and the related methodological guidance, as well as the guide "Police measures in connection with hate and bias-motivated incidents" at briefings and staff meetings. Commanders kept the public order personnel informed about the options to deal with conflict situations with members of ethnic social groups. The following topics are regularly covered in the briefings given to field officers: the expected behaviour; the importance of objectivity; the protocol to be followed; the prohibition of discrimination; and the significance of unbiased police action in response situations. The "Let's Stand Up Against It Together" brochures were placed in clearly visible locations for citizens (client waiting rooms and complaints offices) and distributed to organisations representing Roma groups.

According to information provided by the Hungarian Prison Service, the prison service does not register the nationality and religion of prisoners, in line with national and international requirements. Act CCXL of 2013 on the execution of punishments, criminal measures, certain coercive measures and confinement for administrative offences and Decree 16/2014 (19 December) IM of the Minister of Justice on the detailed rules of the execution of confinement superseding imprisonment, confinement, pre-trial detention and fines each include a dedicated chapter with provisions concerning prisoners of non-Hungarian nationality. The legislation guarantees that detainees are not disadvantaged due to their ethnic origin or lack of knowledge of the Hungarian language.

The special importance of the protection of nationalities is reflected in the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner's activities within the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights. Prison inmates and their relatives may, without restriction or control, address a

complaint, a petition or a report to the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner in their mother tongue if they have suffered any discrimination in the exercise of their rights as a nationality community or if they have been discriminated against on the grounds of their nationality. In the course of her proceedings, the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner orders an investigation into the circumstances of the complaint, report or allegation, ascertain its veracity, initiate action that may affect the practice of the penitentiary institution or the regulatory activities of the penitentiary organisation and initiates legislative amendments.

If one or more inmates openly identify themselves as belonging to a particular nationality, the prison service organisation, including prisons, will ensure, at the inmate's initiative, that contacts are established with nationality, tradition preservation, civil, charitable and faith organisations. Following the establishment of such contacts, nationality, tradition preservation, civil, charitable and faith organisations may participate in the preparation and organisation of inmate programmes. If requested, prisons ensure participation in language courses, language clubs, and cultural, leisure and religious activities for nationalities.

Prisons prepare and publish information booklets for non-Hungarian speaking inmates (in Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian, Slovak, Romanian, Albanian, Ukrainian, Polish, and Lovari languages) according to their language needs. All inmates, including those belong to nationalities, are provided with a television set in the accommodation area, where they can watch nationality programmes, traditional programmes and films. Nationality prisoners are allowed to ask their relatives to send them textbooks, magazines and newspapers in their mother tongue in a package for the purpose of learning languages or self-study; they can also have access, with the help of the prison chaplain, to the Bible and religious publications in the translation of their choice.

Prisons near the national border are in contact with representatives of nearby countries, thus the Baranya County Prison with the Croatian; the Balassagyarmat High and Medium Security Prison with the Slovakian; the Zala County Prison with the Slovenian; and the Békés County Prison, the Szeged High and Medium Security Prison and the Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County Prison with the Romanian prison service representatives.

In the recruiting and selecting its staff, the prison service lays increased emphasis on enforcing the principles of equal rights and opportunities, which attitude is also an integral part of the basic training curriculum following hiring, together with respect for fundamental freedoms and familiarity with various international documents and declarations. In the case of "Reintegration Studies" subject, the cornerstone of the entire curriculum is the principle of non-discrimination. The "Service Studies" module pays special attention to the unconditional protection of human dignity and the prohibition of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. The "Security Studies" subject covers in detail the framework and regulations whose application excludes the possibility of any violation of human rights when applying any measure. The "Professional Ethics" class also discusses non-discrimination. The prohibition of discrimination is covered also under Professional ethics where special emphasis is given to the requirement that staff members refrain from applying any discrimination during the execution of their work and prevent by all available means that other persons use the instrument of discrimination.

Sworn officers of the prison service are automatically entitled to a foreign language allowance for German - or other foreign - language skills. If their duty requires the use of a foreign language, they are entitled to a foreign language allowance. Languages other than the above (including the official language of a Member State of the European Union, as well as Ukrainian,

Serbian and Lovari) giving entitlement to foreign language allowance, as well as the positions where foreign languages are used, are determined by the Minister.

The equal opportunities plans of the Hungarian Prison Service and of prisons include, inter alia, the principles of non-discrimination, equal treatment, respect for human dignity and the ethical principles of social solidarity. It is in the spirit of these general objectives that employers commit themselves to preventing and combating discrimination in employment, including recruitment and hiring, the scope of benefits, the provision of training and further training and other labour law acts. The employers respect employees' individual values, dignity and uniqueness. They declare that, in employment and in other socially useful activities, employees of any age, sex, nationality, marital status or state of health are of no greater value to society than others, as strengthening solidarity is in the best interest of all members of our society and it greatly facilitates disadvantaged groups' employment and advancement opportunities.

The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner's statement of principles

The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner's **Statement of Principles No. 5/2020**¹⁰ addresses statements offensive to the German nationality community, the need to stand up against hate speech, and the possibilities to take action against offensive content on video-sharing platforms, emphasising the need to combat hate speech and hate crimes against members of nationality communities. The statement of principles declares the following: *“One of the greatest challenges of our time remains the need to effectively address the spread of hate speech against vulnerable groups in on-line spaces and public discourse, and to develop positive public discourse that rejects stereotypes and prejudice and aims to reduce inter-group divisions. We need to create the conditions for an informed, non-judgemental and deliberate response by members of society to any violation of human rights, and in particular of the rights of members of nationality communities. However, this requires exemplary commitment and consistency on the part of law enforcers on each occasion cases that militates against social peace.*

Freedom of expression must not be accompanied by a violation of the human dignity of others and a recurrence of fear of the free expression by members of certain social groups of identity. Human rights education, the teaching of tolerance, and the conscious shaping of the future generation's attitudes with the aim of reducing stereotypes and prejudices and inter-group antagonism are nowadays basic requirements. Public figures have a great responsibility in this respect, as their statements can amplify existing processes in any direction, and their personal examples and utterances can contribute to raising the standards of public discourse, but also to reinforcing negative trends.

Public institutions and their representatives have a special responsibility to ensure that in all their activities they respect the constitutional guarantees of equal treatment and act in public service with respect for the human dignity of all members of society, irrespective of their social origin, or national, ethnic or other minority group affiliation.”

The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner's **Statement of Principles No. 6/2020**¹¹ on measures taken in response to the vandalisation of the Roma Holocaust Memorial in Budapest

¹⁰ https://nemzetisegijogok.hu/hu/web/njbh/-/a-nemzetisegi-biztoshelyettes-5-2020-sz-elvi-allasfoglalasa?p_1_back_url=%2Fhu%2Fweb%2Fnbh%2Fkeres%25C3%25A9s%3Fq%3D5%252F2020

¹¹ https://nemzetisegijogok.hu/hu/web/njbh/-/a-nemzetisegi-biztoshelyettes-6-2020-sz-elvi-allasfoglalasa?p_1_back_url=%2Fhu%2Fweb%2Fnbh%2Fkeres%25C3%25A9s%3Fp_1_back_url%3D%252Fh

and on the need to address hate-motivated incidents in connection with the destruction of the memorial points to the wider social context of the dangers of hate speech. *One of the greatest challenges of our time is to ensure an informed, non-judgemental and deliberate response by members of society to any violation of human rights, and in particular of the rights of members of nationality communities. However, this requires exemplary commitment and consistency on the part of both law makers and law enforcers on each occasion that militates against social peace. Human rights education, the teaching of tolerance, and the conscious shaping of the future generation's attitudes with the aim of reducing stereotypes and prejudices and inter-group antagonism are nowadays basic requirements. Public figures have a great responsibility in this respect, as their statements can amplify existing processes in any direction, and their personal examples and utterances can contribute to raising the standards of public discourse, but also to reinforcing negative trends. In this statement of principles, I have sought to draw attention to the fact that hate-motivated acts and hate speech that take root at the level of everyday life, even if they do not the level of a criminal offence, pose an extreme threat to social peace. Preventing and combating them is in our shared interest as a society.*"

In 2017, on the International Holocaust Remembrance Day, the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner published her **Statement of Principles No. 1/2017** on the role, and situation in Hungary, of Roma Holocaust education in shaping public attitudes.¹² The resolution puts forward that the atrocities of World War II had deep-rooted social and historical antecedents, and that the events of the Holocaust illustrate how a society can go from seemingly isolated human rights violations against individuals to the mass and systematic extermination of human life. Growing intolerance, anti-Roma sentiment and xenophobia witnessed worldwide today, coupled with unjustified incitement of fear against people, communities or ethnic groups or people who are simply perceived as having values contrary to those of the majority society, can trigger equally dangerous processes in European societies. In Hungary, too, we can find tragic examples of processes that have resulted in the loss of lives of our fellow citizens because of their ethnic/national minority affiliation. On-line and off-line hate speech and the activities of the Hungarian Guard are viewed as a precursor to the murders of Roma in 2008-2009 and the dozens of attacks against Roma in the same period.

The statement of principles provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of Roma Holocaust education and suggests several reasonable and necessary steps forward, in order to emphasise the importance of fostering tolerance and respect for fundamental rights and democratic values in the education of younger generations. The document points out that the teaching of Roma holocaust in appropriate quality can become a tool in Hungary that can not only help Roma communities to exercise their right to freely express and preserve their identity as defined in the Fundamental Law, but also to develop and strengthen in members of society a value system based on respect for human rights.

The publication of this document was preceded by a careful research process, including an analysis of the domestic regulatory environment for Holocaust education; a professional

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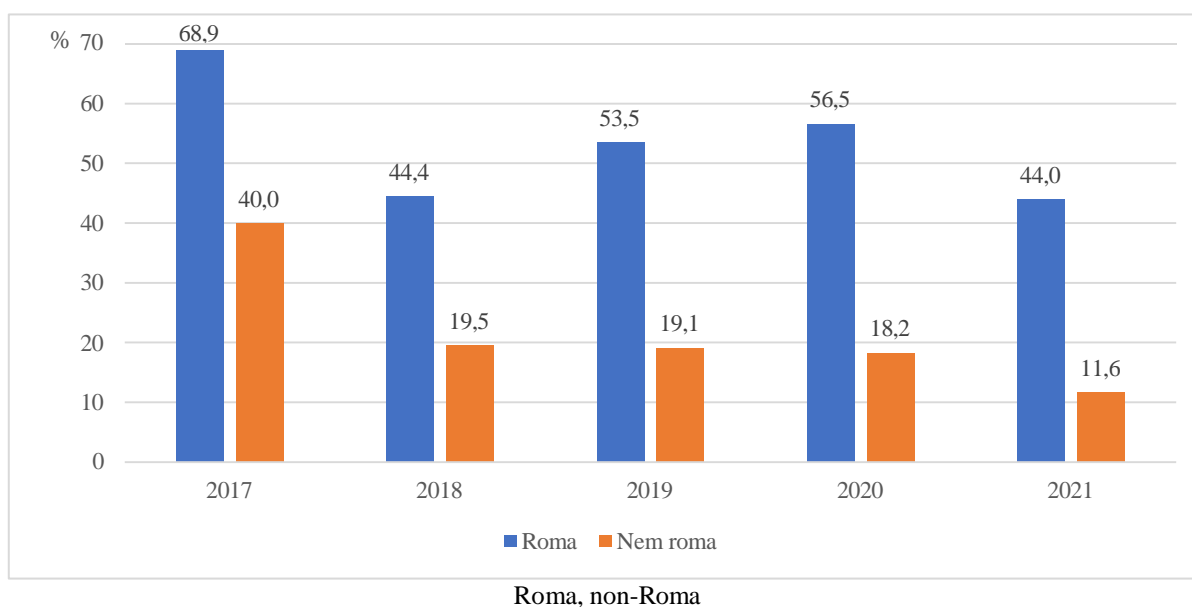
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roundtable discussion with experts on the subject; an examination of the representation of the Roma Holocaust in formal and non-formal education; as well as textbook representation, related ombudsman activities and international and domestic good practices.

Recommendation 3: [The Hungarian authorities are urged] to design and implement a comprehensive national policy framework on housing, with a system of incentives for municipalities to be involved in the design and implementation of policies aimed at improving the housing situation of Roma; to significantly develop social and subsidised housing, and to ensure that the existing legislation against housing segregation is effectively implemented; to ensure that the right of Roma children not to be removed from their families for material reasons is respected and to duly investigate the reasons for their disproportionate presence within the care system.

Since 2017, the Roma population's housing conditions have improved significantly. While in 2017 Roma people accounted for nearly 70% of the population living in overcrowded housing, this figure fell to 44% by 2021. Despite this positive change, nearly four times as many Roma live in overcrowded housing than non-Roma.

Figure 3:
Proportion of Roma and non-Roma population living in overcrowded housing



Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey and Survey of Living Conditions

Hungary has launched complex slum upgrading programmes to improve social, community, education, health, employment and housing conditions for people living in slums or slum-like housing environments.

According to the 2011 census data of the Central Statistical Office, there are 1,384 segregated slums in 709 municipalities in the country, with 84,401 dwellings and 276,244 inhabitants, of whom more than 30% are children. In the case of municipalities that do not have urban status (small and large villages), there are 750 segregated slum areas in 482 settlements. In these places, unemployment, social and health problems and difficulties in accessing public services are generally present simultaneously.

Slum upgrading programmes targeting segregated areas had to take into account the fact that socio-economic opportunities in the different regions of the country vary according to the location of the settlement; its distance from economic centres; and its size. Among complex slum upgrading programmes, programmes supporting both training (based on an individual development plan) and employment have been particularly successful. Part of the interventions aim at increasing the educational attainment of families in order to prepare them for employment, with the help of professionals to prepare individuals, while the other programme package is designed to improve the housing situation of the families involved. The latter includes housing renovation and construction of new housing. The housing and living conditions of families will be significantly improved as a result of the programme. Around 5 to 6 families per settlement can benefit from improved housing. The results of the programme include improved cooperation between people and local institutions and with each other.

Technical support and monitoring of the complex slum upgrading programmes (ESF+ERDF) is provided by the “Support for Convergence Cooperation” Priority Project (EFOP-1.6.1-VEKOP-16-2016-00001). The project is aimed to contribute to the social convergence of disadvantaged communities living in segregated housing and abject poverty and to promote their integration in terms of education, social conditions, economic and labour market situation, healthcare and health promotion, as well as to halt and reverse the negative economic, social and demographic trends in rural settlements linked to out-migration and depopulation.

The priority programme will ensure the coherent central coordination, technical support and monitoring of complex programmes to tackle marginalisation at national level. The projects launched by the social convergence policy area have reached a total of 119 segregated locations in 97 settlements, and thus almost 30,000 people.

In the 2014-2020 programming period, complex programmes targeting people living in slum-like housing were launched with support from three operational programmes: In settlements with urban status and their surrounding from the Territorial and Settlement Development Operational Programme (TOP); in settlements with urban status and their surrounding areas in Pest County from the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme (VEKOP) under social and urban rehabilitation measures; and in non-urban settlements and outlying slums from the Human Resources Development Operational Programme (EFOP).

The creation of healthy housing and living conditions, desegregation, and thus the improvement of social convergence and employability in at least one in seven segregated slums will be achieved through a combination of ERDF and ESF interventions.

The competence area of the EFOP-1.6.2-16 “Desegregation through complex programmes (ESF)” programme mainly covers the improvement of labour market integration, access to health screening and services for people living in segregated conditions.

According to the objectives of the EFOP-2.4.1-16 “Desegregation through complex programmes (ERDF)”, investments in housing must serve social integration by contributing to the physical and social integration of marginalised communities into mainstream society, rather than contributing to segregation, isolation and exclusion.

The EFOP-1.6.1 – VEKOP/16 (Support of convergence cooperation) priority programme is aimed to contribute to the social convergence of disadvantaged communities living in segregated housing and abject poverty and to promote their integration in terms of education,

social conditions, economic and labour market situation, healthcare and health promotion, as well as to halt and reverse the negative economic, social and demographic trends in rural settlements linked to out-migration and depopulation. Under the EFOP-1.6.2-16 and EFOP-2.4.1-16 programmes, 97 municipalities have received funding.

Recommendation 4: [The Hungarian authorities should] adopt a comprehensive action plan to solve the problems experienced by Roma in accessing health care; remedy health service shortages, with a particular focus on disadvantaged areas inhabited by Roma; raise awareness of anti-discrimination law among health care professionals and patients, and launch a campaign in hospitals and other medical institutions.

Pursuant to the Fundamental Law, “everyone shall have the right to physical and mental health” [Article XX (1)]. Good health is a significant individual and social value, but also an individual and social resource, whose preservation and development is in the national interest. The health of the population is a fundamental determinant of the fate and future prospects of a nation and of its economic competitiveness.

Section 1 (b) of Act CLIV of 1997 on health states that its purpose is “to contribute to ensuring equal access to health care services for all members of society”. It also stipulates that “it shall be required to enforce equity throughout the utilization of healthcare services”.

The “Healthy Hungary 2014-2020” Health Sector Strategy, adopted by Government Decision No. 1039/2015 (10 February) on the adoption of the “Healthy Hungary 2014-2020” Health Sector Strategy, identified the reduction of inequalities - and as part of this, health inequalities - as a fundamental interest of Hungarian society, which requires complex, mutually reinforcing interventions, specific programmes, adequate resources and a longer timeframe.

Based on the health/health status data of the Roma population, analysing the health status of individual nationality groups is made difficult by the fact that special health data and related personal data are processed and protected as laid down in Act XLVII of 1997 on the processing and protection of health and related personal data. During mandatory, i.e. statutory processing and transmission of health data, no data on nationality or ethnic origin are collected, and no information on this is included in the documentation of health care activities.

Section 4 (k) of Act CXXXV of 2003 on equal treatment and the promotion of equal opportunities stipulates that “the principle of equal treatment shall be observed by healthcare service providers”.

Priority tasks include the strengthening of the preventive and health education role of primary care providers; the transformation of general practitioners’ preventive approach; and the creation of a complex system of stakeholders by involving other health professionals.

EU-funded district-level Health Promotion Offices work with primary care to provide preventive services close to home.

Since 2018, the “Bringing Screening Tests Close To Home” programme has been providing 10 mobile units (buses) to help make organised public health screening available and increase participation in screening tests, besides ensuring that people living in small settlements, from where access to screening/testing is limited due to transport or other constraints, can easily and quickly avail themselves of certain health services in addition to primary care.

In the annual programme schedule, since 2019 primary focus has been placed on settlements identified for the given year in the long-term “Converging Settlements” programme.

The simultaneous “deployment” of 4 buses in the converging settlements ensures a uniform provision of general health assessment and risk assessment, including specialist care where necessary, for diseases posing an increased public health burden. Available examinations and screening tests (in the event of simultaneous deployment of 4 buses):

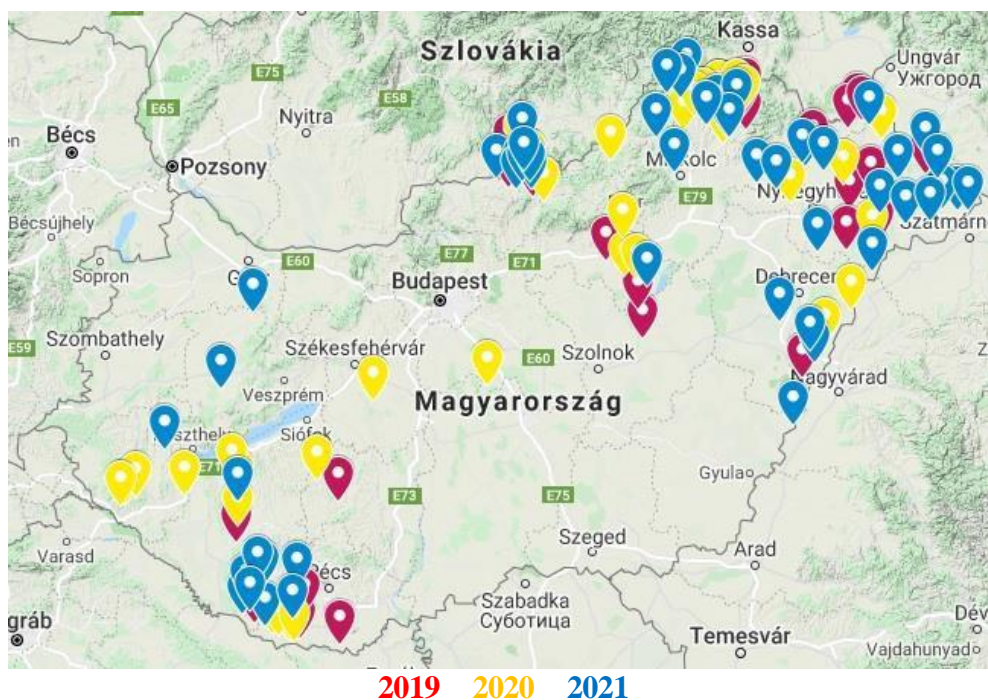
- sampling for organised cervical screening for public health purposes,
- receipt of the colon cancer screening kit for those eligible,
- as part of the general health assessment: blood glucose and cholesterol determination, blood pressure measurement, BMI calculation, bone density measurement, PSA test, body composition analysis, ECG and ankle-brachial index test, and completion of a cardiological risk assessment questionnaire including lifestyle and family history,
- cardiological risk assessment and attendance of specialist medical examination,
- risk assessment, carotid ultrasound and specialist examination as part of stroke prevention,
- respiratory function tests and specialist pulmonology care,
- oral cavity examination.

Since its launch in 2018, the programme has engaged over 42,000 people in testing.

The screening buses are integrated into the current screening system and work in close contact with the health care providers (general practitioners, outpatient and inpatient care facilities) with mandatory territorial coverage, Health Promotion Offices, and the Gottsegen György National Cardiovascular Centre. Cooperation is also essential with local authorities, government offices, the Hungarian Maltese Charity Service and the National Roma Self-Government.

Patient pathways for patients selected as priority cases during screening/testing and access to follow-up data are managed through collaborating local/county health care providers and the National Health Insurance Fund. GPs can track specific results through the National eHealth Infrastructure (EESZT).

Figure 4:
Territorial distribution of settlements engaged in the “Bringing Screening Tests Close To Home” programme (2019-2022)



Source: Office of the State Secretary for Social Convergence

A substance abuse prevention and treatment programme targeting segregated locations has been launched, which also affects the Roma population. Started in 2019, the programme provides specific assistance in 31 settlements, tailored to local addiction problems. The 31 settlements show different patterns of poverty and segregation. Smoking is considered acceptable, alcohol consumption is intermittent but excessive, while drug abuse is widespread and more typical of women. Among illicit drugs, new psychoactive substances (mainly synthetic cannabinoids) were present in 14 settlements. The implementation of the programme continued beyond the reporting period, until 30 September 2022, with a total budget of HUF 92,070,000 available for implementation in 2020 and 2021.

In order to learn the ways to provide differentiated care in response to cultural differences, further training programmes designed to be non-discriminatory have been incorporated in the further training contents as part of health professionals' mandatory further training delivered within vocational qualification clusters. In 2017, 100 people completed the subjects of sociology and Romani studies, while since 2018 health professionals have been able to choose from the following two programmes as part of health professionals' mandatory further training delivered within vocational qualification clusters: Values and norms in nursing - Nursing ethics, 2018-2020 368 participants, transcultural nursing, 2018-2020: 165 participants

Recommendation 5: *[The Hungarian authorities should] increase the Equal Treatment Authority's communication resources and staffing in order to give it the means to effectively raise awareness of its mandate, notably among the most vulnerable persons belonging to national minorities, as well as make effective use of its power to investigate alleged cases of discrimination, including ex officio. It reiterates its call to the authorities relating to the*

mandate of the Deputy Commissioner for the Protection of the Rights of Nationalities living in Hungary to undertake and conduct enquiries independently and on its own initiative and to propose specific and general remedial measures to the Commissioner.

The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner’s statement of principles

In her **communication issued in January 2021**¹³, the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner covered in detail the renewed professional and organisational framework of her mandate. The communication sets forth the following:

“Bill No. T/13631 on the amendment of certain laws to ensure more effective enforcement of the requirement of equal treatment was submitted to the Parliament’s Committee on Justice on 10 November 2020. The bill sought to integrate the Equal Treatment Authority (EBH), and thus the public procedures related to the enforcement of equal treatment, into the Office, and proposed a new procedural law and administrative order for submissions. Based thereon, all cases of discrimination will automatically be dealt with by the new Directorate-General for Equal Treatment, unless the complainant has explicitly requested an ombudsman-type procedure.

In relation to the bill, the Parliament’s Committee of Nationalities in Hungary has already professionally identified the risks of the provisions affecting the field of nationality law after submission thereof. Whereas previously there had been a partnership and division of labour between the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner and the EBH in these matters concerning primarily but not exclusively members of the Roma community, the draft would have unilaterally changed this. In its original form, the provision proposed to be introduced by the bill would have undermined the highly effective ombudsman-type nationality rights protection activity in place since 2012 by automatically removing cases of nationality-based discrimination from the Deputy Commissioner’s competence and only granting her consultation rights in relation to such cases.

Following a strong and professionally well-founded request by Parliament’s Committee of Nationalities in Hungary, the draft has been significantly modified, with the amendment promulgated on 03 December 2020 and entering into force on 01 January 2021 allowing for a special exception to the automatic mechanism. For professional and organisational reasons and invoking the dual protection against discrimination on grounds of nationality as laid down in the Fundamental Law (Articles XV and XXIX), the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner may make a proposal to the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights as to whether the specific cases concerned should be examined under the Ombudsman Act or the Equal Treatment Act, i.e. whether the case should be referred to the Secretariat of the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner or to the Directorate General for Equal Treatment set up within the Office.

The aforementioned amendment also contains a specific safeguard in relation to the field of nationality law. The Directorate General is required to cooperate with the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner in matters relating to nationality. The amendment to the Rules of Operation and Organisation following the entry into force of the Act has strengthened the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner’s professional leadership powers. To ensure consistent jurisprudence, the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner may, at the request of the Directorate General or on her own initiative, formulate a professional position and express an opinion on nationality matters falling within the Directorate General’s competence, without

¹³ <https://nemzetisegijogok.hu/hu/web/njbh/-/a-feladatellatas-megujulo-szakmai-es-szervezeti-keretei>

prejudice to the integrity of the official procedure. The Deputy Commissioner may request information from the Head of the Directorate General on the progress, results and other relevant circumstances of the proceedings of cases involving nationality rights in order to fulfil her reporting obligations to Parliament's Committee of Nationalities in Hungary, or prior to the preparation of the annual report related to the field of nationality rights.

A further assurance of efficient professional work lies in the fact that the Deputy Commissioner may request written information and initiate personal consultations with the head of the Law Enforcement Directorate operating within the Office since February 2020, and with the head of the Law Enforcement Department on the course of proceedings in cases with nationality content conducted by the organisational unit, on the experience and on the related problems and results in order to fulfil her duties as defined in the Ombudsman Act."

The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner monitors the enforcement of the rights of nationalities in Hungary and regularly informs the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the institutions concerned and the public about her experience in relation to the enforcement of the rights of nationalities living in Hungary. She regularly liaises with nationality representatives, advocates and organisations, self-governments elected by the nationality communities, and the representatives of public bodies operating in the area.

Pursuant to Section 3 (2) (f) of Act CXI of 2011 on the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner is responsible for monitoring the Government's social cohesion strategy and the implementation of tasks.

During the period under review, the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner paid continuous attention to legislative and law enforcement practices affecting the Roma community and to the development of measures and programmes for the social integration of the Roma population. She monitored the implementation of equal treatment and special equal opportunities programmes. She expressed her views on a number of issues to the representatives of public bodies. In her liaising with international organisations, she took advantage of the opportunity to share experience and knowledge at both national and international level.

During the reporting period, she cooperated extensively with elected bodies, other national and international fundamental rights organisations, governmental and administrative bodies, conciliation bodies, relevant institutions and individuals in the course of responding to complaints. As part of intensive professional liaisons, she attended the meetings of the Ministry of Justice's Human Rights Working Group, the Nationality and Roma Issues and Hate Crimes Thematic Working Groups, and the Roma Coordination Council. In 2019, she concluded a professional cooperation agreement on professional support for the National Police Headquarters' complex Roma-related programmes. In 2020, she contributed with her professional proposals to the drafting of the Hungarian National Convergence Inclusion Strategy 2030.

The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner and the Equal Treatment Authority carried out their tasks on the basis of partnership and division of labour established in previous years. On 10 November 2020, Parliament's Committee on Justice submitted to the National Assembly a bill on the amendment of certain laws to ensure more effective enforcement of the requirement of equal treatment. The bill integrated the Equal Treatment Authority, and thus the public procedures related to the enforcement of equal treatment, into the Office of the Commissioner

for Fundamental Rights, and proposed a new procedural law and administrative order for submissions.

The legislative amendment, which also includes the amendments proposed by Parliament's Committee of Nationalities in Hungary with regard to nationality-based discrimination cases, entered into force as of 01 January 2021. Based thereon, invoking protection in case of discrimination on grounds of nationality, the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner may make a proposal to the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights as to whether the specific cases concerned should be examined in a procedure under the Ombudsman Act or the Equal Treatment Act, and whether the case should be investigated by the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner or to the Directorate General for Equal Treatment set up within the Office. The legislative amendment includes a safeguard concerning cooperation between the Directorate General and the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner by strengthening the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner's professional leadership powers.

During the reporting period, several critically important statements of principles were adopted which have an impact on the social perception of the Roma. These are as follows.

In 2020, there was an increase in the number of cases related to hate speech or other hate-motivated acts against nationality groups, including Roma in particular. The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner has therefore drawn attention to the dangers of a tense and volatile social and political discourse at a number of forums and in many ways. In the light of all this, two statements of principles and several communications have been issued in connection with phenomena which have given rise to violations of the human dignity of certain nationality communities in our country, including, in particular, our Roma compatriots, or to incitement to hatred. She asked the head of the Budapest Police Headquarters to take action against hate speech and held consultations with the President of the National Media and Infocommunications Authority and the Prosecutor General.

The main statements of principles concerning Roma issued during the period under review:

- In 2017, on the occasion of the International Holocaust Remembrance Day, she published her statement of principles titled "The role, and situation in Hungary, of Roma Holocaust education in shaping public attitudes", in which she provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of Roma Holocaust education and suggests several reasonable and necessary steps forward, in order to emphasise the importance of fostering tolerance and respect for fundamental rights and democratic values in the education of younger generations.
- In her Statement of Principles No. 3/2018, she compared the experiences of the 2004 Nationality Media Survey with the situation in 2018 and analysed in detail the actual implementation of the nationality-related obligations of the public service media provider in our days.
- The aim of publishing Statement of Principle No. 3/2020 was to present to the national professional audience Recommendation CM/Rec(2020)2 of the Committee of Ministers of the CoE, which provides guidance and concrete solutions as to the inclusion of Roma history and culture in school curricula and teaching materials.
- The primary objective of the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner's Statement of Principles No. 4/2020 was to examine how the state of emergency declared by the Government of Hungary on 11 March 2020 for the whole territory of Hungary as a result of the coronavirus epidemic, which was lifted on 18 June 2020 and reinstated on 04 November 2020, and the restrictions imposed under the special legal regime, affected would

continue to affect the largest and in many respects most disadvantaged Roma community in Hungary; what special difficulties Roma citizens had faced and would continue to face as a result of the state of emergency; and what government measures might be necessary to address the Roma population's serious situation.

- The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner Statement of Principles No. 6/2020 on the vandalism of the Roma Holocaust Memorial in Budapest points to the wider social context of the dangers of hate speech.
- Her Statement of Principles No. 1/2021 was to draw attention to the developmental, educational and integration problems of a Roma pupil struggling with integration, behaviour and learning difficulties, and to the resulting serious, almost unmanageable conflicts between parents and teachers, based on the experiences of an investigation into a specific complaint. In her statement of principles, the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner sought to highlight more general systemic problems identified in the context of the specific complaint.
- In her Statement of Principles No. 5/2021, the Nationalities Rights Deputy Commissioner attempted to summarise and describe what had happened in the Gyöngyöspata primary school in the ten years since the comprehensive investigation of the Minority Ombudsman in 2011, also touching on how the legal proceedings and the increased public interest in the past decade had affected the relations and coexistence of the Roma and non-Roma population living in the settlement.
- The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner's Statement of Principles No. 2/2022 focussed on infringement proceedings and other sanctions which could be applied for truancy in relation to a specific case. The resolution also relied on experience from the case in highlighting the specific problems of schooling in severely disadvantaged and marginalised areas, particularly affecting Roma children.
- The Deputy Commissioner examined the situation of Roma women in the context of case law and confirmed that Roma women were vulnerable in multiple ways, both as women and as Roma.
- In connection with the analysis of Roma women's situation, the Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner provided a detailed opinion on the National Convergence Strategy 2030 in autumn 2020. She pointed out that while the document rightly identified communication aimed at challenging stereotypes and reducing discrimination against different Roma communities as possible avenues of intervention, it did so in general terms and failed to sufficiently emphasise the extent to which discrimination mechanisms already present at institutional level in many areas were an obstacle to Roma integration.
- The Nationality Rights Deputy Commissioner paid particular attention to Commissioner for Fundamental Rights Case No. 1273/2020, which was related to a specific case concerning Roma women and the situation at the Borsod-Abaúj Zemplén County Hospital's maternity ward. Also related to the case referred to above is Commissioner for Fundamental Rights Case No. 648/2019, in respect of which she examined the problem of establishing public health nursing districts and the issue labour shortage.
- Case No. AJB-1191/2019 also concerns the issue of accessibility of public health nursing care (cervical screening). She found that it was precisely Roma women living in the most disadvantaged sub-regions, often in segregated areas, who were a particularly vulnerable group in terms of access to care. People living in the most disadvantaged settlements often lack access to even the most basic health services, and the equal opportunities of Roma residents, especially women, are increasingly at risk or compromised not only in terms of access but also, in some cases, in terms of the quality of care or personal treatment.

In her Report No. AJN AJB-1472/2011, she summarised the results of her comprehensive research on child prostitution in Hungary. She concluded that based on data it was teenage girls who were the most frequent victims of child prostitution, with a high over-representation of Roma girls.

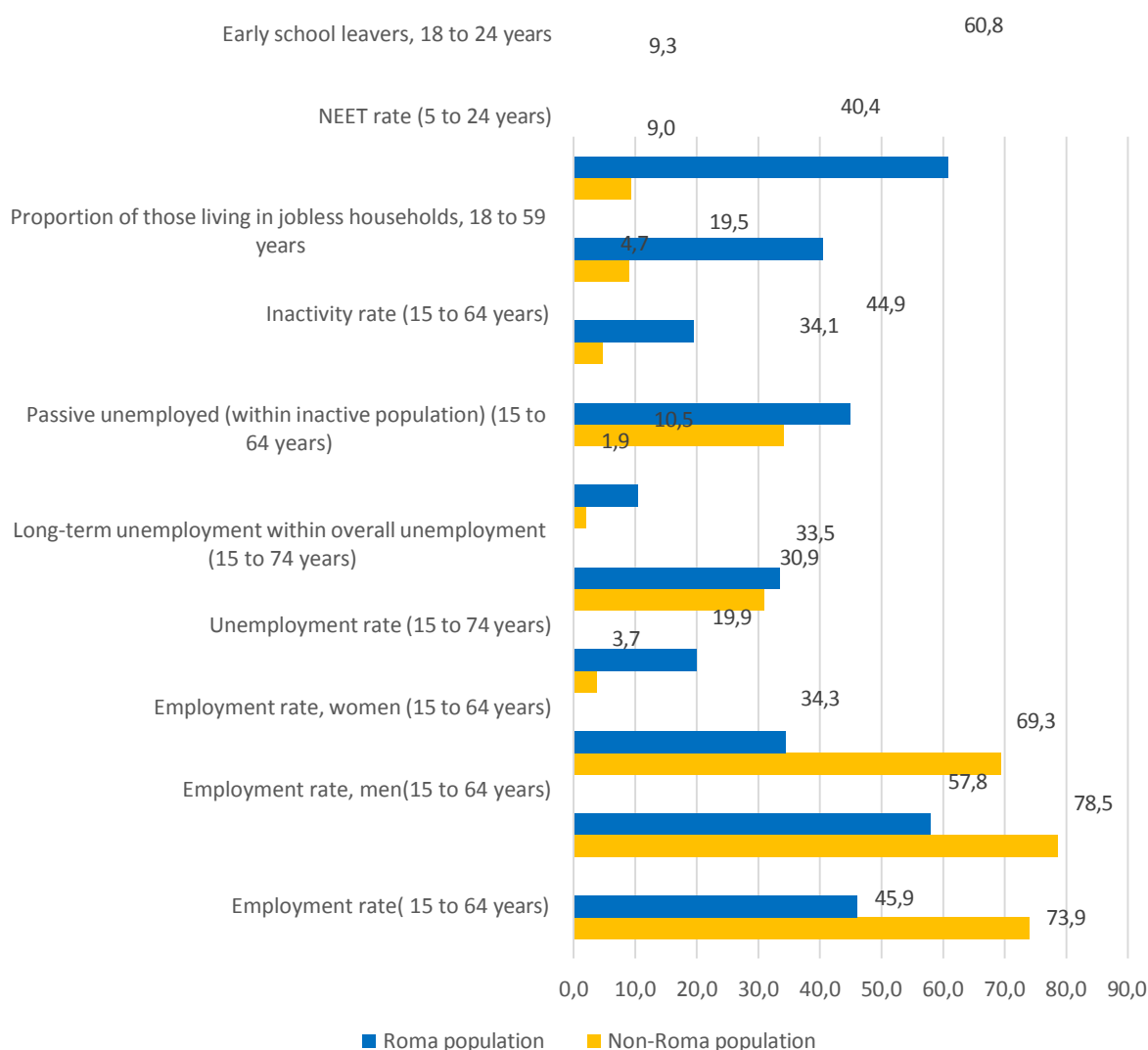
Recommendation 6: [The Hungarian authorities should] enhance their efforts to improve employment rates and conditions for Roma people, notably in the most disadvantaged regions; both specifically design and enhance existing policies aimed at increasing the level of employment of Roma women, with the effective participation of Roma organisations and independent experts; dedicate sufficient resources to their implementation; and monitor and evaluate their effects on a regular basis.

Employment indicators of the Roma population

The Roma population - 80% of whom have completed only elementary education, as opposed to 20% of non-Roma people - are underrepresented and disadvantaged in the labour market compared to the average. Besides the low qualifications, the geographical distribution of the Roma population and a low employment level among Roma women are further factors that contribute to the overall low employment ratio. The gender employment gap is significantly larger in their case than what is characteristic of the majority society. In 2021, 57.8% of Roma men aged 15 to 64 years were employed, compared to only 34.3% of women.

Three-fifths of Roma youths aged 18 to 24 years continued to be early school leavers in 2021. Having completed their elementary studies, these young people do not participate in any education or training aimed at obtaining higher qualifications or further knowledge.

Figure 5:
Trends in Roma and non-Roma activity rates and other social characteristics (%), 2021



Source: Office of the State Secretary for Social Convergence/Central Statistical Office, Labour Force Survey

In 2021, around one fifth of Roma workers declared themselves to be engaged in public works programmes, half of whom performed - in recent years not only in public works schemes - simple unskilled work not requiring any qualifications. Overall, the proportion of Roma nationals in public works programmes is estimated at 17-20%.

The Ministry of the Interior and, under its professional guidance, the employment policy area pay particular attention to increasing the employment opportunities of disadvantaged jobseekers, including Roma. Since 2011, the Ministry of the Interior has provided opportunities for people, mainly Roma families, who are long-term jobseekers with multiple disadvantages, many children and low incomes to improve their quality of life and self-sufficiency through a social land programme. This programme ran in 2019 and 2020 under other showcase schemes.

Longer-term public works programmes support local public and community interest objectives. In these unskilled jobs, the involvement of Roma jobseekers is significant. In the selection of

jobseekers, local municipalities work in close cooperation with local nationality self-governments. In smaller settlements, the nationality self-governments in many cases become public employers.

The tasks carried out under the national model programme for the maintenance of public roads and their surroundings involve unskilled, heavy manual work, and so all the workers are men, their majority being of Roma origin.

Church organisations were already involved in the national public works programmes in 2011. The Boldog Ceferino Institute, founded by the Hungarian Catholic Bishops' Conference, the Hungarian Maltese Charity Service and the Hungarian Reformed Church Aid also perform public works tasks.

As part of public works, the labour market training of public works participants is carried out under the GINOP-6.1.1-15-2015-00001 "Training of low-skilled and public employees" priority project (hereinafter referred to as "priority project"), which has been implemented since 2015 and was thus also running in the reporting period. Training events can be aimed at convergence; at the acquisition of missing competences, school certificates, vocational skills or vocational qualifications; as well as at preparing for entry into vocational training or further training. According to Monitoring Report II of the Hungarian National Social Convergence Strategy (2020), the programme implemented within the priority project will increase access to training programmes, which are based on labour market demand, provide improved employment opportunities, and are designed to prepare for acquiring or improving state-recognised vocational qualifications, partial vocational qualifications, vocational upgrading, competences required to perform a job or work activity, i.e. other vocational qualifications and training and official qualifications, vocational training and professional training preparing for vocational qualifications as defined in Act LXXX of 2019 on vocational education and training (hereinafter referred to as "VET Act") in effect since 01 January 2020, as well as for training not qualifying as vocational training pursuant to Section 1 (1) (ab) of Act LXXVII of 2013 on adult education effective as at 01 January 2020. The programme offers the possibility for adults who have undergone previous labour market training programmes and competence development to enter VET, provided that the public employer supports the re-training of the public works participant and the training can further improve his/her prospects in the labour market.

In order to promote and ensure equal opportunities, the call for proposals under the priority project pays special attention to persons of Roma nationality by giving them priority in engagement in the programme. The number of Roma participants is not an input indicator or required target for the project, but is recorded and collected as monitored data on the basis of the voluntary declaration of consent of the person involved in the project. These data are prioritised in the statistical data services of the Ministry of the Interior, in compliance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016.

The number of Roma trainees is particularly high in three counties: 8,669 in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County; 7,272 in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County; and 3,110 in Hajdú-Bihar County.

2.

Pursuant to Act CLXXXIX of 2011 on local governments in Hungary (hereinafter referred to as "Local Government Act"), municipal and metropolitan self-governments are responsible for nationality affairs in relation to public tasks to be fulfilled locally. Pursuant to Section 85 (10) of the Local Government Act, when establishing a joint local government office in view of the

number of nationality inhabitants, a derogation from the general conditions may be granted to settlements, subject to the approval of the Minister responsible for local governments, where:

- the number of inhabitants of the same nationality in the settlements concerned exceeds 20%;
- the total population of the settlement concerned exceeds 1,500;
- the municipal assemblies have each adopted a decision on the set-up of a joint office with the same content and by a qualified majority;
- it is justified by the location of the settlements concerned, their diversity of relations, and their economic, historical and cultural traditions, and
- other statutory conditions are fulfilled.

For the first time in 2013, the possibility to apply was offered, resulting in 9 joint self-government offices benefiting from nationality-based derogation.

According to the most recent figures, between 2017 and 2022 12 offices were established on preferential terms in 34 settlements in the country. Of these, derogation was granted to 13, 8, 6, 5 and 2 settlements on the basis of inhabitants belonging to the Croatian, German, Roma, Slovenian and Slovak nationalities, respectively.

Section 6 and 18 of the Nationalities Act lay down, inter alia, certain duties for local governments (e.g. to use signage and adopt bylaws in the nationality's language), which can be verified within the supervision of legality.

Scholarship systems

The **National Police Headquarters** (ORFK) has indicated on the subject that pursuant to ORFK Instruction No. 1/2010 (OT. 1.) on the establishment of a police grant system and related tasks of police bodies, which is designed to facilitate the police career of young people of Roma origin, by 30 April each year a call for applications from young Roma must be advertised for studying full-time at secondary schools and higher education institutions. Grants targeting young people pursuing secondary education are covered from the budgets of the county police headquarters (5 new contracts were signed for the 2021/2022 academic year), the grant scheme being deemed successful if the beneficiary is admitted to a law enforcement post-secondary institution and to the patrol training course of the Police Education and Training Centre's Police Academy, or to the University of Public Service's Law Enforcement Sciences Faculty. Support for Roma students studying at higher education institutions is the responsibility of the National Police Headquarters. There have been no applicants in the last 4 years and there are currently no valid contracts with students of Roma origin in higher education.

Since 2012, the **Hungarian Prison Service** has been operating a scholarship scheme under which it helps 3 young Roma persons studying in the first three years of full-time secondary education successfully complete their studies and 1 Roma person pursuing studies in the fields of law, administration, social and economic sciences, engineering, IT or medicine of a higher education institution. Young people of Roma origin who qualify for a grant will receive, depending on their academic performance, a monthly amount of HUF 20,000-30,000 for higher education studies, and HUF 2,000-4,000 for secondary studies, as well as in-kind support (school supplies, accommodation and meals). 1 secondary school student received a grant of HUF 125,000 in the period 2017-2019, and 1 college student a grant of HUF 285,000 in the period 2020-2021.

In 2012, the **National Directorate General for Disaster Management of the Ministry of the Interior** (hereinafter referred to as the National Directorate General for Disaster Management) established a scholarship scheme for Roma youths to find employment. On 30 July 2012, the decision of the National Directorate General for Disaster Management on the establishment of a grant scheme for young people of Roma origin to become professional firefighters entered into force. What follows is summary of BM OKF Instruction No. 9/2012 (30 July) on the establishment of a grant scheme provided by the National Directorate General for Disaster Management to promote the professional firefighting career of young people of Roma origin and related tasks (hereinafter referred to as “Instruction”).

The Instruction covers young people of Roma origin studying in the educational system of the National Directorate General for Disaster Management at the University of Public Service’s Disaster Management Institute in full-time or part-time bachelor’s or master’s degree programmes, as well as those attending a correspondence course in the Disaster Management Training Centre’s modular firefighting law enforcement vocational training programme. The aim of the scholarship scheme is to promote the successful completion of studies by young people of Roma origin and to create an incentive system motivating them to choose a career in the field of disaster management. In 2012, the scholarship scheme for young people of Roma origin was announced by semester and by course.

The calls for applications were published on the websites of the professional disaster management bodies, the University of Public Service’s Disaster Management Institute and the Disaster Management Training Centre, and were sent to the National Roma Self-Government on each occasion.

In the case of modular firefighter training, young people with a national identity from disadvantaged areas were treated as a priority target group during recruitment, and special information sessions were organised for them in several cases as part of direct contacts.

The National Directorate General for Disaster Management and the county disaster management directorates have established good relations with both the National Roma Self-Government and regional Roma self-governments. The large number of young people who attended the organised events (including open days, career guidance presentations, information sessions for the general public, etc.) displayed great interest in the information sessions, the related materials and the technical equipment presented.

Despite the conscientious recruitment work, extensive information provision and direct contacts, there was minimal interest in the applications launched during the period under review, with only 1 firefighter trainee being awarded a grant in 2019.

In 2021, the scholarship scheme for young people of Roma origin regulated by the Instruction was revised with a view to providing more equal opportunities for young people starting their careers.

In order to motivate young people from disadvantaged and multiply disadvantaged backgrounds to become professional firefighters, the scholarship scheme has been extended to young people from disadvantaged backgrounds. The degree of extension is regulated by BM OKF Instruction No. 3/2021 (19 March) on the establishment of a grant scheme provided by the National Directorate General for Disaster Management to promote the professional

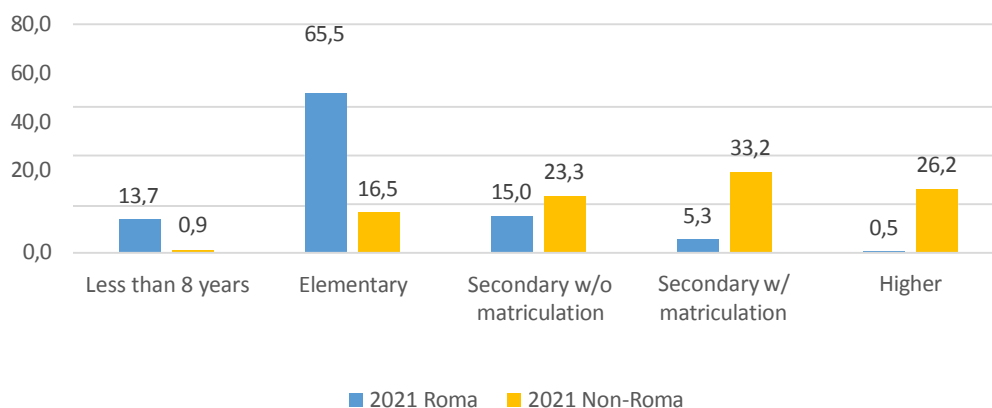
firefighting career of disadvantaged and multiply disadvantaged young people and related tasks.

3.

Since regularly conducted population surveys also include questions on nationality, **the Central Statistical Office regularly receives information on changes in the labour market situation of the Roma and their exposure to the risk of poverty.** The coronavirus epidemic has had an impact on all segments of the labour market, thus somewhat breaking earlier positive trends in the situation of Roma. However, there have been no marked changes that would have exacerbated the significant differences between the majority and the Roma population.

As indicated in the foregoing, the spatial distribution of the Roma population and the low employment rate of women also contribute to the low employment rate of the Roma population. Many Roma people live in areas of the country characterised by unfavourable labour market conditions, and/or in villages with poor transportation connections where local jobs are scarce and there are hardly any work opportunities within commuting distance, while the employment of women is also hampered by the fact that Roma families tend to have more children than the rest of the population.

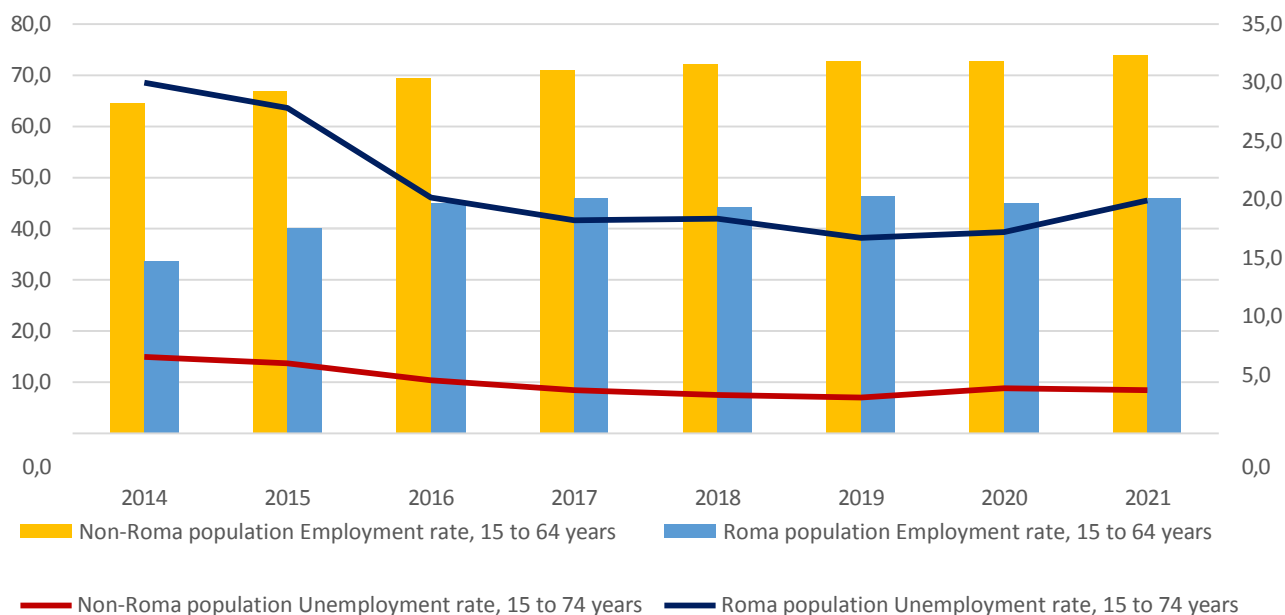
Figure 6:
Distribution of Roma and non-Roma populations aged 15 to 64 years by highest education (%), 2021



Source: Central Statistical Office, Labour Force Survey

During the period under review, the labour market situation of Roma was similar to that of the non-Roma population. Between 2014 and 2020, there was a significant improvement, which was interrupted by the epidemic. However, the disadvantages faced by Roma people did not decrease during the period under review, with the gap between the employment rates of the Roma and non-Roma population ranging from approximately 25 to 30 percentage points; it was 28 percentage points in 2021. The unemployment rate of Roma fell from 30.1% in 2014 to almost half (16.7%) by 2019, but has increased in the last two years due to the epidemic, reaching almost 20% in 2021.

Figure 7:
Trends in Roma and non-Roma employment and unemployment rates (%)



Source: Central Statistical Office, Labour Force Survey

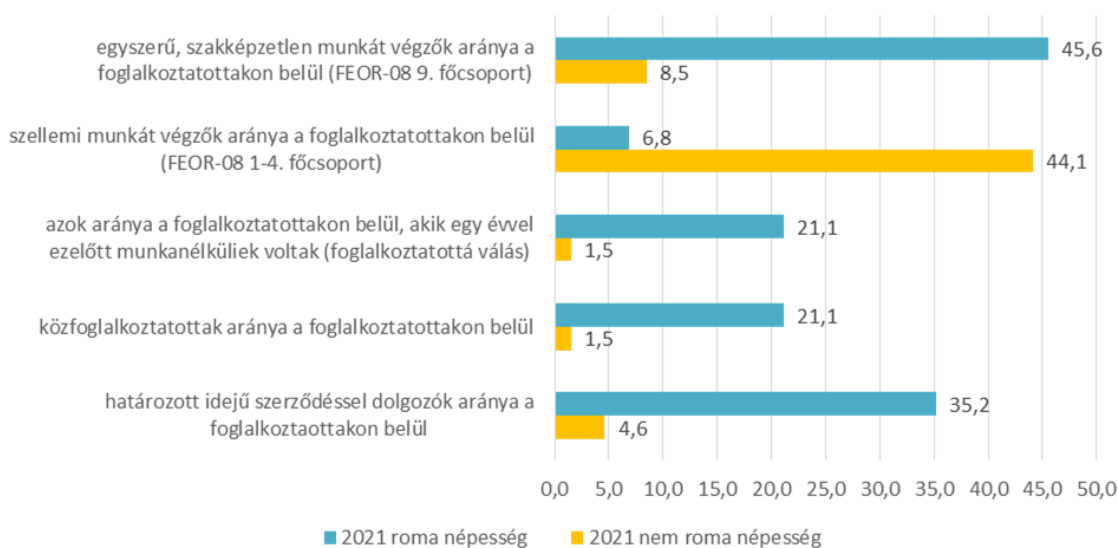
The gender employment gap is significantly larger in the case of those declaring to be Roma than what is characteristic of the majority society. In 2021, 57.8% of Roma men aged 15 to 64 years were employed, whereas the same ratio was only 34.3% among women; even so, this latter figure is about 9 percentage points higher than in 2014.

Public works programmes play a significant role in Roma employment, partly due to the fact that the share of the long-term unemployed has fallen by 16 percentage points since 2014. The improvement in employment and the fall in unemployment has resulted in the proportion of Roma aged 18 to 59 years living in jobless households falling by 15 percentage points between 2014 and 2021, but still approaching 20%, while for non-Roma it remains below 5%.

Three-fifths of Roma youths aged 18 to 24 years continued to be early school leavers in 2021. Having completed their elementary studies, these young people do not participate in any education or training aimed at obtaining higher qualifications or further knowledge. This partly explains why their NEET rate exceeds that of non-Roma over four times (40.4% vs. 9.0%).

The role of public employment in getting Roma into work is much higher than for non-Roma. In 2021, around one fifth of Roma employees declared themselves to be in public employment. This is not unrelated to the fact that one in three Roma employees worked under a fixed-term contract, while for non-Roma this form of employment was less than 5%. As a consequence of the predominance of those with low education, almost half of the Roma employed were in simple unskilled jobs, and in recent years not only in public works programmes. For non-Roma, almost half of those employed performed manual work, while for Roma this share was below 10%, despite an increase.

Figure 8:
Selected employment characteristics of Roma and non-Roma employed populations aged 15 to 74 years (%)



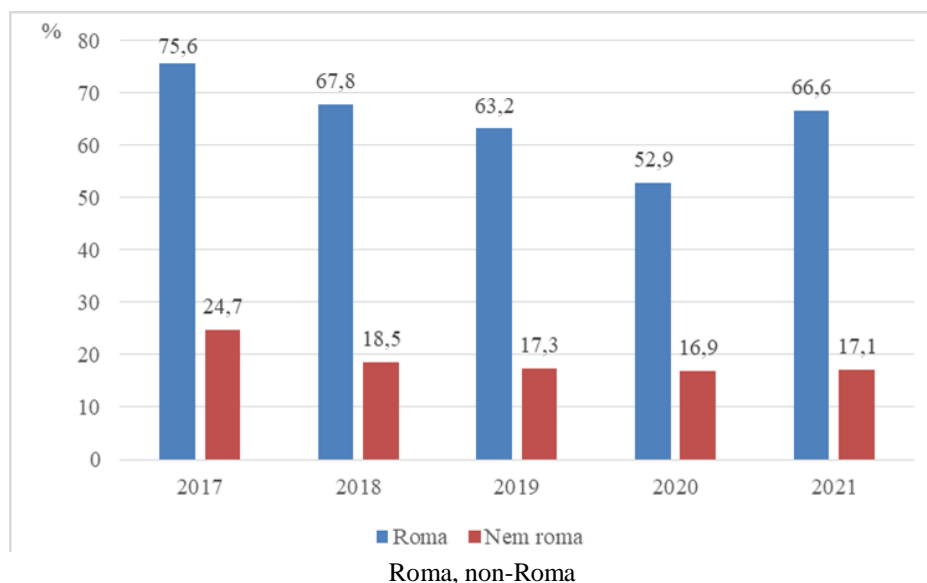
Share of low-skilled jobs in total employment, 15 to 74 years, Labour Force Survey (HSCO 9)
 Share of high-skilled jobs in total employment, 15 to 74 years, Labour Force Survey (HSCO 1-4)
 Share of those employed who were unemployed a year ago (transition from unemployment to employment)
 Public workers as a share of total employment
 Employed with fixed-term contract as a share of total employment

2021 Roma population, 2021 Non-Roma population

Source: Central Statistical Office, Labour Force Survey

The living conditions of the Roma population have improved considerably in recent years. Between 2017 and 2020, the proportion of Roma at risk of poverty or exclusion decreased steadily, while in 2021, the economic crisis caused by the coronavirus increased their share. Three quarters of Roma were at risk of poverty in 2017, and two thirds in 2021. Despite improvements, there were still nearly four times as many Roma as non-Roma living in poverty in 2021.

Figure 9:
Proportion of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the Roma and non-Roma population

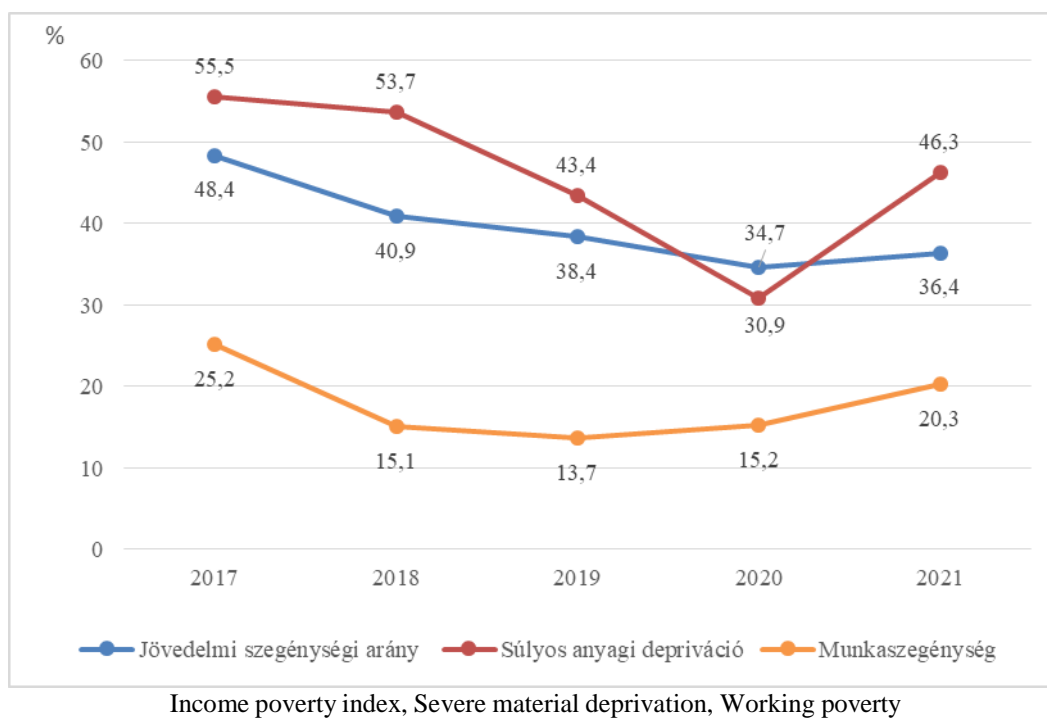


Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey and Survey of Living Conditions

Between 2017 and 2021, there was an improvement in all three dimensions of poverty. In terms of poverty segments, the largest proportion of the Roma population is affected by severe material deprivation¹⁴, with nearly one in two persons in 2021 belonging to the severely deprived group, which is 5.5 times the national average. The share of the working poor, i.e. those earning an income below the poverty line, decreased from 48.4% in 2017 to 36.4% by 2021. Since 2017, the overall employment situation of Roma has improved, with the share of Roma living in very low work intensity households decreasing from 25.2% to 13.7% in the first two years of the period, before rising to 20.3% in 2019 and beyond due to the crisis caused by the coronavirus.

¹⁴They are affected in at least 4 of the following 9 items: 1) lack of a one-week holiday per year, 2) lack of coverage of unexpected expenses, 3) no car for financial reasons, 4) lack of consumption of meat every two days, 5) arrears on loan repayments or housing expenses, 6) lack of adequate heating of the dwelling, 7) no telephone for financial reasons, 8) no washing machine for financial reasons, 9) no colour television for financial reasons.

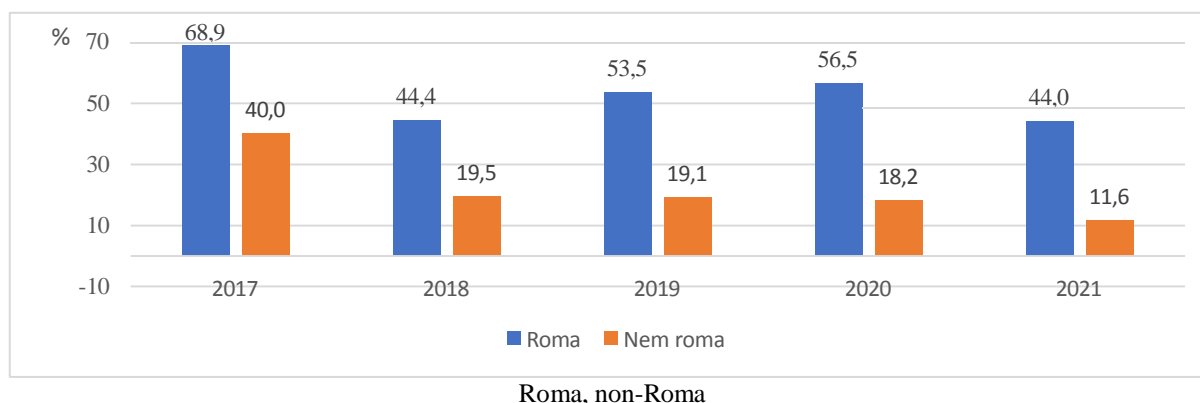
Figure 10:
Main poverty indicators of the Roma population



Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey and Survey of Living Conditions

Since 2017, the Roma population's housing conditions have improved significantly. While in 2017 Roma people accounted for nearly 70% of the population living in overcrowded housing, this figure fell to 44% by 2021. Despite this positive change, nearly four times as many Roma live in overcrowded housing than non-Roma.

Figure 11:
Proportion of Roma and non-Roma population living in overcrowded housing



Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey and Survey of Living Conditions

Article 5

1. The Parties undertake to promote the conditions necessary for persons belonging to national minorities to maintain and develop their culture, and to preserve the essential elements of their identity, namely their religion, language, traditions and cultural heritage.

2. Without prejudice to measures taken in pursuance of their general integration policy, the Parties shall refrain from policies or practices aimed at assimilation of persons belonging to national minorities against their will and shall protect these persons from any action aimed at such assimilation.

1.

(The resolution of the Committee of Ministers does not contain any specific recommendation related to this article.)

2.

Museums and houses of regional traditions

Collecting traditional objects of the Hungarian nationalities is done by the Museum of Ethnography, the Hungarian Open-air Museum of Ethnography, several Church collections and county-level urban museums and museum institutions maintained by settlements. The regional units of Szentendre Open-air Museum of Ethnography include German, Croat, Slovak, Roma, Ruthenian (Rusyn) and Greek buildings, objects and documents, and nationality-specific folklore programs are organised several times a year. Nationalities are also present in their museum pedagogy activities (e.g. Maria and Julis: "... and everything had to be left behind", House to House). As part of the museum's thematic year, in 2020 various nationalities' textile culture and cuisine were presented in the programmes of "Skanzen without Boundaries". The collections of other open-air village museums cover also the material heritage of further nationalities. In its new building, which will open in 2022, the Museum of Ethnography will be able to display the artefacts of Hungarian nationalities on a larger floor area than before, and has also made its collections digitally accessible, which can be searched by nationality.

The collections of other open-air village museums also extend to the material heritage of further nationalities; thus, in the Sóstó Open-Air Village Museum attached to the Jósza András Museum in Nyíregyháza, Roma buildings are also to be found.

National or local nationality self-governments currently maintain 18 museums, most of which are houses of regional traditions. Among institutions maintained by the nationalities, the Polish Research Institute and Museum (formerly the Museum and Archives of the Hungarian Polish Community), established and maintained by the Polish Nationality Self-Government, and the Fedinecz Atanáz Public Interest Museum and Exhibition Centre of Hungarian Rusyns operated by the Rusyn Nationality Self-Government have a nationwide collection area.

The Slovak Nationality Self-Government plans to establish a Museum of Slovaks in Hungary as a budget-funded body. The independent museum is to be established in the former church of the Slovak Evangelicals in Pest (Budapest Rákóczi út 57/a.), which has been declared a Slovak Memorial Site of National Importance by their assembly. The Hungarian Government has provided funds for the purchase of the property and carrying out the investment. On the basis

of the Hungarian-Slovak Joint Minority Committee's recommendations, the Hungarian and Slovak governments are expected to provide further support for project implementation. The construction of a cultural centre, including the museum, can then commence.

Among church-run institutions, the Hungarian Orthodox Ecclesiastical Collection in Miskolc, the Serbian Church Museum in Szentendre, the Greek Orthodox Ecclesiastical Art Collection in Kecskemét and the Romanian Orthodox Ecclesiastical Collection in Gyula (the latter two do not have a licence to operate as a museum institution) have rich collections of sacral materials related to these nationalities. In 2015, a regional ecclesiastical art collection containing materials from the Buda Serbian Orthodox Diocese was opened in Pécs in an old prayer house upon construction of a new Serbian Orthodox chapel. In 2018-2019, the museum's building complex in Szentendre was renovated from a Government grant of HUF 465 million. The Christian Collection of Croats in Hungary in Peresznye collects ecclesiastical materials but is maintained by the Croatian Nationality Self-Government.

Section 37/A (8) of Act CXL of 1997 on museums, public libraries and public culture (hereinafter "Culture Act") defines a **nationality base institution** as a museum institution whose core function lies in the performance of nationality-related duties, or whose collections contain cultural goods in the nationality language or related to the nationality in a proportion of at least 25%. In the course of a licensing procedure, the Minister for Culture may, upon request, declare a museum institution a nationality base institution. The public education programs and permanent exhibitions of museums with nationality base institution title put nationality culture in the limelight. Since 2016, the Pável Ágoston Local History and Slovenian Nationality Collection in Szentgotthárd; the German Nationality Exhibition in Tata (as a member institution of the Kuny Domokos Museum); the Kanizsai Dorottya Museum in Mohács; the Türr István Museum in Baja; and the Heimatmuseum Nimmesch - German Nationality Museum in Himesháza have been classified as nationality base institutions.

In 2021, two public museum exhibition halls were added. The Piliscsaba TraditionHouse presents the history and ethnography of the local German and Slovak nationalities (operating licence dated 01 February 2021). It is maintained by the Municipality of Piliscsaba, but the professional contribution of the German Nationality Self-Government of Piliscsaba and the Slovak Nationality Self-Government of Piliscsaba has been the basis for its establishment. The "Pomaz Heritage" Tradition House (operating licence dated: 23 June 2021) also presents the history and ethnography of the local nationalities. It is maintained by the Municipality of Pomaz, but the collection is owned by the Pomaz Serbian Nationality Municipality and the Pomaz German Nationality Cultural Association.

During the period under review, the following major improvements were made to the nationality base institutions:

- The Türr István Museum is the nationality base institution for the Swabian (German), Serbian and Croatian, including the Bunjevac, nationalities living in its collection area, and it also has Hungary's only Bunjevac Tradition House located in Bajaszentistván as a museum exhibition space of public interest. It also extends its activities to the Roma community in the Baja area. On 13 July 2021, a *Heritage Hostel*, supported by grants under IPA and TOP and through the Ágoston Kubinyi Programme, was opened. *Communities and Values* is a complex permanent exhibition of archaeology, local history and ethnography,

which focuses on the material and spiritual cultural heritage of nationalities living in the Baja region. In 2019, as a partner institution of the House of Traditions, a the Storytelling - Folktale Point was established, where the folktale treasure of multi-ethnic Bácska and the tradition of word-of-mouth folktale telling is popularized and its community-building power is passed on. In addition to the exhibitions and museum pedagogy programmes, the museum is also the venue of an international ethnographic conference on nationality research between the Danube and the Tisza, which has been running for almost 30 years.

- The Kanizsai Dorottya Museum in Mohács has started negotiations with the Mohács School District Centre on extending its museum pedagogy programme to local and regional schools teaching Croatian, and is also seeking to develop its tourist attraction, opening up to the South Slavic mother countries, for which it plans to recruit a museum specialist speaking a South Slavic language. The forthcoming 100th anniversary of the museum's foundation (2023) and the 50th anniversary of its status as a base institution (2025), together with the Petőfi Commemorative Year (2022-2023) and the 500th anniversary of the Battle of Mohács (2026), will provide an opportunity to strengthen its social embeddedness and its role as a cultural centre.
- The Pável Ágoston Local History and Slovene Nationality Collection has been awarded the title of Community Museum by the Open-Air Ethnographic Museum's *Communities in Action* project in 2020. Three of its permanent exhibitions are related to Slovenian folk life: *Lifestyles of Slovenes around Szentgotthárd*; *Potters*; *Visual Experience Warehouse*. The main objective remains the preservation of the Slovene nationality's cultural heritage, in addition to local historic values. In the period 2021-2022, minor maintenance works were carried out to improve the functioning of the institution. The Municipality of Szentgotthárd entrusted the institution with the implementation of the "*Traditional and virtual exhibition of local values*" project. The institution also manages the Hianz House (German Nationality Collection) in Rábafüzes, the renovation of which is planned from grant funding.
- In the period 2021-2022, the façade of the main building of the German Nationality Exhibition in Tata was completely refurbished and the upgrading of its warehouse, which will then be a display building open to visitors, will be completed soon. The event "*Visitors in the Museum*" has been organised to promote the development of nationality communities and the expression of nationality culture for 10 years, where a German nationality settlement is presented each year. In 2020, they won the title of Community Museum and the Special Award for Museum Pedagogy for their on-line series "*Swabian Live in Pictures*".
- The institutions are placing great emphasis on digitisation, the creation of virtual exhibitions, and a stronger presence in social media and national media.

Overall, the nationality base institutions play a key role in maintaining national identity, but there is also room for improvement so that they can be more active in representing their communities.

Since 2015, the criteria for the performance review of museums have also included aspects of nationality [Decree 51/2014 (10 December) EMMI of the Minister for Human Resources on the professional indicators required for the annual work plan of museums, national specialist libraries and county libraries (hereinafter "EMMI Decree 51/2014 (10 December)]. In the field of public relations, the number of programmes and participants in programmes that strengthen nationality community identity is a professional indicator, while among scientific publications

and publications in Hungarian and foreign languages noted by museum staff a separate indicator is used for publications in nationality languages. Concerning exhibitions, a professional indicator is used to measure the number of exhibitions organised in the home countries of the nationalities and the number of visitors to such exhibitions. Experience in recent years has shown that, in the case of collections that are not specifically related to nationalities, nationality programmes are mainly presented as part of public cultural and public relations activities. In 2020, the number of events decreases due to the restrictions imposed as a result of the COVID-19 virus. The Munkácsy Mihály Museum in Békéscsaba is a “journey in TIME and SPACE”. The exhibition titled “Békéscsaba on the timeline of millennia” is a new, complex permanent exhibition, which places increased emphasis on the material and spiritual cultural heritage of denominations and nationalities living in the city and its surroundings.

In Hungary, museum collections and exhibition places of public interest – that is, *traditional houses of the region*, local history, ecclesiastical and institutional history collections, memorial houses, etc. – are important building blocks of local/regional cultural life, representing the cohesive power of folk/community culture and attachment to local community life. The number of Hungarian traditional houses is significant also in European comparison. They are operated in most cases by municipalities, less often an NGO or a private person. Among the national museums, the Hungarian National Museum is the only one to maintain a nationality traditional house, which is the Slovak Traditional House in Pilisszentlélek, through its member institution, the Balassa Bálint Museum in Esztergom.

More than half of these houses dedicated to the culture of a nationality are institutions coordinated by Heimatmuseum, Budaörs, and 25% are institutions safeguarding and presenting Slovak material. Naturally, there are also traditional houses of Croats (Lakócsa and Kópháza), Romanians (Kétegyház), Serbs, Slovenes (Kühár Memorial House), the Hodász Roma Folk House) and exhibition places of the smaller nationalities (Poles, Rusyns, Ukrainians, Armenians).

As a Roma-related institution, the Hodászi Roma Traditional House (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County) has been operating since 2001 (operating licence dated 12 April 2011) as a public interest museum collection with professional classification, maintained by Rézműves Melinda Rromanes Association. The collection extends to objects of Roma ethnography and creative arts, with a nationwide collection area. In most cases, they are maintained by the local government or by the national or local nationality self-government (in total, 16 institutions are maintained by nationalities). Their professional interest representation organisation is the Association of Hungarian Traditional Houses. The state provides aid for their development through tenders.

Until 2020, the Kubinyi Ágoston Programme provided professional support for museum institutions with nationality-related tasks (and those maintained by or supported by the local municipality). At the same time as the programme was phased out, the Hungarian Genius Programme was introduced, under which HUF 3 billion is available from the National Cultural Fund to support Hungarian-based museum institutions in rural areas maintained by local governments. This resource was therefore open to municipalities running nationality traditional houses or other nationality-related museums. The applications supported include the organisation of a nationality-related local history exhibition entitled “*Szarvas 300*” at the Tessedik Samuel Museum and Dry Mill and the Municipal Library in Szarvas to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the town’s re-settlement (HUF 20,000,000) and the renovation and infrastructure development of the permanent exhibition entitled “*Encounter of the Peoples at*

the Danube at Mohács” at the Kanizsai Dorottya Museum in Mohács, which is a nationality base institution (HUF 70,000,000). Duration of implementing the goal of the application: 01 December 2021 – 31 December 2023 It is envisaged that if the programme is successful, depending on the economic situation, the call for applications may be re-advertised.

In addition, local municipalities or associations of local municipalities with a permanent population of 5,000 inhabitants or less and historic churches may also apply for funding under the Hungarian Village Programme managed by the Prime Minister’s Office for the construction, development, modernisation, renovation and extension of community spaces and the purchase of equipment, in the case of certain properties in their exclusive ownership. In this way, municipalities that maintain nationality museums, mainly traditional houses, are also eligible for this funding.

UNESCO - Intangible Cultural Heritage

Based on the proposal of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Committee of the Hungarian National Commission for UNESCO, **log-driving by Slovenians in the Rába region** was entered in the National ICH List during the reporting period, in 2015. The title was awarded at Gödöllő Royal Palace to the submitter of the proposal, the National Slovenian Self-government. In 2021, the Slovenian Nationality Self-Government also actively participated in the review procedure of the “log-driving by Slovenians in the Rába region” heritage element coordinated by the Intangible Cultural Heritage Directorate’s Open-Air Ethnographic Museum.

During the reporting period, several nationalities were added to the list: 2017: *Hungarian and Roma dance traditions of Nagyecsed* 2018: *Church decorating for Pentecost in Maglód - Evangelical vernal celebration, an ecclesiastical custom* (Slovak, similar to the *Church decorating for Pentecost in Mende*) 2020: *Christkindl Spiel. Christmas carolling folk tradition in the German villages of the Bakony and the Balaton highland* (additional German element since 2011: *Emmaus in Bóly*.) The aforementioned programme of the German Nationality Exhibition in Tata, entitled “*Guests in the museum*”, also offers the opportunity to present variations of Christkindlspiel to German communities preserving the heritage.

Library services and book publication

Among public collections, libraries, closely linked to the use of the mother tongue, are the entities that are most important and have the greatest impact from a nationality perspective. The provision of nationality library services is governed by several laws. Pursuant to the preamble of the Cultural Act, the preservation and worthy continuation of nationality traditions; the improvement of the personal, intellectual and economic conditions for community and individual education; the promotion of value-creating activities that improve the quality of life of citizens; and the operation of institutions and organisations established to achieve these goals are in the common interest of society. With regard to the Basic Principles, Section 4 (a) of the Culture Act states that all persons shall have the right to become familiar with goods of cultural heritage and learn of their significance in history, in the formation of national and ethnic identity, and be informed about the protection of such goods by way of the activities of museum institutions, the services of libraries, education, public culture, the dissemination of knowledge and the press and mass media. Public libraries also perform their functions for the nationality population; in order to ensure the universal right to library services, public libraries are open to all, pursuant to Section 54 (1) (a) of the Culture Act, and, subject to Section 54 (1) (f) of the Culture Act, their basic services delivered locally are available free of charge.

Pursuant to Section 60 (1) (d) and (e) of the Culture Act, the central service supporting the operation and development of the public library system is the support of library services for Hungarians living beyond national boundaries and of library services for nationalities.

Under Section 41 (1) of the National Minorities Act, the **National Foreign Language Library** coordinates the provision of library services in the mother tongues of nationalities. The services are provided through the National Foreign Language Library, county libraries and the Szabó Ervin Library of Budapest through the public library system. Decree No. 30/2014 (10 April) EMMI of the Minister of Human Capacities on the priority tasks of the national museum, the national specialist museum, the national library, the national specialist library and the library of the state university defines as a priority task for the national library (Section 8 (7)) to cooperate with the National Foreign Language Library, the national specialist library coordinating the provision of library services to nationalities in their mother tongues, which has operated as an organizational unit of the national library since 01 December 2021. It is in this environment that library services for members of nationalities are secured and close cooperation between libraries is achieved in order to perform the task at high standards.

Under Section 66 (c) of the Culture Act, a city library with countywide competence is responsible for organising and providing library services in the entire county for the county's inhabitants belonging to nationalities. A county library is involved in the delivery of nationality library services (provision of documents and programmes) to the inhabitants of villages and towns.

Pursuant to Section 64 (3) of the Culture Act, instead of maintaining a **local public library**, the municipality may conclude an agreement with the **county library** and operate a library, information and community space for receiving library services from the county library. In these spaces, the county libraries providing the service also enable the population to use, borrow and obtain nationality library documents (books, newspapers, periodicals, CDs, DVDs, foreign language documents and other library documents) locally, in accordance with Section 3 (1) of Decree No. 39/2013 (31 May) EMMI of the Minister of Human Capacities on the functioning of the library service system. Pursuant to Decree No. 39/2013 (31 May) EMMI, the nationality self-government maintaining the nationality library may also use the services of the county library on the basis of an agreement in order to deliver an appropriate choice of library services of suitable quality to the nationality population.

Legislative changes in 2013-2014 clarified the rules for organising library services for the nationality population in several respects, while at the same time they provide information to the nationality population on what library services enable them to exercise their rights. 2014 saw the issuance of Decree No. 30/2014 (10 April) EMMI of the Minister of Human Capacities on the priority tasks of the national museum, the national specialist museum, the national library, the national specialist library and the library of the state university, which defined as a priority task of the national library (Section 8 (7)) to cooperate with the National Foreign Language Library, the national specialised library coordinating the provision of library services in the mother tongue of the national minorities. This task strengthens cooperation between libraries in order to provide modern library services to persons belonging to nationalities.

In Decree No. 51/2014 (10 December) EMMI, the Ministry of Human Resources also defined professional indicators for the use of library services by the population belonging to nationalities. These professional indicators are:

- the number of participants in programmes that strengthen a sense of nationality community identity [Point 1 (c) “Public relations” under Heading I “Service tasks” of Annex 1 to Decree No. 51/2014 (10 December) EMMI]
- the number of nationality documents provided by the county library [Point 27 under Heading I “Service tasks” of Annex 2 to Decree No. 51/2014 (10 December) EMMI]
- the number of documents included in the nationality collection [Point 6 under Heading II “Collection development” of Annex 2 to Decree No. 51/2014 (10 December) EMMI]
- the number of publications in nationality languages [Point 6 under Heading IV “Scientific research” of Annex 1 to Decree No. 51/2014 (10 December) EMMI]

The following specific results were achieved between 2017 and 2022 in the field of provision of nationality library services supporting the use of nationality languages:

National Foreign Language Library

The National Foreign Language Library supports the cultural and scientific life of the nationality communities, the use of the mother tongue and the expression of identity; encourages intercultural dialogue; builds an atmosphere of mutual respect and tolerance; and provides publicity for the culture and creators of nationality communities. It is through the national supply of documents in nationality languages that the most recent documents in the mother tongue reach local libraries. The national collection of the National Foreign Language Library is permanently available as the basis for mother tongue literacy. It is universally accessible through inter-library loans. This is complemented by a nationality digital collection, which is freely available on-line.

The library’s national task is to manage state-funded document supply for the 13 officially recognised nationalities. 19 county libraries and the Szabó Ervin Library of Budapest participate in the provision of documents to nationalities. Within the scope thereof, it draws up a list of recommendations on the basis of the supply of books in the mother countries and the domestic book market, and purchases and keeps records of documents ordered by its partners. Since 2012, the annual state aid for national collection development has remained unchanged at HUF 6 million for the 20 libraries and the National Foreign Language Library.

One third of the budget was allocated to the National Foreign Language Library for the development of its nationality collection and the purchase of the latest Hungarian and mother country literary publications and specialized literature on Hungarian nationalities. The National Foreign Language Library as a national specialist nationality library sees to it that the documents purchased are universally accessible through inter-library loans. Each year, the 19 county libraries and the Szabó Ervin Library of Budapest received a list of publications from all 13 nationality language areas (Ukrainian, Greek, Roma, Croatian, Polish, German, Romanian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovene, Rusyn, Armenian, Bulgarian), broken down by language, for which all 20 partner libraries placed orders. In addition to the foregoing, HUF 10,000 per library per year had to be spent on the compulsory purchase of Roma publications. The county libraries spent this budget in full and in many cases ordered documents in Roma languages or on Roma themes.

Table 3
Data on nationality-related document supply

Year	Amount spent on document purchases within the supply of nationality-related documents (HUF million)	Number of documents purchased (pcs)	Of these, documents in Romani language or covering Roma-related subjects (pcs)
2017	6	1453	98
2018	6	1042	108
2019	6	1054	58
2020	6	940	96
2021	6	969	137

Source: National Foreign Language Library

Nationality-related collection

The National Foreign Language Library has a representative nationality collection, which includes the fiction, specialized literature and music of the 13 nationalities of Hungary. As at 31 December 2021, the National Foreign Language Library's stock includes 86,536 nationality documents. These are supplemented by the relevant literature in Hungarian and English. The number of documents in each language varies according to the size of the communities; the status of the languages (e.g. German is an international language, Roma and Rusyn are nationality languages without mother countries); the number of documents available on the Hungarian and mother country book markets; the price of the documents; and the amount of funding available for their purchase. It should be noted that the price of documents has been rising year by year and the amount that can be spent on them has remained unchanged for years. An important factor to consider when interpreting the data is that the library stock is constantly changing as a result of purchases and, less frequently, losses by users.

Table 4:
Number of nationalities' documents

Nationalities as defined in Annex 1 to the Act on Nationalities	2017 actual	2018 actual	2019 actual	2020 actual	2021 actual
Number of Bulgarian-language documents	3 472	3 303	3 377	3 471	3 507
Number of Greek-language documents	1 108	1 140	1 227	1 304	1 392
Number of Croatian-language documents	3 146	3 065	3 036	3 112	3 208
Number of Polish-language documents	9 060	9 463	9 560	9 750	9 842
Number of German-language documents	40 908	45 389	45 708	46 556	47 266
Number of Armenian-language documents	105	82	89	110	113
Number of Roma-language documents	195	150	145	160	161

Number of Romanian-language documents	6 103	5 825	5 735	5 820	5 830
Number of Ruthenian- (Rusyn-) language documents	58	69	81	97	122
Number of Serbian-language documents	3 873	3 713	3 795	3 978	4 024
Number of Slovakian-language documents	6 024	5 667	5 544	5 643	5 796
Number of Slovenian-language documents	1 138	1 416	1 474	1 504	1 531
Number of Ukrainian-language documents	3 635	3 444	3 557	3 645	3 744

Source: National Foreign Language Library

Nationality Database

The National Foreign Language Library is a specialist nationality library. Since 1985, the library has been building a Nationality Database, which serves research and information provision on nationalities, as well as recording, and ensuring the retrievability of, publications on nationalities. Since 2008, as a result of cooperation with the database of humanities studies and articles (HUMANUS) coordinated by the National Széchényi Library, the content and format of the sub-documents are identified according to uniform guidelines.

Digital nationality collection

The library contains nationality periodicals and study volumes published in Hungary in a systematic, consistent format, preserving the paper version, if possible, as well as the digital version.

In 2016, before the current reporting period, the National Foreign Language Library started the digitalization of periodicals and study volumes published in Hungary, with a view to protecting the cultural values contained in the library's stock; to preserving the information held therein; and to ensuring access for the general public. The digital nationality collection aspiring to completeness and being universally accessible through the National Foreign Language Library's digital library, contributes to the long-term preservation and documentation of the memory of, and events related to, nationalities in Hungary.

Those journals and study volumes whose publishers have agreed to their publication and whose copyright status meets the terms and conditions for publication are freely accessible in the database. These are currently as follows:

Table 5
Freely available nationality periodicals and study volumes in the National Foreign Language Library's JADOX digital library

Slovak periodicals and study volumes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budapeštiansky Slovák: časopis Slovenskej samosprávy Budapešti • Ľudové noviny: Týždenník Slovákov v Maďarsku • Slovenčinár • Čabiansky kalendár
---------------------------------------	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duchovná a sociálna kultúra menšín v majoritnom prostredí: zborník z medzinárodnej vedeckej konferencie venovanej životnému jubileu etnografa Ondreja Krupu • Kontexty identity: Jubilejný zborník na počesť Anny Divičanovej • Krátka história Slovákov • Po stopách slovenskej minulosti Budapešti: výber zo štúdií a prednášok • Slovenské písomníctvo v Maďarsku po roku 1989: bibliografia slovenských a dvojjazyčných publikácií Slovenský jazyk a kultúra v menšinovom prostredí: Štúdie z medzinárodnej vedeckej konferencie Výskumného ústavu Slovákov v Maďarsku, Békešská Čaba 15–16. novembra 2012 • Slovenský jazyk v Maďarsku 1: bibliografia a štúdie • Slovaks in the Southern Great Plain: Selected sources from the period between the late 17th century and late 18th century • V službách etnografie: zborník na počesť sedemdesiatin Ondreja Krupu
Romanian periodicals and study volumes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cronica • Foaia românească • Izvorul: Revistă de etnografie și folclor • Lumina • Simpozion • On the folklore of Romanians in Hungary • Aspecte național-culturale din istoricul românilor din Ungaria : [1785–1918] • Din istoria comunităților bisericești ortodoxe române din Ungaria • Florian: poveștile lui Teodor Șimonca • Floricele: strigături din Micherechi • Istoria fundației Gojdu: 1870–1952 • Istoriografia românilor din Ungaria 1920–2010: Între deziderat și realitate • Méhkeréki szólások és közmondások • Români din Ungaria de azi în presa română din Transilvania și Ungaria secolului al XIX-lea: 1821–1918. documente
Greek periodicals and study volumes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agora • Ellinismos • Enimerotiko deltio • Kafeneio • Laikos Agonas • Pliroforiako deltio • Like birds... Vol. 1 & 2 Confessions of Greeks in Hungary • Additions to the portrait sketch of the heroes of Greek origin of the officers of the glorious Hungarian War of Independence of 1848-1849 • Beloiannis: 70 years - 70 questions 1950–2020 • Greek families in Csongrád County in the 18th and 19th centuries • Chapters from the history of modern Greece - From the freedom fight to our time • Greek verbs in use • Greek national consciousness in the 19th century • Public and political life in the antiquities • Book of dialogues: 150 Hungarian-Greek dialogues 400 linguistic phenomena explained • Serbs and Greeks in 18th and 19th century Szeged: Additions to the history of the “little church” • Trauma and solace
Polish periodicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Głos Polonii

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polonia Węgierska
Slovene periodical:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Porabje
Serbian study volume:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rascian Despot Đurađ Branković's estates in Hungary and the title of Rascian Despot • Deutsch-serbisches Wörterbuch
Armenian periodicals:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia Monthly Review • "Transylvanian Armenian roots" Booklets
Rusyn periodicals:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rusyn Almanach • Rusyn World
Ukrainian periodical:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hromada
Ethnographic publications:	<p>Publications of the Hungarian Society of Ethnography :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roma ethnographic studies 1993-2017 • The ethnography of Southern Slavs in Hungary 1975-1993 • The ethnography of Croats in Hungary 1994-2018 • The ethnography of Germans in Hungary 1975-2019 • The ethnography of Romanians in Hungary 1975-2017 • The ethnography of Serbs in Hungary 1997-2016 • The ethnography of Slovaks in Hungary 1975-2019 • The ethnography of Slovenes in Hungary 1997-2018 • Studies from the ethnography of the Bulgarian, Greek, Polish, Armenian and Rusyn nationalities 1996-2016 • Selected studies from books on the ethnography of nationalities in Hungary 1996-2019

Source: National Foreign Language Library

Information in the mother tongue

The National Foreign Language Library has a nationality sub-portal, where information about the library is available in the languages of all 13 nationalities. The library staff currently provide information and assistance in 8 national languages via e-mail, telephone and in person. The library aims to recruit staff from nationality communities. Where this is not feasible, it is important that a staff member responsible for a specific language area has a good command of the language and a thorough understanding of the culture and the nationality community. These services promote and stimulate the use of the mother tongues of the nationalities. They create opportunities to obtain information in the mother tongue.

Cultural and scientific nationality programmes

The library provides a space for programmes presenting the cultural and scientific life of the nationalities. The organisation of exhibitions, literary evenings, conferences and book presentations is carried out in cooperation with the organisations and institutions of the nationality communities concerned. Our partners are nationality self-governments, research institutes, nationality NGOs and nationality schools. These events are both a stimulus for intercultural dialogue and a medium for communicating values. Nationality programmes implemented during the reporting period:

2017:

- 17 January 2017 - Kálmán Mikszáth and the Tóts/Slovaks
- 22 March 2017 - “Nationality research and local history” professional conference
- 06 April 2017 - Conversation with Ukrainian writer Sofia Andrukhovych
- 12 April 2017 - The literature of Hungary’s Serbs in Hungarian - book presentation
- 10 May 2017 - Slovenské písomníctvo v Maďarsku po roku 1989 – Slovak writings in Hungary after 1989
- 18 September 2017 Presentation of the new children’s books of Ranok Publisher (Kharkiv, Ukraine)
- 26 September 2017 Rusyn books in 2017 Partner: Metropolitan Rusyn Nationality Self-Government
- 05 October 2017: Dance house with the Mydros Ensemble
- 06 October 2017: Greek literature evening
- 27 October 2017: János Viski, Zoltán Kodály’s Hungarian-Armenian disciple
- 21 November 2017: “The ethnography of nationalities in Hungary” - presentation of volumes published in 2017
- 15 November 2017: “To live is what is important. There is nothing as beautiful as life if it is beautiful. (...)” Roma art series The train - O zibano: dance drama in one act
- 06 December 2017: Musical publications of the Cultural Institute of Slovaks in Hungary
- 11 December 2017: Concert of Khamoro Budapest Band
- 18 December 2017: Kálmán Mikszáth and the Slovaks in Dualist Hungary - The novel “The Noszty Boy’s Affair with Mari Tóth” in the light of its new Slovak translation

2018:

- 08 January 2018 - 28 February 2018 “To live is what is important. There is nothing as beautiful as life if it is beautiful. (...)” Roma art series Exhibition of Roma painter József Ferkovics
- 17 May 2018 - 29 June 2018 The magic of spiritual Armenia Glass miniatures and icons Exhibition of Ermone Zabel Martaian
- 10 September 2018 - 28 September 2018 Rusyns in the passing time Partner: Udvari István Library of Rusyns in Hungary
- 28 September 2018 Nationality libraries in Hungary - conference
- 12 January 2018 Antal Hodinka - commemoration and book presentation Partner: Udvari István Library of Rusyns in Hungary
- 15 January 2018 István Fried: A Slovene poet of European romanticism The career of France Prešeren from the aspect of Hungarian literature Partner: Publisher: Lucidus Kiadó
- 26 November 2018 Greeting to Prof. Dr Karl Manherz / Károly Manherz on the occasion of his 75th birthday (3 laudations) Presentation of the volumes of the “Ethnography of Hungarian Nationalities” series issued in 2018 Partner: Nationalities Section of the Hungarian Society of Ethnography
- 17 December 2018 Presentation of Slovenian folk storybooks in the National Foreign Language Library Partner: Nationalities Section of the Hungarian Society of Ethnography, Slovene Nationality Advocate’s Cabinet, National Slovene Self-Government
- 07 June 2018 Oak brother - Katalin Szvorák’s album presentation concert Partner: District V Slovak Nationality Self-Government; “KÖNYV(tár) TÁMASZ” Association

- 24 January 2018 Writer-reader meeting with Ukrainian poet Ivan Malkovych Partner: House of Ukrainian Traditions
- 25 January 2018 Derenk 300, an emblematic community of the Polish nationality in Hungary Partner: Slav cultural history *kruzhok [club]*
- 28 September 2018 Commemoration of András Benedek Stumpf and presentation of his Rusyn legacy Partner: Udvari István Library of Rusyns in Hungary
- 23 November 2018 The child in Greek literature Partner: Manolis Glezos School, District II Greek Nationality Self-Government

2019:

- 14 January 2019 Opening of graphic artist, illustrator and painter Olexandr “Sasha” Hembik’s exhibition Partner: House of Ukrainian Traditions
- 15 January 2019 Writer-reader meeting with Vasil Skljjar Partner: House of Ukrainian Traditions
- 17 April 2019 “Hearken to a true story... (the written legacy of the Izing Family)” - book presentation Partner: Library and Documentation Centre of Slovaks in Hungary
- 16 May 2019 Oles Volya: “Snowstorm” - book presentation Partner: Ukrainian Cultural Association of Hungary, Embassy of Ukraine to Hungary, Ferencváros District Ukrainian Nationality Self-Government
- 01 June 2019 The works of Manos Loizos performed by the Romiosyni Choir Partner: Józsefváros District Greek Self-Government
- 18 September 2019 Writer-reader meeting with children’s storyteller, Sashko Dermansky Partner: House of Ukrainian Traditions
- 20 September 2019 Poems inspired by images - Images inspired by poems Pál Ruva Farkas, recipient of the Hungarian Cross of Merit and Lifetime Artistic Achievement Award; Golden Pen awardee in journalism; sociologist; poet and picture writer - picture exhibition and triple book presentation
- 26 September 2019 Thorns wreath for Danilo Kiš - presentation of the Hungarian language version of the book Partner: Serbian Cultural and Documentation Centre in Hungary
- 04 October 2019 The journey - Greek literature evening Partner: Manolis Glezos School, District II Greek Nationality Self-Government
- 25 October 2019 István Udvari memorial conference Partner: Udvari István Library of Rusyns in Hungary
- 21 November 2019 Partner: House of Ukrainian Traditions

2020:*

- 19 February 2020 Meeting of the Nationalities Section of the Hungarian Society of Ethnography in the National Foreign Language Library “Compilation from the ethnographic volumes of nationalities in Hungary 2019” publication series - presentation of Vol. 9
- 25 February 2020 “21st century Ukrainian children’s stories” - book presentation The publication was produced in Hungary based on the idea of the publisher, Uljana Knyahinecka; illustrations by Alexander Hembik. Sponsor: Metropolitan Ukrainian Nationality Self-Government
- 04 March 2020 The sustaining power of the Greek Catholic religion in the past and present of Rusyns

* Fewer programmes took place due to the COVID-19 epidemic.

- 10 March 2020 Healers with roots in Méhkerék Extraordinary research on a special village Book presentation and research report
- 11 September 2020 Vasil Ploskina: “When the Sun rises in the west”
- 29 October 2020 Rusyn book presentation: Rusyn publications in Hungary (catalogue); Rusyn News (publication by Metropolitan Rusyn Nationality Self-Government), Mária Ortutay: The power of love (writings, interviews and meditations) Presentation of Transcarpathian wooden churches with projection Partner: Districts III, VI and VIII Rusyn Nationality Self-Governments

2021:*

- 23 September 2021 Interior - Exhibition - Finissage Roma painter Zsolt CSANYA Szolnoki's exhibition
- 25 September 2021 National Foreign Language Library Open Day - Literary translation prize award ceremony
- 13 October 2021 Greek literature evening Partners: Manolis Glezos School and District II Greek Nationality Self-Government
- 15 October 2021 German-Hungarian bilingual storybook presentation Storyteller and illustrator Fanni Vezekényi's German-Hungarian bilingual storybook - book presentation and signing
- 22 October 2021 Transcarpathia's pedagogy, transport and Rusyn aspects Partner: Udvari István Library of Rusyns in Hungary
- 19 November 2021 Pasatempos dance house Partner: Újpest District Greek Nationality Self-Government
- 24 November 2021 Dimitris Hadzis: The double book - book presentation Partner: Greek Institute
- 14 December 2021 Bandurist Yuri Fedynsky's concert

2022:

- 26 January 2022 We draw life - Presentation of Issue 1 of a Ukrainian comic book series and drawing workshop with Ukrainian and Hungarian children (Private programme) Partner: Nova Hvylyja Association, Óbuda-Békásmegyer District Ukrainian Nationality Self-Government
- 18 January 2022 Rusyn Almanach periodical, Issue 21 - presentation (Private programme) Partner: Hodinka Antal National Rusyn Intellectuals' Association; Metropolitan, Teréz District and Józsefváros District Rusyn Nationality Self-Government
- 06 May 2022 From Baroque to now Soprano singer Viktória Rudnik's performance Partner: National Ukrainian Self-Government
- 11 May 2022 In the footsteps of Rusyns Rusyns in the world Conference Partner: Udvari István Library of Rusyns in Hungary. National Rusyn Self-Government

Nationality programmes in public culture

The largest network of institutions performing public benefit activities in Hungarian cultural life is composed of public cultural institutions in close cooperation with the civil organisations and communities associated with them. These institutions have a key role to play in fulfilling cultural and social tasks; supporting community gatherings that strengthen community

* Fewer programmes took place due to the COVID-19 epidemic.

cohesion; and completing the professional work of the cultural institutions that provide them with a space for action.

To provide professional assistance to the Hungarian institutions of public culture, until 31 December 2016, the Ministry of Human Capacities (Ministry of Human Capacities) operated a central budget agency with national jurisdiction, the Hungarian Institute for Culture, having the core function of conducting development, innovation and service activities to let Hungarian general and community culture play an effective social role. The mission of the Institute was to support inter-institutional cooperation, reduce disparities and promote the growth and development of Hungarian society. Since 01 January 2017, the public tasks set forth in Sections 84 (2) and 87 of the Culture Act and Article 87 have been performed - upon fulfilment of the requirements of Section 87/A of the Culture Act - by the National Institute of Culture Non-Profit Public Benefit Limited Liability Company (hereinafter referred to as “National Institute of Culture”), the sole owner of the Lakitelek-based Folk High School Foundation [see Section 11 of Government Decree 378/2016 (02 December) on the succession of certain central offices and ministry background institutions operating in the form of budgetary bodies in connection with the review of certain central offices and on the assumption of certain public tasks].

The National Institute of Culture maintains professional links with several local and county nationality self-governments, in part due to the collection of statistical data on public culture (OSAP 1438), in part thanks to other cooperation projects. In its activities, it pays particular attention to promoting equal treatment and equal opportunities. In the period 2017-2019, the National Institute of Culture, together with the Tolna County German Nationality Municipality and the Szekszárd German Nationality Association, presented a christening feast on the Tolna County Values Day. In addition, it is involved in the cultivation of national culture in Tolna County by collecting and re-teaching national customs and christening feast recipes, and in Békés County by participating in events aimed at preserving the culture of the Slovak community. The latter includes, for example, the Kvaszienka Festival in Tótkomlós and the “County Day” in Békés County, during which the county’s nationality self-governments can also present their cultural values and traditions. The National Institute of Culture, together with the Organisation of Csaba Slovaks, organised several traditional Slovak nationality programmes in Békéscsaba in the reporting period.

Also in Békés County, the National Cultural Institute launched the “Remembering the Old - Activating the Young” programme in 2019, in the course of which a discussion was organised with the participation of prominent figures of the local community, municipal assembly members, and youth and public culture professionals. The discussion conjured up family traditions and traditional celebrations of the community and gave space to the memories of the elderly. The programme contributed greatly to reviving traditions and community cohesion in the settlements.

Roma culture

In line with the Inclusion Strategy, Hungary's government is committed to supporting Roma culture. The social inclusion of Roma people, the preservation and development of their culture and progressive traditions, as well as researching and awareness of their history is deemed one of the Government's main objectives. Public culture, preservation of traditions and amateur art are the areas where the Roma are most active and diverse.

In order to promote intercultural dialogue, several students from the University of Pécs are hosted every year to do their internships, so that they can familiarise themselves with the elements of Roma culture. Since 2020, the Gandhi High School has been a base institution of the Education Office. Joint programmes and projects - several times a year - are organized with other secondary schools to enable Roma and non-Roma children to get to know each other and each other's cultures. They organize performances of Roma folk music and concerts.

The preservation and transmission of Roma culture is one of the main goals of the Gandhi High School. In 2017, the Gandhi High School was inscribed on the National List of UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage. This was in recognition of the institution's achievements and efforts to preserve, transmit and present Roma cultural values. Since the recognition, they have participated twice a year in the International Awards for Promoting Intangible Cultural Heritage. The art school, attached to the high school, has integrated Roma culture into all areas of education by developing and implementing its own local curriculum.

In its new building, opened in 2022, the Museum of Ethnography will be able to display the artefacts of Hungarian nationalities on a larger floor area than before, and has also made its collections digitally accessible, which can be searched by nationality.

National or local nationality self-governments currently maintain 18 museums, most of which are houses of regional traditions. The Hodász Roma Traditional House has already been mentioned above. Since 1996, the Erdős Kamil Roma Museum in Pécs has been maintained by the Roma Cultural and Public Culture Association, with a nationwide collection area and a professional classification as a public interest museum collection.

Nationality self-governments' public cultural tasks

The nationality self-governments maintain also public education venues and institutions at national level, and they have nationality responsibilities in the public education institutions maintained by the settlement municipalities. Nationality programs and communities are hosted by local public education institutions, community venues, public collection institutions (traditional houses of specific regions, museums, libraries, sometimes theatres).

The nationality self-governments maintain 7 public culture institutions, 1 self-government providing a community space, and 70 other organisations (self-governments), based on an overview of respondents to the 2020 public culture statistical survey (OSAP 1438). The self-governments organise nationality programmes and events, mainly nationality meetings and artistic events, in their settlements, but they do not maintain a separate institution or building, but their programmes are hosted by the settlement's public culture institution.

Table 6
Fulfilment of nationality-related tasks in public culture in 2020

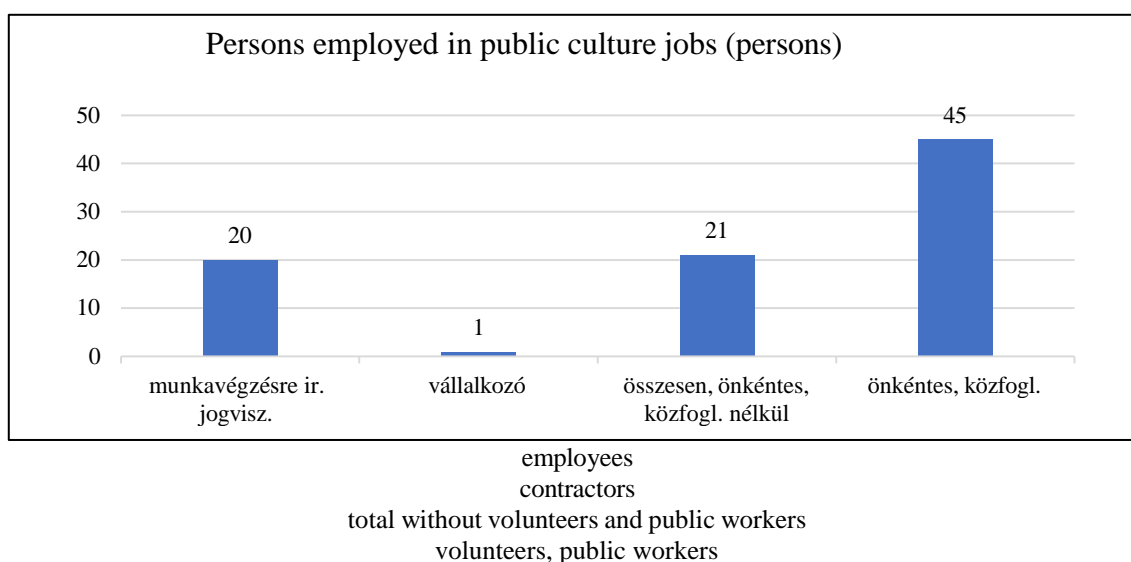
Respondents fulfilling nationality-related tasks in public culture and maintained by nationality self-governments in 2020 (total)	78
of these, nationality public cultural institutions are operated by	7
of these, public culture community spaces are operated by	1
other	70

Respondents fulfilling nationality-related tasks in public culture and maintained by Roma nationality self-governments in 2020 (total)	18
of these, nationality public cultural institutions are operated by	0
of these, public culture community spaces are operated by	1
other	17

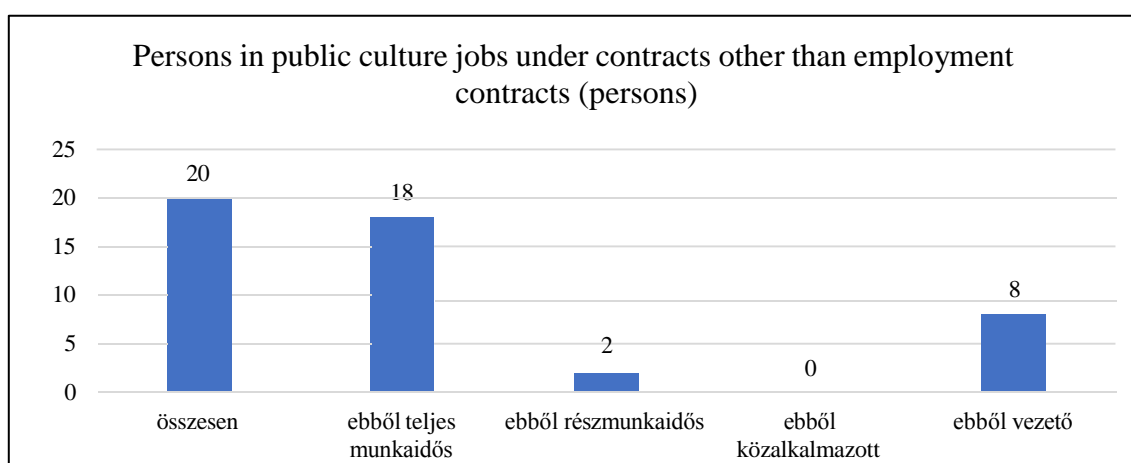
Source: Ministry of Human Capacities

As regards the provision of national public cultural services, their employment data suggest that they worked with a significant number of volunteers and that employment in the form of public works remained significant in 2020. There is a high number of full-time employees in professional jobs and the institutions also employ managers.

Figure 12:
Persons in public culture jobs in 2020



Persons in public culture jobs under contracts other than employment contracts in 2020

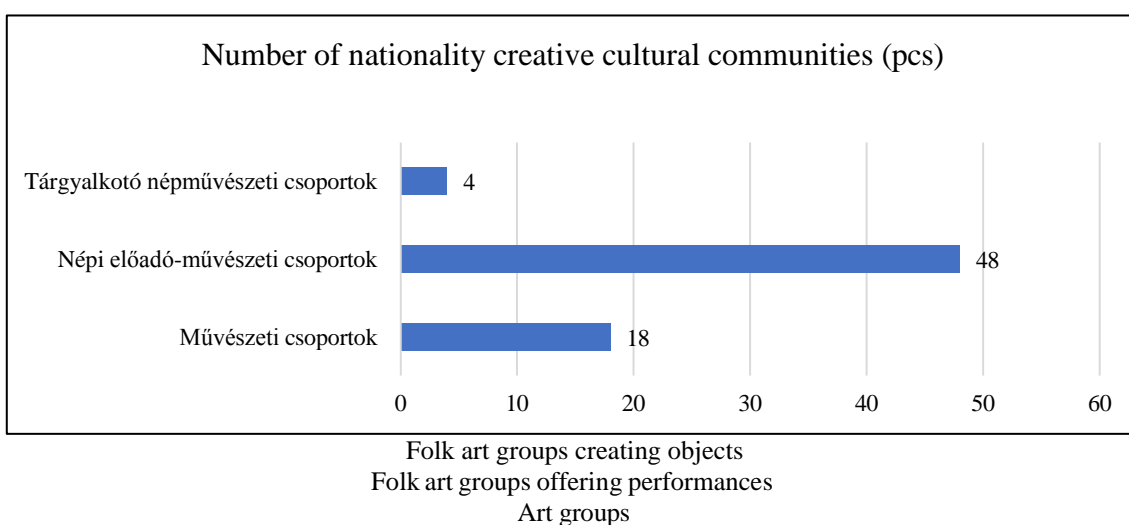


total
of that: full-time
of that: part-time
of that: public workers
of that: managers

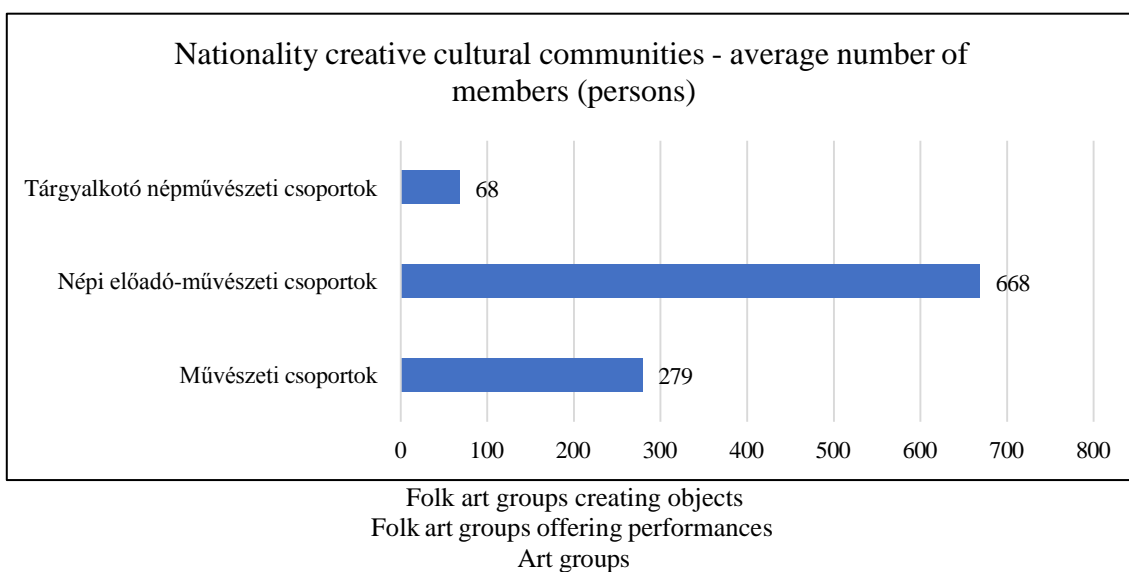
Source: Ministry of Human Capacities

In respect of the professional work of nationality self-governments in the field of public culture in 2020, the number of folk performing arts groups and their members is outstanding (48 communities, 668 members), and the number of art groups is also significant (18 communities).

Figure 13:
Number of nationality creative cultural communities in 2020



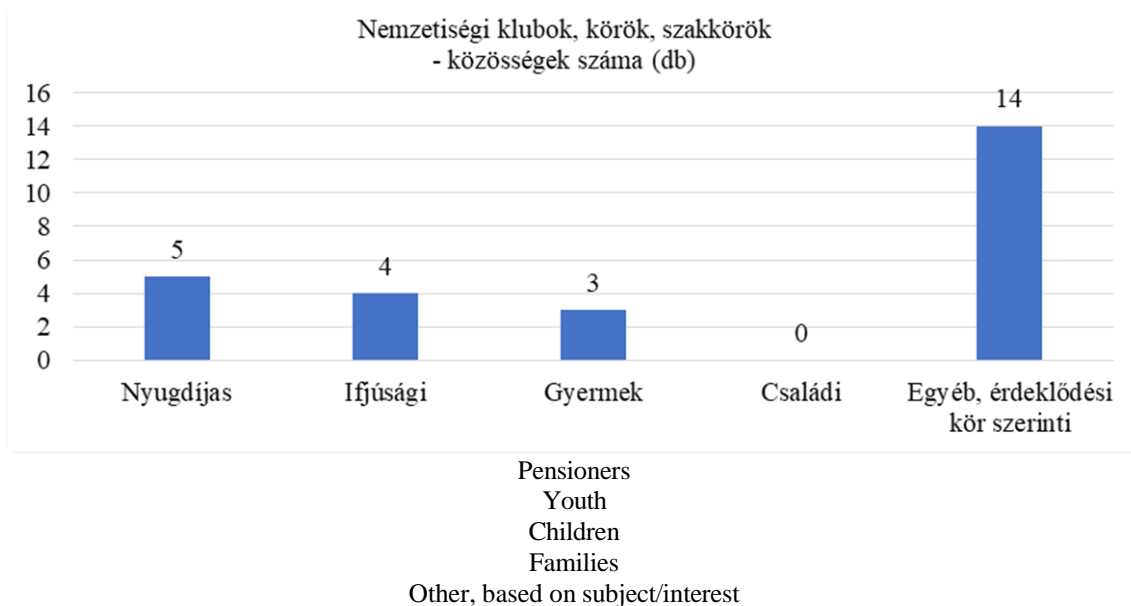
Nationality creative cultural communities - average number of members in 2020



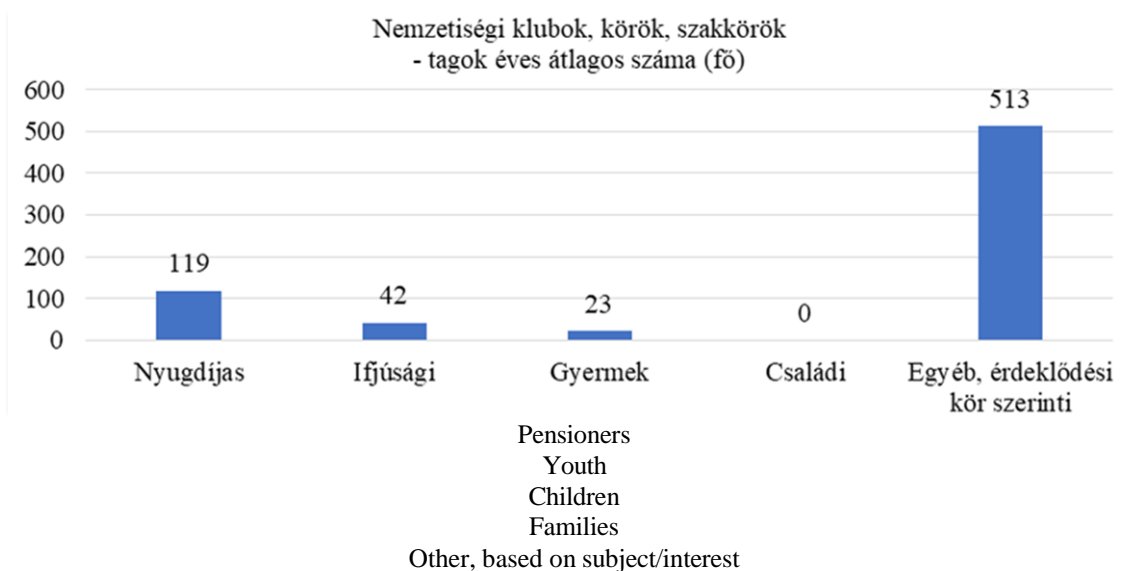
Source: Ministry of Human Capacities

Nationality clubs, circles, study groups, i.e. communities, attract a large number of members and bring together different age groups. Their programmes focus on the practice of the nationality language. Training courses also focus primarily on language training as an expression of national identity.

Figure 14:
Nationality clubs, circles and study groups - Number of communities in 2020



Nationality clubs, circles and study groups - Average membership in 2020



Nationality training programmes - Number groups in 2020



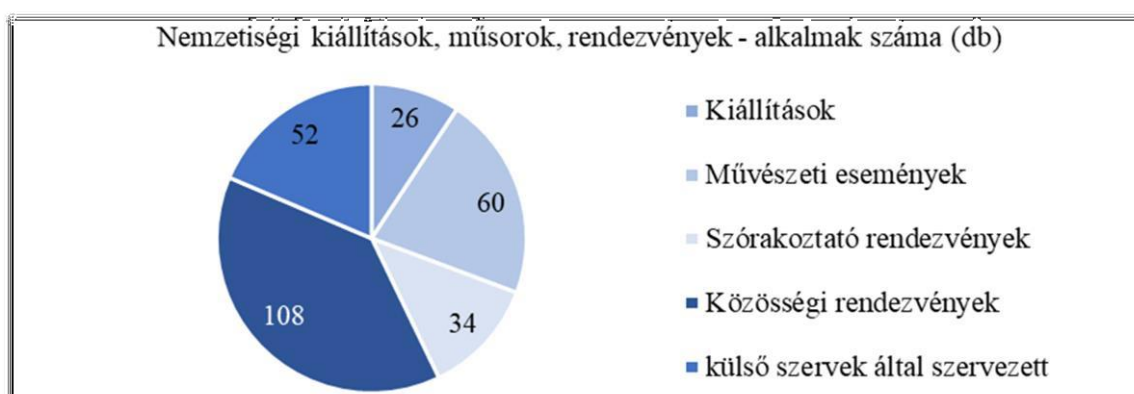
Nationality training programmes - Number of participants in 2020



Source: Ministry of Human Capacities

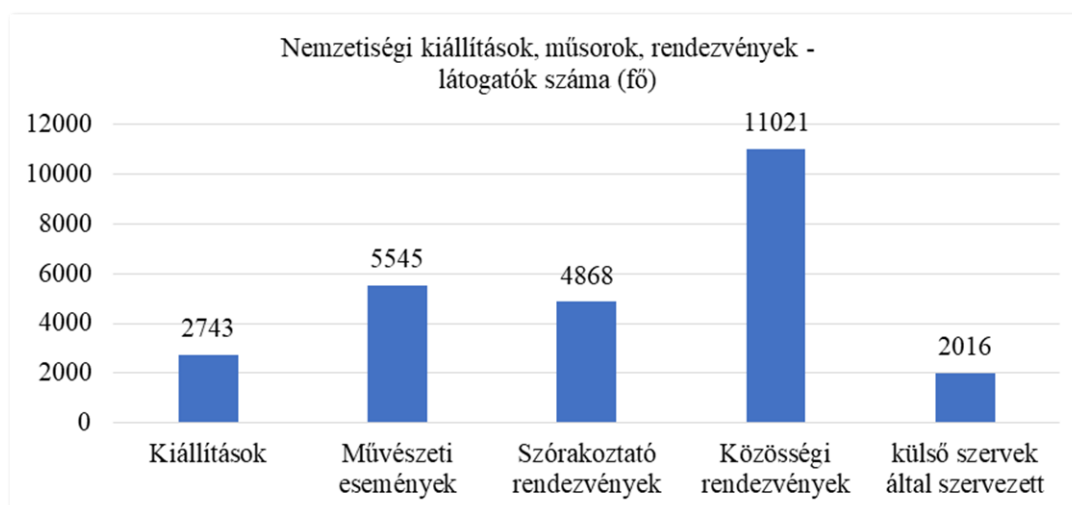
Among the nationality exhibitions, shows and events, community events are the most prominent, with 108 events in 2020 attracting 11,021 visitors. Art events and entertainment events also proved popular with the nationalities.

Figure 15:
Nationality exhibitions, programmes and events - Number of occasions in 2020



Exhibitions, Art events, Entertainment events, Community events, Externally organised events

Nationality exhibitions, programmes and events - Number of visitors in 2020

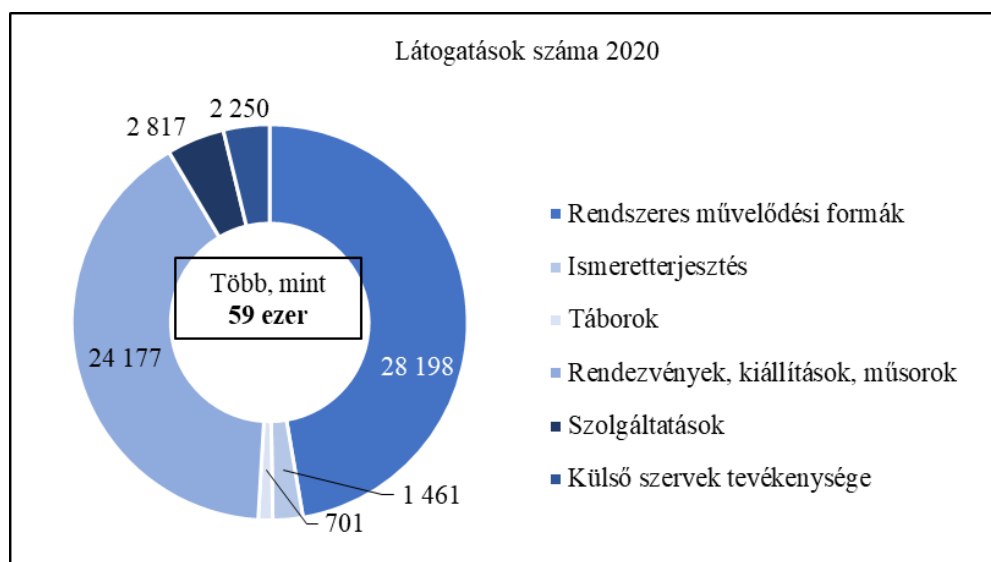


Exhibitions, Art events, Entertainment events, Community events, Externally organised events

Source: Ministry of Human Capacities

Public cultural programmes, events and community meetings organised by 70 national minority self-governments attracted over 59 thousand visitors in 2020, thus providing them with the opportunity to get in touch with the national language and culture and to preserve their cultural identity.

Figure 16:
Public cultural programmes, events and community meetings organised by nationality self-governments - Number of visitors in 2020



Number of visits, 2020
More than 59,000
Recurring cultural forms
Education
Camps

Events, exhibitions, programs
Services
Activities by external organisations

Source: Ministry of Human Capacities

3.

Pursuant to Article XXIX (1) of the Fundamental Law, “national minorities living in Hungary shall have the right to use their mother tongue, to use names in their own languages individually and collectively, to nurture their own cultures, and to receive education in their mother tongues.” In its Preamble, the Nationalities Act declares that Hungary respects and honours the country’s various religious traditions, the freedom and culture of other peoples, ensures the fostering of their culture and promotes the attainment of their cultural autonomy. The Preamble of the Nationalities Act stresses that cultural diversity and the diversity of languages are not a source of division but of enrichment; the cultural values created by nationalities form an integral part of Hungary’s cultural heritage.

The culture of nationalities living in Hungary is part of the culture of the mother country (language nation) through its traditions, roots, contemporary daily contacts, past and present factors affecting also its contemporary development and language. At the same time, nationality cultures are substantially influenced by the development of life in Hungary and of the Hungarian majority culture, while at the same time the values of nationality culture also enrich the totality of Hungarian culture. This dual relationship of nationality culture has the potential to promote dialogue and cooperation between national cultures.

Public collections

If the legal requirements are met, nationality self-governments may also establish **public archives**. As a body performing other public functions, nationality self-governments are entitled to establish public archives pursuant to Section 21 of Act LXVI of 1995 on public records, public archives, and the protection of private archives (hereinafter referred to as “Archives Act”) for the preservation of its public records older than 15 years. However, in the event of such an intention, the founder must ensure that the conditions laid down in Section 15 (2) of the Archives Act, which determine the operation of the archives, are fulfilled. Nationality self-government must therefore undertake to employ at least one member of staff with a higher education degree and archival skills, and to ensure that the conditions for the proper preservation of documents and their retrieval (the set-up of a lockable archival storage room that meets archival requirements, the purchase of acid-free boxes, the operation of a research room) are in place within the prescribed time limit. No such request was received by the Minister of Human Capacities during the reporting period. The volume of documents of permanent value generated by self-governments is currently just over 15 years old and does not exceed a few linear metres, and so there would be no justification for setting up archives based thereon.

Pursuant to Section 17 (1a) (e) of the Archives Act, the competence of the National Archives of Hungary extends to the archival material of the bodies, offices and institutions of nationality self-governments, with the exception of those maintaining their own public archives.

Nationality theatre acting

The following nationality theatres were operating in the reporting period:

- Pécs Croat Theatre
- “Serb Theatre in Hungary” Nonprofit Ltd.
- German Theatre in Hungary
- Cervinus Teatrum Arts Service Non-profit Ltd.
- Cinka Panna Roma Theatre Foundation
- Alternative Art Foundation
- Vertigo Slovak Theatre
- Caravan Art Foundation
- “Snow Queen” Association for Healthy and Cultured Children and Families
- Urartu Armenian Theatre
- Artashat Armenian Nationality Theatre
- “Amfiteatro Theatre” Hungarian Association for Greek Culture
- Romano Teatro Cultural Association

For a summary of subsidies for national theatres see Annex 5.

During the reporting period, the annual **JELEN/LÉT** [*meaning PRESENT/BEING (or BEING PRESENT)*] **Nationality Theatre Festival** was held, which provides an opportunity for a national gathering of nationality theatres. Since 2018, the venue for the festival has been provided by the National Theatre. The aim of the event is to stimulate, support and develop the performing arts of the Hungarian nationalities in their mother tongue, and to help them build relationships between themselves, with the Hungarian theatre profession, as well as internationally. The JELEN/LÉT Festival also provides an opportunity for nationality theatre acting to be presented and accepted more widely by the general public, beyond its “own” nationality audience.

The first Hungarian Nationality Theatre Festival was organised by the National Theatre under the direction of László Ablonczy in 1993. The Croatian Theatre of Pécs, the Deutsche Bühne Ungarn from Szekszárd, the Roma Theatre Cinka Panna and Gabriella Hadzsikosztova, the founder of the later Bulgarian Malko Teatro, have all performed in the Várszínház theatre. The Hungarian Serbian Theatre has played in the main hall of the National Theatre. After a long hiatus, the festival was relaunched in 2018 and has since received a HUF 10 million grant from the Office of the State Secretary for Church and Nationality Relations each year.

Article 6

- 1. The Parties shall encourage a spirit of tolerance and intercultural dialogue and take effective measures to promote mutual respect, understanding and co-operation among all persons living on their territory, irrespective of those persons’ ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity, in particular in the fields of education, culture and the media.**
- 2. The Parties undertake to take appropriate measures to protect persons who may be subject to threats or acts of discrimination, hostility or violence as a result of their ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity.**

1.

Recommendation 1: [*The Hungarian authorities*] should effectively identify, register, investigate, prosecute and sanction those responsible for hate crimes and hate speech and

reduce underreporting of hate speech, by adapting and reinforcing legislative measures and by raising awareness of the legal remedies available.

Recommendation 2: [The Hungarian authorities] should ensure more transparent and efficient design, co-ordination and implementation of Roma related policies at the local, county and national levels, including a high-level representation of and participation by Roma communities, particularly in segregated areas, and to develop relevant indicators to ensure that such participation is objectively measured. Significant efforts should be made to ensure that the institutional framework is streamlined and guarantees the effective participation of Roma in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating Hungary's National Social Inclusion Strategy, reflecting the diversity of opinions within these groups.

In 2011, the Government adopted the ten-year National Social Inclusion Strategy and its action plan by Government Decision 1430/2011 (XII. 13.) on the National Social Inclusion Strategy and the Government Action Plan for its implementation in 2012-2014. The strategy was revised in 2014, and as a result, Hungary's 2nd National Social Inclusion Strategy, was adopted as a framework strategy by *Government Decree 1603/2014 (XI.4.) on the Approval of the Hungary's National Social Inclusion Strategy II, the Lifelong Learning Policy Framework Strategy, the Public Education Development Strategy, as well as the Midterm Strategy against Early School Leaving*. The strategy was implemented through three-year government action plans (2012-2014, 2015-2017, 2018-2020).

The strategy was renewed and extended until 2030 ("Hungary's National Social Inclusion Strategy 2030") and the First Action Plan of the new strategy for 2021-2024 [Government Decision 1619/2021 (IX.3.) on the implementation of Hungary's National Social Inclusion Strategy 2030 in 2021-2024] was adopted in August-September 2021. The first Strategy for Social Inclusion up to 2020 laid the foundation for anti-poverty EU developments in the 2014-2020 programming period. Hungary's National Strategy for Social Inclusion 2030 creates the enabling condition for the absorption of EU funds for the period 2021-2027.

All action plans in the Strategy which covers many of the activities of the Office of the Deputy State Secretary for Social Convergence and affect every human services sector, are focused on social developments relevant to social inclusion, and the monitoring and evaluation of the interventions and programmes concerned.

To monitor social impacts, a system of indicators was developed in line with the objectives of the document, in cooperation with the Institute for Social Research and the Central Statistical Office (CSO). These indicators are macro indices, suitable for monitoring social change according to the subject matters of the Strategy. In view of the objectives of the Social Inclusion Strategy, this set of indicators is compatible with the objectives and indicators of the Hungarian EU2020 National Reform Programme, and in the case of the new strategy for the period 2021-2030, it is aligned with the common objectives of the Social Pillar Action Plan up to 2030.

As of 2014, in accordance with the tasks specified in the Action Plan of the Inclusion Strategy the, CSO included a question on Roma identity in all of its large-scale household data surveys (EU-SILC, Labour Survey). Consequently, the basic social policy indicators originating from these surveys are also available in a Roma/non-Roma breakdown. As a result of further discussions and data updates, an extended version of the indicator system was produced in 2017 and is updated every six months in line with current statistical data.

In addition to and in close connection with the monitoring of social impacts, it is crucial to monitor the specific programmes and measures under the Action Plan as well: a program monitoring system for the strategy and its administration was deployed during the first Action Plan period. A Monitoring Workgroup was set up within the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Social Inclusion and Roma Affairs, and a system for periodic inter-ministerial reporting was drawn up. Reports to the Government on the implementation of the strategy are available at romagov.kormany.hu. The Inclusion Strategy constitutes the basis of the opportunity-creating interventions co-financed by the EU and scheduled for 2021 - 2030.

In 2019, the Ministry of the Interior set up the Directorate-General for Social Inclusion, a background institution for inclusion tasks. In line with Hungary's National Social Inclusion Strategy, the Directorate-General for Social Inclusion carries out training, organisational, methodological and research tasks in the field of social inclusion. It covers the entire territory of the country, with a focus on the districts with a high Roma population in difficult situations, with a central head office in Budapest as well as four regional directorates, 19 development centres, and eight field offices. They liaise with municipalities, NGOs, churches, social, educational and training institutions, government offices, employer and employee organisations and chambers of commerce, and coordinate activities related to social inclusion.

Figure 17:
*Directorates, Development Centres and
Offices of Directorate-General for Social Inclusion*



Directorate-General
Regional Directorate
Branch Office
Development Centre
Regional Office
Education Centre

Source: Directorate-General for Social Inclusion

The social inclusion tasks and their implementation at territorial level have been placed on a new basis, more closely linked to complex territorial development and relying more on cooperation with local authorities.

The Directorate-General for Social Inclusion focuses on supporting the social mobilisation of disadvantaged individuals and groups. Its projects directly help improve the education, vocational skills, training, job preparation, employment, housing, family, community and health/mental well-being of disadvantaged people. As of 1 July 2021, the institution is no longer just a public adult education organisation but also the sectoral authority in the field of social inclusion in vocational and adult training.

Priority and standard programmes of the Human Resources Development Operational Programme, the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme and the Economic Development and Innovation Operational Programme (GINOP) under the EU development programmes for 2014-2020:

- the call for proposals EFOP-1.6.3.-17 “Support for county-level policy cooperation in the field of local equal opportunities programmes”, which included five County Social Inclusion Forums.
- “Woman are the chance - training and employment” Training and employment of disadvantaged people, especially Roma women, in the social care system. In the programme (according to the grant agreement in force at the time of the report's compilation), which started on 1 November 2016 and runs until 28 February 2023, a total of 1073 persons (EFOP-1.1.2 and EFOP-1.1.3) have obtained vocational qualifications, mainly as “Social Carers and Nurses”. The mirror project of the EFOP-1.1.2 priority project is the VEKOP-7.1.1-16-2017-00001 “Women are the chance” priority project. The projects concerned all aim to improve the labour market opportunities and livelihoods of disadvantaged people.
- “Actively for knowledge” Training people with low or no qualifications, providing them with the appropriate competences and at least primary education (completed 8th grade), providing work experience and helping them to find a job.
- “Supporting cooperation for convergence” - priority project. Improving the situation of people living in segregated areas through training, life skills and legal advice, and support for infrastructure improvements such as the construction of social housing. Currently, 95 municipalities have complex settlement programmes (EFOP-1.6.2-16 and EFOP-2.4.1-16).
- The “Desegregation through complex programmes” aims to involve people living in disadvantaged neighbourhoods in training, and prepare them for the labour market. The participants in the project will receive allowance to contribute to their costs of living.
- “Development of the inclusion mentoring network”. Mentoring of disadvantaged people to increase their participation in training programmes and thus improve their labour market situation.
- The “Professional support for integrated children's programmes” programme aims to improve children's life chances and break the poverty spiral.

Under the Economic Recovery Programme, the Government decided to launch the Beneficiary Municipalities Economic Recovery Programme pursuant to Government Decision 1403/2019 (VII.5.) on the package of development programmes necessary to reduce economic disparities between certain regions of Hungary, which can effectively contribute to reducing the disadvantages of settlements lagging behind in terms of economic indicators, to expanding local employment, and to increasing the population retention capacity of rural areas. In Phase I of the Beneficiary Municipalities Economic Recovery Programme, 50 municipalities could draw up a development concept based on local features and ideas previously implemented under the public work scheme. The programme was continued in another 100 municipalities under Government Decision 1186/2020 (IV.28.) on further measures to continue the “Converging Settlements” and the Economic Recovery Programme, and under Government Decision 1057/2021 (II.19.) on the development programme necessary to reduce economic disparities between certain regions of Hungary and on the extension of the long-term programme of the “Converging Settlements”.

- The GINOP-1.2.9 - 20 program package, developed by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry for Innovation and Technology, was launched in parallel with the start of the Beneficiary Municipalities Economic Recovery Programme, among other target groups, for the micro, small and medium-sized enterprises of the converging municipalities participating in the Beneficiary Municipalities Economic Recovery Programme. The project is aimed at strengthening the development and economic role of micro and small businesses, improving their market position, reducing regional disparities, ensuring regional convergence, and strengthening the local economy.
- The Directorate-General for Social Inclusion has been successfully cooperating with the Hungarian Charity Service of the Order of Malta since the summer of 2020 in the implementation of tasks related to the converging municipalities in order to develop the settlements and achieve full employment.

The Directorate-General for Social Inclusion performs the tendering and methodological activities related to the Sure Start Children's Houses and the Study Circle service, and from 1 July 2020 it has performed the technical and financial tasks related to the tenders for Roma Nationality Grants, the For the Journey Scholarship Program, the Family Household -Social Farming Programme and the methodological expert's tasks specified by law, and has acted in official matters related to the registration of service providers.

2.

In previous reports, we have already shown that the content of public education in Hungary ensures that students in Hungarian primary schools learn about the specific situation and cultural values of nationalities. We have shown that the **National Core Curriculum** and the framework curricula also provide for the inclusion of knowledge of Hungary's national minorities in the teaching of topics and subjects. As part of the reform of public education, the content regulations mentioned above were also renewed. In the development of the National Curriculum and the framework curricula based on it, great care was taken to ensure that content related to nationalities is adequately and comprehensively reflected in the documents.

The **Nationality Gastronomy Festival** serves to promote dialogue between minorities and the majority society, and to get to know each other's cultures better. This initiative was launched

by the State Secretariat for Church and Nationality Relations during the reporting period, with the aim of creating a tradition. The event will give Hungary's 13 nationalities an opportunity to present their traditional cuisine to a wider audience in a single location. The food and drink specialities will include flavours from a wide variety of landscapes and cultures, from the Carpathian Basin, through the Balkans, to the countries of East-Central Europe and as far afield as Armenia. The cooking teams of national minorities offer great tasting events, and the atmosphere is enhanced by the national minorities' music, concerts and dance. The event demonstrates the exemplary cooperation between the nationalities of Hungary. In addition to members of the nationality communities, many people from the surrounding villages also attended the event in its first year. Budajenő was the host of the 1st Gastronomical Festival of Nationalities¹⁵.

Article 7

The Parties shall ensure respect for the right of every person belonging to an ethnic minority to the freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of association, freedom of expression, and freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

1.

(The resolution of the Committee of Ministers does not contain any specific recommendation related to this article.)

2.

Below we present the reports of the representatives of Hungary's ethnic communities on the work of nationality NGOs and associations.

(1) The Association of Bulgarians in Hungary has done much for their community in the following areas:

- The Bulgarian National Self-government has placed great emphasis on building a well-functioning network of relations with Bulgarian NGOs, including in particular the Association of Bulgarians in Hungary as the most important NGO of the Bulgarian community, and the Bulgarian Youth Association. The Bulgarian National Self-government has been coordinating its cultural plan with the Association of Bulgarians in Hungary since 2003, and the plan has been adopted in a joint forum. This avoids unnecessary contradictions and duplications in the programme. In addition, the national self-government has provided continuous support for the maintenance and operation of the House of Bulgarian Culture through the Bulgarian Cultural Non-profit Ltd.
- The Bulgarian National Self-government reported that it had cooperated with Bulgarian dance groups in Hungary (Jantra Folk Dance Association, Martenica Folk Dance Association, Zornica Traditional Dance Association) and with the Malko Teatro, the only professional Bulgarian theatre beyond the border, which also operates as a non-profit public benefit organisation under the name of Alternative Arts Foundation.

¹⁵ It should be noted that the event has been repeated every year since the reporting period: it was held in 2022 and, at the time of this report, was in the planning for 2023.

- The use and learning of native language is supported by the publications of the Bulgarian National Self-government and the Pro Schola Bulgarica Foundation, which publishes mainly bilingual children's books.
- Every year, the Bulgarian National Self-government, together with the Bulgarian Youth Association, organises the Bulgarian Native Language and Folklore Youth Camp, the only event of its kind, and for seventeen years now, Bulgarian youth from Hungary have been spending a few days together in Fertőd. The aim of the thematic camp is to bring together young people and children of Bulgarian nationality and to introduce Bulgarian culture and traditions not only to Bulgarian young people in Hungary, but also to young Hungarians. The most important part of the camp is Bulgarian folk dance education, but there are also complementary activities with interesting themes, such as drama practice, ethnography, singing and music education. The sessions are held in Bulgarian, which provides a good opportunity to practise the Bulgarian language.

(2) The number of German associations in Hungary is nearly 500. Cultural groups, choirs, orchestras and dance groups operate as registered associations. The following operate as countrywide associations:

- the Nikolaus Lenau Public Culture Association (Kulturverein Nikolaus Lenau e.V.), in Pécs
- the Association of Young Germans in Hungary (Gemeinschaft Junger Ungarndeutscher),
- the National Council of Hungarian German Choirs, Music and Dance Groups (Landesrat Ungarndeutscher Chöre, Kapellen und Tanzgruppen),
- the Association of Hungarian German Authors and Artists (Verband Ungarndeutscher Autoren und Künstler, VUdAK),
- the Association of German School Societies in Hungary (Bund Ungarndeutscher Schulvereine),
- the Association for German Children in Hungary (VUK - Verein für Ungarndeutsche Kinder),
- the Jakob Bleyer Gemeinschaft (Jakob Bleyer Community) and
- the Association of German Students in Hungary (Verein Deutscher Hochschüler, VDH).

(3) The Polish community in Hungary highlighted the following organisations as the most important in the cultivation and transmission of Polish culture:

- the Polish Church and the adjacent Polish House in Kőbánya
- the Bem Cultural Association
- the St Adalbert Association of Polish Catholics in Hungary
- the Polonia Nova Association
- and there are also many Polish clubs and Polish-Hungarian friendship societies throughout the country;
- four Polish choirs in Győr, Budapest, Békéscsaba and Nyíregyháza;
- the Polonez ensemble performs Polish folk dances;
- and a significant number of exhibitions, events and programmes in Poland (either in the mother country or among Polish nationalities) take place in various locations in Hungary every year.

(4) According to the information provided by them, the following associations operated during the reporting period amongst the Romanian population in Hungary:

- seven cultural associations,
- six heritage conservation associations,
- two researcher-creator associations,
- two pensioners' associations
- one leisure and sport association
- one teachers' association
- one tourism association
- two gastronomic associations
- one women's association
- one youth association,
- one religious association
- three friends' associations
- 10 general nationalities' associations,
- one advocacy association,
- one theatre association and foundation, as well as
- the Research Institute of Romanians in Hungary, a recognised workshop in the academic world,
- and the Cultural Association of Romanians in Hungary.

(5) Civil organisations of the Hungarian Ruthenian community:

- The General Assembly of the National Ruthenian Self-government maintains broad social relations with Ruthenian NGOs. The development of the identity of the Ruthenian community in Hungary is also served by civil initiatives, in which the National Ruthenian Self-government is actively involved.
- During the reporting period, the National Association of Ruthenians/Ruthenian Russians in Hungary, the Ruthenian Cultural Association and the Foundation for Ruthenians continued their activities with renewed vigour.
- The aims of the NGOs include the survival of Ruthenian communities living in any country of the world, the strengthening of national consciousness, as well as the cultivation and development of Ruthenian traditions, Ruthenian culture and the Ruthenian language. They also aim to promote opportunities for education, training and CPD training of young Ruthenians, to nurture talent, and to contribute to the effectiveness and coordination of the advocacy activities of Ruthenians in the various countries.
- The community is an active applicant in the tenders granted by the Prime Minister's Office for nationality NGOs, so children can participate in language and cultural camps, and community members can organise cultural events, thus strengthening the preservation of Ruthenian identity and traditions.

(6) On Serbian minority NGOs:

- The cultural support for the NGOs of the Serbian community in Hungary has provided a realistic funding framework for the organisation of traditional festivals, the maintenance of traditions, folk dance, choirs, folk art, and the publication of books and publications in Serbian. During the reporting period, the tasks of Serbian culture and heritage conservation became predictable, as grants are available to municipalities and NGOs through a system of tenders.

(7) The small Slovene community, recognising the role of cultural activities in preserving language and culture, has paid special attention to the maintenance and operation of cultural groups since the community became independent.

- The cultural groups are mainly founded by the largest NGO in their community, the Association of Slovenes in Hungary, and their operation is guaranteed, to a large extent, by Slovenian funding sources. At the end of the reporting period, 11 registered cultural groups were run by this organisation, including choirs, dance groups, theatre groups performing in the native language of the Rába region, and folk music groups.
- The “Špajnsni-flajnsni” (“Fun and Busy”) ensemble, which was supported by the National Slovenian Self-government and the New Buda Slovenian Self-government of Budapest District XI.
- During the reporting period, a Slovenian choir also operated under the auspices of the Association of Slovenes in Budapest.
- In his report, the advocate highlighted the activities of the very active Slovenian Pensioners' Association of the Rába Region, which organises 10-12 large-scale programmes every year, all in Slovenian. Attention is paid to intergenerational cooperation, which provides a good opportunity to transmit Slovenian spiritual and cultural values.
- For more than a decade, the Slovenian Youth Association of the Rába Region has been working with increasing efforts to encourage young people to participate in Slovenian public life and cultural activities in Hungary.

Article 8

The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to an ethnic minority has the right to manifest his or her religion or belief and to establish religious institutions, organisations and associations.

1.

(The resolution of the Committee of Ministers does not contain any specific recommendation related to this article.)

2.

Practising religion in the native language

The Government helps nationalities preserve and develop their own culture also in the ecclesiastical field, and counts on the assistance of the Churches in this work. The historical Churches in Hungary place special emphasis on providing ethnic pastoral care, and the churches with the most parishioners also provide native-language services, according to the needs of the faithful. Thus, for instance, the Hungarian Catholic Church Roman Catholic Dioceses provide pastoral care also in German, Slovakian, Croatian, Polish and Slovenian; the Metropolitan Church sui juris in Hungary (Greek Catholic Metropolia) in Ruthenian, Ukrainian and Romanian and the Lutheran Church in Hungary in German and Slovakian. Considering the

Catholics, active contacts are maintained between Croatians in Burgenland and in Hungary, reinforced by the fact that the Bishop of Burgenland is a local Croat person. Ethnic Croats from Hungary regularly go on pilgrimage to Mariazell, and Croat priests come from Austria to celebrate mass in Croatian in Hungary. The Church has an important role to play in preserving national identity and language, especially for Slovenes in the Rába region, the smallest ethnic group in Hungary. In their case, it is mainly with the help of guest ministers that services are held in their mother tongue. There is also a religious community following the Armenian rite in Hungary. The orthodox Churches of the nationalities - Serbian, Bulgarian, Constantinople Exarchates - naturally use their native tongue in both liturgy and administration. The Hungarian Exarchate of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople also pastors Ukrainian-speaking believers. The survival of the community is a key issue for the existence of a nationality. Religion keeps a community together, while religious rites in the native language help preserve the language and at the same time contribute to the preservation of a sense of identity.

The Catholic Church has several institutions providing tuition in the languages of ethnic nationalities as well (e.g. German - Baja, Budaörs, Budapest-Óbuda, Érd, Esztergom, Mátészalka, Mohács, Mór, Szekszárd; Slovak - Dabas-Sári, Kétsoprony; etc.). The Lutheran Church operates a German-language public education institution in Soltvadkert and ecclesiastical education institutions teaching Slovakian in Békéscsaba and Tótkomlós. The Sopron-based Dániel Berzsenyi Lutheran High-school provides secondary-level education in German for that national minority; the Vitéz János Catholic Faculty of Teacher Training in Esztergom trains German and Slovakian national minority teachers; and the Apor Vilmos Catholic Teacher Training College trains German national minority teachers. The Faculty of Humanities at the Pázmány Péter Catholic University also offers Slavic and Armenian studies.

The members of every ethnic denomination also have access to Church services in their native language in the Armed Forces and in law enforcement institutions, thanks to the work of field ministers and prison ministers, and the possibility of pastoral care in prisons are provided. The provision of hospital chaplaincy and pastoral care services in native languages is also ensured.

Pastoral care for Gypsies

The decisive majority of the Roma are Roman Catholics, a minor proportion are Greek Catholic. Religious communities in Hungary play a major part in reaching out for and promoting the integration and inclusion of the Roma through Roma pastoral care and Roma missions.

Roma pastoral care means targeted pastoral care for Roma communities within the Christian churches, which is also an important segment of the programmes aimed at the social inclusion of the Roma population. Its aim is to help the integration of our fellow human beings in need through Christian faith and community, to promote their social inclusion, and to increase social cohesion by strengthening a culture of reciprocity and knowledge. The Christian churches in Hungary see reaching out to the Roma population as their mission. The best known element of this activity is evangelisation, which takes the form of Roma-language services and community prayer meetings, pilgrimages and Roma festivals. Among the churches, the presence of Catholic, Reformed, Evangelical, Pentecostal, Methodist and Baptist Roma pastoral missions is prominent.

The Roma Pastoral Policy Board, established within the Roma Coordination Council, has the task of formulating policy proposals to the Council and thus indirectly contributing to the implementation of the social inclusion strategy.

Roma pastoral care by the historical Churches is quite intensive in terms of both service to the Roma and further training for priests and pastors (e.g. Protestant, Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic training). One of the main purposes of these training programmes is to let pastors active/interested in a Roma mission join a contact network that can provide them with help and support later on, during their service to the Roma. Of particular importance is the work of 14 orders of monks who, in accordance with their charisma, help those in need, especially by working with and educating children. There are some 45 Catholic-affiliated schools that work to fulfil unmet needs.

The Hungarian Catholic Church, through the Blessed Ceferino Institute, has also become involved in the public work scheme. Through public work, many Roma people and families have come closer to the Catholic Church and started on the path of more serious religious life. In 2019, 154 people were employed in 41 locations, and in 2020 the number of people employed increased to 189. The Blessed Ceferino Institute implemented the project “Pastoral programmes in the service of the preservation of Roma culture” (EFOP-1.3.4-16-2017-00017). The project offers opportunities for teaching Roma traditions, dance and music, complemented by evangelisation and prayer activities. Thanks to the transnational project “Roma Pastoral Care in the Carpathian Basin” (EFOP.5.2.2-17-2017-00046), experiences could be exchanged and cross-border relations could be established with Hungarian-speaking Roma communities across the border.

The Catholic Church has several institutions that provide education in national minority languages. The Apor Vilmos Catholic College has a teacher training programme for Roma nationalities. The Roman Catholic colleges in Esztergom and Vác offer Roma studies. The Sapientia Monastic College of Theology has launched a specialisation in Roma social studies in 2020.

Eight of Hungary's colleges belonging to the Roma Colleges Network are run by churches, and three by universities. The Network of Christian Roma Colleges is a unique type of institution, operating only in Hungary. The aim of the Network is to educate Christian intellectuals who are versatile, highly qualified, professionally ambitious and open to further development, while at the same time preserving their Roma identity and embracing their Hungarian identity. In order to ensure the high professional quality of the teaching and educational work in the colleges, and maintain the specific features of church education, churches established the colleges and their country-wide network as independent dormitories on 17 March 2011. Initially, the network started with 49 students and now has 330 students.

The Government appreciates and respects the work of religious communities, i.e. churches, religious associations, in promoting Roma inclusion. The state funding for religious communities other than established churches can be used to support the operation of these organisations and/or the optional religious education they provide, as well as for related investments and renovations related to Roma pastoral work. Between 2018 and 2020, HUF 200 million of state support was spent on activities of this nature.

In 2018-2022, more than HUF 3 billion was allocated to the pastoral activities of the registered churches in recent years.

Nationality-related grants to churches

The historical Churches maintain also public education institutions where education is provided in minority languages. In addition to salary subsidies, **church education institutions** also receive operating subsidies on the same scale as public establishments. The state budget also subsidises the social, health and cultural (essentially public) institutions of the churches. (Churches performing a public function receive the same level of subsidies as state and municipal institutions in all respects). Of the orthodox Churches of national minorities, the Serbian Orthodox Eparchy of Buda maintains three **social institutions**, and the Hungarian Exarchate of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople also conducts social activities, and maintains a public education institution.

The central budget supports the operation of **Church public collections**, including aid to the Serbian orthodox collection in Szentendre and the Roman orthodox ecclesiastical collection in Gyula. In the reporting period, the budget for Church community programmes and investments supported the work of the Churches within and outside Hungary, as well as the Church's Roma missions.

The state supports the **religious life activities** of the Churches in the following ways:

Citizens may donate 1% of their personal income tax to a religious community, and another 1% to an NGO. Members of national minorities may also use this opportunity, and they may offer their 1% to their own churches and religious communities. The state budget will add another 1% of the personal income tax for registered churches, taking into account the number of donors. (The state budget will also provide additional compensation based on the 1% of personal income tax donations.)

- The Churches concerned could waive their claims for part of their nationalised property based on an agreement with the state, in return for an **annuity**. Of the Churches belonging to national minorities, the Serbian Orthodox Eparchy of Buda is receiving significant annuity. The amount of the annuity is annually updated by the State; it was HUF 102.3 million in 2017, HUF 110.33 million in 2018, HUF 112.99 million in 2019, and HUF 117.9 in 2020.
- The state financially supports **religious education**. Based on the students' choices, established churches may teach religion instead of ethics in state schools, which is fully financed by the state. Established churches of national minorities are naturally entitled to participate in this scheme, too, and other churches may also provide religious and ethics education in schools in minority languages. At the same time, optional religious education for religious communities is also subsidised by the state budget. In the period under review, three orthodox Churches of national minorities – the Serbian, the Romanian and the Greek Orthodox – requested and were granted support for elective religious education.
- The State supplements the **income of pastors** providing service in small communities based on an agreement with the Churches. Among the churches of national minorities, the Serbian Orthodox Eparchy of Buda, the Romanian Orthodox Church of Hungary and the Hungarian Exarchate of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople had such agreements. This applied also to priests/ministers of large Churches - e.g. Catholic, Lutheran and Baptist - providing service in the countryside in the native languages of national minorities. In the meantime, this form of support has been transformed into extended and increased clerical income allowances, for which new agreements have been concluded with the churches.

In principle, grants for **ecclesiastical built heritage** and other investments, as well as grants for ecclesiastical **community programmes** are intended to promote religious life. But they also have a public purpose, for example in the case of protected buildings. These grants can naturally be used for church buildings with public functions as well..

Property settlement for the churches of national minorities

Act XXXII of 1991 on Settling the Status of Former Church Estates has also been implemented regarding the churches of national minorities. Eight of the properties claimed by the **Romanian Orthodox Church in Hungary** have been transferred to the Church, or compensation was paid. The church received compensation totalling HUF 62 million for seven properties, and one property was returned to the church in kind. The **Serbian Orthodox Eparchy of Buda** submitted claims for 41 former properties, all of which have been settled. Twenty-one of these claims were settled through government decisions (13 via monetary compensation, eight in kind) in the amount of HUF 1088 million; five by direct agreements; and two by property annuity agreements (worth HUF 848 million). The annuity is supplemented from the central budget. (The church has been receiving the property annuity, which is adjusted annually, continuously since 1999. The annuity is freely available to the church for operational use, without any accounting obligation. As previously reported, the amount of the annuity has increased to more than 100 million HUF per year). 13 property claims have been rejected or withdrawn. In the accelerated settlement of the ownership of former church properties and the related financial compensation, the Government transferred the most significant property in Szentendre, formerly occupied by the County Museum Directorate and the Ferenczy Museum, to the Church, by Government Decision 1013/2006 (II.8) on the final list of properties of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Hungary and the Serbian Orthodox Eparchy of Buda. Apart from the former church building, the church also received the newly built office building. The Government has allocated a budget of HUF 550 million to the relocation of the museum.

3.

Below we present data on the ecclesiastical field related to national minorities.

Table 7:
Grants to Orthodox Churches in Hungary (in HUF)

Name	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Serbian Orthodox Eparchy of Buda	478 275 373	319 718 797	327 061 729	211 447 439	457 888 872	1 794 392 210
Hungarian Exarchate of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople	17 887 106	43 696 492	52 945 877	2 022 887 009	33 531 665	2 170 948 149
Romanian Orthodox Church in Hungary	36 698 668	35 159 659	47 543 760	42 835 953	90 369 701	252 607 741
Bulgarian Orthodox Church in Hungary	5 398 980	7 192 232	8 394 542	10 273 826	11 877 729	43 137 309
Total	538 260 127	405 767 180	435 945 908	2 287 444 227	593 667 967	4 261 085 409

Subsidies to the Serbian Orthodox Eparchy of Buda	Amount (HUF)
year 2017	478 275 373
year 2018	319 718 797
year 2019	327 061 729
year 2020	211 447 439
year 2021	457 888 872
Total:	1 794 392 210

Subsidies Hungarian Exarchate of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople	Amount (HUF)
year 2017	17 887 106
year 2018	43 696 492
year 2019	52 945 877
year 2020	2 022 887 009
year 2021	33 531 665
Total:	2 170 948 149

Subsidies to Romanian Orthodox Eparchy in Hungary	Amount (HUF)
year 2017	36 698 668
year 2018	35 159 659
year 2019	47 543 760
year 2020	42 835 953
year 2021	90 369 701
Total:	252 607 741

Subsidies to Bulgarian Orthodox Eparchy in Hungary	Amount (HUF)
year 2017	5 398 980
year 2018	7 192 232
year 2019	8 394 542
year 2020	10 273 826
year 2021	11 877 729
Total:	43 137 309

Source: Prime Minister's Office

Article 9

- 1. The Parties undertake to recognise that the right to the freedom of expression of every person belonging to an ethnic minority includes the freedom to express opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas in the minority language, without interference by public authorities, and regardless of frontiers. The Parties shall ensure, pursuant to their legal systems, that persons belonging to national minorities are not discriminated against in their access to the media.**
- 2. Paragraph 1 shall not prevent the Parties from requiring the licensing, without discrimination and based on objective criteria, of sound, radio and television broadcasting, or cinema enterprises.**
- 3. The Parties shall not hinder the creation and use of printed media by persons belonging to ethnic minorities. In the legal framework of sound radio and television broadcasting, they shall ensure, as far as possible, and taking into account the provisions of paragraph 1, that persons belonging to national minorities are granted the possibility of creating and using their own media.**
- 4. In their legal systems, the Parties shall adopt adequate measures in order to facilitate access to the media for persons belonging to national minorities, to promote tolerance, and to permit cultural pluralism.**

1.

(The resolution of the Committee of Ministers does not contain any specific recommendation related to this article.)

2.

There are 13 officially registered national minorities in Hungary who, according to the 2011 census, account for at least 6.5 percent of the country's population, but are estimated to total actually one tenth of Hungary's population. The preservation of national cultures, language use and the deepening of social integration, as well as the preservation and cultivation of traditions, are of fundamental importance according to the Fundamental Law. Public service media aim to promote this through radio and television programmes.

Media for national minorities in Hungary

The missionary work of Duna Médiaszolgáltató Zrt (Danube Media Services Ltd) and the Médiaszolgáltatás-támogató és Vagyonkezelő Alap (Media Services Support and Asset Management Fund) is a unique enterprise in Europe. These entities undertake to present the daily life, culture and traditions of Hungary's national minorities on television and by radio. Some of the national minority programmes are produced in-house in Budapest, and most of them are made locally, in Pécs, Szeged and Szombathely. The programmes fulfil an important mission by presenting the life, culture and traditions of ethnic nationalities in Hungary, and by strengthening the linguistic and cultural bonds of national cohesion.

Duna Médiaszolgáltató Non-profit Zrt. is responsible for the content, while the television and radio programmes are produced in the workshops of the Media Service Support and Asset Management Fund. They are broadcast under close professional supervision by Duna Médiaszolgáltató Non-profit Zrt. At Duna Médiaszolgáltató Zrt, work is carried out in editorial offices organised into professional directorates. The Nationality and Foreign Editorial Office is

responsible for the professional quality of the TV and radio content produced for ethnic and foreign audiences by the editorial offices of the Media Service Support and Asset Management Fund, and for ensuring that the principle of public service is applied. The visual content is broadcast on the Duna and Duna World TV channels, while the audio content is aired on Kossuth Radio and MR4 Nationality Radio.

The main public service objective of programme production is to preserve minority cultures, deepen language use and social integration, and preserve and cultivate traditions, which the public service media aim to promote through radio and television programmes. Duna Médiaszolgáltató Nonprofit Zrt, in addition to commissioning and accepting (on a strictly professional basis) programmes produced by the Media Service Support and Asset Management Fund, formally broadcasts them subject to public service principles, and requests corrections from the editorial staff if necessary. The company actively contributes to the production of a wide range of programmes promoting a variety of values by making proposals to coincide with secular and religious festivals and special thematic days.

Duna Médiaszolgáltató Nonprofit Zrt. operates under close social control. The Public Service Foundation, established by National Assembly, is the owner and the main guardian of the public service media providers, while the production of programmes is supervised by a very broad-based, 14-member social board. The Public Service Board, which exercises civil control, reports annually to Duna Médiaszolgáltató Nonprofit Zrt.

The state of Hungary has established a round-the-clock medium-wave radio network (MR4 Radio for Nationalities) with country-wide coverage, exclusively for national minorities to broadcast programmes in their own language. In addition, their own language programmes are broadcast on several other media platforms, as well as public service radio and television stations, on a daily and weekly basis. Furthermore, national minorities can be featured in the overall news stream as well as news, educational and magazine programmes. The native language programmes, broadcast for national minorities on MR4's Nationality Radio, have an even higher geographical coverage than the average of Kossuth Radio, with almost 100% nationwide coverage. All of the radio programmes for ethnic nationalities address listeners in their native language, and their choice of topics and editorial principles are in line with the principles of public service.

The target audience for nationalities' radio and television programmes includes all social strata. All programmes offer colourful, special content in sophisticated formats that are also interesting to Hungary's majority society. In line with the objectives of public service media, the programs help to sensitise people, to counter stereotypes, to promote peaceful coexistence, and to improve mutual understanding and knowledge. In terms of audio content, the programmes of Kossuth Radio and MR4 Nationality Radio present the life, cultural heritage and traditions of the national minorities in Hungary in a balanced manner, taking the proportions of those ethnic groups into account.

Hungary's public service media are particularly sensitive to the need to provide credible information to all groups and social strata of national minorities. In the new structure of Kossuth Radio, priority was given to the above aspects, with separate programmes focusing on our historical and cultural values, as well as programmes, 24-hour thematic days and special projects dedicated to religious celebrations and other days of special significance. These include the *"It's Good to Be Good"* Christmas charity project day, the *"Day of National Unity"*, the

“Day of National Cultures”, the *“Dokuzóna”* series, the *“Day of Hungarian Culture”* and the *“Day of Native Language Cultures”*, and the *“World Roma Day”*.

On the MR4 independent radio channel for national minorities, all Hungarian national minority citizens can listen to programmes in their own native languages, 24 hours a day, compiled by editors from the national minority. These programmes are specifically about and aimed at their particular groups. However, this does not mean “content isolation”, since this type of content is also broadcast on Hungary's main Kossuth radio channel, in addition to numerous programmes on the television channels of the Media Services Support and Asset Management Fund. For example, Kossuth Radio's Roma programme *“Jelenlét”* (Presence), which is broadcast every weekend, covers public and cultural topics of interest to both the target group and the majority society, and serves the successful integration and social inclusion of Roma people. The one-hour magazine programme *“In a shared homeland”*, also aired on Sundays, provides comprehensive information to the 13 ethnic nationalities of Hungary in the form of a colourful, well-edited, music magazine.

The year 2020 brought many unplanned changes. During the first wave of the pandemic (spring 2020), rural broadcasters did not stop filming and produced new content. However, production in Budapest was paused, and reruns were broadcast where there was no pre-recorded material in reserve. During the second wave of the epidemic (autumn 2020), there was no downtime and new programmes were produced everywhere. Some programmes launched new columns or blocks during the reporting period, such as a Croatian magazine as a religious and economic column related to the motherland.

During the pandemic, the number of telephone interviews increased, and Skype video interviews were introduced as a new element of the programmes. More literary and dramatic genres were included in the programmes, as they were not linked to current events and were easier to coordinate with the contributors. The number of listeners increased during the COVID-19 epidemic.

All the national minority editorial offices function as creative workshops in accordance with the specific functioning of the press. The programmes produced and broadcast are joint intellectual products that reflect the common attitudes of the relevant community.

Surveys show that the morning slot is popular. Online content on the “médiaklikk” interface, which is available on broadband Internet in all parts of the country, strongly contributes to the provision of wide-ranging information. Upon the request of national minority authorities and organisations, reruns are aired in the afternoon. In addition, local television, stations run and supervised by nationality self-governments, may take over and broadcast the programmes and films of the public service provider free of charge, without restrictions. So far, no television (national associations, municipalities) has used this opportunity.

National minorities in Hungary also have access to media content from their own home country, and a wide range of media content is available from other media service providers.

Cooperation agreements are in place between several public media service providers operating in the home countries of nationalities and Duna Médiaszolgáltató Nonprofit Zrt./Media Service Support and Asset Management Fund. An example of cooperation is the solution in Vojvodina, where Pannon TV broadcasts some of the main programmes of Serbian television in Belgrade through bilateral cooperation. Cooperation is successful with Radio Novi Sad, i.e. Radio

Vojvodina, with which the Hungarian Radio (Media Services Support and Asset Management Fund) has signed a cooperation agreement, but the same exemplary professional relationship is in place with Radio Serbia in Belgrade, and with the Serbian editorial staff of Radio Timisoara. RTV Slovenija broadcasts the acquired magazines five times on national and regional stations. Similarly, the television magazine *Srpski ekran* is broadcast in Serbia every week. The Slovak and Bulgarian radio stations provide reports and cultural programmes to the public service media free of charge. In 2019, a cooperation agreement was signed with the Croatian TV channel HRT TV, through which the Croatian editorial team is still actively exchanging programmes. The 40-minute weekly programme “Voice of the Homeland”, which features colourful reports on Croats living abroad, is very popular in Croatia. Croats in Hungary get about 5 minutes. Programmes are regularly exchanged with this TV channel, with at least two reports per month received by the Media Service Support and Asset Management Fund, but this also works on a reciprocal basis. The Media Service Support and Asset Management Fund also produces a weekly summary programme about Croats living outside Croatia.

Operating conditions for national minority crews

The above-mentioned programmes are financed in cooperation between the Media Service Support and Asset Management Fund and external producers (Medimédia Kft.).

A few nationality programmes (e.g. Serbian TV programmes) are still produced in-house by the Media Service Support and Asset Management Fund according to its bi-weekly schedule. The externally produced programmes (in Szeged and Pécs) have a one-week, or more precisely a four-day schedule, with the next week's programmes always made on Thursday.

According to the basic contract with the Media Service Support and Asset Management Fund, national TV programmes have two shooting days per programme, which is what Medimédia Kft's production bases in Pécs and Szeged are contractually obliged to do. At the Pécs site, the same technological and technical parameters are ensured for radio and television production as at the Szeged site.

Archives of national minority editorial offices

The digitisation of minority' programmes is underway. The films produced can be posted and made available free of charge on their websites. Films of outstanding professional quality from national minorities' editorial offices are regularly featured in the public media series “*Dokuzóna*”. In addition, a number of nationalities' films are produced every year through a patronage programme.

Audio content for ethnic nationalities - Kossuth, MR4 Radio for Nationalities

The programmes broadcast by the Hungarian Radio for national minorities since 1998 have had a uniform structure since 2007: they can be heard 24/7, at standard times and with standard durations on the MR4 Radio: live programmes are broadcast between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. (except for the 12.00-14.00 programme band), after which the daytime programme is repeated every day of the week until 8 a.m. the next morning. In terms of content, the programmes produced are in line with the original objective, with a largely uniform, predictable structure and a balanced editorial approach. All national minority radio programs (Romanian, Slovak, German, Serbian, Croatian, Ruthenian, Polish, Greek, Bulgarian, Armenian, Ukrainian, and partly Roma) address their audiences in their respective native languages, and the choice of topics and the editorial principles comply with the public service directives.

The aim of the programmes was to unite the members of the given minority communities, and to strengthen national identity, self-awareness and cultural autonomy. That is why emphasis is placed on the multifaceted presentation of the work of ethnic self-governments, along with the cultivation and dissemination of nationality culture, traditions, costumes, folk art, singing and music culture, as well as religious life and religious memories. In addition to the presentation of social problems through concrete examples, emphasis is also placed from time to time on local governments' tasks in creating equal opportunities and enforcing the rights of nationalities, on their relations with the motherland, and on coexistence with the majority Hungarian nation.

The radio magazine programme “*In a shared homeland*” presents a balanced mix of topics on the life, culture, language, folk and gastronomic traditions of national minorities in Hungary. The highly professional “*Jelenlét Roma Political and Cultural Twin Magazine*” is a twin programme of the Kossuth and MR4 Radios, with an important mission of social inclusion, fighting stereotypes, and sensitization. Public service media consider this issue as a priority because of the high proportion of the Roma population. In addition to integration, anti-drug and public employment programmes, the focus is on education, training, labour market integration, assistance for people living in segregation and extreme poverty, regional development solutions, and Roma health issues. The programme introduces the rich mythology, folklore and traditions of the Hungarian Roma community within and beyond the borders, and familiarises them with their cultural heritage, symbols and beliefs. By presenting issues affecting the Roma community, the programme serves not only the target audience but also the majority Hungarian society.

Twice a week for half an hour, the programmes give a full and colourful overview of the life, culture and traditions of the Roma population, the difficulties they face in their daily lives, as well as the state support and opportunities available to them, and also showcase role models in the community. Media coverage is of particular importance to the Roma, helping them to maintain and develop their sense of identity, and raising awareness of the problems facing the community. The focus of the Saturday public programmes will be on desegregation, model educational programmes, training, development and talent promotion, the public work scheme, various counselling services, programmes to develop health tourism and rehabilitation, spiritual and practical assistance from charitable groups, the patronage and rehabilitation mission of church organisations in general, and reports on the activities of Roma colleges.

The programme also presents solutions to be followed on community co-management. Through their value-preserving, educational character, programs presenting traditional Roma crafts also arouse the interest of the majority Hungarian society and soften negative stereotypes about the Roma population. Sport is also featured several times, as a break-out opportunity for Roma. The Sunday cultural programme “*Jelenlétek*” also presents a selection from the rich and colourful cultural palette of the Roma, showcasing their treasures of literature, painting, music and theatre.

The same national programme is broadcast on several channels and platforms. Depending on the topic, information on nationalities has also been included in other programmes of public service media, and it can be said that the presentation of national minority topics to the majority Hungarian society has expanded, which means a wider range of information.

These programs fit into the daily/weekly structure and find their place amidst current affairs.

Television programmes for national minorities

Hungarian Television started broadcasting national minority programmes in 1978. In 1978, German and Serbo-Croat (now separate Serb, Croat and Slovenian) programmes were broadcast in Pécs, followed by Romanian and Slovak programmes in Szeged, and by Roma programmes in 1992.

In Hungary, five large nationalities have their own television programmes, while the bi-weekly public service media programme “*Rondo*” gives six smaller nationalities an opportunity to present their culture, history, daily life and problems. These programmes keep alive the traditions of national minorities, and help preserve their culture and languages. The backbone of the programmes, which reflect a diversity of world views, is the presentation of the everyday life of the nationalities, the way they live their folk customs today, and the active cultivation of their traditions. Without any artificiality, the programmes show that minorities' traditions are not old and dusty anchors, but a framework inherited from their ancestors that helps them find their way in today's world.

The programme “*Rondo*” (intended for Bulgarian, Greek, Polish, Armenian, Ruthenian and, Ukrainian nationalities) was launched in 1994. This magazine programme, broadcast on the Duna and Duna World TV channels, focuses on the lives of small national minorities living in Hungary. The programme features historical retrospectives, which helps people get to know and understand each other's past and thus develop and maintain their national identities. The programmes provide an insight into the everyday life of the respective nationalities and present their diverse culture, history, current news and events. The programmes are made in magazine-style, but occasionally a longer, major production, festival report, portrait or documentary is shown.

National minority programmes are first broadcast in the morning slot (06.45 - 07.45) on the Duna TV channel. Repeats are on Duna World between 13:00 and 14:00. All programmes can be viewed for 60 days on www.mediaklikk.hu, and then on www.nava.hu-n. At www.mediaklikk.hu; each programme has its own page, with information and a short summary of each broadcast.

The television programme for the Romanian minority in Hungary is the public service media programme “*Ecranul nostru*”. “*Roma magazine*”, a television programme for the Roma minority in Hungary, presents the lives and roots of Roma living in extreme poverty and hardship, as well as the Roma entrepreneurs or artists who made themselves known in the world. Another colourful magazine titled “*P'amende*”, on public service television, also presents the everyday life of the largest ethnic minority in Hungary, its diverse, centuries-old culture and its traditions, as well as its complex social situation and social role. The aim of the programme is to make the daily life of the Roma community known and accepted by the majority Hungarian society, by presenting the preservation of traditions in a realistic, convincing and entertaining way.

In public media, minority programme-makers are given a prominent role in so-called theme days and programmes. For example:

- the **Day of National Minority Cultures**, which is also a special opportunity to showcase the life of minorities in the region through all public service media channels;

- “**Polish Day**” on 11 November 2018 to mark the 100th anniversary of Polish independence;
- our programme makers participated in receiving telephone calls in the Advent charity programme “**It’s Good to Be Good**”, in which minority communities and their members also made donations, ;
- on the “**Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Communism**”, the topics of German and Slovakian population exchange, the forced resettlements and nationality appear in many more channels and genres every year;
- the same was true of the “**Roma Holocaust Memorial Day**”;
- the program structure of “**Marriage Week**”, an annual programme, also presents mixed marriages/unions between various minority members, and the relevant special traditions of the nationalities;
- **International Eucharistic Congress 2021 September** - several programmes covered the event in cooperation with the staff of the Religious Editorial Office

Dokuzóna ("Documentary Zone"): A selection of ethnic nationalities' documentaries

On 7 April 2018, a new item has been added to the offer of national minority TV programmes. Since that date, the previously varied “*Dokuzóna*” program has primarily featured a weekly selection of films by national minorities and foreign creators. The most valuable documentaries and reports made by minority editors over the past decades, many of which have won prizes at prestigious national and international shows and competitions, are edited by Duna World.

Training in the field of national minority media

In cooperation with the Public Service Media Academy Foundation established by the Media Service Support and Asset Management Fund, the Committee on National Minorities in Hungary planned to launch an internship scholarship programme. In the Fund's scholarship-based talent development programme, national minority trainees have been assigned to several media programmes for national minorities. The trainees have spent 3-6 months studying minority programme production.

Media representation of national minorities

The National Media and Infocommunications Authority is investigating how various social, economic, minority and other groups are represented in news programmes in Hungary. In developing its methodology, the Authority has relied on a study of the representation of social diversity in the media, carried out by the French Highest Audiovisual Council (*CSA – Conseil Supérieur de l’Audiovisuel*). In France, the media are generally expected to respect the (political, religious, cultural) diversity of audiences, to represent the diverse the origins and cultures of the national community, to promote the integration of the Republic, and to strengthen a sense of solidarity among citizens.

The National Media and Infocommunications Authority's audit covers news programmes, due to the limits of available resources and capacity. A quantitative content analysis of the programs in the sample is being carried out. The results of the analysis will show which media/programmes pay more attention to the portrayal of certain social groups, and in which way and context the members of those groups are presented. The exploration of the context can shed light on the attitudes of media service providers towards certain social groups, as well as

on media consumers perception of the diversity of Hungary's society and the place of certain groups in it.

In addition to the basic data, the analysis processes information on the media representation of the groups in certain categories, both overall and by programme type, as well as quantitative data on the media appearances of the members of each group, and their context (their proportions in certain topics), and the relative media appearance ratio of each group. The analysis also answers basic questions about how the media appearance of each group represents its place in society. Do they appear or remain 'invisible;' are they presented in a multifaceted way reflecting the diversity within each group, or are they stereotyped and homogenised in terms of most topics covered? The examined sample has changed slightly over the years, as some programmes have been discontinued and new ones have been launched. The sample covered the following media service providers and programmes in the reporting period:

- M1: News (evening);
- Duna TV: News;
- Kossuth Radio: 180 perc, Déli Krónika, Esti Krónika (news programmes);
- TV2: Tények; (news program)
- RTL Klub: News;
- Magyar ATV: News;
- Hír TV: News;
- Echo TV: News (until 31 March 2019).

The above programmes have been reviewed by the Authority each time they have been broadcast. The results showed that the relative proportions of nationalities varied significantly between media service providers and programmes. The following tables summarise the data on the annual distribution of nationalities in Hungary in the media. About one thousand media appearances were registered each year.

Table 8:
Distribution on nationalities in Hungary in news programmes

Nationality	Number of cases	Percent
2017		
Roma	1333	94,7
Serbian	18	1,3
non-identifiable	16	1,1
German	14	1
Armenian	10	0,7
Croatian	6	0,4
Greek	4	0,3
Ukrainian	3	0,2
Polish	1	0,1
Slovenian	1	0,1
Slovakian	1	0,1
Romanian	1	0,1

Total:	1408	100
2018		
Roma	1096	85,8
German	89	7
Serbian	32	2,5
non-identifiable	21	1,6
Greek	12	0,9
Croatian	12	0,9
Ukrainian	6	0,5
Bulgarian	5	0,4
Slovakian	2	0,2
Armenian	1	0,1
Polish	1	0,1
Romanian	1	0,1
Total:	1278	100
2019		
Roma	1112	82,4
Armenian	85	6,3
German	74	5,5
Serbian	39	2,9
Croatian	14	1,0
Greek	13	1,0
non-identifiable	7	0,5
Ukrainian	2	0,1
Polish	2	0,1
Ruthenian	1	0,1
Total:	1349	100,0
2020		
Roma	1081	95,2
German	16	1,4
Serbian	11	1
non-identifiable	8	0,7
Slovakian	5	0,4
Greek	3	0,3
Croatian	3	0,3
Slovenian	3	0,3
Bulgarian	3	0,3
Armenian	1	0,1
Ukrainian	1	0,1

Total:	1135	100
2021		
Roma	625	91,5
German	20	2,9
Serbian	14	2
Greek	11	1,6
Croatian	7	1
Slovenian	3	0,4
Slovakian	2	0,3
Polish	1	0,1
Total:	683	100
First quarter 2022		
Roma	180	87,4
Ukrainian	7	3,4
Serbian	5	2,4
non-identifiable	4	1,9
German	3	1,5
Slovakian	3	1,5
Greek	2	1
Ruthenian	1	0,5
Bulgarian	1	0,5
Total:	206	100

Source: National Media and Infocommunications Authority

Annex 6 contains a list of the television and radio stations which provide broadcasting time to national minorities.

3.

Operating conditions for national minority crews

Minority **radio programmes** are produced digitally, in stereo, in accordance with the requirements and practices of the Media Service Support and Asset Management Fund. Medimédia Kft. produces Croatian, German, Romanian, Serbian and Slovak radio and television programmes at its sites in Pécs and Szeged. The length of the radio programmes on the Radio of National Minorities is 2 hours per day per editorial team and the length of the television programmes is 26 minutes per week (the Serbian TV programme is produced in Budapest by the Media Service Support and Asset Management Fund). The new professional radio studios of Medimédia Kft., built in 2015, produce radio programmes in compliance with the following technical parameters:

- The same state-of-the-art radio technology was installed in Szeged and Pécs in 2015.

- By incorporating acoustic panels and noise attenuators, they all meet the high acoustic requirements and technical demands of professional studios.
- Audio Technica and AKG condenser microphones are used in the two-air studio, and Shure dynamic studio microphones in the open plan studio.
- State-of-the-art mixing consoles, sound cards and high-performance computers guarantee the broadcast.
- The materials are edited with WaveLab 8 recording and editing software.
- Transmission is handled by D&R Aircast software.
- The programs are transmitted to the Media Service Support and Asset Management Fund's Central Switching Room from both production sites via an IP-based leased line, which is available round the clock.
- In order to ensure error-free transmission, an ISDN connection will also be established between the Szeged and Pécs programme production sites and the switching room. With the two different technical solutions, transmission security can be fully guaranteed.
- Each production base provides its own car for radio recording.

Nationality television programmes are produced using technology that meets all requirements of the Media Service Support and Asset Management Fund. Technical conditions for minority television programmes:

Shooting:

- They have three shooting days per programme, with no distance restrictions, and half-weekly scheduling. Regular multi-camera recording is available, with 2-5-day recording sessions abroad, as needed.
- Mobility is guaranteed by the available cars which have allowed for five-camera recordings during festive events.
- The footage is recorded in HD and sometimes in 4K, using state-of-the-art European broadcast television technology. The cameras are equipped with the required optics, camera moving equipment, and sound recording accessories.
- Nationally renowned cameramen and technical staff guarantee quality in Pécs and Szeged.
- The crew cars used for filming are in excellent condition, spacious and safe.

Recording and post-production:

- The studio in Szeged is equipped with Blue-Box technology and is suitable for 3-4 people and multi-camera recording. In Pécs, the programmes are currently recorded using Green-Box technology in a rented studio.
- Five high-performance HP workstations and a full Adobe software suite are available for professional post-production and effects at the two locations. A sound recording room for dubbing international material is provided at both sites.

Radio programmes (MR4 National Minority Radio and Kossuth Radio)

Jelenlét Roma public affairs magazine - Jelenlét Roma cultural magazine:

The twin public and cultural Roma magazine Jelenlét, with its colourful, valuable, interesting and instructive offerings, promotes coexistence and acceptance and fights stereotypes. It fulfils a mission of unique importance in the media market, serving Hungary's largest ethnic minority on Kossuth and Nationality Radio. Jelenlét, Roma public affairs magazine: duration: 24 minutes, broadcast time: Saturday 21:30, Kossuth Radio, repeated: Tuesday 12:03, Nationality

Radio. Jelenlét (Presence) (Roma cultural magazine), duration: 24 minutes, broadcast time: Sunday 21:30, Kossuth Radio, repeated: Wednesday 12:03, Nationality Radio.

Pearl,; excerpts from the literature of national minorities:

The Hungarian-language programme is a weekly 5 minute selection of the literature of national minorities, performed by Hungarian actors. Programme duration: 5 minutes, broadcast time: Sunday 13.55-14.00 Nationality Radio, repeated: Tuesday 01.55-02.00.

Croatian nationality programme:

The backbone of the programme is news, information and current affairs reports on the life of Croats in Hungary, with colourful reports on events and other interesting facts. Broadcast time: daily 08:00-10:00, Nationality Radio.

German national minority programme:

In addition to news, information and interesting features in German, the editorial staff focuses on the cultivation of the German native language among second and third generation young people. Broadcast time: daily 10:00-12:00, Nationality Radio.

Serbian national minority programme:

This covers the daily life, culture and traditions of Serbs in Hungary, offering entertainment and information. Broadcast time: daily 14:00-16:00, Nationality Radio.

Romanian national minority programme:

Of all the nationalities, the Romanian radio programme makers are perhaps the most experienced and active, so they can produce very colourful, diverse and informative programmes about the life of Romanians in Hungary. Broadcast time: daily 16:00-18:00, Nationality Radio.

Three Voices:

These Hungarian, Lovari and Boyash language Roma programmes feature life stories, portraits, current events, tales, customs and traditions. Broadcast time: from Monday to Friday daily, 12:03-13:00, Nationality Radio.

Slovak national minority programme:

In line with the general trend of minority radio, this programme also provides a wealth of information and reports on the life of Slovaks in Hungary, but also gives listeners the opportunity to learn about current affairs in their home country. Broadcast time: daily 18:00-20:00, Nationality Radio.

“In a shared homeland” - on nationalities, broadcast in Hungarian:

The nationality magazine programme “In a shared homeland” takes listeners on a journey through the colourful world of nationalities living in our country. Programme duration: 52 minutes, broadcast time: Sunday 13:00, Nationality Radio, repeated: the same day 23:05, Kossuth Radio.

Slovenian national minority programme:

The programme primarily reports on the everyday living conditions of those who came from their homeland to Hungary, on the preservation of their native language, culture and identity, and the possible difficulties of social integration. Programme duration: 30 minutes, broadcast time: Monday 13:00, Nationality Radio, repeated: Wednesday 01:00, Nationality Radio.

Ruthenian national minority programme:

The programme is basically news-oriented, the small editorial staff tries to provide up-to-date news on current decisions and events affecting Ruthenians in Hungary, even despite the serious restrictions on movement caused by the pandemic. Programme duration: 30 minutes, broadcast time: Tuesday 13:00, Nationality Radio, repeated: Thursday 01:00, Nationality Radio.

Bulgarian national minority programme:

The programme does not follow rigid rules and does not closely focus on the everyday life, social and cultural life of Bulgarians in Hungary, but also follows events in the motherland, which are regularly and extensively reported. Programme duration: 30 minutes, broadcast time: Wednesday 13:00, Nationality Radio, repeated: Friday 01:00, Nationality Radio.

Greek national minority programme:

The programme informs listeners of the social, cultural and ecclesiastical events and festivities of Greeks in Hungary and the motherland, with a balanced choice of topic and, following current affairs. Programme duration: 30 minutes, broadcast time: Thursday 13:00, Nationality Radio, repeated: Saturday 01:00, Nationality Radio.

Ukrainian national minority programme:

This is a Ukrainian-language news programme with music, with news of the social life of the local Ukrainian community and reports on the activities of Ukrainian NGOs operating in Hungary, especially about events created as Hungarian-Ukrainian collaborations. Programme duration: 30 minutes, broadcast time: Friday 13:00, Nationality Radio, repeated: Sunday 01:00, Nationality Radio.

Polish national minority programme:

The small editorial staff covers news from Poland and the daily life of Poles in Hungary. Programme duration: 30 minutes, broadcast time: Saturday 13:30, Nationality Radio, repeated: Monday 01:30, Nationality Radio.

Armenian national minority programme:

The programme was originally intended to present the everyday life of the small number of Armenians in Hungary but, in addition to conventional and cultural news, it always provides information on events in the motherland. Programme duration: 30 minutes, broadcast time: Saturday 13:00, Nationality Radio, repeated: Monday 01:00, Nationality Radio.

Nationalities' music:

Each day of the week, it showcases the musical culture of a different nationality. On Saturdays, the music of the seven small nationalities (Bulgarian, Greek, Polish, Armenian, Ruthenian, Slovenian, Ukrainian), and on Sundays, the music of the Roma nationality is presented. Programme duration: 30 and 57 minutes, broadcast time: every weekday 13:30, Nationality Radio and Saturday, Sunday 12:00-13:00, Nationality Radio, repeated: Tuesday 01:00 and Monday, Tuesday 00:00, Nationality Radio.

Dawn Folk Music for Early Birds:

The aim of the programme, a collaboration between Kossuth Radio and the Hungarian Heritage House, is to familiarise and endear listeners to the vast musical treasure that Kodaly called the musical native language. Programme duration: 27 minutes on weekdays, 25 minutes on

weekends, broadcast time: 04:03-04.30 on weekdays, weekends: 05.05-05.30 on Kossuth Radio.

Weekly structure of nationality television programmes

The weekly structure of the programmes until 31 December 2021 is as follows:

- Monday: Roma magazine, Domovina (Slovak)
- Tuesday: Srpski Ekran (Serbian), Unser Bildschirm (German)
- Wednesday: Hrvatska kronika (Croatian), Ecranul Nostru (Romanian)
- Thursday (alternating fortnightly) on the basis of:
 - Rondo (52 min) - (Bulgarian, Greek, Polish, Armenian, Ruthenian, Ukrainian)
 - Slovenski Utrinki (Slovenian) + Quartet (magazine programme of the Visegrad Four public service televisions)
 - Rondo (26 min) + Alpok-Adria (joint magazine of Bavarian, Croatian, Slovenian Italian and Hungarian televisions)
 - Slovenski Utrinki + Quartet
 - Rondo (52 minutes)
- Friday: p'amende (Roma)

Domovina:

It shows the everyday life of the Slovak national minority living in Hungary. Programme duration: 26 minutes, broadcast time: Monday 7:50, Duna, repeated: Monday 15:30, Duna World.

Ecranul nostru:

The creators place great emphasis on the importance of preserving and transmitting Romanian folk culture. Programme duration: 26 minutes, Programme duration: Wednesday 7:50, Duna, repeated: Wednesday 15:05, Duna World.

Roma magazine:

The Roma are the largest nationality group in Hungary, and this programme deals with their everyday life and problems. Programme duration: 26 minutes, broadcast time: Monday 7:25, Duna, repeated: Monday 15:05, Duna World.

Rondo:

Hungary's smaller national communities (Bulgarian, Greek, Polish, Armenian, Ruthenian, Ukrainian), which do not have their own programmes, can also present themselves in the Rondo programme, which consists of high-quality reports and news reports. Programme duration: 26 minutes, Broadcast time: fortnightly Thursday 7:25, Duna, repeated: Thursday 15:00, Duna World¹⁶.

Slovenski utrinki:

The bi-weekly magazine series presents the life and culture of the Slovenes, Hungary's smallest national minority, in an enthusiastic and colourful way. Programme duration: 26 minutes, broadcast time: fortnightly Thursday 7:25, Duna, repeated: Thursday 15:00, Duna World.

¹⁶ Change in the reporting period: from 1 January 2022, the nationality magazine Rondo, which was previously published alternately every two weeks, in 52 and 26 minutes, was published uniformly every Friday instead of every Thursday in 26 minutes

Srpski ekran:

The weekly magazine show of the Serbian nationality is always a colourful compilation, almost always featuring the religious life and everyday life of a community. Programme duration: 26 minutes, broadcast time: Tuesday 7:25, Duna, repeated: Tuesday 14:40, Duna World.

Unser Bildschirm:

The editorial staff of Unser Bildschirm, a programme for the German minority in Hungary, is up to date on political issues affecting the nationalities, and therefore Imre Ritter, the German national minority spokesman and then Member of Parliament, is often featured in the programmes, regularly reporting on the most important issues affecting German community. Programme duration: 26 minutes, broadcast time: Tuesday 7:50, Duna, repeated: Tuesday 15:10, Duna World.

P'amende:

Public television launched the Roma cultural magazine in 2011, in which viewers can see a single theme each time. Programme duration: 26 minutes, broadcast: fortnightly Friday 7:30, Duna, repeated: on the day of broadcast 16:30, Duna World.

Hrvatska Kronika:

A weekly bilingual magazine about Croats in Hungary, the mission of which is to document the life of Croats in Hungary and to present the cultural, social, economic and national assets of the motherland. Programme duration: 26 minutes, broadcast: Wednesday 7:30, Duna. repeated: Wednesday 16:30, Duna World

In previous reports, we have indicated that nationality self-governments also receive support for their **own media**, and this was the case in the reporting period. The central budget also continues to provide financial resources for the publication of newspapers in the native languages of the national minorities. As state subsidies for minority newspapers - mother-tongue newspapers of minorities distributed nationwide - are included in the budgets of the nationality self-governments, individual media outlets can access budget support directly without tendering. In addition to minority-language newspapers, the magazine "Friendship", which deals with all national minorities, is also subsidised from the central budget. Dedicated funding was replaced in 2020 with support within the budget of the National Croatian Self-government. In this way, Hungary's government ensures the continued publication of the magazine.

An increasing number of media outlets related to nationalities in the country are available and/or accessible online. As good practice, the representatives of the **Slovak community** have noted the growing presence of various segments of their community on social media platforms. By the end of the reporting period, almost all Slovak institutions, NGOs, and local and national self-governments were present on social platforms, which both increases opportunities for information exchange between organisations and accelerates the flow of information. Of particular importance in this process is the increased possibility of exchanging information with the motherland and Slovak communities in neighbouring countries.

Besides Slovaks, it is also important for the Slovenian community to have media in their native language in mass communication. The weekly newspaper Porabje is mostly written in the Slovene dialect spoken in Northwest Hungary, supplemented with a few articles written in literary Slovene language, without Hungarian translation. Uniquely, the Slovenian Radio

Monošter in Szentgotthárd broadcasts four hours a day in the Slovene-speaking Raba region, in the local dialect and a small part in the literary Slovene language, without Hungarian translation.

Article 10

1. The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to use freely and without interference his or her minority language, in private and in public, orally and in writing.

2. In areas inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities traditionally or in substantial numbers, if those persons so request and where such a request corresponds to a real need, the Parties shall endeavour to ensure, as far as possible, the conditions of using the minority language between those persons and administrative authorities.

3. The Parties undertake to guarantee the right of every person belonging to a national minority to be informed promptly, in a language which he or she understands, of the reasons for his or her arrest, and of the nature and cause of any accusation against him or her, and to defend himself or herself in that language, if necessary with the free assistance of an interpreter.

1.

Recommendation 1: *[The Hungarian authorities should develop] and implement a comprehensive plan to revitalise and promote the use of minority languages in the public sphere, with the effective participation of organisations representing persons belonging to national minorities, including measures aimed at encouraging speakers of minority languages to use them in relations with administrative authorities.*

Based on the information provided by the Budapest and county government offices, we report the following on the use of national minority languages in administrative procedures and in the operation of ethnic nationalities' self-governments.

National minority language use in administrative procedures

Sections 20-21 of Act CL of 2016 on the Code of General Administrative Procedure (hereinafter: General Administrative Procedure Code) provide for the use of languages in administrative procedures, according to which a person acting on behalf of a nationality organisation or a natural person subject to the Nationalities Act may use their native language before the authority, and a client who does not know Hungarian may request that the authority should assess their submission in their native language or in an intermediary language, subject to advance payment and payment of the translation and interpretation costs.

All natural persons who are subject to the Nationalities Act may use their native language at the authority, both orally and in writing. They may submit their applications in their native language and, when submitting an application orally to the authority, information on the client's rights and obligations, including language usage, is provided in all cases.

Although, in the experience of the government offices, the number of administrative procedures requiring the use of minority languages was generally low in the reporting period (a total of 8,911 cases nationwide), the General Administrative Procedure Act guarantees the use of nationality languages in administrative procedures by persons belonging to nationalities and the enforcement of client's right to use the language. The government offices have not reported any

case where the right of a client to use their native language was not enforced in the course of the administrative procedure.

The aspiration to use minority languages publicly is particularly evident in municipalities with a high proportion of registered minorities, or where a nationality's self-government operates. However, even in these settlements, there is little demand for the use of the native language of the national minority in administrative procedures, presumably because persons belonging to the national minority declare themselves to be Hungarian as well, and they also speak Hungarian as their native language, and use it in written administrative dealings.

In the period under review, according to government offices, minority languages were not used in the course of official procedures at all in four counties (Heves, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Veszprém, Zala). In the other 15 counties and the capital, national minority languages were used in official procedures between 1 January 2017 and 30 April 2022 as follows (nationality language/application):

- Bulgarian: 36
- Greek: 51
- Croatian: 270
- Polish: 10
- German: 3765
- Armenian: 1
- Romanian: 1339
- Ruthenian: 381
- Serbian: 696
- Slovakian: 13
- Slovenian: 153
- Ukrainian: 1806¹⁷
- Romani (Lovari): 384
- Boyash: 6

If there is demand for the use of a minority language, all necessary measures are taken to ensure that clients can deal with authorities in their native language. In administrative procedures, interpretation is provided, where necessary, by a government employee who speaks the minority language concerned, or by selecting or assigning an interpreter from a register. It is also common for the client to arrive with an interpreter or person assisting with translation.

As regards the forms used for administrative purposes, the majority of documents in all topics are available in Hungarian. If necessary, interpretation, translation or external assistance can be provided, or, if there is a member of staff in the department or other specialised area who speaks the language concerned, they can help with interpretation or filling in the form.

Bilingual information leaflets and forms are mainly used by certain departments of government offices, mostly in the fields of employment, victim support and family support. Recently, Ukrainian-language forms have been available for procedures related to the registration of Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Hungarian citizens fleeing from the war and the assessment of financial allowance.

¹⁷ Several government offices noted that the use of Ukrainian has increased significantly in the past three months, and this increase is not related to Ukrainian citizens living in the country, but typically to the administration of documents of Ukrainian citizens who are refugees. They use the assistance of interpreters provided by government offices.

The need to use a minority language in the administration of official matters is high in the municipality of Méhkerék in Békés County, as the majority of cases (more than a thousand) are presented orally in Romanian, while the administration is carried out in Hungarian, due to the fact that more than 70% of the population is of Romanian nationality.

National minority language use in the operation of their self-governments

According to the government offices, the language of the given nationality in the operation of a national minority's self-government was not used at all in seven counties (Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Fejér, Hajdú-Bihar, Heves, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Veszprém). For the other 12 counties and the capital city, the following government offices reported the usage of the nationality language between 1 January 2017 and 30 April 2022:

Table 9:
Nationality language use in the operation of nationality self-governments

National minority languages	Number of government offices reported the use of a national minority language during the operation of the national minority self-government	Name of government offices reported the use of a national minority language during the operation of the national minority self-government
Bulgarian	3	Capital, Pest, Baranya
Greek	3	Capital, Baranya, Komárom-Esztergom
Croatian	7	Capital, Bács-Kiskun, Baranya, Győr-Moson-Sopron, Somogy, Vas, Zala
Polish	3	Capital, Baranya, Komárom-Esztergom
German	10	Capital, Pest, Bács-Kiskun, Baranya, Békés, Győr-Moson-Sopron, Komárom-Esztergom, Somogy, Tolna, Vas
Armenian	1	Baranya
Romanian	3	Bács-Kiskun, Baranya, Békés
Ruthenian	2	Capital, Baranya
Serbian	6	Capital, Pest, Bács-Kiskun, Baranya, Csongrád-Csanád, Tolna
Slovakian	7	Capital, Pest, Bács-Kiskun, Békés, Csongrád-Csanád, Komárom-Esztergom, Nógrád
Slovenian	1	Vas
Ukrainian	2	Capital, Baranya
Romani (Lovari)	4	Bács-Kiskun, Baranya, Komárom-Esztergom, Vas
Boyash	3	Baranya, Somogy, Vas

Source: Prime Minister's Office

Section 5 (5) of the Nationalities Act provides the following: where the proportion, as registered in the latest census, of a national minority reaches twenty per cent, upon the request of the local nationality self-government, the minutes and decisions of the representative body shall also be written in the language of the given nationality, in addition to Hungarian.

Generally speaking, national minorities use Hungarian in the preparations for meetings in the course of local government activities, so most of them do not require the translation of proposals into the nationality language. Only a small number of invitations are made in that language. When some nationality self-governments were established, the representatives also took the oath in the nationality language. In the case of nationality self-governments, Hungarian is generally spoken at meetings of the body of representatives, committees and public hearings. There are, however, occasional instances where the proceedings are conducted in the nationality language. This is usually done by greeting the participants and adopting the agendas at the beginning of the meeting in the language of the nationality concerned, and then switching to Hungarian during the discussion of the agendas, sometimes using only the nationality language during the individual contributions.

The minutes of the meetings of the representative bodies of the national minority self-governments were submitted to the supervising government offices in Hungarian in the vast majority of cases during the period indicated. However, it also happens that the minutes of the meeting are drawn up alternately in two languages. The submissions relating to certain items on the agenda of the meetings are also varied, as there are submissions in Hungarian, in the nationality language and in both languages. Typical examples of bilingual submissions are invitations to minority cultural events (e.g. minority festivals, book presentations, carnival celebrations), agreements with partner communities abroad, student exchange programmes, minority school statutes, grant agreements, and applications for minority teachers. The Hungarian language is typically used for financial and economic proposals.

There is a downward trend in decisions on language use. The highest demand is for the display of signs for institutions and localities, and for the employment of a civil servant who speaks a minority language.

Promotion of public use of minority languages

The national self-governments are aware of their rights and opportunities in relation to language usage granted to them by the Nationalities Act. The national minority self-governments in particular consider the fostering and promotion of the minority language, as well as their traditions and culture, as their primary task. To this end, they have set up a number of institutions (kindergartens, schools, cultural institutions, libraries, museums, theatres) or have taken over their operation; they publish newspapers in the nationality language, run a language club, organise language courses and summer language camps, and operate websites, most of which are bilingual. In municipalities where there are minority self-governments, the municipal websites also provide information in the minority language about the members of the municipal and minority self-government, their contact details, the opening hours, and planned municipal programmes.

Some minority self-governments pay particular attention to the organisation of church services in the minority language, especially with regard to the needs of the elderly and the community-building role of these services. The use of the minority language is also reflected in educational institutions: on the one hand, the kindergartens run by minority self-governments ensure that

children learn the basics of the minority language. The minority self-governments also provide financial support for the purchase of educational materials in their own language (e.g. books, bilingual toys, etc.). Overall, the use of minority languages is not primarily a feature of official procedures, but is widespread and regular in cultural and community life.

At the same time, for example, the Slovenian nationality advocate pointed out in his report that, in the Rába region, all municipal offices have Slovenian-speaking staff. The members of the Slovenian community can conduct official procedures and official dealings in Slovenian on the basis of their rights afforded by law.

2.

Administrative procedures

On 1 January 2018, the General Administrative Procedure Act entered into force, which repealed *Act CXL of 2004 on the General Rules of Administrative Procedure and Service* (hereinafter: Administrative Procedure Act). From the point of view of the General Administrative Procedure Act, it should be noted that the new Code regulates the use of languages by minorities in administrative procedures in a manner that is essentially identical to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. Clients may use their minority language in administrative procedures, and the authority will translate the decision into the language used in the application upon request, while the language of the procedure remains Hungarian [see: General Administrative Procedure Act, Article 20 (1) - (3)].

In previous reports, the CoE Committee of Ministers found the regulation to be sufficient, and no further work has been identified. In this context, the CoE Committee of Ministers only issued a notice on the low number of applications in minority languages. In this context, we note that Hungary does not have large minority-inhabited areas as other countries, where the population concerned uses mainly or exclusively the national language. Thus Hungarian citizens belonging to a minority know and use Hungarian as their native language, with hardly any exception. In view of this, the low number of submissions in the minority language is not due to discrimination but to the aforementioned fact.

No actions were required arising from complaints or other proceedings concerning the use of languages before authorities.

A comparison of these provisions shows that Hungary ensures that anyone can use their own minority language in administrative procedures, without incurring any extra costs.

The Minority Rights Deputy Commissioner's position statements

Statement of Principles 3/2021¹⁸ issued by the Deputy Minority Commissioner on the use of personal names in minority languages, and **Statement of Principles 4/2021**¹⁹ on the use of community names in minority languages are related to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

The Deputy Commissioner for Minorities issued the statement on the use of names with the aim of presenting the complex situation of the usage of personal names in the minority language, as well as the registration of births in accordance with the rules of the minority language and other related official procedures, and especially the issuing of official identity cards. The Statement of Principles contains proposals aimed at more effective enforcement of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities in Hungary, calling for closer cooperation between the Committee on National Minorities in Hungary of the National Assembly, nationality self-governments and the Minister in charge of the Prime Minister's Office. The technical proposals in the resolution of principle were mostly aimed at the promotion of legal awareness of minority persons, as well as the officials and registry offices acting in the course of birth registration; partial amendment of the rules on birth registration in the minority language; and the online accessibility of minority surname registers. The Deputy Commissioner for Minorities stated that ignoring the findings and proposals in the Statement of Principles could lead to a violation of nationality rights.

During the preparation of the Statement of Principle on the usage of community names, a number of practical issues and problems arose which may have a decisive impact on the effective administration of justice related to the usage of community names in the minority language. However, no structural problems were identified in relation to the enforcement of the right to use community names in a minority language. The Deputy Commissioner for Minorities made recommendations in the Statement of Principle to the Parliamentary Committee on National Minorities in Hungary, to national minority self-governments, to the Minister in charge of the Prime Minister's Office, to the Minister of Interior, to the Minister of Innovation and Technology, and to the President of the Central Statistical Office, with the goal of promoting the enforcement of the rights of persons and communities belonging to ethnic communities in Hungary. The technical proposals in the Statement of Principles mainly concerned the partial amendment of the rules on the use of community names in the minority language, the method of determining official geographical names in the minority language, financial incentives for the installation of signs with place names or transportation names of national or local importance in the minority language, and road name signs in the minority language, as well as the unification of registers of official geographical names in the minority language. The Deputy Commissioner for Minorities made it clear that ignoring the findings and suggestions in the Resolution of Principles could result in a violation of national minority rights.

¹⁸ https://nemzetisegijogok.hu/hu/web/njbh/-/3-2021-szamu-elvi-allasfoglalas-a-nemzetisegi-nyelven-valo-egyeni-nevhasznalatrol?p_1_back_url=%2Fhu%2Fweb%2Fnbh%2Fkeres%25C3%25A9s%3Fp_1_back_url%3D%252Fhu%252Fweb%252Fnbh%252Fkeres%2525C3%2525A9s%253Fq%253Dn%2525C3%2525A9vhaszn%2525C3%2525A1lat%26q%3D3%252F2021

¹⁹ https://nemzetisegijogok.hu/hu/web/njbh/-/2681089-12?p_1_back_url=%2Fhu%2Fweb%2Fnbh%2Fkeres%25C3%25A9s%3Fq%3Dn%2525C3%25A9vhaszn%25C3%25A1lat

In addition to the above, the Deputy Commissioner for Nationalities considers it his primary task to monitor the implementation of the rights of national minorities living in Hungary, and to regularly inform the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the institutions concerned, and the general public about his findings. In this context, he pays special attention to the fundamental elements of nationalities' cultural autonomy, such as the regulation and practical implementation of the use of national minority languages, which is also protected by the Fundamental Law.

For a comprehensive overview of this topic, the Commissioner proposed to launch a comprehensive series of audits on the enforcement of minority language rights in public life, public administration and the judiciary, based on Section 18 (4) of Act CXI of 2011 on the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights (hereinafter: Act CXI of 2011). The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights has mandated this audit pursuant to Article 3(2)(d) of Act CXI of 2011. The first topic of the audit series is the enforcement of minority rights related to the accessibility of international legal documents in Hungarian and in minority languages, as well as the accessibility of domestic legislation in minority languages. As part of an ongoing study, it is also examined whether the content of the international conventions ratified by Hungary that are relevant in the field of language rights and the content of documents (recommendations, opinions, reports, etc.) issued by international bodies, organs and institutions operating in accordance with the provisions of the conventions can be made accessible to members of ethnic communities in Hungary, and if so, how and to what extent. In this context, the analysis also covers the languages in which the above information is available in official translation (or, failing this, as a courtesy translation), i.e. whether it is available in the languages known to the members of minority communities in Hungary. It is also examined whether the content of the Hungarian legislation in force (or a specific part of it) is available in official translations other than Hungarian that allow minority communities in Hungary to access it in their native language.

Procedures in civil and administrative law

Concerning civil proceedings, language usage is regulated in Article 113 of Act CXXX of 2016 on the Rules of Civil Procedure (hereinafter: the "Code of Civil Procedure"), in force since 1 January 2018. The rules of procedure for administrative court actions are set out in *Act I of 2017 on the Code of Administrative Procedure* (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrative Code"), also in force from 1 January 2018, but Section 36(1)a) of the Administrative Code provides that the rules of civil procedure shall apply to the language regime. Furthermore, Hungary has made the same commitments in the Language Charter concerning civil and administrative proceedings, and therefore the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure are presented below, which, as stated above, apply *mutatis mutandis* to administrative proceedings.

Pursuant to Section 113 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, the language of court proceedings is Hungarian. Pursuant to Section 113 (2) of the Code of Civil Procedure, pleadings addressed to the court shall be submitted in Hungarian, and the court shall send the pleadings and its decision in Hungarian. Section 113 (2) of the Code of Civil Procedure mentions, as an exception to the general rule, those cases where a law, a binding legal act of the European Union or a provision of an international convention allows for a derogation from the use of the Hungarian language. Section 113 (3) of the Code of Civil Procedure stipulates that, in court proceedings, everyone is entitled to use their native language orally, and in other respects, within the scope of an international convention, to use their native, regional or nationality language. Section 113 (3) of the Code of Civil Procedure also stipulates that, in court proceedings, all members of

nationalities living in Hungary and recognised in the Nationalities Act are entitled to use their national language in accordance with the international convention on the use of regional or minority languages.

Taking into account the provisions of Section 113 (3) of the Code of Civil Procedure, the current international document in force for the use of languages in civil and administrative proceedings is the Language Charter, including the provisions of the Language Charter in which Hungary has undertaken to comply with its obligations. According to the Code of Civil Procedure and the provisions of the Language Charter undertaken by Hungary, all members of national minorities recognised by law are entitled to use their native language orally in legal proceedings.

Section 79 (2) of the Code of Civil Procedure states that the right to use a language other than Hungarian is accompanied by an exemption from advance payment of the interpreter's fees if that is stipulated in statute, a binding legal act of the European Union, or an international treaty. Section 79(8) of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that the State shall advance the costs of such interpretation.

The regulatory principle of the Code of Civil Procedure is that cost-bearing in the context of language use is not specifically regulated, but Section 102(6) of the Code of Civil Procedure states that “Costs specified by law, a binding legal act of the European Union, or international treaty, and costs and procedural fees not paid due to legal aid or under paragraphs (1) to (5) shall be borne by the State”. Thus, when using a regional or minority language, the provisions of the Language Charter apply as to any costs which remain at the expense of the State, i.e. which are borne by the State {see AB Resolution 2/2021 (I.7.), Statement of Reasons [114] and [115]}.

In addition to the above rules on the oral use of the language, under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Language Charter undertaken by Hungary, all members of national minorities recognised by law are entitled to use their native language also when submitting documents and evidence to the court, if necessary with the assistance of interpreters and translations {see AB Resolution 2/2021 (7.I.), Statement of Reasons [84]}.

The Code of Civil Procedure also stipulates an easing of the language regime by allowing for the use of a simple translation when translation is necessary. Authentic translation is only required if there is doubt as to the correctness or completeness of the translated text (Code of Civil Procedure, Section 62).

It is important to note that the Constitutional Court examined the legal provisions regulating the use of languages by national minorities in administrative proceedings, including civil proceedings, in 2021 [see the already-cited AB Resolution 2/2021 (I. 7.)]. In the Constitutional Court petition, the alleged violation of Section 113(3) of the Code of Civil Procedure was that the petitioner considered that he could not use his native language, since that section of the Code of Civil Procedure provided that an ethnic or regional language could only be used within the scope of an international convention. The Language Charter did not provide for the exception stipulated in Section 113(2) to (3) of the Code of Civil Procedure for persons of Ukrainian and Ruthenian nationality.

The Constitutional Court did not declare the provision in the Code of Civil Procedure unconstitutional, as the judge had submitted a motion for a declaration of unconstitutionality

by omission, which he was not entitled to do. However, in the course of its proceedings, the Constitutional Court held, by formulating a constitutional requirement, that it was possible to remedy, by applying the law in force with the greatest possible deference, the arbitrary interpretation which could be inferred from the wording of the provisions at issue, which would lead to a result contrary to the fundamental right to the use of languages enshrined in the Fundamental Law, due to a purported differences between the rules governing the oral communication of members of certain nationalities in civil proceedings.

The Constitutional Court has thus held that, in civil and administrative proceedings, it is a constitutional requirement arising from the fundamental right of language usage that all parties who are required to appear in person before a court and who are members of a national minority living in Hungary and recognised in the Nationalities Act must have the right to use their native language orally with the same conditions.

The Constitutional Court has also ruled that if a party is a member of a nationality living in Hungary and recognised by the Nationalities Act and wishes to use their native language orally in person, they may do so at no extra cost.

With effect from 10 July 2019, the legislator supplemented the provision disputed before the Constitutional Court, that in court proceedings, all members of nationalities living in Hungary and recognised in the Nationalities Act have the right to use their native language in accordance with the international convention on the use of regional or minority languages. In the course of its proceedings, the Constitutional Court also examined that amendment and, as a result, found that the amended provision of Section 113(3) of the Code of Civil Procedure provides for the same level of language usage by members of the nationalities listed in the Nationalities Act as is granted to the nationalities listed in the Language Charter.

A comparison of these provisions shows that Hungary ensures that parties appearing in person in civil and administrative court proceedings can use their native language without incurring extra costs, and allows documents and evidence to be submitted in their native language, if necessary with the help of interpreters and translations.

Justice in the field of criminal law

1. Pursuant to Section 8 (1) to (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the language of criminal proceedings shall be Hungarian, but members of nationalities living in Hungary and recognised by law may use their native language in criminal proceedings. A person shall not suffer disadvantage because of not understanding the Hungarian language. Everybody shall be entitled to use their native language in a criminal procedure.

2. Section 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates the rights and obligations of accused persons and persons reasonably suspected of having committed a criminal offence. Under Section 39 (4) of the Code on Criminal Procedure, the court, the prosecution service, or the investigating authority shall advise the defendant of their rights and obligations at the beginning of their participation in the criminal procedure. The information shall also include the right to use the native language. In addition, under Section 44d) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the participation of a lawyer in criminal proceedings is mandatory if the accused or the person reasonably suspected of having committed the offence does not know the Hungarian language.

3. Concerning language usage, Section 78 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates the usage of an interpreter if a person participating in the criminal procedure wishes to use their native language other than Hungarian, a national minority native language, or other native language specified in an international treaty promulgated by an Act. The interpreter should preferably be familiar with specialised legal language. A person who does not understand the Hungarian language shall be allowed, by using an interpreter, to use another language indicated as understood if using their native language would cause disproportional difficulties.

4. In addition, Section 201 (2) to (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure details the rules applicable to interpreters. In line with this, a person may be used as an interpreter if they meet all conditions specified by law. If that is not possible, a person with adequate language competence may also be appointed as an ad hoc interpreter. An interpreter shall be advised of the consequences of interpreting falsely at the time of his appointment. The persons attending a procedural act where an interpreter is used may propose the appointment of another interpreter on the grounds of inadequate quality of interpreting. A further guarantee of language usage is that, under Section 78(7) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the court, prosecutor's office or investigating authority that issued the decision or other document is responsible for the translation of the document to be served under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

5. Another rule of guarantee is that under Section 423 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, if an accused person uses their native language that is not Hungarian, a minority language, or another native language specified in an international treaty promulgated in an Act, all parts of the indictment document affecting that accused shall be translated into, and filed with the court in, the language used by the accused during the procedure.

6. It should be emphasised that the costs incurred by the accused in connection with the use of their native language in criminal proceedings are criminal costs, to be borne by the State [Section 576(1)(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure].

7. Finally, Act CCXL of 2013 on the Enforcement of Punishments, Criminal Measures, Certain Coercive Measures and Confinement for Administrative Offences (hereinafter: the Enforcement of Criminal Penalties Act) also contains important rules. According to Section 12, a convicted person or person detained on other grounds may not suffer any disadvantage due to not knowing the Hungarian language. During the enforcement, a convicted person and a person detained on other grounds may use, both orally and in writing, their non-Hungarian native language, their minority language or other native language as defined in an international treaty promulgated by law, or, if they do not know the Hungarian language, another language known to them.

8. The Enforcement of Criminal Penalties Act also provides for the use of an interpreter and the translation of documents [Section 12(2) of the Enforcement of Criminal Penalties Act]. Pursuant to Section 12(4)(c) of the Enforcement of Criminal Penalties Act, as part of the right to information, a convicted person or a person detained under other grounds must be informed in writing, in a simple and comprehensible manner, of their right to use their native language during the enforcement of the sentence, in a language they understand. Pursuant to Section 12 (5) (d) of the Enforcement of Criminal Penalties Act, a person subject to coercive measures shall be informed in writing, in a language they understand, in a simple and comprehensible manner, of the right to use their native language in connection with the criminal proceedings.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Enforcement of Criminal Penalties Act contain detailed rules in relation to national minorities in Hungary and the use of their languages.

*

Good practices related to the use of minority language based on the reports of nationalities' communities: the National Croatian Self-government reported that there are Croatian-speaking administrators in settlements historically inhabited by Croats, so Croatian-language administrative procedures are ensured.

3.

The table below shows the data provided on the use of nationality languages in administrative procedures, broken down by county.

Table 10:
National minority language usage in administrative procedures in the reporting period

Number of times when the national minority language was used in administrative procedures in the government office of the county:

County government office	Bulgarian	Greek	Croatian	Polish	German	Armenian	Romanian	Ruthenian	Serbian	Slovakian	Slovenian	Ukrainian	Romani (Lovari)	Boyash
Budapest Capital	32	48	5	10	423	1	227	4	548	4		1350	4	2
Pest county		3			88		1	377	1			236		
Bács-Kiskun county					124		29		11			14	380	
Baranya county			200		1930		1		30					
Békés county	3				24		1025					17		
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county					5		2			6				
Csongrád-Csanád county					594		21		104					
Fejér county					29				2			94		
Győr-Moson-Sopron county			8		34									
Hajdú-Bihar county							30					30		
Heves county														
Jász-Nagykun-														

Szolnok county														
Komárom-Esztergom county					14					3				
Nógrád county												4		
Somogy county	1		2		6		2					30		
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county					2							1		
Tolna county					340							9		
Vas county			55		152		1				153	21		4
Veszprém county														
Zala county														
Total:	36	51	270	10	3765	1	1339	381	696	13	153	1806	384	6

Whether the national minority language was used in the operation of the minority self-government during the specified period:

County government office	Bulgarian	Greek	Croatian	Polish	German	Armenian	Romanian	Ruthenian	Serbian	Slovak	Slovene	Ukrainian	Romani (Lovari)	Boyash
Budapest Capital	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X		
Pest county	X				X				X	X				
Bács-Kiskun county			X		X		X		X	X			X	
Baranya county	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Békés county					X		X			X				
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county														
Csongrád-Csanád county									X	X				
Fejér county														
Győr-Moson-Sopron county			X		X									
Hajdú-Bihar county														
Heves county														
Jász-Nagykun-														

Szolnok county														
Komárom-Esztergom county		X		X	X					X			X	
Nógrád county										X				
Somogy county			X		X									X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county														
Tolna county					X				X					
Vas county			X		X						X		X	X
Veszprém county														
Zala county			X											
Total:	3	3	7	3	10	1	3	2	6	7	1	2	4	3

Source: Prime Minister's Office

According to the Ministry of Defence, Hungary strives to respect the rights of nationalities, including the free use of languages, in accordance with our international alliances. In the Hungarian Army's domestic operations, orders are typically given in Hungarian, both orally and in writing, and the language of command is Hungarian. The Hungarian Defence Forces do not hinder the free use of minority languages in private or in public, orally and in writing.

Article 11

- 1. The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to use his or her surname (patronym) and first names in the minority language and the right to official recognition of them, according to the modalities provided for in their legal system.**
- 2. The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to display, in their native language, signs, inscriptions and other information of a private nature visible to the public.**
- 3. In areas traditionally inhabited by substantial numbers of persons belonging to a national minority, the Parties shall endeavour, in their legal systems, including, where appropriate, agreements with other States, and taking into account their specific conditions, to display traditional local names, street names and other topographical indications intended for the public in the minority language as well, when there is a sufficient demand for such indications.**

1.

(The resolution of the Committee of Ministers does not contain any specific recommendation related to this article.)

2.

Electronic civil status register

Pursuant to Section 46 (1) of Act I of 2010 on Civil Status Registration Procedure, a person belonging to a nationality

- a) may request the registration of their child's family name in accordance with the rules of the nationality language and give the child a family name in accordance with that nationality,
- b) may request the registration of the corresponding national given name instead of the registered given name,
- c) may request the registration of a family name formed according to the rules of the national language instead of the registered family name, and
- d) may request that their family name and given name, or the family name and given name of their child, be registered in the national language.

Table 11:
Electronic civil status registrations for national minorities

Hungarian citizens registered in the electronic register: number of national minority names

National minority	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (April)
Bulgarian	2	2	3	4	4	4
Greek	4	7	10	12	12	12
Croatian	21	37	49	54	56	56
Polish	5	5	6	9	9	9
German	48	60	75	86	98	100
Armenian	0	1	1	2	2	2
Romanian	7	11	11	11	12	12
Ruthenian	1	2	2	3	3	3
Serbian	8	10	15	19	20	20
Slovakian	2	2	2	2	2	3
Slovenian	1	1	3	5	6	6
Ukrainian	1	3	3	3	3	3

Number of the above procedures/entries

National minority	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (April)	Total:
Bulgarian	2	0	1	1	0	0	4
Greek	2	3	3	2	0	0	10
Croatian	5	16	12	5	2	0	40
Polish	3	0	1	3	0	0	7
German	12	12	15	11	12	2	66
Armenian	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Romanian	5	4	0	0	1	0	10
Ruthenian	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Serbian	3	2	5	4	1	0	15
Slovakian	2	0	0	0	0	1	3

Slovenian	0	0	2	2	1	0	5
Ukrainian	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

Source: Ministry of Interior

Identity Card

Under Section 16 (3) of the Nationalities Act, if requested, the identity card shall also indicate the name of an individual belonging to a national minority in the language of that minority, corresponding to the form entered in the register of births.

In view of Section 16 (3) of the Nationalities Act, pursuant to Section 33 (1) of Government Decree No. 414/2015 (XII. 23.) on the Rules for the Issuance of Identity Cards and the Uniform Recording of Facial Image and Signature: upon request, the family name and given name of a citizen belonging to a nationality shall be entered in the identity card in both languages as entered in the civil status register.

According to the personal data and address records:

- 60 on 31.12.2017;
- 64 on 31.12.2018;
- 36 on 31.12.2019;
- 45 on 31.12.2020;
- 70 on 31.12.2021;
- 67 on 30.04.2022

valid ID cards that also contained a national minority name were held by citizens.

In 2018, the General Assembly of the National Roma Self-government adopted the list of Roma Family Names. During the reporting period, the list of Roma family names was updated several times by the National Self-government.

Register of travel documents - Passports

After lengthy preparations, it became possible during the reviewed period to display a person's name in the minority language in his/her passport.

Act L of 2021 on the amendments to the Act on the simplification of certain administrative procedures (adopted in the reporting period) amended Act XII of 1998 on foreign travel (hereinafter "Travel Act") as of 1 January 2023. Pursuant to Section 7 (7 a) of the Travel Act, upon request, the register of travel documents shall also process the name of a person belonging to a nationality in the language of that nationality, as stated in the birth registry, pursuant to Section 24 (1) *p*) of the Travel Act.

In accordance with this, as of 1 January 2023, Government Decree 375/2021 (VI. 30.) amending the Government Decrees required for the simplification of certain official procedures amends Government Decree 101/1998 (V. 22.) on the implementation of Act XII of 1998 on travelling abroad. Accordingly, in the case of an application to include the nationality name in one's travel document, the application or electronic data sheet of a citizen belonging to a nationality will contain his surname and forename in both languages entered in the civil status register. In practice, this means that, upon the client's request, the document and the application or the

electronic form will also show the nationality name as entered in the electronic civil status registry.

*

According to the Greek national community's report on the good practice related to the use of nationality languages, the Greek community in Hungary claims to use every opportunity to exercise this right. In the municipality of Beloiannis, street signs are displayed in both languages. The name plaques of all the institutions of the National Self-Government of Greeks in Budapest display the names of the institutions, municipalities and associations in both languages.

3.

The first three country reports supplied detailed information on the rights of persons belonging to a nationality to register their family names according to the rules of their native language, to choose their own and their children's given name freely, and record them in official documents. As indicated in the fourth Country Report, in exercising their rights related to the use of communal names, minorities have the right to use historically established locality names, street names and other geographical designations intended for the community (Nationalities Act, Section 18). The rights based on population census data, mainly those pertaining to language use, include that the inscription of signs displaying locality and street names should, in addition to Hungarian wording and writing, also display the traditional names in the native language of the minority, or in the absence thereof, the names shall also be displayed in the minority's native language with the same contents and in the same form as the Hungarian names. As mentioned in our previous reports, the Government has approved all requests for displaying geographical signs in minority languages.

Article 12

- 1. The Parties shall, where appropriate, take measures in the fields of education and research to foster knowledge of the culture, history, language and religion of their national minorities and of the majority.**
- 2. In this context the Parties shall *inter alia* provide adequate opportunities for teacher training and access to textbooks, and facilitate contacts among students and teachers of different communities.**
- 3. The Parties undertake to promote equal opportunities for access to education at all levels for persons belonging to national minorities.**

1.

Recommendation 1: *The Hungarian authorities should identify and implement long-term sustainable solutions to improve education for Roma students, addressing early school leaving, geographical and in-school segregation and teacher shortages; to develop a comprehensive and efficient teacher recruitment and training programme for disadvantaged areas, with financial incentives to make it more attractive; to ensure systematically that such programmes incorporate intercultural education, non-discrimination in education and education in active citizenship. The implementation of such educational models should involve Roma parents and benefit from the complementary support of local governments, including for private schools.*

The Fundamental Law declares the right of nationalities to education in their own native languages. Consequently, the Nationalities Act and Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education (hereinafter “the National Public Education Act”) provide for the organisation of national minority education and teaching and their preservation in the framework of native language or bilingual kindergarten education or national minority education provided in native languages or in a bilingual form, as well as through language teaching and auxiliary national minority educational programmes.

The right of national minorities to higher education in their native language is regulated by Section 19 (b) of the Nationalities Act. Pursuant to Section 39 (1) of Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education (hereinafter the “Higher Education Act”);, every Hungarian citizen shall be entitled to study at an institute of higher education under certain conditions. In the admission procedure, disadvantaged persons, among others, are given extra points in order to ensure equal opportunities.

Out of the 13 national minorities recognised by law, 10 nationalities maintain public education institutions. In the period under review, the National Roma Self-Government maintained one institution each in Pest, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok and Nógrád counties, of which the institution in Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county was closed in 2016. The municipal Roma self-governments of national minorities did not maintain any public education institutions in the 2021/2022 academic year. The number of pupils attending institutions maintained by the National Roma Municipality increased during the reporting period, with nearly 350 pupils attending these institutions in 2021.

In the academic year 2021/2022, a total of 107 thousand children and students participated in full-time national minority education – the most popular form of national minority education (traditional and extended language education) –, which is followed by Hungarian-language Roma national minority education, with 45% of students (nearly 48 thousand) participating in the former and 26% (nearly 28 thousand) in the latter.

Pursuant to Section 24 of Government Decree 423/2012 (XII. 29.) on the higher education admission procedure, additional points are awarded to students with social and economic disadvantages during their higher education training. The Higher Education Strategy, adopted by Government Decision No 1785/2016 (16.12.2016) on the adoption of the Medium-Term Policy Strategy 2016 for Changing Gears in Higher Education, Chapter 2.1, expects the number of students and graduates from disadvantaged areas, disadvantaged family backgrounds, disabled students, students caring for their children and Roma students and graduates to increase as a result of the measures to be implemented in the field of education.

The objective of the higher education strategy 2.1.2 is to develop an education system that provides opportunities, social advancement and broad access. This objective is linked to the measures of Hungary’s National Social Inclusion Strategy II (2011-2020) and the National Disability Programme (2015-2025) as well as the framework strategy of the Lifelong Learning Policy Framework Strategy 2014/2020.

Hungary’s National Social Inclusion Strategy discusses the special interventions concerning disadvantaged people and the Roma, among others increasing their participation rate in higher education and the programmes that support it, by addressing as a specific measure the promotion of access to and retention in secondary and higher education for the disadvantaged, including young Roma people.

The National Youth Strategy (OGY Decision 88/2009 (X. 29.) on the National Youth Strategy), in its priorities, objectives and sub-objectives, gives a prominent role to the issues of equal opportunities, creating opportunities, creating solidarity and eliminating marginalisation and exclusion, with a view to tangible improvement of the situation of disadvantaged groups, especially Roma young people, and alleviating their segregation and exclusion.

The Child and Youth Basic Programme is a chapter-managed appropriation of the Ministry headed by the Minister in charge of children and youth policy, which supports programmes, organisations and initiatives for children and young people, as well as the development of youth professionals, in line with the objectives laid down in Section 4 of Act LXIV of 1995 Act on the Children and Youth Fund, the National Children and Youth Foundation and the organisational regulations for the performance of certain public tasks related to young people, which include support for programmes to help disadvantaged children and for the social inclusion of young people. Each year, the Basic Programme also provides opportunities for applications from young people of Roma nationality. In particular, since the expansion of the Council of the Child and Youth Basic Programme in 2018, one person nominated by the Association of Roma Colleges may participate, in an advisory capacity, in the work of the Council. The work and organisation of the Council is governed by Government Decision 1292/2012 (VIII.13.) on the Council of the Child and Youth Basic Programme.

A list of the grants under the Children and Youth Basic Programme for the Roma national minority is shown in the table below:

Table 12:
Roma national minority applications and grants from the Children and Youth Fund (2017-2022)

Tender ID.	Name of organisation	Project title	Support granted (HUF)
IFJ-GY-17-A-0147	Napkerék Egyesület	Közös ügyünk a közösségünk!	673 388
IFJ-GY-18-A-0106	Együtt, Szebb Jövőért Roma-Magyar Közhasznú Egyesület	Összefogással a családokért!	940 000
IFJ-GY-18-A-0136	Napkerék Egyesület	Kis családom, nagy családom	691 370
IFJ-GY-19-A-0175	EU Roma Országos Egyesület	Megszépül a telepünk!	707 750
IFJ-GY-19-A-0193	Napkerék Egyesület	“Legyünk együtt, tegyünk együtt!”	571 415
IFJ-GY-20-A-0356	Együtt Halmajugráért Roma-Magyar Egyesület	Halmajugra a fenntartható jövőért	950 000
Total			4 533 923

Source: Ministry of Culture and Innovation

National minority teacher training

The framework of national minority training and education is ensured by the Hungarian public education system, in which higher education primarily makes a contribution by providing the personnel conditions for training and education as part of teacher training. The Higher Education Act regulates the tasks of the State in higher education concerning national minority teacher training programmes.

National minority teacher training is typically based on traditional institutes of higher education with decades-old national minority teacher training programmes. Historically, national minority training places have essentially been established at locations where it was justified by the size and culture of the population. Teacher training for grades 1 to 4, kindergarten teacher training and teacher training intended for nationalities follow the network of national minority public education institutions pursuant to the Higher Education Act. It is possible to acquire civilisational knowledge on nationalities, knowledge related to nationality culture, legal and organisational settings and knowledge related to the concept of national minority self-governments in the national minority specialisations of bachelor's and master's training programmes. Romology Studies are part of teacher training.

Regarding the training of Romani and Boyash teachers, however, the targeted studies of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and the Committee examining the report on the Language Charter drafted by Hungary have previously indicated that the issue of language teaching was unresolved. The necessary legal background is in place for establishing and launching degree courses. The number of current training places would be sufficient, but the number of those who graduate from secondary schools and may apply for admission as members of the Roma nationality is presumed to be low. In numerous cases, this is why it is impossible to launch an announced training programme. According to the figures of the 2001 and the latest 2011 censuses of the Central Statistical Office, the share of tertiary graduates in the total population aged 25 and above was 12.6% and 19.0%, respectively, and for the Roma this share was 0.37% (2001) and 0.83% (2011), respectively. However, regarding the participation of the Roma in higher education, it is particularly relevant that the pool of potential candidates, i.e. persons with a secondary school-leaving certificate, cannot be disregarded. Based on census data, in 2001, the share of Roma population aged over 18 with a secondary school leaving certificate was 1.39%, whereas their share was also only 3.41% in 2011.

National minority teacher training

The 2020 amendment of Government Decree 110/2012 (VI. 4.) on the publication, introduction and application of the National Core Curriculum justified the renewal of teacher training and, alongside this, the updating of the list of teacher qualifications. The aim of the renewal of teacher training is to ensure that teachers are prepared to run public education and vocational training. In the general admission procedure for higher education in 2022, the two general subject teacher training in general knowledge has been fully unified and is not differentiated into secondary and primary teacher training. The duration of the two-semester combined degree-course teacher training in general knowledge is 5 years. The practical training in teacher training has been broadened, the school placement starts from the first semester parallel to the training, the continuous school placement at the end of the training is reduced from one year to one semester, while at the same time teacher training students are required to participate in a school placement every semester. From the start of the training, the parallel school placement is extended to include career awareness and career socialisation exercises. In order to ensure an

adequate supply of teachers, some teacher programmes have been made available on a part-time basis in the context of a master's degree built on a bachelor's degree.

National minority teacher programmes are teacher programmes on general knowledge. They can be offered in two-subject combined degree-courses and part-time master's courses built on a bachelor's degree. Under the new regulations, they can be combined with any teacher programmes of general knowledge at the request of the self-governments of national minorities. On the basis of this, Government Decree No. 283/2012 (X. 4.) on the system of teacher training, the order of specialisation and the list of teacher programmes and the EMMI Decree No. 8/2013 (I. 30.) on the common requirements for preparing teachers and the training and output requirements for certain teacher programs was amended.

The professional content was developed by higher education professionals involved in training programmes intended for national minorities in cooperation with experts in public education from national minority governments. All communities with training programmes intended for nationalities are offered the possibility of in-service teacher training, in which institutes of higher education also participate. Public education pays particular attention to supporting CPD training for teachers of national minority languages, literature and folklore.

Table 13:
*Number of students in receipt of scholarship support
(academic years 2019/2022 – 2023/2024)*

Academic year	Number of pupils (persons)	Monthly support/person	Funding period
2019/2020 and 2020/2021	36	30 000	four semesters
2020/2021 and 2021/2022	30	30 000	four semesters
2021/2022 and 2022/2023	30	30 000	four semesters
2022/2023 and 2023/2024	27	30 000	four semesters

Source: Nationality Pedagogical Education Centre

According to Annex 2 of EMMI Decree 8/2013 (I. 30.) on the common requirements for teacher preparation and the training and output requirements for certain teacher programmes, teacher training includes the required preparation. According to the training and output requirement, early career teachers

- are prepared to teach tolerance and reject discrimination on the grounds of origin, gender, religion and age;
- recognise and accept the values of democracy and the importance of active citizenship;
- respect personality and human rights;
- are able to mediate between cultures and develop intercultural competence;
- are aware of the methods of developing and raising awareness of intercultural identity.

Scholarships

Young people from disadvantaged backgrounds, including the Roma, have lower participation rates in higher education and higher drop-out rates than non-disadvantaged students. This may be due to a variety of reasons, including regional and institutional differences in the public education system and the resulting differences in educational equality, as well as the limits to

opportunities arising from the socio-economic status of families. The aim of the support programmes is to help participating students to obtain a higher education qualification. The For the Journey Scholarship Programme has been running for more than 10 years and is funded from the national budget. The 4 sub-programmes of the scholarship scheme provide support from the final years of primary school up to degree level. The legal basis and framework of the scholarship programme is provided by Government Decree No. 152/2005 (VIII.2.) on the For the Journey Scholarship Programme. (The scholarship programme and its sub-programmes are described in more detail below.)

The Scholarship Programme for National minority Teachers, established in 2018, aims to support first-year national minority pre-school teacher students, and in April 2019 it was extended to include upper-year and first-year national minority teacher training for grades 1 to 4 and teacher students. (The scholarship programme is described in more detail below.)

In accordance with Hungarian Police Headquarters Instruction 1/2010 (OT. 1.), on the establishment of a support system provided by the police to promote the police career of young people of Roma origin and the related tasks of police bodies, the National Police Headquarters invites applications by 30 April each year to promote the police career of young people of Roma origin studying full-time at secondary schools and institutes of higher education.

In 2012, the National Directorate-General for Disaster Management established a scholarship scheme for young Roma people. In 2021, the scholarship scheme for young people of Roma origin has been restructured over in even broader range, on the basis of BM OKF Instruction 3/2021 (19.III.) on the establishment of the support system provided by the National Directorate-General for Disaster Management and related tasks, with the aim of providing equal opportunities for young people from disadvantaged and severely disadvantaged backgrounds to become professional firefighters.

In the context of the government's equal opportunities programme, the Ministry of Defence has established the Balázs Lippai Equal Opportunities Scholarship for young people from disadvantaged and Roma backgrounds, which is open to all disadvantaged Hungarian citizens pursuing their first full-time higher education studies at a state-recognised institute of higher education in Hungary, provided that they have taken the subject of basic defence studies in the semester of application and have achieved an average academic result of 3.00 in the previous semester.

Roma College System

Two of the most important and long-established forms of talent management in higher education are the scientific student circle and the college for advanced studies. According to Government Decree 24/2013 (II. 5.) on national excellence in higher education, the Government recognises and treats the traditions of the countrywide scientific student circle movement and the college for advanced studies movement as values to be protected.

Section 54 of the Act on Higher Education sets out the scenes of talent management and the operation of colleges for advanced studies. The aim of the Roma colleges is to contribute to the social integration of the Roma community and to educate young intellectuals of Roma origin who, in addition to the skills they have acquired during their higher education studies, have a strong social interest and feel committed to shaping positive dialogue and relations between their own group and the majority society.

The main purpose of the college certified as a Roma college for advanced studies within the college system is to support the talents of Roma young people. The colleges for advanced studies are registered with the Educational Authority, which currently has around 180 registered colleges for advanced studies in the country, 11 of which are Roma colleges for advanced studies. Some of them are church- and university-based colleges for advanced studies, which together have founded the Association of Roma Colleges (hereinafter: the Association). The main objective of the Association is professional advocacy, but it also monitors the well-being of graduates and alumni on both a professional and human level, creating and maintaining a community between students and graduates. The Association's professional work contributes to the implementation of the tasks undertaken in the field of education in the context of inclusion policy.

In the field of higher education, the EU-funded Human Resources Development Operational Programme 2014-2020 aims, in line with the Europe 2020 strategy, to increase the share of tertiary graduates by improving the quality and accessibility of higher education, to strengthen the labour market relevance of training, to ensure the supply of researchers and to increase the contribution to domestic economic development objectives through the Structural Funds (ESF and ERDF).

The Operational Programme for the Development of Human Resources supports the further development of the professional activities of existing Roma colleges, the networking and strengthening of professional cooperation and the promotion of the academic success of disadvantaged students, mainly of Roma origin, and provides them with scholarships conditional upon professional and research performance. Under this scheme, HUF 1.15 billion has been awarded to 9 Roma colleges for higher education talent management.

The continuation of the programme: the Human Resources Development Operational Programme Plus (2021-2027) includes, among the “creating educational opportunities” interventions, the further development of the Roma college service, which will help young Roma people to graduate successfully and, by strengthening their social engagement and community activity, will also enable the inclusion of secondary school students and young people not in education nor employment (NEET) in college programmes.

The EFOP-3.2.6-16 flagship project “Promoting the development of pupils’ skills in public education institutions” contributed to founding lifelong learning at school with a grant of HUF 2.81 billion.

The total budget of the EFOP-3.4.5- VEKOP-17 “Systemic improvements and sectoral programmes intended to widen access to higher education” is HUF 1.69 billion; the beneficiary of this priority project is the Educational Authority. The programme started in summer 2017 and ended in January 2020. Both the overall and specific objectives and the development elements of the thematic areas are linked to the issue of compensating for disadvantages.

Therefore, in parallel with the career guidance in higher education (EFOP-3.4.4-16. “Implementation of skill development and communication programmes for access to higher education and promotion of MTMI (Mathematics, Science, Engineering and Information Technology) programmes in higher education”), the general career guidance in public education (EFOP-3.2.5-17. “Career guidance, with a special emphasis on the development of MTMI skills and competences in the public education system”) will be implemented in synergy with

interventions in higher education, supported by a comprehensive professional methodology (EFOP-3.2.13-17. “Comprehensive establishment and development of a professional methodology for career guidance in primary and secondary schools, with a special emphasis on the development of MTMI skills and competences”).

The Recovery and Resilience Facility for the programming period 2021-2027 foresees three higher education actions: sectoral modernisation of higher education training, infrastructure and skills development for practice-oriented higher education, institutional innovation in higher education training and services adapted to the core activities of the institute of higher education, and strengthening adult learning in higher education.

From 1 April 2015, the Educational Authority provided pedagogical-professional services within the framework of the public service provision of state public education, with the authorisation of the Public Education Act, Section 19 (5) and Section 99/C (1).

The Nationality Pedagogical Education Centre provides pedagogical-professional services for institutions and teachers involved in national minority education and education for nationalities nationwide. The National minority Pedagogical Education Centre considers it a priority task to provide professional support for the language preservation of the national minorities in Hungary, for a more thorough knowledge of their history, culture and traditions, and for their conscious transmission in the course of teaching and educational work.

In order to improve children's mental health, prevent addictions and support teachers working with children, the following programmes have been implemented from 2020 onwards: a complex prevention programme was launched in schools with a budget of HUF 300 million in close cooperation with the Hungarian Student Sports Association and the State Secretariat for Public Education. The primary aim of the programme is to prevent addictions, improve children's mental health and provide mental health and professional support for teachers. The first component of the four sub-programmes aimed to improve teachers' methodological knowledge and problem-solving strategies through accredited training, while the pilot sub-programme “*You have someone to turn to*” aimed to help teachers who do not feel well-prepared to deal with a pedagogical situation related to a behavioural problem.

In the institutions providing Roma education in Hungary, Roma national minority education is predominantly provided in Hungarian, with a focus on the subject of ethnography. CPD training courses for the Roma national minority also focus primarily on this subject and on the possibilities of identity development. The National minority Pedagogical Education Centre offers all national minority pupils with an institutional background in Hungary, including Roma pupils, the opportunity to participate in talent contests on various themes.

In September 2017, the Educational Authority launched its first ever base institution tender to showcase their professional work and best practices. The network of base institutions also works effectively in the field of national minority education. The base institutions of the National minority Education Centre were selected for each nationality, from different types of institutions, sometimes taking into account their geographical location, both in the first cycle between 2017 and 2020, and in the second cycle between 2020 and 2023. In the first cycle, three and in the second cycle, four base institutions (6 institutional units) engaged in Roma education were awarded the title of excellence and support the work of interested national minority teachers by demonstrating their outstanding educational and teaching activities.

The Gandhi Foundation Secondary School and College in Pécs is Hungary's first Roma national minority school, which is also a base institution. It was founded in 1994 by the Gandhi Public Foundation. After the dissolution of the Public Foundation, on 16 January 2012 the Hungarian State and the Municipality of Pécs City with county rights established the Gandhi Grammar School Public Benefit Non-profit Limited Liability Company (hereinafter the “Company”) as the general legal successor. The ownership rights over the Company and the maintenance tasks and assets of the Gandhi Grammar School are exercised by the Directorate-General for Social Inclusion from 1 September 2020. Gandhi Grammar School is also exceptional because it teaches both languages spoken by the Roma (Boyash and Lovari).

At the end of 2015, the activities of the Company were expanded with a significant task: in addition to the maintenance of the Gandhi Grammar School, a National minority - Roma Methodological, Educational and Cultural Centre was established with the support of a grant, which aims to promote the dissemination and preservation of Roma culture within the framework of education. In the context of this mission, it operates other units, such as the Creative Digital Information and Creative Centre (Pécs), the German Nationality Exhibition and Experience Centre (Nagynyárád), the House of Nationalities (Komló) and the Educational and Creative House (Alsószentmárton) until 8 October 2021. On 1 September 2021, the Company took over the Fáy András Technical School, Vocational School and College in Bátortereny, where the Gandhi model was introduced, with the aim of introducing national minority education and a college programme in the school that is already well established in Pécs.

In December 2021, the Company also started to create new public spaces for Roma inclusion. Starting in 2022, 400 students will be trained in public communication, conflict management and the application of the Nationalities Act through the Roma Public Life Academy communication training courses. The foundations of a Roma art gallery in Budapest have also been laid, named after István Szentandrassy (the Kossuth Prize-winning Roma painter).

The objectives and activities of the Pedagogical Programme of Gandhi Grammar School are in line with the objectives of the Framework Convention.

The Tan Kapuja Buddhist Grammar School and Primary School is run by the Buddhist Church in Pécs. The institution operates as a “second chance” school, a name that reflects an educational strategy, the main aim of which is to help young people of compulsory or non-compulsory school age who have not completed primary or secondary school, have dropped out or left the school system early, to obtain a primary or secondary education. It has also set up a special education and training programme as a “second chance” type of secondary school. The institution provides language teaching (Boyash) and ethno-nationality education in all fields of education, in primary school grades 1 to 8 and in secondary school grades 9 to 12. The Tan Kapuja Buddhist Grammar School and Primary School is a declared and authentic representative of the interests of Roma national minorities, and does much to preserve and develop their culture and language, strengthen their identity and provide them with a high quality education.

Roma integration programmes in education; special schools

Free school choice is one of the core principles of Hungary's education system. However, the law requires the definition of primary school districts in order to avoid the segregation of schoolchildren based on their origin or social status. For that reason, the social and economic

status of the local families must be taken into consideration when drawing the boundaries of primary school districts.

As one of the legal measures against segregation in education, on 13 June 2017 the National Assembly of Hungary amended the Equal Treatment Act and Public Education Act (entered into force on 1 July 2017). The main goal of the amendments to the two laws was to address the European Commission's concerns about schools of national minorities and churches by fortifying the guarantees against illegal segregation. Furthermore, additional requirements were afforded to Roma students for the equal quality of national minority education. According to the amendment, legally compliant education must simultaneously meet all requirements concerning religious belief and national minority education, i.e. the participation of students is on a religious and nationality basis, as chosen freely and without influence. Thus, the amendment was intended to strengthen the guarantees against the illegal segregation of disadvantaged (including Roma) children.

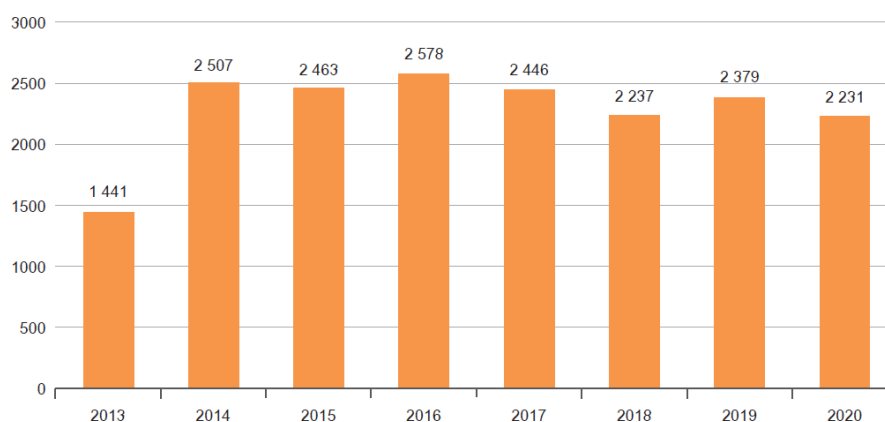
Concerning the measures against the segregation of Roma students in education, as well as for a fair school system and equal educational opportunities, it should be noted that the key to long-term integration is inclusion as early as possible, not only by schools but also with the involvement of parents, motivating the child's family as well. A comprehensive approach is needed, as well as long-term support from birth until a vocational exam. It is also necessary to prepare the experts involved (teachers and social workers), and establish a systemic framework. These measures are presented in detail below.

Below 3 years of age:

So-called “Safe Beginning” Children's Houses have been operating across Hungary since 2009, using EU funds. They offer provisions to socio-culturally disadvantaged children younger than five years of age (and their families) who receive no institutional care. The service has been receiving support from the central budget since 2012, and, as of 2013, it has been added to the child protection system stipulated in Act XXXI of 1997 on the protection of children and guardianship administration.

In 2022, at the end of the reporting period, 174 “Safe Beginning” Children's Houses were operating. This form of institutional provisions will gain importance concerning children below the recently introduced compulsory kindergarten age of three years, as it is only the smallest children and their families who will use the services of the Houses. A significant part of the Safe Beginning Children's Houses set up with EU funding (2014-2020 period) has been switched to national funding.

Figure 18:
Number of children regularly using the services of the “Safe Beginning” Children's Houses (users)



Source: Social Statistics Yearbook, 2020

Above 3 years of age:

As of 1 September 2015, compulsory kindergarten attendance was introduced for three-year-old children. The capacity of kindergartens was increased by almost 5,500 children in the past few years. Kindergarten care, including meals, is free of charge.

A programme “Supporting public education measures for social inclusion and integration (Kindergarten for Opportunities)”, involving 570 kindergartens, supported disadvantaged children from November 2016 to September 2020. This programme aims to promote equal opportunities in pre-school education. In this context, it contributes to making the public education system suitable for the effective education of disadvantaged children and supports their integration in kindergartens. A priority objective is to strengthen the conditions for nursery schools for disadvantaged children, including Roma children, so that they are able to provide high-quality pedagogical work in the context of compulsory nursery education from the age of 3. Five hundred and sixty kindergartens, nearly 20,100 children and 1143 kindergarten teachers participated in the programme, as well as 65 mother-tongue (or Roma) pre-school teachers.

From 10 years of age:

The BARI SHEJ - NAGYLÁNY - FÁTÁ MARÉ - “Preventing Roma Girls from Dropping Out of School” programme is aimed at the development of disadvantaged Roma girls aged 10-18 in primary or secondary school. It aims to encourage more Roma girls to continue their education after completing eight years of primary school. It also aims to increase the motivation of girls at risk of dropping out of school and to encourage their families to encourage them to study.

The programme has been operating in Hungary since autumn 2015, as part of a nationally funded pilot programme. From 2017, the programme was implemented with EU funding over a 24-month period (2017-2019) by 89 winning organisations (churches, NGOs). During the programming period 2017-2019, the development of 1,780 young girls with major disadvantages was achieved. The programme did not only undertake educational-type

activities, but also provided a comprehensive service, focusing on personal development. The key actors in the programme were the mentors, who provided individual and family mentoring to the target group on a continuous basis throughout the funding period. The implementing organisations involved Roma women showing positive role models, which enabled them to present exemplary life paths to the girls.

From 12 years of age:

For the Journey Scholarship Programme

The four sub-programmes of the Pathway Scholarship Programme (Road to Secondary School, Road towards the School-leaving Exam, and Road Towards a Profession, Road towards a Degree) provide mentoring and/or scholarship support from primary school grade 7 to the end of secondary school, up to graduation. The scholarship scheme is part of a developmental, life-long learning pathway system, with age-appropriate services (Safe Beginning Children's House, Study Circle, Roma College) to help disadvantaged, mostly Roma, children from birth to graduation (vocational, school-leaving, degree). The legal basis and framework of the scholarship programme is established by Government Decree No. 152/2005 (VIII.2.) on For the Journey Scholarship programme. The amount of the grant is performance-based, as it depends on the academic performance at the end of the previous year.

The scholarships vary in bands according to the academic results, the better the academic results, the higher the amount of the scholarship. In the sub-programmes “Road to Secondary School”, “Road towards the School-leaving Exam”, and “Road Towards a Profession”, students can receive a minimum of 9 and a maximum of 20 thousand HUF per month, depending on their average academic performance, and mentors can receive a monthly amount of 11,000 HUF.

Table 14:

Number of pupils participating in the Road to Secondary School, Road towards the School-leaving Exam, and Road Towards a Profession programmes (academic years 2018/2019 to 2021/2022)

Name of sub-programme	Academic year 2018/2019, number of supported pupils (each)	Academic year 2019/2020, number of supported pupils (each)	Academic year 2020/2021, number of supported pupils (each)	Academic year 2021/2022, number of supported pupils (each)
Road to Secondary School	5899 (of which 5143 Roma)	7193 (of which 5775 Roma)	4029 (of which 3864 Roma)	4636 (of which 4297 Roma)
Road towards the School-leaving Exam	4205 (of which 2884 Roma)		3103 (of which 2224 Roma)	2531 (of which 1886 Roma)
Road Towards a Profession	3725 (of which 2915 Roma)	2792 (of which 2204 Roma)	2900 (of which 2437 Roma)	2660 (of which 2413 Roma)

Source: Ministry of Interior, Department for Chances for Children

Roma Scholarship for National Minorities

Prior to 2019, the national minority scholarship tender was announced jointly for students of all 13 nationalities (including the Roma) living in Hungary, and was also regulated by a single decree. The State Secretariat for Church and Nationality Relations of the Prime Minister's Office was the awarding authority for the scholarship tender. As of 2019, the Office of the Deputy State Secretary for Social Convergence of the Ministry of Interior has been responsible for the regulation and implementation of the Roma Nationality Study Scholarship Programme. From the 2019/2020 academic year, the regulation of the application for Roma pupils has been enacted by a separate Ministry of Interior Decree (BM Decree 24/2019 (7.VI.7.)). The tender was launched by the Office of the Deputy State Secretary for Social Convergence.

The aim of the scholarship programme is to support Roma students with excellent academic results and to motivate them to continue their studies in higher education and to take an active part in the life of the national minority community after successfully passing their school-leaving exams. The target group of the scholarship programme are Roma pupils of outstanding abilities in the last two years of their secondary school studies towards the final school leaving examination. The application is open to students with a 4.00 average academic performance at the end of the academic year preceding the application.

Table 15:
*Number of students in receipt of scholarship support
(academic years 2019/2022 – 2023/2024)*

Academic year	Number of pupils (persons)	Monthly support/person	Funding period
2019/2020 and 2020/2021	36	30.000	four semesters
2020/2021 and 2021/2022	30	30.000	four semesters
2021/2022 and 2022/2023	30	30.000	four semesters
2022/2023 and 2023/2024	27	30.000	four semesters

Source: Ministry of Interior, Department for Chances for Children

Study circles

Study circles have been in operation in Hungary for nearly 20 years now, utilising domestic and EU funding. As entities established outside the public education system as a bottom-up initiative, they have succeeded in addressing disadvantaged students and their families (including Roma people). A study circle is an innovative initiative to compensate for disadvantages, based on local characteristics, voluntary participation of children and young people, and their individual needs. It provides a comprehensive service that focuses on holistic personal development and is available to children and young people who are less successful in the public education system and marginalised in society, with limited or no access to it.

The funding of the schools from domestic sources was ensured by Act XL of 2018, laying down the foundation for the 2019 central budget of Hungary. From 1 January 2019, the schools were included as a new child welfare basic service in the Act on the protection of children and guardianship administration of 1997. The number of pupils included was 5,535 in 2019, rising

to 5,672 in 2020, 5,700 in 2021 and 5,123 in 2022. Of the pupils attending the study circles (in 2020), 1123 were pupils with special educational needs (Hungarian abbreviation: SNI) or with integration, learning and behavioural disorders (Hungarian abbreviation: BTMN).

From 18 years of age:

The **Road towards a Degree sub-programme** of the For the Journey Scholarship Programme provides scholarship support for students in higher education. Its aim is to help students who receive support to obtain a higher education qualification. The programme offers two components to apply for: a grant (scholarship) and cost reimbursement. The scholarship component is open to students from a disadvantaged or severely disadvantaged background who have an active student legal relationship, who are in receipt of a regular child protection allowance or who have participated in any sub-programme for opportunities in the previous five years. The self-financing component is open to students in active study who are disadvantaged or severely disadvantaged and in receipt of after-care or after-care treatment and who have not yet obtained the relevant level of qualification. Given the high proportion of Roma students among the most disadvantaged students, and where the number of applicants allows, the programme should include at least 50% of applicants who declare themselves as Roma on the basis of a voluntary declaration of Roma origin. The aim of the programme is therefore to help students from socially disadvantaged backgrounds to succeed in their studies by providing scholarships or by contributing to their own costs.

In the case of the components of the Road towards a Degree sub-programme, a student can receive a grant of HUF 225,000 per semester in the case of scholarship support (non-reimbursable, freely usable support), and up to 95% of the cost of the course, but no more than HUF 400,000 per semester in the case of self-financing support. Only one of the two components may be applied for.

Table 16:
Road towards a Degree sub-programme (participants, support)

For the Journey Scholarship Programme	Academic year 2018/2019, number of supported students (each)	Academic year 2019/2020, number of supported students (each)	Academic year 2020/2021, number of supported students (each)	Academic year 2021/2022, number of supported students (each)
Road towards a Degree sub-programme	927 (of which 267 Roma)	736 (of which 224 Roma)	507 (of which 170 Roma)	481 (of which 187 Roma)

Source: Ministry of Interior, Department for Chances for Children

Year	Number of applicants supported (each)	Amount of aid awarded (HUF)
2017	1043	291728412
2018	927	261900236
2019	736	229,113 718
2020	507	218,567 988

2021	481	206,711 939
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Source: Ministry for Innovation and Technology

Act CLXXXVII of 2011 on vocational training and the Vocational Education Act that replaced it, and entered into force on 1 January 2020 includes the requirement to ensure equal access to secondary education, including vocational education and training, and to ensure the integration of disadvantaged pupils (including Roma pupils), to reduce early school leaving and thus the number of pupils leaving school without qualifications

As a result of the Vocational Education 4.0 strategy adopted in March 2019, the Vocational Education Act, and Government Decree 12/2020 (7.II.) on the implementation of the Vocational Education Act (hereinafter: Government Decree on Vocational Education), a multi-element programme was launched to address the risks of school leaving without qualifications. A new system for reducing early school leaving has been developed, which gives Roma and non-Roma pupils who are lagging behind the opportunity to catch up in an inclusive, individualised, pupil-centred and pace-appropriate learning and teaching environment.

The reforms to vocational education and training introduced in 2020, which will create attractive career opportunities for learners, will make a major contribution to reducing the risk of **early school leaving without qualifications**. From 2020/2021, students will choose a profession after two years of basic sectoral education in a technical school and one year of basic sectoral education in a vocational school.

The provision on compulsory education in the Vocational Education Act also plays an important role in prevention, which establishes a new obligation for the legal representative of a minor pupil to continue their education after completing compulsory education until the age of eighteen, but at least until the acquisition of a partial vocational qualification. This will give all young people a realistic opportunity to acquire at least a partial vocational qualification and to avoid leaving vocational education and training early without a qualification.

The Vocational Training Innovation Council (SZIT) was established on 7 September 2018. It was created with the primary objective of supporting the further development of the Hungarian SZIT system, involving a wide range of stakeholders. Representatives of the Roma field are also involved in the work of the SZIT.

As regards vocational training, six multi-purpose public education institutions also provide education for the Roma nationality, in several cases combined with language training. These institutions admit 70-80 pupils per year 9 for vocational education.

GINOP-6.1.1-15 “Training of low-skilled and public workers” aims to encourage the participation of adults with low qualifications, who do not possess the skills or qualifications required by the labour market, especially public workers, in education and training, and to provide them with the opportunity to acquire qualifications, knowledge, skills and competences relevant to the labour market. In the project, which started in 2015, by April 2022, 36,738 of the 108,320 people in training had identified themselves as Roma. Of the training participants, 98,964 obtained a certificate.

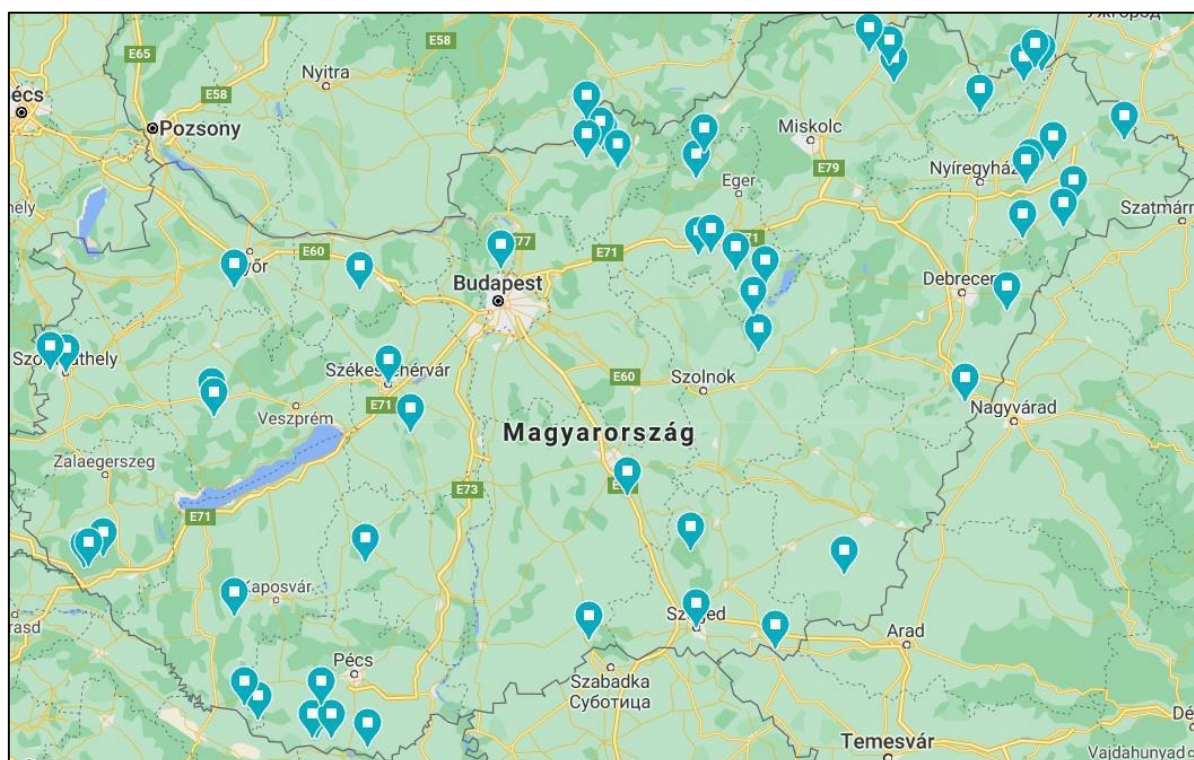
In addition to education and higher education, the **social integration of Roma is also supported by public cultural programmes**. The Hungarian Institute for Culture uses the tools of community building to help, among other things, the realisation of activities that serve social

inclusion, the promotion of Roma culture among Roma and non-Roma, and strengthening the identity and acceptance of the Roma nationality. Its professional network with 19 county directorates has launched development programmes to promote the acceptance of Roma culture, to contribute to the creation of living communities and to build bridges with the majority society.

Community building projects took place in 23 municipalities across the country in 2019. The following settlement have been involved in the programmes: Geszt, Nagybarca, Dédestapolcsány, Apátfalva, Vajta, Kisláng, Gyórszemere, Újléta, Heves, Tárkány, Nagybárcány, Csobánka, Iharosberény, Hodász, Kántorjánosi, Nyírkáta, Sárszentlőrinc, Gyulaj, Csehimindszent, Lovászpátona, Somlónémetváros, Berhida and Dióskál.

In 2020, 57 settlements have already implemented measures to promote the social inclusion and empowerment of the Roma population, economic development and the use of the values and resources of the Hungarian nation in the community. The Roma communities of the following settlements have been involved in the programmes: Tompa, Kunszállás, Alsószentmárton, Hirics, Kísszentmárton, Téseny, Kémes, Magyarbánhegyes, Boldogkőújfalu, Csenyété, Dámóc, Fulókércs, Ricse, Tiszakarád, Vizsoly, Zemplénagárd, Apátfalva, Baks, Szeged, Sárkeresztúr, Székesfehérvár, Gyórszemere, Told, Újléta, Átány, Kömlő, Szajla, Tarnabod, Tarnalelesz, Tarnasárány, Tiszanána, Tiszabő, Tiszabura, Bana, Nagybárcány, Magyaréc, Nógrádmegyer, Nógrádszakál, Rimóc, Budakalász, Csököly, Kastélyosdombó, Lakócsa, Besenyőd, Nyírkáta, Nyírmihálydi, Nyírpilis, Rohod, Tarpa, Gyulaj, Szombathely, Torony, Devecser, Pusztamiske, Kistolmács and Oltárc, Zajk.

Figure 19:
*Municipalities included in the Roma inclusion programme
in 2020*

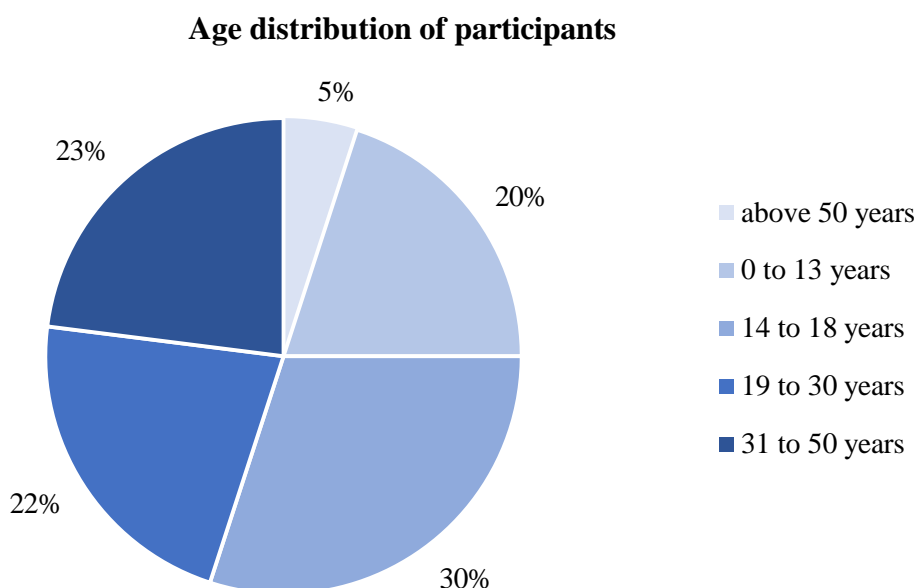


Source: Ministry of Human Capacities

In Békés, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and Tolna counties, the Hungarian Institute for Culture helped local Roma young people to form a community by mapping and passing on traditions, teaching old crafts, developing talents, introducing creative fields, and organising workshops for community cultivation. In the counties of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Győr-Moson-Sopron, Csongrád-Csanád and Somogy, the youth community-building tool was used to address young people, who could acquire new skills through training sessions. In Fejér and Nógrád counties, they have achieved significant results by reintroducing craft traditions. In Heves County, Roma youth were offered sessions where they could hear Roma poems, sayings, stories and folk anecdotes, which helped them to develop their skills and abilities (speaking, communication, native language vocabulary, cooperation, patience, concentration and perseverance). In Pest and Vas counties, the sensitisation of public culture professionals has been launched in order to help the Roma population to be integrated through local public cultural institutions. The counties of Veszprém and Zala launched community-building processes using the tools of heritage conservation and the exploration of values.

Over the two years of the programme, 35 projects have been implemented in 80 municipalities, reaching almost all age groups, from the youngest to the oldest.

Figure 20:
Age distribution of participants in the
Roma inclusion programme (2019-2020)



Source: Ministry of Human Capacities

The Hungarian Institute for Culture, with the support of the Government and the Ministry of Human Capacities, has organised the Public Culture Employment and Training Programme between 1 December 2020 and 30 November 2021. In this programme, the Hungarian Institute for Culture employed disadvantaged young Roma people in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties, 5 in each, who also participated in vocational training in the field of public culture, thus creating opportunities for them to find a job in the public culture profession, to continue their studies and to catch up, as well as to start community programmes in the municipalities.

The Hungarian Institute for Culture, the Hungarian Heritage House and the Association of Folk Arts Societies implemented the Home from Home programme between 2018 and 2020. The programme provided space and opportunities for cross-border exchanges, conferences, workshops and exchanges between cultural and public cultural professionals, but also included networking cultural events, exchanges, conferences, folktale contests, traditional meetings, dance music and folk dance meetings, youth festivals and introducing children to folk traditions. The Home from Home Programme's thematic cultural events focused on intergenerational dialogue, value transfer, community-building and preservation and the development of long-term cross-border cooperation. Knowledge development for active professionals and communities, training, professional courses and mentoring programmes were organised in the spirit of heritage conservation and cultural intermediation. A supportive environment was created for conferences and workshops for knowledge-sharing between NGOs and institutions working on folklore, to raise awareness of local values within and beyond our borders.

Within the framework of this programme, several training sessions and summer camps were held with the involvement of young disadvantaged people (Networking for living folklore - community development and knowledge enhancement through the involvement of civil society

in strengthening cross-border cultural relations, EFOP-1.12.1-17-2017-00022) in the following thematic areas:

Developing youth communities

In three counties (Hajdú-Bihar, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén), a total of nine training sessions were held, each generating five meetings. The training covered community development, communication skills, and event organisation and animation skills, with a special focus on group dynamics, experiential pedagogical methods and debating techniques. The content of the training included knowledge of the country and the preservation of traditions as factors shaping identity.

In 2019 and 2020, young people from Roma and non-Roma backgrounds participated in camps on a total of six occasions. The camps brought together a delegation from the domestic and cross-border youth communities. Participants exchanged experiences and shared cultural and community-building good practices. They learned about advocacy, civic engagement, volunteering, grant writing, project planning, community planning, and then designed and presented cultural and traditional projects to demonstrate their practical skills.

Exploring and saving value with video tools

Three five-day film camps were organised in Somogyfajsz, a highly disadvantaged and segregated settlement of the Roma community in Inner-Somogy. The participants in the camp had the opportunity to become acquainted with video means of expression and to live in contact with the population and young people of the deprived areas, which contributed to the promotion of social inclusion.

Keeping alive the memory of famous writers and poets

The programme included 12 poetry and music workshops and two summer camps. These programmes presented the works of writers and poets in a more colourful way, partly in line with the changing information consumption habits of today, partly by mobilising the existing knowledge of the participants. Literary works were introduced through music. During the pandemic, professional discussions were held online with invited artists and workshop leaders.

Budapest Playing Music, Hungary Playing Music

The Budapest Playing Music and Hungary Playing Music projects also aimed to promote the social integration of Roma. Roma musicians were respected members of local communities throughout the Carpathian Basin, and their knowledge was passed down from generation to generation. Today, this tradition and the profession are disappearing, and in most restaurants one can only hear Roma musicians playing solo or in duets. The children of musician families prefer to study classical music or seek a career in popular music.

With the professional help of the Hungarian Heritage House, an initiative was launched in 2017, initially in Budapest, and then from 2018 nationwide, to revive the traditions of Roma music in restaurants. In the first year, 12 restaurants in Budapest were given the opportunity to employ a Roma band of four to seven members, six or seven days a week, between 20 May and 20 August 2017. The tender was open to the owners or operators of restaurants and catering establishments in prime tourist locations in Budapest that can accommodate at least 30 guests.

In 2018, the state provided assistance to 75 bands in the Hungary Playing Music tender, extended to a nationwide tender, and to 52 bands in 2019.

The Hungarian Heritage House, as a privileged national institution, considers it important to support and promote Roma music and the entertainment music industry it represents. Therefore, in response to the discontinuation of the previous quality assurance system represented by the National Centre for Popular Music, it has organised a new qualifying examination for musicians, providing an opportunity for professional assessment and the development of a new, well-functioning quality assurance system. The certification obtained here will be taken into account, as in the previous performer (category) examination, in the programmes set up to ensure the continued quality of music provision.

In 2020, primates who have reached the age of majority were allowed to take the certification exam, and the House of traditions provided musical accompaniment for them by the Roma Orchestra of the Hungarian State Folk Ensemble. A total of 17 primates took part in the four days of examinations, three of whom passed with distinction and 14 of whom achieved a Pass grade in the theoretical and practical examinations. In 2021, full Roma bands (violin, viola, cello, bass, clarinet, dulcimer) of at least four members or Roma musicians wishing to qualify individually on the instruments listed above were eligible to qualify and to attend a preparatory course before doing so. The participants demonstrated their skills in the categories of Hungarian folk music (Hungarian folk tunes), operetta and Hungarian folk song. Participation in the qualification was free of charge, but prior registration was required. The musicians who passed the distinction certification level were selected by the Hungarian Heritage House to participate in subsequent tournaments in Hungary and Transylvania.

2.

During the reporting period, the legal environment for national minority public education did not change significantly. Participation in national minority pre-school education and school education is voluntary, based on a written request from parents. At the written initiative of at least eight parents of the same nationality, the body responsible for the provision of the service (the local government in the case of kindergartens and the regional school district centre in the case of schools) is obliged to organise national minority pre-school education and school education. Parents have the right to choose the form of training programmes intended for nationalities.

National minority education takes place under the strict control of the communities concerned. The rights of consent of the self-governments of nationalities (at the local level, the municipal self-government of nationalities) has the right of consent regarding the most important measures of the national minority public education institution concerned, while the self-government of nationalities has the right of consent regarding issuing content regulations of national minority public education institutions), the operation of the National Council of Nationalities, the possibility to comment on draft legislation in the framework of administrative consultation, and the possibility to participate in the work of school boards and school district councils at the local level, and create opportunities for national minorities to monitor and influence the development of various measures and legislative changes continuously.

The legislative and financial changes affecting training programmes intended for nationalities during the reporting period are as follows:

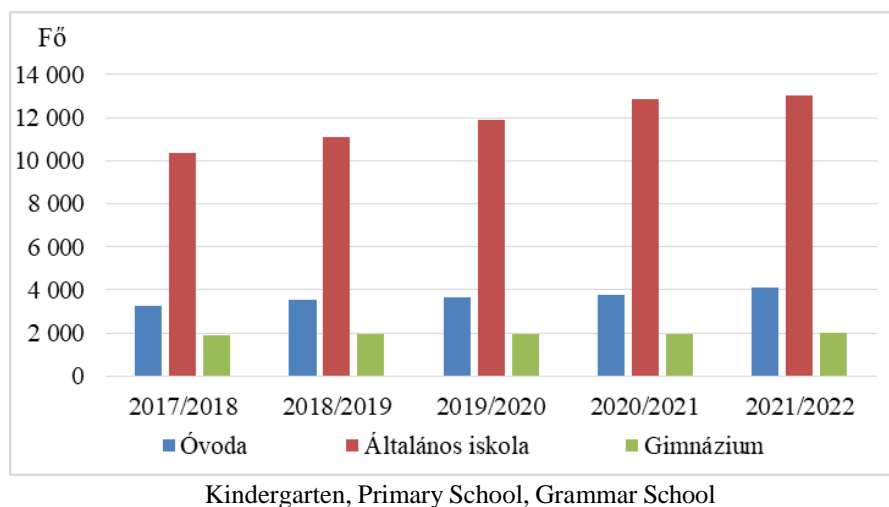
- provision of the legal and financial conditions necessary for the organisation of supplementary national minority kindergarten education
- the quadrupling of the national minority supplement and the extension of its eligibility as part of the National minority Teacher Programme (the programme and the supplement increase are described in detail in later chapters)
- an increase in the number of public education institutions run by self-governments of nationalities
- establishment of school district councils, national minority representation in school district councils
- the five-year public education contracts with the national minority municipalities expired on 31 December 2021, and new five-year contracts for an increased amount have been signed with the maintainers
- from 2020, the Budget Act provides an additional HUF 5,000 for the purchase of national minority textbooks, which will create the conditions for the free provision of national minority textbooks
- the amount of the operating subsidy for the self-government of national minority maintainers of public education institutions has increased from 160 thousand HUF/person/year to 200 thousand HUF/person/year.

3.

Main indicators of training programmes intended for nationalities

In Hungary, the language of instruction is Hungarian, while in national minority kindergartens and schools, national minorities recognised by law (Bulgarian, Greek, Croatian, Polish, Armenian, Croatian, Roma, Romanian, Ruthenian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovene, Ukrainian) may use their native language as the language of instruction in the framework of native language or bilingual training programmes intended for national minorities. Of the 13 nationalities recognised by law, 10 nationalities maintained public education institutions, while the Armenian, Ruthenian and Ukrainian nationalities did not have their own public education institutions during the reporting period. In the 2021/2022 academic year, the German municipal self-governments of nationalities operated their own public education institutions in a total of 48 municipalities, the Slovak and Croatian municipal self-governments of nationalities in two settlements and the Romanian municipal self-government of nationalities in one municipality. Between 2017 and 2021, the proportion of children and pupils attending institutions run by self-governments of nationalities increased year by year, with 1% of children and pupils attending kindergartens and grammar schools run by self-governments of nationalities and nearly 2% attending primary schools in 2021.

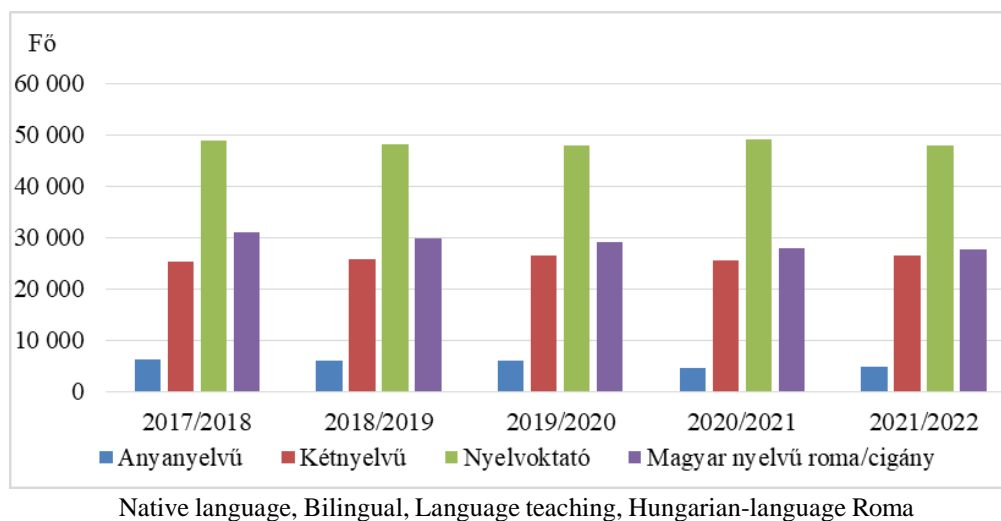
Figure 21:
Number of children and pupils attending public education institutions run by national and municipal self-governments of nationalities



Source: Ministry of Human Capacities, data collection for Statistics on Public Education

In the academic year 2021/2022, a total of 107 thousand children and pupils participated in training and education programmes intended for nationalities. The most popular form of national minority education is language teaching, with 45% of students participating in this form of national minority education. The popularity of native language training programmes intended for nationalities has declined, with the number of students participating in this form of education decreasing by one percentage point between 2017 and 2021, and by 4% in 2022. However, the attractiveness of bilingual education has increased over the last five years, with a quarter of students choosing this form of education in the last academic year. The proportion of students participating in Hungarian-language Roma training and education programmes intended for nationalities has shown a downward trend, with two percentage points fewer students participating in 2021/2022 than five years earlier. Supplementary training programmes intended for nationalities was provided by the Bulgarian, Greek and Polish nationality governments in the reporting period, with the number of participating pupils in the last five years being around 500.

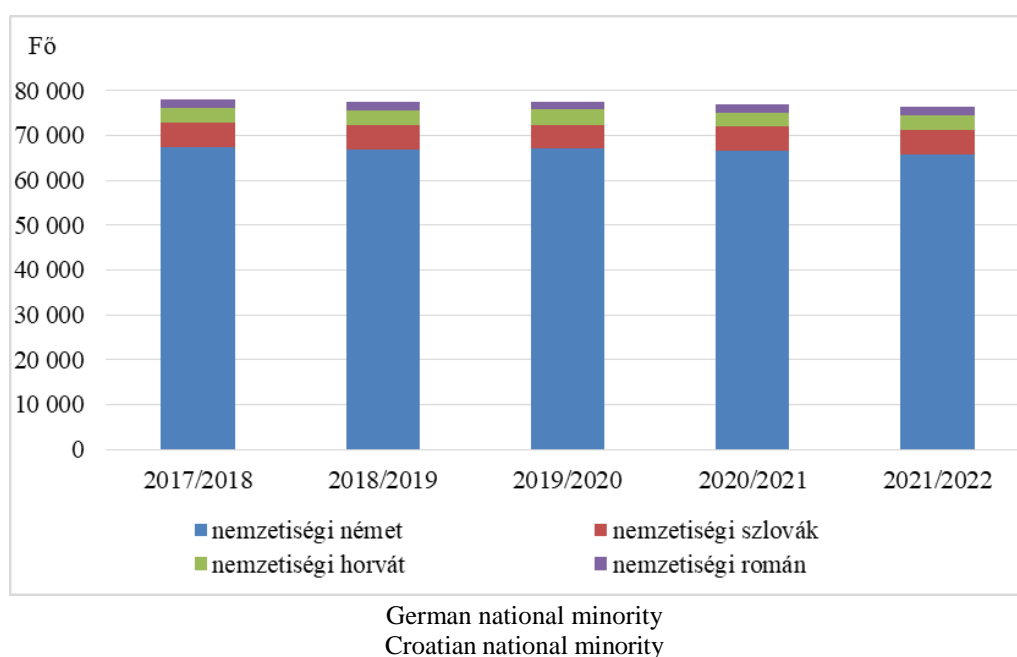
Figure 22:
Number of children and pupils participating in training and education programmes intended for national minorities



Source: Ministry of Human Capacities, data collection for Statistics on Public Education

Among the national minority languages, German remained the most popular. In the 2021/2022 academic year, 83% of the students participating in national minority language education took part in some form of German national minority language education. Slovak national minority language was studied by 7% of students, Croatian national minority language by 4% and Romanian national minority language by 2%. 97% of the total number of students in the national minority language classes studied these four languages. The proportion of students learning Roma-Boyash and Roma-Romani has been decreasing over the last five years, accounting for 1% of all students in the 2021/2022 academic year.

Figure 23:
The four most popular national minority languages - number of children and pupils



Slovakian national minority
Romanian national minority

Source: Ministry of Human Capacities, data collection for Statistics on Public Education

Pedagogical and professional services supporting education and training programmes intended for nationalities and organised by the National *minority* Pedagogical Education Centre

From 1 April 2015, the National minority Pedagogical Education Centre provides pedagogical and professional services for institutions providing training and education programmes intended for national minorities and for teachers involved in training and education intended for nationalities. The aim of the Centre is to provide a variety of services to national minority institutions, regardless of the type of institution, whether native language, bilingual, language teaching, or supplementary training programmes intended for nationalities. The Nationality Pedagogical Education Centre attaches great importance to meeting the needs of national minority institutions and the institutions and teachers involved in the process of training and education programmes intended for national minorities, in the broadest possible range and to the highest professional standards.

The basis for meeting professional needs is a system of expert counselling based on personal acceptance, peer relationships, self-assessment, support in strength and help in identifying weaknesses.

The purpose of counselling is to support the continuous professional development of teachers and working groups, the renewal of content and methodology, the pedagogical work of the head of the institution, and the development of public education institutions into learning organisations. The task of the adviser is to contribute to the professional awareness and development of teachers, to make their career progression more conscious and predictable, and to support it by setting long-term, medium-term and short-term professional objectives.

Institutions may indicate their pedagogical-professional service needs annually to the central needs assessment platform of the Educational Authority, and their professional requests arising during the academic year to the Nationality Pedagogical Education Centre.

The institutional needs of the 12 nationalities, i.e. Bulgarian, Greek, Croatian, Polish, German, Armenian, Romanian, Ruthenian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian, Ukrainian, and Polish, in the field of education were met mainly by the involvement of master teachers specialised in the given nationality. In the national minority areas with a shortage of consultants (Slovenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Polish), non-specialist consultants working in the field of training programmes intended for nationalities were involved in the provision of services.

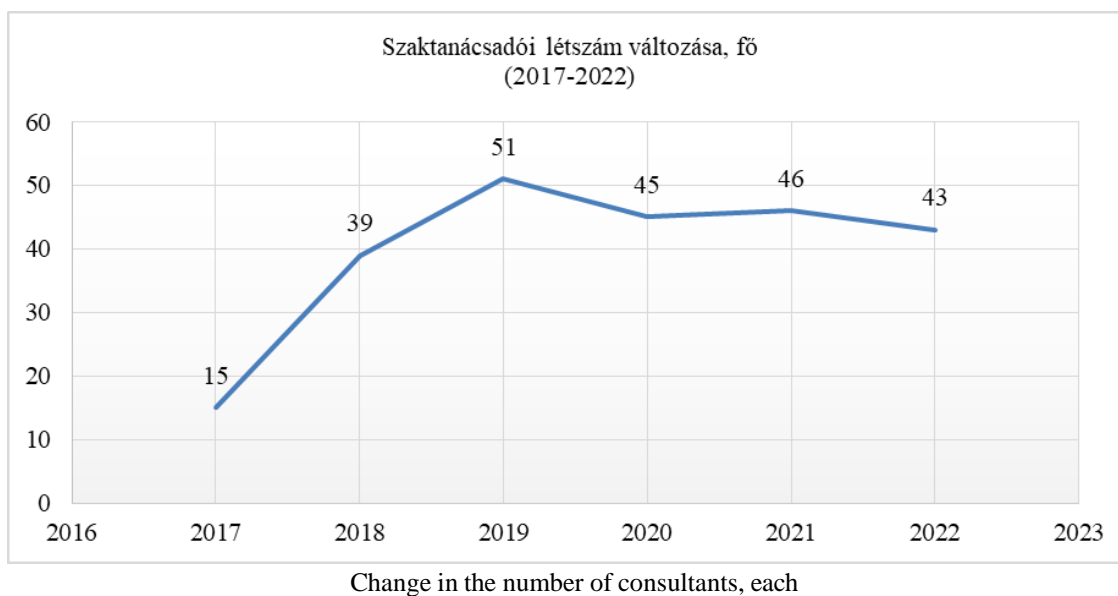
Overall, it can be said that the increase in the number of national minority consultants has made it possible to meet the needs of a wider range of institutions, and the increase in the capacity of consultants has made it possible to expand the range of professional pedagogical services. Year after year, the national minority institutions reliably indicate their pedagogical and professional service needs to the Nationality Pedagogical Education Centre, and the professional requests have become increasingly diversified and multifaceted over the years

Among the tasks of the Nationality Pedagogical Education Centre, priority is given to counselling and the promotion of the opportunities offered by the counselling system among institutions providing national minority education, in order to involve an increasing number of heads and teachers of institutions that have not yet indicated the need in professional programmes and dialogues aimed at improving the quality of national minority education.

The aim is to reach more and more institutions via their services, more and more national minority teachers, in order to bring professional innovations and best practices in the national minority field, which can contribute to the professional renewal of an institution and consequently to raising the quality of training programmes intended for nationalities.

The following is a description of the tasks carried out in the areas of national minority subject management, counselling, CDP training, the compilation of professional materials, talent management, academic contests and professional programmes provided by the base institutions.

Figure 24:
Evolution of the national minority expert adviser base during the reporting period



Source: Nationality Pedagogical Education Centre

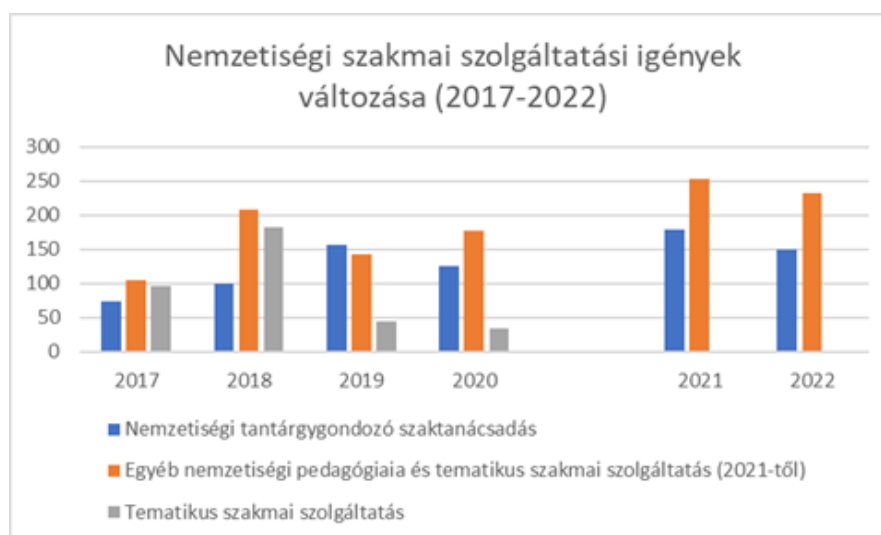
The significant increase in the number of national minority master teacher consultants in 2018 and 2019 has enabled the institutional needs to be met as widely as possible, and the increase in capacity has made it feasible to plan and implement new, different tasks that support the work of national minority teachers.

In addition to strengthening individual professional support for teachers, it has included the development of professional materials and accredited and new professional training, taking the needs assessment into account.

A priority and ongoing task is to keep the number of national minority consultants constant in order to ensure the smooth performance of their duties. Consultant colleagues who leave the

professional service area (e.g., due to retirement) are replaced as soon as possible and their training is ensured.

Figure 25:
Number and distribution of requests for national minority pedagogical and professional services in the reporting period²⁰



Change in national minority professional services needs (2017-2022)
Counselling on national minority subject management
Other national minority pedagogical and thematic counselling (as of 2021)
Thematic professional services

Source: Nationality Pedagogical Education Centre

²⁰ Pedagogical-professional services:

Pedagogical evaluation, Pedagogical information, Administration of teaching, Teacher training, CPD training, Academic contests, Student counselling service, Operation of an early warning and pedagogical support system for pupils at risk of dropping out, Self-evaluation, certification, Support for school supervision

Thematic professional services/Other pedagogical professional services:

Counselling on institution development, Counselling on education and teaching-learning process for children and pupils with special needs, Counselling on the dissemination of conflict management practices, Counselling on the organisation and provision of education and teaching of children and pupils with special needs, Counselling on pedagogical measurement and evaluation

This chart clearly reflects the transformation of professional service needs, the change of structure and the emergence of “new” types of needs, as well as the increase in the number of pedagogical professional service needs.

Subject management, counselling

In response to the professional support needs of the institutions, these were met in a variety of ways, in the first years mainly through group counselling (on language, methodology, pedagogical planning, document management, pedagogical information), workshops, forums and a large number of tutorials, with the aim of giving as many teachers as possible the opportunity to participate. In addition, individual professional support was provided for national minority teachers. They were given an insight into the methods that can be used at different stages of language learning and into effective procedures and tools for teaching ethnography. They were able to learn about the didactic possibilities of incorporating local conditions into training programmes intended for national minorities and the teaching of ethnography, as well as the possibilities of project work and cooperative learning techniques.

As of 2018, the increase in the number of consultants has made it possible to introduce a new support element in the form of pedagogical and methodological materials prepared by consultants, which are available to national minority teachers on their website. In the reporting period, 113 methodological aids, digital teaching aids, subject-related worksheets and good practice presentations were produced in the language of the nationality concerned or in Hungarian, depending on the subject.

In 2019, in addition to the teaching of subjects taught in national minority kindergartens, teaching language and literature, ethnography, colleges and in the nationality language, teachers received support in the field of pedagogical assessment and evaluation, insights into the possibilities of using DIFER (Diagnostic Developmental Testing System) in kindergartens, and help in the process of self-evaluation in the field of curriculum supervision; learn about the potential of project methods, systemic teaching, new methods in the field of teaching nationality language and literature and nationality ethnography, and support in the use and application of ICT tools.

In 2020, due to the pandemic, the pedagogical and professional services implemented predominantly in the online space were primarily aimed at developing the digital competences of teachers: the National minority Pedagogical Education Centre offered colleagues digitally-based, elaborated national minority lesson plans to learn about and use IT and technical tools and various interfaces, and to support online education effectively. In addition to this, the national minority consultants provided continuous professional support to ensure the effectiveness of digital education outside the classroom. The good practices tested and proved by the national minority consultants in their work have been regularly transmitted to the institutions in the form of a compendium of recommendations and links.

In addition to the subject management related to national minority subjects, the consultants assisted in the development and revision of the pedagogical assessment and evaluation system of the institutions of the given nationality, and provided support in the revision of the documentation for monitoring the development of pre-school age children and the basic institutional documents (Pedagogical Programme, Organisational and Operational Rules, House Rules), contributing to the effective support of educating disadvantaged children,

assisting in the preparation of institutional, managerial and teacher self-evaluation and supervision, supporting teachers who are about to be certified, using ICT tools and methods, sharing new methods and good practices in the subjects of national minority language and literature and nationality ethnography.

The Nationality Pedagogical Education Centre has thus met institutional requests, not only for subject teaching but also for additional pedagogical professional services (pedagogical information for working groups, teaching staff, workshops). These services, in addition to individual support for teachers, have contributed to improving the quality of teaching and learning through the professional support of the institution.

In the year 2021, the demand for online counselling (subject manager, supportive counselling, workshops) increased compared to the previous year, with more people taking advantage of this form of assistance. With regard to the professional needs identified in the central needs assessment, in addition to assessment and digital counselling, the provision of counselling in the form of online information was also used for conflict management (nursery, primary and secondary school) and for children/students with special needs.

In order to improve the quality of counselling services, to ensure the professional development of consultants and to organise the provision of high quality counselling services on a nationally uniform basis, senior consultants are also active in the field of national minority teaching. In addition to the working groups under the professional guidance of the lead advisers, various thematic working groups have been set up, such as *From the Directive to the classroom and National minority measurement and assessment*. While the *From the Directive to the Classroom* working group developed teacher training material focusing on conscious pedagogical planning implemented on the basis of the content regulation documents, the Measurement-Evaluation working group developed national minority language tests adapted to the CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference) levels. As a result of the activities of the working groups, new professional programmes have been developed, and consequently a wide range of programmes related to the above topics can be offered to interested teachers and institutions in the future.

The institutions providing training programmes intended for nationalities without a nationality consultant were regularly invited to the non-nationality-specific thematic information sessions of the National minority Pedagogical Education Centre in Hungarian, and participated in them as needed.

The majority of subject management and counselling tasks are carried out in the language of the nationality concerned.

CDP training for teachers

The National minority Pedagogical Education Centre considers it a priority task to provide professional support for the language preservation of nationalities, for a more thorough knowledge of their history, culture and traditions, and for their conscious transmission in the course of teaching and educational work. Wherever possible, the training courses are held in the language of the nationality. In addition to these, teachers from institutions providing education and training for national minorities, especially teachers from nationalities providing supplementary education and training, were also invited to attend non-language-specific training courses in Hungarian. The range of training courses offered in the reporting period was

quite varied, including methodological training related to national minority subjects, as well as training in institution development, learning methodology, digital and national minority teaching tools.

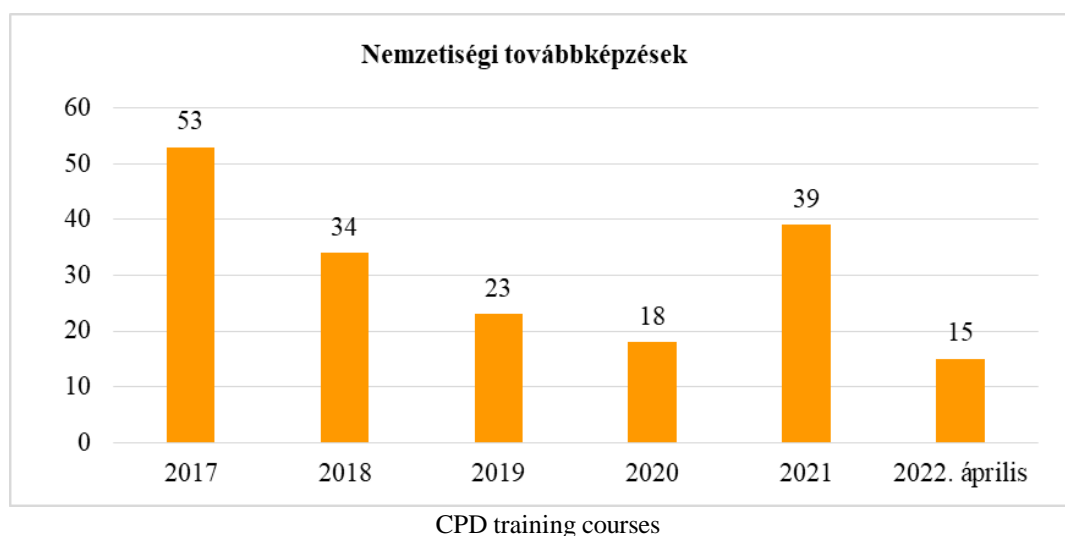
In recent years, in addition to museum education and drama education, the range of CPD training courses has also included catching up and talent management, education for sustainability and mental hygiene.

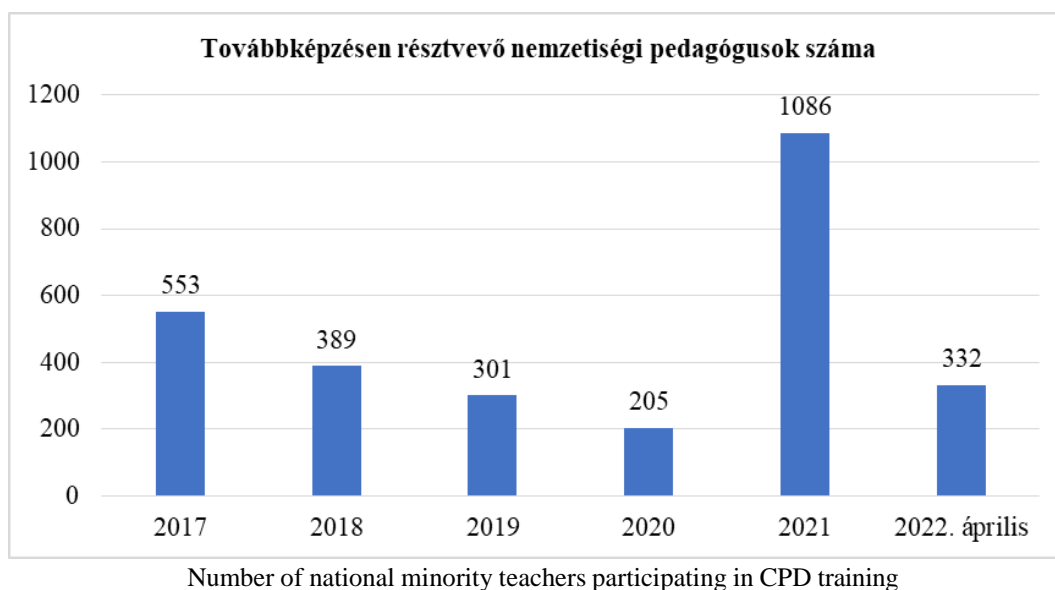
The pandemic of 2020 has created a new situation in the field of education and related educational and professional services. The training courses, which had previously been fully face-to-face, had to be moved online to meet the changing needs of teachers. The pandemic situation led to a sharp drop in the number of national minority training courses in 2020. The number of national minority institutions and teachers using their services, probably due to the new challenges, increased sharply in 2021, with a fivefold increase in the number of teachers participating in training courses.

Online teaching brought along a significant change in the content of the training courses. Until the spring of 2020, the demand was primarily for so-called traditional, subject-related, methodological training, supporting the teaching of the national minority language and ethnography, but after that, teachers predominantly requested training supporting the use of ICT.

In the preservation of the native language of the nationalities, in the acquisition of new methodological knowledge and in raising the quality of training programmes intended for nationalities, the CPD training of teachers in the motherland, based on the Hungarian-Croatian and Hungarian-Slovenian interstate agreements, plays a special role. In the year 2020, the training courses were cancelled due to the pandemic situation, but in the year 2021 they were held.

Figure 26:
Evolution of number of CPD training courses and participants during the reporting period





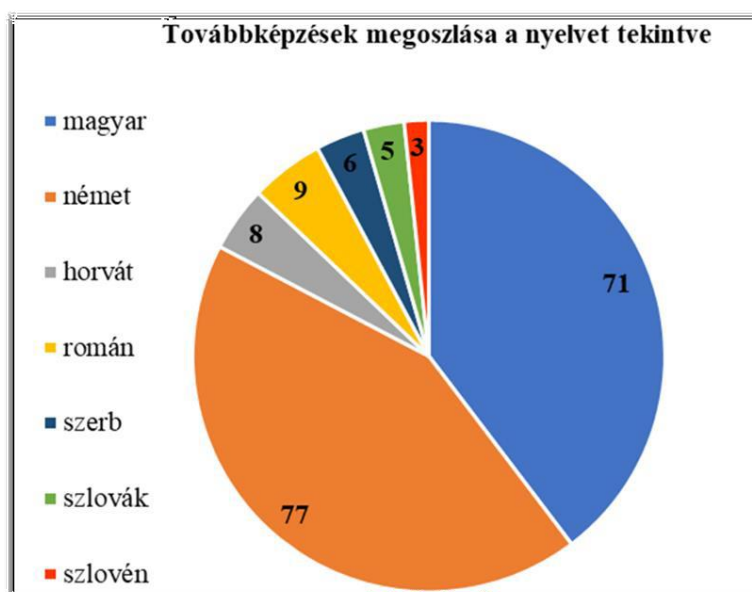
Source: Nationality Pedagogical Education Centre

In this way, the demanding situation has also resulted in some positives, among which the great development of teachers' digital competences must be highlighted in any case. Another advantage of the online professional support brought about by the emergency was that interested teachers from all over the country could join the various programmes, without geographical distance being an obstacle.

Use of a national minority language

It is the Centre's continuous endeavour to ensure that as many of the CPD training courses as possible are held in the language of the nationalities. In the period under review, 60.2% of training was conducted in the national minority languages.

Figure 27:
CPD training courses according to national minority languages in the reporting period



Distribution of CPD trainings by language
Hungarian, German, Croatian, Romanian, Serbian, Slovakian, Slovenian

Source: Nationality Pedagogical Education Centre

In the reporting period, teachers from national minority training and education institutions in 434 municipalities participated in CPD training courses on national minority subjects.

Networked learning, knowledge sharing through the Educational Authority's base institutions providing training programmes intended for national minorities

With the aim of networked learning and knowledge sharing, and in order to improve the professional quality of national education, the Educational Authority launched its three-year cycle of the base institution tender in 2017 and 2020. The title of the **Educational Authority's base institution** was awarded to institutions that are willing and able to share their existing pedagogical and methodological good practices, provide opportunities for presentations, contests, workshops and CPD training sessions, contribute to the revitalisation of the pedagogical professional community through their activities as base institutions, and help to ensure equitable access to pedagogical and professional services coordinated by pedagogical education centres through their supportive attitude, work and provision of premises.

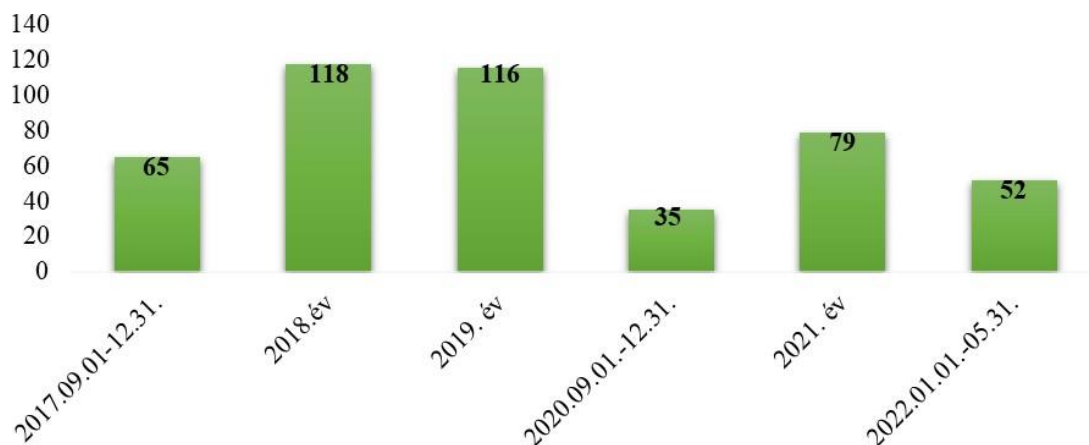
To enable networked knowledge sharing, the network of base institutions also operates efficiently at the national level.

The base institutions of the National minority Pedagogical Education Centre were selected for each nationality, from different types of institutions, sometimes taking into account the territorial location, both in the first cycle 2017-2020 and in the second cycle 2020-2023. In the first cycle, 22 institutions of the nationalities covered by the report, and in the second cycle, 23 institutions or units of institutions providing national minority education and training²¹ were awarded the title of excellence and support the work of interested national minority teachers by demonstrating their outstanding educational and training activities.

In the first cycle, between 2017 and 2020, the national base institutions implemented a total of 465 programmes in the form of workshops, tutorials, training, conferences, professional days, exhibitions, contests and other events to showcase their good practices. Since the primary task of the base institutions is to ensure equitable access to the pedagogical and professional services offered by the pedagogical centres, professional programmes related to professional counselling and drop-out were of great importance.

²¹ Manolis Glezos 12th Grade Supplementary Greek Language Teaching School; Miroslav Krleza Croatian Kindergarten, Primary School, Secondary School and College; Nakovich Mihaly Primary School and Kindergarten; Zrinyi Katarina Croatian Primary School in Tótszerdahely; Kanizsai Dorottya Primary School and Elementary Art School in Bátaszék; Budaörs Primary School No. 1; Budapest XXIII. District Grassalkovich Antal Elementary School; Implom Jozsef Elementary School in Gyula; Koch Valeria Grammar School, Elementary School, Kindergarten, College and Pedagogical Institute; Grammar School of the General Education Centre of the Germans in Hungary; Németváros Kindergarten; Ratka German Nationality Elementary School; Dienes Valeria Elementary School in Szekszárd; Reguly Antal Nationality Elementary School in Szombathely; Városlőd German Nationality Language Teaching Primary School; Wunderland Kindergarten of the Szekszárd German Nationality Municipality Kindergarten; Magdu Lucian Romanian Primary School and Kindergarten; Slovak Teaching Language Kindergarten, Primary School, Secondary School and College; Apátistvanfalva Bilingual Primary School and Kindergarten; Kossics József Bilingual Primary School and Kindergarten

Figure 28:
Number of base institution programmes (2017-2022)



Source: Nationality Pedagogical Education Centre

The chart above shows that in 2020, due to the transition to digital work schedules because of COVID-19, only a few programmes were implemented before the March closures, and programmes until the end of the academic year were cancelled. However, from the beginning of the 2020/2021 academic year, institutions started to organise their professional programmes online in order to adapt to the epidemic situation. In the 2021/2022 academic year, programmes were organised in a hybrid online/face-to-face format, with an increasing emphasis on face-to-face programmes.

In the period of 2017-2020, the national minority base institutions published a total of 85 good practices for interested teachers, while the base institutions selected for the period 2020-2023 have 82 good practices to be disseminated to national minority institutions, which present a very diverse picture. Many of the good practices relate to language teaching, the development of national linguistic communication competences, the methodology of national heritage conservation, the strengthening of national identity and the development of subject and curricular knowledge, as well as talent management, learning support, the development of social skills, personal development, pedagogy of transitions and the development of critical thinking.

Ninety-five percent of the preparation and presentation of good practices in the national base institutions was done in the language of the national minority. For the sake of cross-nationality knowledge sharing, 5% of the programmes were held in the Hungarian language.

The institutions of the network are expected to demonstrate, in their teaching and other activities, professional innovations that are in line with contemporary standards and help to raise the quality of work in national minority institutions, and to ensure that their activities are worthy of emulation as good practice.

Talent management, national minority academic contests

The National Minority Pedagogical Education Centre offers the opportunity to participate in talent contests on various themes to all national minority students with an institutional background in Hungary.

Within the framework of the **National Primary School National National minority Academic Contests**, which have been held for several decades, pupils of Bulgarian, Greek, Croatian, German, Romanian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian, Bulgarian, Croatian, German, Polish, Serbian, Slovakian, and Slovenian nationalities in grades 7 and 8 could participate in the contest. The contest aims to develop talent, with a view to preserve and develop identity.

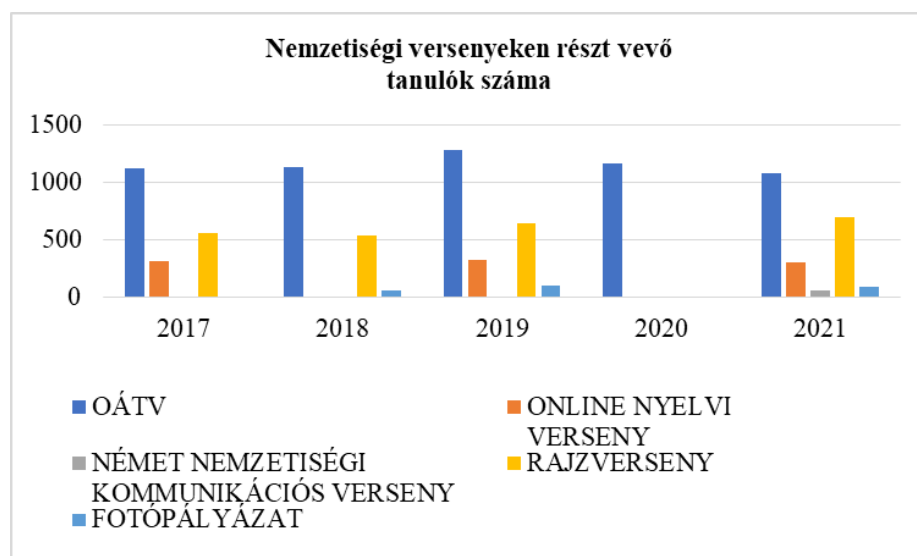
With the **countrywide national minority online language contests**, fourth grade pupils from primary schools participating in national minority training and education were given the opportunity to compete online according to their age characteristics, in a playful, motivating way and enriched with fairy-tale elements. In 2021, these contests were held on the new online platform, the TalentGate portal, which will support the operation and further development of the national comprehensive talent identification system.

The **National German Communication Contest**, organised for the first time in the 2021/2022 academic year, focused on the communication skills of 7th and 8th graders and sought out the best in this field.

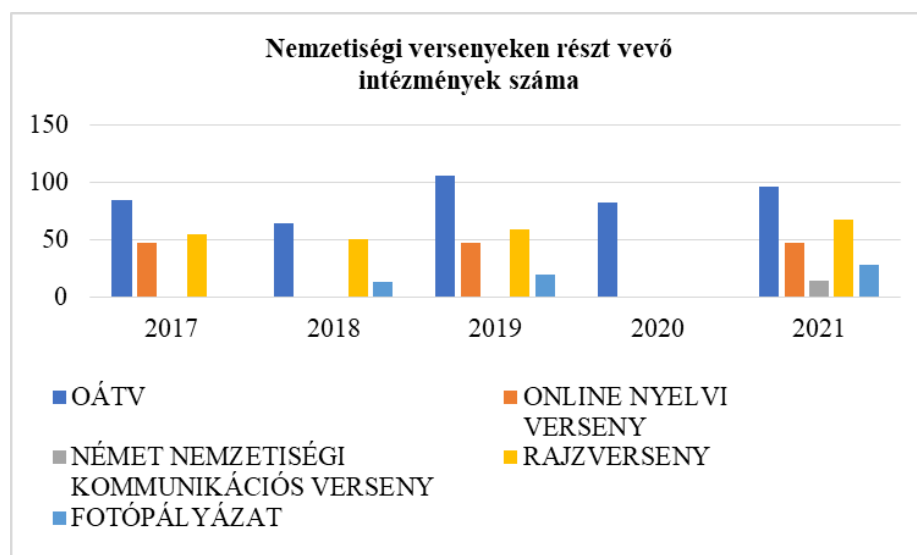
Every year, hundreds of entries are received from Bulgarian, Greek, Croatian, Polish, German, Romanian, Ruthenian, Serbian, Slovakian, Slovenian and other nationalities for the countrywide national minority art contests, namely, the National National minority Drawing Contest and the National National minority Photography Contest organised by the National National minority Education Centre. The aim of both contests is to present the spiritual culture, folk traditions and local traditions of the national minorities of the country through the means of visual arts and photography, and to develop the creativity of national kindergarten and school-age children.

During the reporting period, the number of pupils participating in contests for the nationalities covered by the report exceeded 9,500. In recognition of their achievements in the contests, in addition to the prizes awarded by the Educational Authority, the State Secretariat for Church and National minority Relations of the Prime Minister's Office has offered the winning students the opportunity to attend a reward camp three times since 2015, most recently in 2019. The more than one hundred recipients of the award have been introduced to the cultures of pupils of other nationalities through programmes with a national minority theme, strengthening the sense of connection between them.

Figure 29:
Distribution of children, pupils, and institutions participating in national minority contests in the reporting period



Number of pupils participating in national minority contests
 National Primary School Countrywide National Minority Academic Contest
 National German Communication Contest
 Photography Contest
 Online Language Contests
 Drawing Contest



Number of institutions participating in national minority contests
 National Primary School Countrywide National Minority Academic Contest
 National German Communication Contest
 Photography Contest
 Online Language Contests
 Drawing Contest

Source: Nationality Pedagogical Education Centre

The aim of the National Minority Pedagogical Education Centre continues to be to strengthen the promotion of national minority talents, to increase the number of students participating in contests, to emphasise the importance of the use of national minority languages in our contests, and indirectly to support the preservation and strengthening of students' sense of identity. A further aim, in order to ensure a varied and sophisticated use of the national minority language, is to expand the range of national minority language contests by announcing new thematic contests, project contests related to national minority language subjects and team contests on national minority language topics.

Activities of the Eötvös Loránd Research Network Research Centre for Social Sciences, Institute for Minority Studies

(3) In June 1998, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences launched a research programme entitled “Minority Issues in East-Central Europe”, which was organised by the then established Academic Minority Research Workshop. The Workshop operated between 2001 and 2011 as the Institute for Nationality-National Minority Research, an independent academic research centre, and between 2012 and 2019 it was part of the Centre for Social Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and since 2019 it has been part of the Eötvös Loránd Research Network Centre for Social Sciences. The Institute is an interdisciplinary institute of sociologists, historians, anthropologists, lawyers and political scientists (29 researchers at the end of the reporting period). The Institute is the leading inter- and multidisciplinary research centre for minority studies in Hungary, conducting basic and applied research on social, economic, historical, political, legal, cultural and demographic issues affecting various minority communities, including the Roma in Hungary.

The main results have been published in recent years in several prestigious international journals and leading impact factor journals worldwide. Extensive participation of staff in national and international conferences and presentations have also contributed to the wider dissemination of research results. The researchers have been successful in national and international competitions, including the NRDIO research calls. At the EU level, the international COST research awarded as a consortium partner at the end of 2018 examines European networks of personal minority autonomies, including the Hungarian system of national minority self-governments.

The institute has a strong focus on digitisation and dissemination of results (publishing, web content development, and a good number of staff also teach in higher education institutions). The institute operates a website and a Facebook profile, which is the most comprehensive source of digital content, text repositories, databases and news on minority research in Hungary. The institute's online and open access journal *REGIO*, which is published four times a year, also serves to publish the institute's research results. Issue 3 in 2020 will have a special block dedicated to the heritage protection of national minority cemeteries in Hungary.

The Digital Reading Room on the institute's website aims to facilitate research with a growing number of digitised publications, as well as chronological, bibliographic, census and electoral databases. Among the latter, the census, minority rights and self-government of nationalities databases (<http://mtatkki.ogyk.hu/>), which are accessible and searchable online, generated as a result of an agreement with the Parliament's Library in 2015, as well as the map database of Ferenc Eiler on the activities of German organisations in Hungary between 1924 and 1945 at local and regional level (<http://nemetaktivitas1924-1945.tk.mta.hu/>) and the bibliographic compilation entitled “Armenians in the Carpathian Basin”.

With the professional support of the institute, the digitisation of the Romanian-language press and the Hungarian national press was also started in 2020 within the framework of Arcanum Ltd. The institute regularly organises public events, conferences, lectures, small workshops and round tables, as well as events on the Researchers' Night, matching its professional profile.

It is worth mentioning that Ágnes Tóth, research professor of the institute, was awarded the Heidelberg Scientific Prize of the Suevia Pannonica Vereinigung der Ungarndeutscher Akademiker e.V. Heidelberg in 2020 for her research and publication activities related to the history of Germanic studies in Hungary, and she was also awarded the Gold Medal for Germanic Studies in Hungary, founded by the National Government of the Germans in Hungary.

The school is not an island. Educational and social resilience in a multi-nationality context

The research, led by Attila Z. Papp and funded by the National Research, Development and Innovation Office (NRDIO) between 2016 and 2021, examined what can make a school successful. The life and functioning of schools is closely intertwined with the wider institutional and social environment. The research looked at the relationship, interaction and interdependence between primary schools in multi-nationality, mixed Roma/non-Roma settlements and local communities, and identified successful primary schools that have achieved outstanding results in educating pupils from low socio-economic backgrounds. While school outcomes are largely determined by family background, the question is how students are able to succeed by building on the school's external and internal environment. Quantitative methods were used to identify the schools and municipalities to be studied, followed by qualitative methodological tools (community study, school case studies, individual and group interviews, community network analysis) to investigate the interrelations between the local school and the local community.

The main findings revealed by the completed fieldwork are: 1. Statistical resilience is not easily caught in everyday school practice; It is likely that the concept of resilience needs to be reinterpreted and should not be described as a criterion for success, but as a means of keeping up the level; Methodological diversity is not necessarily related to school resilience; traditional, frontal methods also lead to resilient “keeping up”; Although the basic hypothesis was that the school is not an island, the changes in the maintenance of schools have often led to the school becoming more of an island, as they have no direct, living link with the local authority or the community; Strong territorial segregation processes prevail, and the “white flight” phenomenon has been amplified by the rise of church-run schools. Publication of research results is underway. For more details on the research see: <https://kisebbsegkutato.tk.hu/az-iskola-nem-sziget>

Social mobility and ethnicity: pathways, outcomes and hidden costs of school success

The aim of the research, led by Judit Durst and funded by the NRDIO from 2017 to 2021, was to explore, through semi-structured narrative in-depth interviews and ethnographic methods, the factors that contributed to the upward mobility of “first generation intellectuals” who had already completed tertiary education compared to their parents, and the similarities and differences in successful life paths by gender, age, ethnicity and type of mobility path. The research also looked at the price to be paid for social mobility and the gains to be made. This was explored by means of 174 life interviews with respondents to allow for a comparison of

different mobility paths through the analysis of individual narratives constructed through actual personal experiences. It also looked at the institutional actors (NGOs, schools, government programmes) that promote mobility through education for these groups and try to alleviate the difficulties of mobility. Case studies were prepared, using a variety of data collection methods, to examine the institutional side. The main results of the research have resulted in a book chapter published by Springer and a thematic issue of the Sociological Review in English with six papers, with other prestigious international publications still under review. For more information on the research see: <https://kisebbsegkutato.tk.hu/tarsadalmi-mobilitas>

Research on Roma communities in the 21st century based on modern methodologies

The Incubator research programme led by Ernő Kállai and conducted by the Centre for Social Sciences between 2015-2019 aimed to develop and test a new methodology that builds on existing social research, but at the same time incorporates modern qualitative and quantitative tools, which allows for the implementation of representative Roma research based on empirical data collection. The actual fieldwork was carried out in Nógrád County, the results of which were reported at a conference and in several papers. For more information on the research see: <https://kisebbsegkutato.tk.hu/romakutatasi-muhely>

The growing involvement of churches in public education and education policy

The post-doctoral research led by Eszter Neumann and supported by the NRDIO between 2020 and 2023 examines how the relationship between the state and citizens using welfare services is reinterpreted by the role of churches in education policy, which have become a major factor in education with the takeover of municipal and state schools and now have complex tasks in education administration. It also examines, through case studies from three disadvantaged sub-regions, how the public education system and access to quality education have been transformed. At the beginning of the research, semi-structured interviews were conducted with decision-makers, programme officers, pedagogical and educational experts from the state administration and the churches' education administration. Currently, the research is in the fieldwork phase, but partial results are regularly presented by the lead researcher at national and international conferences. For more information on the research see: <https://kisebbsegkutato.tk.hu/az-egyhaziak-novekvo-szerepvallalasa>

Integration characteristics of Roma communities

The research, led by Attila Z. Papp and launched in 2020 as a flagship project of the Centre for Social Sciences, aims to present the integration journey of a typical Roma community in the past century through studies of sociographic depth and type in the settlements under review. The study focuses on the consequences of school desegregation efforts, the ways of integrating a population previously characterised as a labour market content group, and its social impact, especially in terms of inter-ethnicity relations. In this way, it highlights the continuity and discontinuity of social processes and the social patterns of integration. It also provides an opportunity to use the methodology developed to extend the research to other types of Roma communities in the future, by setting up an international consortium to other municipalities, including those abroad, where fieldwork continued in 2022.

Issues related to Roma education in the pedagogical press - Educational programmes, plans, projects to promote/impede the integration of a marginalised community between 1978 and 1998

Péter Bogdán's doctoral research dealt with the educational models and strategies that were published in the Hungarian pedagogical journals (e.g. Köznevelés, Pedagógiai Szemle, Új Pedagógiai Szemle, Óvodai Nevelés, Gyógypedagógiai Szemle and Magyar Pedagógia) in the period under review. The thesis was successfully defended in 2020, and the manuscript was published as a volume by the Hungarian Pedagogical Society in 2021. For more information on the research see: <https://kisebbsegkutato.tk.hu/a-romak-oktatasaval-kapcsolatos-kerdesek>

Generational changes in the life course of Roma graduates - the impact of social resilience

The aim of Dezső Máté's doctoral research was to explore the mechanisms of resilience among Hungarian Roma graduates and students born after the 1980s. The research focused on the changes in the social resilience of this generation, and examined how, despite various social conflicts, members of this generation are able to set new goals for themselves. The research analysed the life paths of 50 members of five selected national Roma colleges. The doctoral degree was obtained in 2021.

Germans in Hungary 1950-1990

The aim of the research (2015-2022), led by Ágnes Tóth and supported by the NRDIO, is to monograph the history of the German population in Hungary between 1950 and 1990. During the reporting period, the academic doctoral dissertation of the same title was successfully defended, and archival research continued at the Politisches Archiv in Berlin, the National Archives of the Hungarian National Archives, and the content of the Hungarian-German newspaper Neue Zeitung was researched and analysed for the period 1970-1990 and GDR-Hungarian relations. By the end of 2020, the first phase of the basic research on the history of Germans in Hungary during the socialist era, the period 1950-1970, was completed. Following the publication of the Hungarian monograph in 2020, the German edition was supplemented and revised with the support of the Bundesministerium für Kultur und Medien and the Research Centre for Social Sciences. In addition, the collection of material has continued: the archives of the Democratic Association of Germans in Hungary and the Ministry of Education and Culture have been catalogued in the Hungarian National Archives. Attempts to establish contacts between the Landsmannschaft and the Democratic Association of Germans in Hungary between 1960 and 1970 were processed.

The project examined the situation of the community from three main perspectives: the goals of political power and the ways they are achieved, the reflections of the community, and the effects of the process that can be identified in this way. On the one hand, it analysed the attitude of the political authorities towards the roughly 220,000 national minority Germans who remained in Hungary after the expulsions ended. In this context, it examined the theoretical and conceptual framework of national minority policy, as well as its actual aims and content. In addition, it paid great attention to the motivations of the concrete steps and events and actors involved, the implementation of decisions, and the room for the nationalities to manoeuvre. On the other hand, it examined the relationship of the German national minority to the actions of the political power, paying particular attention to the relationship between the state and its citizens, to the internal fault lines of the community. The most important results of the project are published in a monograph (Ágnes Tóth: *Germans in Hungary 1950-1970*. Budapest: Argumentum Kiadó, 2020) and in an edited volume of studies (Ferenc Eiler; Ágnes Tóth (eds.): *A magyarországi németek elmúlt 100 éve. Nemzetiségpolitika és helyi közösségek*. Budapest: Társadalomtudományi Kutatóközpont, Argumentum Kiadó, 2020. p. 312). For more

information on this research, see: <https://kisebbsegkutato.tk.hu/nemetek-magyarorszagon-1950-1990>

The local and regional activity of German organisations in Hungary between 1924 and 1945

The main objective of the basic historical research led by Ferenc Eiler and supported by the NRDIO (2015-2021), based on the exploration of sources, was to carry out a national study mapping the activities of German organisations at local and regional level between the two World Wars, and on this basis, among other things, to prepare a national “activity and conflict map” of the two organisations, i.e. the Hungarian German Folk Culture Association (1924-1940) and the Volksbund (1939-1945), which has been missing so far. With the help of available archival sources and German-language periodicals, it reconstructed the activities of the organisations’ leadership (functionaries) towards local groups, and also collected information that could be found on the activities of the local groups. One of the results of the research is an online database of some 6,000 items with a map (<http://nemetaktivitas1924-1945.tk.mta.hu/>), which has been uploaded on the Institute's website and may answer the question of which regions and municipalities were most frequently visited by functionaries. It also shows what the main purposes of these visits to the countryside were (lectures, harvest fairs, training courses, etc.), and all these trips were, of course, an important means of building the organisation. By examining the data, we can also get an idea of what types of activity were most characteristic of local groups and whether this changed during the period of activity of the two organisations. The project has produced an edited volume of studies and it has also begun to process archival documents and a monograph summarising the results of the research is being written. For more information on the research see: <https://kisebbsegkutato.tk.hu/a-magyarorszagi-nemet-szervezetek>

“die helfte hier und die helfte zu hause” The history of the Germans in Hungary between 1944 and 1953

The research, led by Ágnes Tóth and funded by the German Federal Ministry for Culture and Media (2015-2020), is an international cooperation project that aims to investigate the migration processes in Hungary after World War II, namely the internal settlements and the expulsion of Germans, the Slovak-Hungarian population exchange, the “repatriation” of the Szeklers from Bukovina, the settlement of Hungarian refugees from neighbouring countries, and the integration of the displaced in Germany and the European context of this process. The research has resulted in the publication of a bilingual volume of some 400 documents (*Dokumentumok a magyarországi németek történetéhez 1944-1953/ Quellen zur Geschichte der Deutschen in Ungarn 1944-1953*), which describes the situation of the Germans in Hungary in the context of the domestic and foreign policy processes of the period: Documents were selected and the introductory study was written by Ágnes Tóth. Budapest, Argumentum, 2018. 1424. pp.). Thanks to the detailed introductory study, the publication of the summaries of the documents in Hungarian and German, and the appendix, the collection of sources is useful for teaching purposes, but also provides an opportunity for researchers to explore specific aspects of the topic and to initiate further research. For more information on the research, see: <https://kisebbsegkutato.tk.hu/die-helfte-hier>

Yugoslav Swabians in Hungary between 1944 and 1950

The research (2015-2022) led by Ágnes Tóth explores the situation of Germans who fled to Hungary from the internment camps and the retaliation in Yugoslavia during the last phase of World War II and afterwards. It focuses on the patterns of behaviour of Hungarian society and state power, and the individual strategies of the refugees. In the project, the diaries of two women (mother and daughter) were examined. During the reporting period, the diaries were further transcribed and annotated, and the first result of this was the publication of a German-language study. For more information on the research, see: <https://kisebbszegkutato.tk.hu/8222en-katharina-ackermann82308221-jugoszlaviai-svabok>

The place of the immigration issue in the memory politics endeavours of German organisations in Hungary (1920-1945)

The aim of the research (2019-2023) led by Ferenc Eiler is to show, through the study of German organisations between the two World Wars, how a first narrowing and then widening circle of German activists and national minority entrepreneurs in Hungary tried to incorporate the settlement of the German population in the 17th and 19th centuries as a fixed element of the past into the cultural memory of the German population that they intended to reconstruct, building on experiences before and during the First World War, and thus to use it in community-building beyond the local and regional level, in the creation of a sense of connection amongst Germans in Hungary. The research began with an examination of the weekly newspapers of the German population in Hungary between the two World Wars for those articles that dealt directly or indirectly with the issue of German immigration. It also investigated the extent to which the German Cultural Association of Hungary and the Volksbund differed in their efforts to promote remembrance, and the role played by the problematics at hand. It then explored the German-language publications from the 1930s that dealt mainly with the history of settlements in the Baranya and Tolna regions. Although these ethnographic publications mainly focused on the (then) present, they also contain important findings on the period of settlement. The authors' descriptions also reconstruct, as a result of the research, how the integration of the German communities was perceived at local level. For more information on the research, see: <https://kisebbszegkutato.tk.hu/a-bevanderlas-kerdesenek-helye>

MIME - Mobility and Inclusion in a Multilingual Europe

The aim of the EU FP7 research project with the participation of Balázs Vizi, which ran from 2014 to 2018, was to identify the problems of EU multilingualism policy by reviewing the international legal regulation of minority language rights and to develop proposals for solutions. As a result of the research, a summary publication titled *Vademecum* has been published, together with the articles of Task 1.3. In addition, other studies have been published and the results of the research (on the international regime of minority language rights and the legal and social situation of multilingualism in Vojvodina) have been presented at several international conferences. Project website: <https://www.mime-project.org/project/>

ENTAN – European Non-Territorial Autonomy Network

With the support of the European Union's COST Action Programme, the European Network for the Study of Non-territorial Autonomies on the Personal Principle will operate between 2019 and 2023; one of its working groups (Law and Politics) is led by Balázs Vizi, a colleague of the Institute, and Balázs Dobos is also a member of it. The research analyses the political

and legal issues of non-territorial autonomy and aims to present the challenges of non-territorial autonomy, including for Roma communities, through a broad analysis of European practices in the COST research network and to make recommendations on their effectiveness. Research associates have contributed to the bibliography on personal autonomy and policy recommendations, and are also involved in the preparation of a textbook on personal autonomy in higher education. In the autumn of 2021, the Institute and the National University of Public Service hosted the annual international conference of the research network, the papers of which were published in an edited volume (Balázs Vizi; Balázs Dobos; Natalija, Shikova (eds.): *Non-Territorial Autonomy as an Instrument for Effective Participation of Minorities*, Budapest, Szkopje: Centre for Social Sciences, University American College Skopje (2021), 330 p. ISBN: [9786084607533](https://doi.org/10.1007/9786084607533)). Project website: <https://entan.org/>

Bilateral contractual relations and minority protection in Central and South-Eastern Europe

The aim of this research (2016-2020), led by Balázs Vizi and supported by the NRDIO, was to examine how the bilateral treaties on minority protection in Central and South-Eastern Europe are applied. Particular attention was paid to the circumstances of the emergence, experiences and problems of the application of the basic treaties and other minority protection agreements between Hungary and its neighbours. An examination of bilateral treaties relevant to the protection of minorities has shown that the conclusion of these treaties was a very important element in the Euro-Atlantic integration of the region's states, but their practical implementation is often problematic and they have had little actual impact on the rights of the minorities concerned. This is illustrated by the fact that there is very little follow-up of the meetings and decisions of the intergovernmental joint committees established by the treaties.

One of the results of the research is that the protocols of the IJCs established by Hungary and its neighbours have been collected, the different language versions have been compared and published in an online database with a commentary on the Institute's website (<https://kisebbssegkutato.tk.hu/kormanykozi-kisebbségi-vegyesbizottságok-jegyzokönyvei>).

This research also examined whether references to international soft law documents in bilateral treaties are suitable for promoting the development of regional customary law in the protection of minorities. As a further result, in cooperation with the Institute for Nationality Studies in Ljubljana, a volume of studies analysing the Hungarian-Slovenian minority treaty was published in both Hungarian and Slovenian (in Hungarian: Miran, Komac; Vizi Balázs (eds.): *Bilaterális kisebbségvédelem: A magyar-szlovén kisebbségvédelmi egyezmény háttere és gyakorlata*. Budapest: L'Harmattan Kiadó (2019) 352 p.). For more information on the research, see: <https://kisebbssegkutato.tk.hu/ketoldalú-szerződéses-kapcsolatok-es-kisebbségvédelem>

The internal dynamics of personal autonomies in Central and South-Eastern Europe: a comparative analysis of five countries

The aim of this postdoctoral research (2015-2019), led by Balázs Dobos and supported by the NRDIO, was to explore and analyse the main characteristics of non-territorial elections, which are an integral part of personal minority autonomies, in five countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe, including Hungary, after the change of regime.

The elections of Hungarian nationality self-governments have often become the focus of public interest due to the fact that people who are presumed or even admitted not to belong to the respective nationality have become representatives, through the notorious ethno-business.

Minority elections in other countries also raise a number of issues, while, compared to parliamentary or local elections, we know very little about their role, functions and impact, especially the existing examples abroad, which also provide important lessons. Who can elect minority representatives, who can run candidates, who can represent communities, who can act on behalf of communities? Is it necessary for candidates to compete and campaign, to what extent do minority voters have a choice in the polling station, who they prefer to vote for on the ballot paper, or how much sense do they see in participating in elections at all? These are all questions to which the research sought answers by comparing minority elections in the five countries, and which have important implications for the internal relations and survival of the communities concerned.

By processing election data and interviews with experts and minority leaders in the five countries, the analysis revealed that the situation of minorities in each dimension presents a different picture and that they may follow different strategies. In Estonia, for example, the participation in minority affairs of people who are interested in minority traditions and culture but do not belong to the community in question is welcomed, which would inevitably cause a scandal in Hungary or Serbia. In addition to the definition of group membership and, in this context, registration, the analysis has also focused on the electoral formula used (majority, proportional, mixed), the structure of the ballot paper, voter turnout, competition and electoral volatility. It pointed out that, compared with the census data, the proportion of minorities concerned who stay away from the electoral process, do not register, do not vote and do not stand as candidates is significant, which is also linked to the extent to which the personal principle is applied in practice, and to the extent to which it is possible for the autonomous bodies to cover the members of groups often scattered throughout the country.

With regard to one of the most important functions of elections, namely. encouraging participation, it was shown that cases where minority elections are held together with local elections usually result in higher participation (Hungary, Slovenia), while the low participation may also be due to the weak competences of the bodies and the generally non-competitive nature of minority elections. In the latter context, voters are only given an actual choice between alternatives and not only a choice in the case of divided minorities, as illustrated by the example of Roma, Armenians and Romanians in Hungary. In other cases, the lack of competition, and even more so of a sufficient number of usable candidates, has led to a high degree of social embeddedness of representatives and organisations, and to the continuation of their work for several terms. Electoral systems have thus led to more durable leadership in some cases and more divided leadership in others, while increasing competition within the community.

Not all of the examples presented allowed us to conclude that electoral systems can provide space for different segments within the minority, some of which could even be excluded from representation at the national level altogether, while other, mainly proportional, systems allowed for the cooperation of different organisations and factions. Moreover, since their introduction, the rules for minority elections have been changed in several countries on fundamental issues, which the minorities have also tried to influence, and adaptation processes have begun among them. The low proportion of invalid votes, or the changes that have started in Hungary following the entry into force of the minority electoral rolls and the exclusive candidacy of an organisation, as well as the census threshold, for example, the increase in the number of elections that could be held in 2019, are indicative of increasingly aware voters who are aware of the changed rules.

By identifying electoral functions and effects and examining how they work in practice, the analysis aimed to contribute, at least in part, to a better understanding of the role of elections, which not only have an impact on the participation of minorities in public life, but also ultimately affect the future prospects of the minority communities concerned. Indeed, the very question of who, when and how they take up positions in the autonomies under study is a politically sensitive one, and in many cases requires political attitudes and skills from the elected leaders of the minorities, while the institutional framework of the municipalities themselves also serves as a political socialisation arena for them. Both the elections and the practical functioning of the municipalities may have contributed to the professionalisation of minority elites in political terms, but not necessarily to the rise of the expert and managerial elite entrusted to the municipalities, which is also a factor that supports the need for further research.

The results of the research have been published in a monograph in Hungarian in 2020 (Balázs Dobos: *A személyi elvű kisebbségi autonómiák Kelet-Közép-Európában*. Budapest: Társadalomtudományi Kutatóközpont, Kalligram Kiadó (2020), 248 p.). The other main result of the project is an online and searchable database of minority elections (<https://kisebbsegkutato.tk.hu/kisebbsegi-valasztasok-kozep-es-delkelet-europaban>), which contains the available data of the five countries in a continuously expanding and searchable format on the Institute's website. For more information on the research, see: <https://kisebbsegkutato.tk.hu/a-szemelyi-elvu-autonomiak-belso-dinamikaja>

Minority language rights in multilingual European integration

The research conducted by Balázs Vizi, who was awarded a Bolyai Janos scholarship by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 2017, showed that the implementation of international standards for the protection of the language rights of minorities in domestic legislation poses at least as many challenges as it offers solutions to the problems. The challenges facing language legislation were illustrated by the examples of Kosovo and Italy. Two longer studies in English have been produced on the subject.

The effectiveness of minority self-government in Central and South-Eastern Europe.

The main objective of the research (2019-2022), led by Balázs Dobos and supported by the Bolyai János grant of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Bolyai+ grant of the New National Excellence Programme, is to explore and evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of personal or minority cultural autonomies in a comparative framework, in Central and South-Eastern European countries where registered minority voters have the possibility to establish their autonomous bodies at different levels through elections, directly or indirectly (besides Hungary, in Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia)

The project focused first on the so-called internal capacity of the autonomies, by which it means both their territorial coverage and their capacity for political mobilisation and encouraging electoral participation. With regard to the former, the research compared the data on registration and participation in minority self-government/council elections at settlement level with the results of the censuses on nationalities. Indeed, one of the main theoretical and practical issues of the model is its relation to the territory, the extent to which it is able to cover the often dispersedly located group members, and the extent to which it follows the principle of the individual, especially in cases where minority body elections are also held at local or regional level.

Regarding the second aspect, the project compared minority election data with other voting of an ethnicity nature: in Hungary for the parliamentary elections for the lists of the national minority self-government (advocates) and for the Roma parties running in the election, in Croatia and Slovenia for the minority MPs, and in Serbia for the municipal level votes cast for national minority parties, including the recent parliamentary elections in Croatia and Serbia. In addition to data collection and analysis, the reporting period has also seen a review of the relevant literature and legal background, as well as the development of the methodology and indicators for evaluating effectiveness, with a significant contribution from the Serbian Institute's survey of Serbian municipalities in Budapest during 2021. For more information on the research, see: <https://kisebbsegkutato.tk.hu/a-kisebbsegi-onkormanyzatisag-eredmenyessege>

Operational characteristics of national minority NGOs

The doctoral research of András Morauszki, conducted within the framework of the Doctoral School of Sociology at the ELTE TÁTK and completed in 2020, analysed the activities of minority, mainly non-profit organisations in the three countries on the basis of local interviews and questionnaire data collection in three locations (Kassa, Pécs, Timisoara) and on the basis of various grant schemes supporting minority organisations. The main questions were what kind of activities are carried out by minority organisations, in what form and under what circumstances they operate, what resources they mobilise for their activities, how they are integrated into the institutional system of the given minority and how they are connected to other minorities and majority institutions. The thesis was defended in 2020. Further results of the research were presented at an international conference and published in English and Hungarian-language publications. For more information on the research, see: <https://kisebbsegkutato.tk.hu/kisebbsegi-civil-nonprofit-szervezetek-mukodesi-sajatossagai>

Article 13

- 1. Within the framework of their education systems, the Parties shall recognise that persons belonging to a national minority have the right to set up and to manage their own private educational and training establishments.**
- 2. The exercise of this right shall not entail any financial obligation for the Parties.**

1.

(The resolution of the Committee of Ministers does not contain any specific recommendation related to this article.)

2.

The Nationalities Act and the Public Education Act allow self-government of national minorities to take over the maintenance of national minority public education institutions established by other maintainers, and to establish and operate public education institutions.

During the reporting period, the number of kindergartens and schools maintained by national minority self-governments increased: while in the 2017/2018 academic year the number of public education institutions maintained by local and national minority self-governments was 82, in the 2021/2022 academic year this number reached 100.

The legal and substantive regulation also created the possibility for nationalities with a small population to establish and operate public education institutions as part of the public education system. In line with this, the Bulgarian, Greek and Polish national self-governments have established and operate supplementary national minority schools, and from the 2021/2022 academic year it has also been possible for nationality self-governments operating supplementary national minority schools to organise supplementary national minority kindergarten education to assist the enrolment of these schools. The Greeks have already organised this in the academic year 2021/2022, and it is expected that the Bulgarians and Poles will do the same from the academic year following the reporting period.

The regulation provides a guarantee to ensure the resources needed to maintain the constantly expanding institutions. Self-governments of nationalities maintaining public education institutions can benefit from the average wage subsidy under the Budget Act under more favourable conditions than the general ones (per 8 pupils per institution instead of 12), and they are also entitled to the HUF 200,000/person/year operating subsidy, as is the case with churches. The performance of the tasks is also helped by the provision that the title to movable and immovable property used for the performance of the tasks must be transferred to the national minority self-governments operating the public education institution subject to the condition that they may use it exclusively for public education purposes.

Funding is also provided for supplementary national kindergarten education and school education. Under the Budget Act, they are entitled to an average wage subsidy per 21 children and pupils, and they also receive an operating subsidy of HUF 200,000 per person per year.

If the above resources are not sufficient due to low pupil numbers, they may receive additional supplementary funding under a public education contract concluded with the Minister. During the reporting period, the Department of Public Education concluded five-year public education contracts with four national minority self-governments (Serbian, Slovene, Slovak and Romanian) and one municipal nationality self-government (Mátraszentimre). The previous contracts expired on 31 December 2021 and a new five-year contract was signed in 2022. The additional subsidy for the school in Mátraszentimre has not changed, but the amount under the contract with the national minority municipalities has increased by about 30% by 2022.

During the reporting period, the following public education institutions were nationalised:

Table 17:
New education-related institutions founded/acquired by local and national minority self-governments during the reporting period

Name of entity	Settlement	Type of institution	Year of registration	Denomination of the managing authority
METODIKA CROATIAN PEDAGOGY AND METHODOLOGY CENTRE	Budapest	pedagogical	2018	NATIONAL CROATIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT
MATE MERŠIĆ MILORADIĆ CROATIAN KINDERGARTEN AND PRIMARY SCHOOL	Szombathely	public education	2019	NATIONAL CROATIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT

PEDAGOGICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL CENTRE FOR GERMANS IN HUNGARY	Pécs	pedagogical	2020	NATIONAL SELF-GOVERNMENT OF ETHNIC GERMANS IN HUNGARY
MOSONMAGYARÓVÁR MÓRA FERENC PRIMARY SCHOOL	Moson-magyaróvár	public education	2017	GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY SELF-GOVERNMENT OF MOSONMAGYARÓVÁR
PILISVÖRÖSVÁR GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY PRIMARY SCHOOL	Pilisvörösvár	public education	2017	GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY ITY SELF-GOVERNMENT OF PILISVÖRÖSVÁR
PAUL ANGERMANN GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY LANGUAGE LEARNING PRIMARY SCHOOL VÁROSLÓD	Városlőd	public education	2018	GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY ITY SELF-GOVERNMENT OF VÁROSLÓD
HAUSER LAJOS GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY LANGUAGE LEARNING PRIMARY SCHOOL	Úrkút	public education	2018	GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY ITY SELF-GOVERNMENT ÚRKÚT
GYÖRKÖNY GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY PRIMARY SCHOOL	Györköny	public education	2018	GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY ITY SELF-GOVERNMENT OF GYÖRKÖNY
PUSZTAVÁM GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY PRIMARY SCHOOL	Pusztavám	public education	2018	GERMAN NATIONAL MINORIITY SELF-GOVERNMENT OF PUSZTAVÁM
RITSMANN PÁL GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY PRIMARY SCHOOL	Biatorbágy	public education	2019	GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY SELF-GOVERNMENT OF BIATORBÁGY
HÁRSFADOMB GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY LANGUAGE LEARNING PRIMARY SCHOOL	Mány	public education	2019	GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY SELF-GOVERNMENT OF MÁNY
NATIONAL MINORITY PRIMARY SCHOOL OF KIMLE	Kimle	public education	2019	GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY SELF-GOVERNMENT OF KIMLE
GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY PRIMARY SCHOOL OF BUDAKESZI	Budakeszi	public education	2020	GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY SELF-GOVERNMENT OF BUDAKESZI
ROMHÁNYI GYÖRGY GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY LANGUAGE LEARNING PRIMARY SCHOOL OF SZÁRI	Szár	public education	2020	GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY SELF-GOVERNMENT OF SZÁR
GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY PRIMARY SCHOOL OF TARJÁN	Tarján	public education	2020	GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY SELF-GOVERNMENT OF TARJÁN

RÓTHY MIHÁLY GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY LANGUAGE LEARNING PRIMARY SCHOOL OF KISLÓD	Kislőd	public education	2021	GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY SELF- GOVERNMENT OF KISLÓD
PRIMARI SCHOOL AND BASE LEVEL ART SCHOOL OF LÁNYCSÓK	Lánycsók	public education	2021	GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY SELF- GOVERNMENT OF LÁNYCSÓK
KINDERGARTEN AND MINI CRECHE OF LÁNYCSÓK	Lánycsók	public education	2022	GERMAN NATIONAL MINORITY SELF- GOVERNMENT OF LÁNYCSÓK

Source: Prime Minister's Office/Hungarian State Treasury

In addition to the above, according to the decision of the General Assembly of the National **Slovenian** Self-government, from 1 September 2018 the Kossics Jozsef Bilingual Primary School and Kindergarten was extended to include the kindergarten unit at 9983 Szakonyfalu, Fő út 120.

At the end of the reporting period, the National **Polish** Self-government decided to change the name of the Polish National Minority Language Teaching School (hereinafter: Polish School), renaming it the Polish Supplementary National Minority Language Teaching School and the Polish Supplementary National Minority Kindergarten. (After the reporting period, Polish supplementary kindergarten education started during the academic year 2022/2023.)²²

In the municipality of Múcsony, pupils belonging to the **Ruthenian** community receive education in ethnography. The school in Múcsony is maintained by the Greek Catholic Eparchy of Miskolc. At the end of the reporting period, 32 children were enrolled in Ruthenian language education, and the National Ruthenian Self-government encouraged the activity of the pupils, providing scholarships for those who deserved it. As a result of the functioning of the established scholarship application system, the number of applicants increased every academic year. (In addition, Ruthenian language courses were held in several municipalities in the country.)

The extensive institutional system of the National Slovak Self-government also continued to expand during the reporting period. In addition to the educational institutions (Szarvas, Békéscsaba, Sátoraljaújhely, Tótkomlós, Budapest), the Pedagogical Methodological Centre of Hungarian Slovaks in Békéscsaba is in charge of the professional aspects of the scholarship programme "For Talented Pupils", the operating conditions of which are provided by the Non-profit Foundation for Ethnic Slovaks in Hungary through government grants. From the 2018/2019 academic year, the Budapest Slovak College has been operating, which at the end of the reporting period will provide 10 places in the Slovak Teaching Language Kindergarten, Primary School, Secondary School and College building for students and doctoral students of Slovak nationality in Hungary. From the 2019/2020 academic year, it will also be registered as a college with the Educational Authority in cooperation with Eötvös Loránd University.

²² Primary and secondary Polish national education for national minorities living scattered has been in operation in Hungary since 2004, when the predecessor of the Polish School was established. Polish nationality education anywhere in the country is maintained and supervised by the Polish School. It is important to mention that students can also take a school-leaving Polish language examination.

3.

From the 2016 academic year, the National **Croatian** Self-government started an independent Croatian kindergarten group in the West Hungarian region, which in 2019 was organised as an independent public education institution under the name Mate Mersic Miloradic Croatian Kindergarten, Primary School, and from this academic year the upper school started its operation. In addition, the National Croatian Self-government established the Metodika Croatian Pedagogical and Methodological Centre in 2019. The mission of this institution, which provides professional services complementary to education, is to bring together Croatian bilingual national minority schools and schools with language teaching programmes, to promote speech-oriented functional language teaching, to support programmes aimed at passing on cultural traditions and to strengthen Croatian national identity. The Centre is also responsible for the organisation of language teaching and methodology training for teachers in the field of education and teaching, the development and professional coordination of national minority textbooks, paper and digital methodological aids.

As of 1 January 2021, the Hungarian German Methodological and Pedagogical Centre (Ungarndeutsches Methodisches und Padagogisches Zentrum) has operated as an independent institution under the National Self-Government of Ethnic Germans in Hungary, providing professional services to German national minority public education institutions and assisting in matters of educational administration at the request of other nationalities. It also manages and coordinates the National Minority Teacher Scholarship Programme.

The Assembly of the National **Slovak** Self-government adopted its comprehensive educational concept in May 2017, after a year-long broad public debate, which aims to renew the content and methodology of Slovak training programmes intended for nationalities. New textbooks (language books, reading books, workbooks) were also published during the reporting period.

During the reporting period, the State Secretariat for Church and National Minority Relations of the Prime Minister's Office organised a number of national minority programmes, including a youth programme for pupils attending public education institutions of national minority self-governments. The **National Minority Alumni Meetings** for Scholarship for National Minorities holders and alumni are described in more detail later in the description of the scholarship. An annual **National Minority Youth Meeting** is held at the end of the summer, before/at the beginning of the new academic year, to provide an opportunity for young people from indigenous national minorities to share experiences and get to know each other, and to prepare for future cooperation through a long weekend, spending meaningful time together. Every year, the event gives young people the opportunity to experience belonging to a national community together through positive community experiences, thus strengthening their sense of identity. A further aim is to convey to the individual national minority communities and to the majority society the positive image that there are living national minority youth communities in Hungary, loyal to the common homeland, cherishing the traditions, language and culture of their ancestors. Based on the established practice, each year a different nationality has organised the meeting (in 2017 the Germans and Slovaks, in 2018-2019 the Germans, in 2020 the Slovaks, in 2021 the Romanians).

In addition to the above, the State Secretariat organised the **Nationality Sports Weekend** for pupils of secondary public schools run by national minorities from 4-6 March 2022, with the aim of establishing a tradition. The aim was to give young people from the German, Croatian,

Romanian, Serbian and Slovak national minorities concerned the opportunity to get to know each other, to forge closer links and to organise similar programmes in the future, inviting each other's schools to their own communities. The 1st National Minorities Sports Weekend was hosted by the city of Szarvas, which celebrated the 300th anniversary of the settlement by the Slovak nationality that year. The municipality always places great emphasis on its national minority roots. Dormitory accommodation and meals were provided for the participants in the town's schools, as well as venues for the matches. The sports weekend included five-man football matches for boys and volleyball matches for girls. Each school invited one team of ten boys and one team of ten girls. The football tournament was won by the team from Friedrich Schiller Grammar School in Pilisvörösvár, while the volleyball was won by the team from Nikola Tesla Grammar School in Budapest.

Article 14

- 1. The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to learn their minority language.**
- 2. In areas inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities, traditionally or in substantial numbers, if there is sufficient demand, the Parties shall endeavour to ensure, as far as possible and within the framework of their education systems, that persons belonging to those minorities have adequate opportunities for being taught the minority language or for receiving instruction in this language.**
- 3. Paragraph 2 of this article shall be implemented without prejudice to learning the official language or teaching in this language.**

1.

(The resolution of the Committee of Ministers does not contain any specific recommendation related to this article.)

2.

Public education

In accordance with the Fundamental Law, Section 22(3) of the Nationalities Act stipulates that children belonging to a nationality may participate, based on their parents' (guardians') decision, in national minority kindergarten education and in national minority school education and teaching. The detailed rules are set forth in the Public Education Act and its implementing decrees.

This law also stipulates that if there is a need from the parents (guardians) of at least eight children and students who belong to the same nationality, national minority education must be organised, and if their number is below that, supplementary national minority education must be organised. The above provisions allow all 13 nationalities to organise national minority education as part of the public education system.

Vocational education and training

The regulatory, governance and institutional system of vocational education and training (VET) has undergone significant changes with the introduction of the VET Act as of 2020. However, this change has not affected the opportunities for nationalities living in Hungary to participate

in VET and to receive vocational education; they continue to have a strengthened role in the legal system. Pursuant to Section 4(3) of the VET Act, vocational education and training may be provided in a language other than Hungarian, either partially or wholly. In addition to making VET provision in Hungarian mandatory in State VET institutions, this allows for organising VET provision in a language other than Hungarian, either partially or wholly. In addition to training programmes offered in foreign languages and the associated positive benefits, the latter also ensures the enforcement of nationality rights as regards the organisation of VET in national minority languages.

Regarding language use, the VET Act does not differentiate as to whether it takes place within the framework of vocational education (including teaching general subjects, sectoral basic education or specialised education) or vocational training, which means that the language use right is ensured by the VET Act for vocational education and training as a whole.

Besides language use, the protection of national minority rights in VET requires not only abstention from its infringement, but also an obligation for the State to protect institutions. On the one hand, this means ensuring that the national minority self-governments are allowed to establish VET institutions independently or together with other entities [Section 22(1)b) of the VET Act], to use the name of the institution and of the municipality also in the nationality language [Section 57(1) c) of the Government Decree on VET], to receive State subsidy for it [Section 109(3)b) of the VET Act], to enforce in VET any educational interests corresponding to the cultural autonomy of nationalities, regardless of whether the VET institution is maintained by a national minority self-government or another person, for instance the State [Section 4(2) of the VET Act], as well as to afford respect for national affiliation effectively [Section 57(1)a) of the VET Act and Section 157e) of the Government Decree on VET].

At the level of individuals, the enforcement of nationality rights include students' right to study in accordance with their national minority affiliation and to be given preference in admission and transfer [Section 153(3) of the VET Act], to have access to learning in their mother tongue and, in that connection, to the information necessary to exercise their rights and fulfil their obligations, to seek redress in their mother tongue in the event of an infringement of their rights, to express their opinion freely in their mother tongue and to participate in organisations representing their rights.

The persons concerned shall receive a certificate on their studies, issued in Hungarian and in the relevant national minority language [Section 26(4) of the Government Decree on VET]. In vocational education and training, it is only allowed to use those copyrighted works that were subject to the expertise of the National Council of National minorities upon their registration as textbooks [Section 302(3) of the Government Decree on VET].

As part of an awareness-raising of nationality rights, the legislation shall ensure that education provided to students not belonging to a national minority integrates the curriculum that is intended for them to learn about the culture of the nationality living in the municipality of the VET institution [Section 14(2)2e) of the Government Decree on VET].

VET actions planned under the multiannual financial framework (MFF) (EDIOP Plus) shall contribute to the implementation of the country-specific recommendation made in 2020 (CSR2: Equal access to quality education for all) by supporting, within the framework of the so-called disadvantage compensation programme package adjusted to territorial conditions, the reduction of early school-leaving among VET students, with a special focus on disadvantaged groups,

targeted basic skills development, successful career guidance and the acquisition of a vocational qualification.

It is to be welcomed that a broad consensus has been reached in the European Union regarding the necessity of taking comprehensive steps for improving the language skills of European young people. Hungary has been giving priority to language teaching. The Council Recommendation on key competences for lifelong learning also lists the competence of multilingualism among the eight key competences identified.

The provision of education in national minority languages and the provision of bilingual education have a decades-old tradition in our country. The key to successful and long-lasting language acquisition is content-based education; therefore, our purpose is to disseminate it as widely as possible, and Hungary emphasises the particular importance of national minority languages and of the languages of its neighbouring countries. In particular cases, national minority languages may not be present as foreign languages; however, teaching those languages is important. All this represents a high added value for language skills.

It is important to take account of the unique linguistic and cultural specificities and differences of the Member States, but taking account of the baseline situation in each Member State is also important. The language skills of national minorities and the teaching of their language represent a priority for Hungary; it considers that this can be reached gradually.

The Government of Hungary agrees that the appropriate training and motivation of teachers/instructors is among the most important factors in the effectiveness of school-based language teaching, therefore it supports language teachers in gaining experience within the country and internationally. Importantly, since the summer of 2020, it has implemented salary increases of 30% on average for 32,000 professionals working in State VET institutions, including approximately 20,000 full-time instructors, and has been working on the improvement of the in-service training of instructors, including language teachers. The employment and the remuneration of VET instructors has become far more flexible than before. In order to foster the effectiveness of 21st-century language teaching, the ICT infrastructure supporting school-based language learning has also been gradually extended through the Digital Education Strategy.

The competences of multilingualism among VET students and teachers need to be developed in a lifelong perspective. This is why it is necessary to invest in language learning with a focus on learning outcomes, by increasing linguistic awareness in school-based education. Schools are increasingly aware of the fact that they need to ensure that, regardless of their background and first language, every child will reach a high level of proficiency in the language of instruction, with individual assistance where appropriate. This fosters equity and equal opportunities and reduces the risk of early school-leaving.

In schools characterised by a high level of linguistic awareness, there is a clearly positive attitude towards linguistic diversity; linguistic competence is transversally integrated into the curricula; student mobility is supported, for example, through the Erasmus+ programme, linguistic assistants are employed, etc. Hence, schools and training centres with a high level of linguistic awareness may become the building-blocks of the European Education Area.

At national level, there are two institutions providing vocational education and training as part of national minority education. The **General Cultural Centre of Germans in Hungary** (Baja,

Duna u. 33.) provides vocational education and training in national minority language in a multi-purpose public educational institution. This public education institution provides secondary vocational school education in the German language. As of 1 October 2021, the total number of pupils studying in secondary vocational school education is 106. According to the secondary school enrolment data for the 2021/2022 school year, the number of available places for tourism and catering business was 16, the number of applicants was 22, and 5 persons gained admission (the number of applicants having indicated this school as first place). The other applicants gained admission to other schools.

In the VET institution called the **Béla III Secondary Vocational School and Boarding School of the Vas County VET Centre** (9970 Szentgotthárd, Honvéd u. 10.), 25 pupils pursue their studies in national minority education provided in Slovene. This school has given priority and has undertaken to provide training to Slovene nationality pupils in their mother tongue since the beginning of the 1990s. The institution's instruction objectives include language teaching as a priority. The possibility to learn and to use the Slovene language is provided both in lessons on general subjects and lessons on vocational subjects. Beyond the literacy areas set out in the National Core Curriculum, the school teaches the language and literature of ethnic Slovenes living in the region of Szentgotthárd, and provides Slovene civilisation studies. In this secondary school, the subject of "Slovene Language and Literature" is taught in the form of language teaching, with the priority goal of developing the pupils' communication skills in the national minority language and acquiring a good command of native language culture. In order to deepen the sense of belonging to the Slovene nationality, Slovene civilisation studies are provided in accordance with the National Core Curriculum. In the event of their takeover within the same class or to another group, pupils are given the possibility to continue to learn the (Slovene) language.

In the spirit of lifelong learning, the most important education policy objective of the nationalities living in Hungary is to maintain and develop an educational offer that is affordable to everyone and is permeable. The most important characteristic feature of education provided in a minority language is that pupils who belong to this nationality may benefit from this possibility in each life-stage. In our modern world, learning through human relationships is just as important as the acquisition of knowledge and information on various areas of life, as well as the development of strategies for action. This is of crucial importance for nationalities living in Hungary, since they have two mother tongues. However, it must be taken into account that, as a result of the already mentioned assimilation, educational institutions cannot build or can hardly build on the pupils' knowledge brought from home. In order for education to be effective, this altered situation must be reflected both in the competences to be developed and in the general literacy content. For the local (Slovene, German, Roma) nationalities, the acquisition of language and culture is an essential condition for developing, strengthening and maintaining their sense of identity.

The specificity of the location and the small region of the school is that people belonging to the Slovene, German and Roma nationalities also live in its catchment area. A major task is to ensure that pupils become aware of the nationality and nationality affiliation of their peers. Slovene and German national minority education is present in the pedagogical programmes of primary schools based in Szentgotthárd and in the neighbouring villages as well. Therefore, the possibility to continue learning the Slovene language in secondary school is provided in line with the parents' and pupils' needs. Given that some pupils in the classes learn or have learned and speak the national minority language, it forms part of the national minority culture and it is the school's mission to give an insight into this to non-ethnic pupils as well.

The school intends to give an insight into the lives, traditions and culture of nationalities, since in this way they become aware of local values and of the natural, geographical and cultural attractions of our region. Awareness must be raised of the fact that the students' perception of the world widens through their knowledge, and by becoming familiar with the cultures and lifestyles of other ethnic groups, it will be easier for them to accept and tolerate differences. Awareness-raising on nationalities among non-ethnic pupils contributes to the pupils' personality development as part of their education and helps them find their place in society. Pupils gain an insight into another culture, may identify similarities and differences and learn how to manage differences and to overcome prejudices linked to different groups. With the help of knowledge transfer, pupils gain an insight into the history, literature and music of Slovenes, Germans and Roma living in Hungary and into current issues affecting nationalities. The major task of education is to ensure that the pupils acquire their knowledge integrated into other subjects.

Higher education

The Nationalities Act regulates the rights of nationalities to higher education in their mother tongue as follows. The State shall ensure the following rights to nationality communities:

- kindergarten education and care; elementary education; national minority dormitory services; grammar school and secondary vocational school education and vocational education; and higher education (...). [Section 19 b)].
- In the course of legislating on public education and higher education, determining the structure and content of educational activities and monitoring these activities, the educational interests pertaining to the cultural autonomy of national minorities shall be duly enforced in harmony with this Act [Section 23(1)].
- The State shall be responsible for providing the education and further education of native language teachers for education in the mother tongue and teaching the mother tongue of a national minority. In the context of this responsibility, the State shall support the employment of teachers coming from the home country of or a country speaking the same language as the national minority as guest teachers in Hungary. [Section 23(4)].

The framework of national minority education is an organic part of the Hungarian public education system, in which higher education makes a contribution primarily by providing the personnel conditions of training and education as part of teacher training.

Contrary to the regulation of other training activities, the Higher Education Act regulates the tasks of the State in higher education concerning national minority teacher training programmes. Pursuant to Section 103(5) to (8) of the Higher Education Act:

- Higher education institutions may run national minority teacher training programmes according to their memorandum of association. If there are applicants satisfying the admission requirements, the training programme must be organised;
- belonging to a nationality is certified with a matriculation exam taken in the national minority language;
- in national minority teacher training programmes, the language of the nationality must be taught during the whole training period;
- in terms of financing, national minority teacher training programmes are classified as training programmes for small numbers of students.

In relation to applications for bachelor's and master's programmes, as well as single-cycle programmes in higher education, the higher education institutions shall decide on the admission of applicants based on their performance, the maximum student capacity of the particular programme allocated to the particular institution and the order of applications provided by the applicants, within the framework of a uniform ranking system applicable across the country, with the exception of master's programmes. It is a special feature of the admission procedure in this area that students who passed the matriculation exam in their national language in a national minority secondary school in Hungary are eligible for 20 extra points, providing that they apply for a national teacher training programme in the same language as that in which they passed their matriculation exam [Government Decree No. 423/2012 (XII. 29.) on Higher Education Admission Procedure, Section 20(4)]. The number of students pursuing studies in bachelor's, master's and single-cycle programmes intended for nationalities, broken down by institutions, can be found in Annex No. 2. The table indicates figures for linguistic bachelor's and master's programmes, which are training programmes in specific national minority languages as foreign languages.

The range of basic admission requirements for higher education was extended in the reporting period. Starting from the 2020 general admission to higher education procedure, taking the advanced level secondary school leaving examination has become a basic admission requirement for national minority teacher training programmes as well. A secondary school leaving examination at advanced level with a pass mark of at least 45% is worth 50 extra points if it is also taken into consideration in the calculation of scores. However, it must be underlined that, starting from the 2023 higher education general admission procedure, in the case of the Roma kindergarten teacher specialist training, practical test results may constitute the basis for determining the overall admission score, for which the advanced level secondary school-leaving examination requirement is not a prerequisite.

National minority teacher training is typically based on traditional higher education institutions with decades-old nationality teacher training programmes. In relation to legislative changes, the legislator specifically concentrated on making sure that the values of national minority training and education, developed in close cooperation with the nationality communities, are preserved. Higher education institutions may decide on the announcement of training programmes in the course of the admission procedure, and continued education is available in terms of the participant numbers announced. The launch of this specific national minority degree course was guaranteed in the reporting period even despite the low number of applicants during the admission procedure.

Historically, national minority training places have essentially been established at locations where it was justified by the size and culture of the population. The important structural changes in higher education, such as the transformation of the network of higher education institutions in 2000 (integration of institutions operating in the same city, integration of teacher training for grades 1 to 4 and kindergarten teacher training institutions into university frameworks) kept those training places. National minority teacher training for grades 1 to 4, national minority kindergarten teacher training and national minority teacher training follow the network of national minority public education institutions established pursuant to the Nationalities Act.

In teacher, kindergarten teacher and school teacher training, national minority training places have kept the Roma, Croatian, German, Romanian, Slovak and Serb training programmes. Slovene kindergarten teacher and teacher training is also provided in one location, but the number of applicants is extremely variable. There is no kindergarten teacher training in

Ruthenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Polish, Armenian or Ukrainian. There is no teacher training for grades 1 to 4 in Armenian, Ruthenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Slovene, Ukrainian or Polish. There is no Armenian or Ruthenian teacher training for primary school grades 5 to 8. Greek teacher training has been established, but higher education institutions are not authorised to launch degree courses.

Table 18:
Nationality teacher training

Nationality	Kindergarten teacher training	Teacher training for grades 1 - 4	Teacher training
German	X	X	X
Slovakian	X	X	X
Slovenian	X	-	X
Croatian	X	X	X
Serbian	X	X	X
Polish	-	-	X
Romanian	X	X	X
Bulgarian	-	-	X
Greek	-	-	X
Ukrainian	-	-	X
Ruthenian	-	-	-
Armenian	-	-	-
Roma	X	X	X

Source: Ministry for Innovation and Technology

It is possible to acquire civilisational knowledge on nationalities, knowledge related to national culture, legal and organisational settings and knowledge related to the concept of nationality self-governments in the national minority specialisations of bachelor's and master's training programmes. In the framework of the bachelor's training programme in German Studies, German national minority specialisation is an option. In the framework of bachelor's training programmes in Romance languages and cultures (formerly Romanic Studies), Romanian national minority specialisation is an option. Optional specialisations in bachelor's training programmes: national minority Croatian, Slovak, Serb, Slovene and Ukrainian. As part of the "German Nationality Language and Culture" master's training programme, it is possible to obtain a master's degree in German Nationality Language and Literature.

Romology Studies are part of teacher training. In the framework of teacher training for grades 1 to 4 and kindergarten teacher training, beyond the general pedagogical and methodological knowledge, this training is present as a specialisation leading to an independent qualification and is called "Roma Specialisation". In multi-cycle training, the "Romology Studies" bachelor's and master's degree courses and the "Romology Studies Teacher" master's degree course have already been established and launched. A single-cycle programme for Romology teachers was first proposed in 2013 in the literacy area of foreign languages (Romani language and culture or Boyash language and culture optional specialisations), for teaching the Boyash

language and civilisation or Romani language and civilisation, for the purpose of preparing the students for school-based pedagogical tasks.

Regarding the training of Romani and Boyash teachers, the targeted studies of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights (e.g. on the situation of national minority secondary schools) and the Committee examining the report on the Language Charter drafted by Hungary have previously indicated that the issue of language teaching was unresolved. The necessary legal background is in place for establishing and launching degree courses. The number of current training places would be sufficient, but the number of those who graduate from secondary schools and apply for admission as members of the Roma nationality is presumably low. In numerous cases, this is why it is impossible to launch an announced training programme. According to the figures of the 2001 and 2011 censuses of the Central Statistical Office, the share of tertiary graduates in the total population aged 25 and above was 12.6% and 19.0%, respectively, and for the Roma this share was 0.37% (2001) and 0.83% (2011), respectively. However, regarding the participation of the Roma in higher education, it is particularly relevant that the pool of potential candidates, namely persons with a secondary school-leaving certificate, cannot be disregarded. Based on census data, in 2011, the share of Roma population aged over 18 with a secondary school leaving certificate was 1.39%, whereas their share was only 3.41% also in 2011 (in contrast, the similar figures for the total population indicated 38.2% and 49%, respectively).

Roma Colleges for Advanced Studies

Hungary's National Social Inclusion Strategy discusses the special interventions concerning disadvantaged people and the Roma, among others, increasing their participation rate in higher education and the programmes that support it, by addressing, as a specific measure, the promotion of access to and retention in secondary and higher education among the disadvantaged, including young Roma people. One of the most important achievements of the creation of opportunities in education has been the network of Roma colleges for advanced studies, which has developed into a national network in recent years and is currently made up of 11 colleges for advanced studies. The **Network of Christian Roma Colleges for Advanced Studies** was established on 17 March 2011 by the four historical Churches of Hungary, with the active involvement of four cities (Budapest, Debrecen, Nyíregyháza and Miskolc).

Important objectives of the Roma colleges for advanced studies include providing training to Roma intellectuals, providing funding for their studies, reducing early school-leaving and promoting convergence. Many of them already acquire the language skills needed to obtain a degree within the framework provided by these colleges for advanced studies. Beyond the essential criteria of colleges for advanced studies, the objectives of newly established and already existing colleges for advanced studies include the contribution to the social integration of the Roma, as well as the education of those young intellectuals of Roma descent who are strongly interested in social issues, in addition to the skills acquired during their tertiary studies, and who feel committed to shaping positive dialogue and relationship between their own group and mainstream society. A key element of the Government's Roma programme is support for Roma colleges for advanced studies.

Church-founded specialised Roma colleges for advanced studies that are members of the Network of Christian Roma Colleges for Advanced Studies:

- Jesuit Roma Hostel and College for Advanced Studies, Budapest

- Evangelical Roma College for Advanced Studies, Nyíregyháza
- Greek Catholic Higher Education and Cultural Student Hostel, Greek Catholic Roma College for Advanced Studies, Miskolc
- Christian Roma College for Advanced Studies, Szeged
- Reformed Roma College for Advanced Studies, Budapest
- Evangelical Roma College for Advanced Studies, Pécs
- St. Nicholas Greek Catholic Roma College for Advanced Studies, Debrecen
- Wáli István Reformed Roma College for Advanced Studies, Debrecen
- Roma College for Advanced Studies of the Eszterházy Károly Catholic University, Eger

Roma Colleges for Advanced Studies founded by universities:

- Lippai Balázs Roma College for Advanced Studies, Hajdúböszörmény
- Szentandrassy István University Roma College for Advanced Studies, Kaposvár

Table 19:
Figures related to students in Roma colleges for advanced studies

Hallgatói adatok 2011-2021													
Szakkollégium neve	2011/12.01	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Átlag 2017/2022	Végzettség száma (2011- 2021)
Wáli István Református Cigány Szakkollégium, Debrecen	25	22	16	18	26	30	30	31	36	29	32	31,6	52
Jezsuita Roma Szakkollégium, Budapest	30	30	29	32	35	30	30	36	27	26	26	29	41
Evangelikus Roma Szakkollégium, Nyíregyháza	20	20	20	25	25	30	27	30	30	31	30	29,6	42
Görögkatolikus Cigány Szakkollégium, Miskolc	18	21	25	27	23	28	28	28	28	31	32	29,4	41
Szegedi Keresztény Roma Szakkollégium, Szeged	-	16	20	25	23	32	31	27	27	28	35	29,6	50
Szent Miklós Görögkatolikus Roma Szakkollégium, Debrecen	-	-	-	-	25	28	30	31	31	30	32	30,8	21
Budapesti Református Cigány Szakkollégium-Reform, Budapest	-	-	-	-	-	19	24	32	32	31	30	29,8	21
Lippai Balázs Roma Szakkollégium, Debreceni Egyetem Hajdúböszörmény	-	-	20	31	23	41	40	30	32	32	37	34,2	83
Pécsi Tudományegyetem, Pécs 2018-ig	-	-	33	34	25	29	29	30	30	30	35	30,8	34
2018-tól Pécsi Evangelikus Roma Szakkollégium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roma Szakkollégium, Eger	-	-	18	34	45	27	29	33	33	30	33	31,6	46
Roma Szakkollégium, Kaposvár	-	-	15	17	22	30	27	22	22	26	21	23,6	35
Összesen:	53 fő	109 fő	196 fő	243 fő	272 fő	324 fő	325 fő	324 fő	328 fő	324 fő	343 fő		466 fő

Source: Ministry for Innovation and Technology

National Talent Programme

Besides the traditional scenes of talent management in Hungary, namely public education and higher education institutions, in particular schools, boarding schools, scientific student circles and colleges for advanced studies, numerous organisations, institutions and programmes have been established in recent decades for realising and supporting talent management and talent assistance. In Hungary, the establishment of a talent-friendly society is on the right track and the continuation of the initiated measures is assured.

The National Assembly adopted the National Talent Programme by NA Resolution No. 126/2008 (XII. 4.). Providing continuous support to talents is a matter of paramount interest and responsibility for the whole nation. The Government has established the National Talent Coordination Forum for monitoring the programmes aimed at promoting the National Talent Programme and assisting the talents, as well as enhancing their efficiency. The National Talent Coordination Forum adopts at forum meetings the concept underlying the biennial action programme for the implementation of the National Talent Programme.

(1) Regarding the reporting period, the measures indicated in the following action programmes were in place:

- Government Resolution No. 1728/2016 (XII. 13.) on the action programme for 2017-2018 related to the implementation of the National Talent Programme [hereinafter: Government Resolution No. 1728/2016 (XII. 13.)];
- Government Resolution No. 1686/2018 (XII. 17.) on the action programme for 2019-2020 related to the implementation of the National Talent Programme [hereinafter: Government Resolution No. 1686/2018 (XII. 17.)];
- Government Resolution No. 1894/2020 (XII. 9.) on the action programme for 2021-2022 related to the implementation of the National Talent Programme [hereinafter: Government Resolution No. 1894/2020 (XII. 9.)].

Although **in the period covered by Government Resolution No. 1728/2016 (XII. 13.)**, the priority development areas included, *inter alia*, the provision of assistance for the national cooperation of talent development communities active in the country, their scientific awareness-raising and the development of their international contact network,²³ according to the information provided by the operating body, none of the 2017 and 2018 calls for applications was aimed at supporting 1 minority programmes. Although the objective of the NTP-KULT-M-17 call and the eligible activity included the expression “nationality traditions”, given that the application form did not request any detail related to nationality, and the professional indicators do not include any such indicator either, it is impossible to provide the relevant data. The programmes of three applications in this category focus on Hungarian folk culture (folk crafts, folk music, folk dance, folk architecture). However, it can be established that, after 2019, the actions of the National Talent Programme have become sensitive to granting funding for strengthening the identity of nationalities living in the country.

Among the priority development areas of the Action Programme, **Government Resolution No. 1686/2018 (XII. 17.)** specified in point c) that the former included “the continuous provision of talent assistance programmes, the preservation and enrichment of talent-assisting traditions, (...) assistance to the national cooperation for (...) the national talent development communities

²³ Source: <https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=A16H1728.KOR&txtreferer=00000001.TXT>

active in the country, their scientific awareness-raising, the development of their international contact network and the adaptation of EU and other foreign good practices.”²⁴ Pursuant to point III.6 of the action programme for 2019-2020: “Funding must be provided for talent management programmes aimed at preserving the Hungarian native language identity, as well as for talent management programmes aimed at preserving the native language identity of nationalities living in Hungary.” Accordingly, the objectives of the National Talent Programme include the provision of funding for talent management programmes intended for the nationalities living in our country: “providing funding for talent management programmes aimed at preserving the Hungarian native language identity, as well as for talent management programmes aimed at preserving the native language identity of the nationalities living in Hungary” (codes of the relevant calls for applications: NTP-ATP-19 and NTP-ATP-20).

In 2019, the call for this category specified the following as eligible activities: “Provision of support for talented Hungarian and national minority youth who provide an outstanding performance in cultivating their mother tongue. Newly initiated extra-curricular activities of at least 15 hours; targeted skills support for talents who are outstanding in cultivating their mother tongue in areas such as correct pronunciation, recitation, spelling and writing in different genres. Poetry, publishing; implementation of native language programmes, which contributes to the broadening of linguistic skills; implementation of experience- and exploration-oriented complex talent management programmes related to linguistic skills in the native language and language nation, aimed at deepening their knowledge of history, geography and ethnography.

The complex talent management programme may be implemented with the involvement of at least 10 persons, taking into account the special needs and the proportion of promising, talented, gifted and exceptionally gifted pupils included in the group.” In the 2020 call, the number of hours increased from at least fifteen to at least sixty, whereas the number of potential participants increased from at least ten to at least twenty. In 2019 and 2020, the budget allocation available for the purpose of granting funding to applications was equally HUF 20,000,000 and the available grant amount was at least HUF 500,000 at the call; however, whereas this amount constituted a maximum of HUF 2,000,000 in 2019, its amount was established at HUF 1,500,000 in 2020 in order to ensure the creation of opportunities to the widest extent possible.²⁵

In relation to the National Talent Programme, the category coded as NTP-ATP, entitled “Provision of funding for talent management programmes aimed at preserving the Hungarian native language identity, as well as for talent management programmes aimed at preserving the native language identity of the nationalities living in Hungary” includes funded programmes in which the nationalities concerned could also participate, but, since upon the completion of the application form, the applicants did not state the number of participants belonging to the given nationality, based on the information provided by the operating body, the quantifiable data were as follows:

²⁴ Source:

[https://nemzetitehetsegprogram.hu/uploads/static_page/documents2/MuploadDocument_119/CSP_16862018.%20\(XII.%2017.\)%20Korm.%20hata%CC%81rozat.pdf](https://nemzetitehetsegprogram.hu/uploads/static_page/documents2/MuploadDocument_119/CSP_16862018.%20(XII.%2017.)%20Korm.%20hata%CC%81rozat.pdf)

²⁵ Source: https://emet.gov.hu/app/uploads/2020/10/palyazati_kiiras_es_utmutato_ntp_atp_19-1.pdf, valamint https://emet.gov.hu/app/uploads/2020/10/palyazati_kiiras_es_utmutato_ntp_atp_20.pdf

Table 20:

Talent management programmes aimed at preserving Hungarian native language identity, as well as those aimed at preserving the native language identity of nationalities living in Hungary (NTP-ATP)

Year	Category	Applying entity	Project title	Amount disbursed	Number of programme participants			
					German	Serbian	Slovak	Total nr. of participants
2019	NTP-ATP-19	German National Minority Vaskút Primary School	With the past into the future	HUF 1,300,000	15 persons	0 persons	0 persons	15 persons
2019	NTP-ATP-19	Captain Taksony German National minority Primary School	Linguistic identity through tales	HUF 1,100,000	15 persons	0 persons	0 persons	15 persons
2020	NTP-ATP-20	Women's Movement for the Children	Developing mother tongue competences of primary school pupils speaking Serbian	HUF 1,000,000	0 persons	20 persons	0 persons	20 persons
2020	NTP-ATP-20	Békéscsaba School District Centre – Petőfi István Primary and Boarding School, Kondoros	The traditions of our Slovak community in Kondoros	HUF 1,100,000	0 persons	0 persons	22 persons	22 persons
Total:				HUF 4,500,000	30 persons	20 persons	22 persons	72 persons

Source: Prime Minister's Office, Department for Talents, based on reporting by operating bodies

As regards the number of participants, talent management programmes aimed at preserving nationality identity, funded from the resources allocated to the National Talent Programme mainly fostered the preservation of German native language identity (30 persons). In 2019, both winning German national primary schools were institutions maintained by self-governments.

Among the priority development areas of the Action Programme, **Government Resolution No. 1894/2020 (XII. 9.)** specified in point c) that the former included “the continuous provision of talent assistance programmes, the preservation and enrichment of talent assisting traditions, (...) assistance to the national cooperation for (...) the national minority talent development communities active in the country, their scientific awareness raising, the development of their

international contact network and the adaptation of EU and other foreign good practices.”²⁶ Pursuant to point I.2 of the action programme for 2021-2022, “Funding must be provided for programmes aimed at special development.”

Accordingly, the objectives of application categories NTP-SPEC-21 and NTP-SPEC-22 of the National Talent Programme include the provision of funding for talent management programmes of nationalities living in our country: “provision of funding for the organisation and implementation of talent management programmes within the country and across the borders, which are aimed at preserving the Hungarian native language identity, and of talent management programmes aimed at preserving the native language identity of the nationalities living in Hungary, and are intended to uphold their traditions, intangible and tangible records.” The text was complemented with “within the country and across the borders” in the 2022 call for applications.

In 2021-2022, the call of category NTP-SPEC specified the following programme details for the eligible activity concerned: “The implementation of newly initiated or already existing extra-curricular, experience- and exploration-oriented complex talent management programmes of at least 60 hours, which are aimed at providing targeted skills support to talents who are outstanding in cultivating their mother tongue, *inter alia*, in areas like: nice pronunciation, recitation, spelling, writing in different genres, poetry, publishing; implementation of native language programmes. The programme contributes to broadening linguistic skills; deepening knowledge of history, geography or ethnography in terms of linguistic skills in the native language and language nation. The implementation of the complex talent management programme requires the involvement of at least 10 persons, taking into account the special needs and proportions of promising talents, talents and outstandingly talented pupils involved in the group.”²⁷

In 2021, the budget allocation available for providing funding for applications was HUF 245,000,000; the available grant amount was a minimum of HUF 500,000 and a maximum of HUF 5,000,000. In 2022, the budget allocation available for providing funding to applications was increased to HUF 300,000,000; the available grant amount was a minimum of HUF 1,000,000 and a maximum of HUF 5,000,000, respectively.

In relation to the National Talent Programme, the category coded as NTP-SPEC, entitled “Provision of funding for programmes aimed at special development” includes funded programmes in which the nationalities concerned could also participate, but the application form does not request the number of national minority participants from among the children/pupils/young people who participated in the programme. Since the operating body indicated each participant as belonging to a national minority, quantifiable data are as follows, based on the reporting by the operating body.

²⁶ Source:

[https://nemzetitehetsegprogram.hu/uploads/static_page/documents2/MuploadDocument_135/1894_2020_\(XII.9.\)_Korm_hat.pdf](https://nemzetitehetsegprogram.hu/uploads/static_page/documents2/MuploadDocument_135/1894_2020_(XII.9.)_Korm_hat.pdf)

²⁷ Source: https://emet.gov.hu/app/uploads/2021/05/Palyazati_kiiras-es-utmutato_NTP_SPEC_21-1.pdf, and https://emet.gov.hu/app/uploads/2022/02/Palyazati_kiiras_es_utmutato_NTP_SPEC_22.pdf

Table 21:
Provision of funding for programmes aimed at special development

Year	Category	Applying entity	Project title	Amount disbursed	Number of programme participants			
					Bulgarian	Romanian	Serbian	Total nr .of participants
2021	NTP-SPEC-21	Gál Ferenc University – Teacher Training Primary School and Kindergarten, Szarvas	Word twisting - an integrated talent management programme for native language communication	HUF 1,141,000	10			10
2021	NTP-SPEC-21	Our Patroness School Foundation	A special talent development programme at the Patroness	HUF 3,100,000	60			60
2021	NTP-SPEC-21	Kecskemét School District Centre – Lánchíd Utca Sport Primary School, Kecskemét	Chain-reaction	HUF 1,555,000	12			12
2021	NTP-SPEC-21	Naprózsa Traditionalist Foundation	Book of Pearls of Debrecen – preparation of a book on the history of printing in Debrecen.	HUF 2,700,000		20		20
2022	NTP-SPEC-22	Traditionalists for Future Generations	Identity preservation in isolation	HUF 5,000,000			45	45
Total				13,496,000	82 persons	20 persons	45 persons	147 persons

Source: Prime Minister's Office, Department for Talents, based on reporting by operating bodies

As regards the number of participants, talent management programmes aimed at preserving nationality identity, funded from the resources of the National Talent Programme, fostered the preservation of Bulgarian native language identity (82 persons) in 2021. In 2021, the three winning applicants implementing a Bulgarian national minority programme had different backgrounds: the first was a primary school maintained by the school district, the second was a primary school maintained by the Church and the third was a foundation. The programme that involved 20 Romanian participants is linked to a foundation.

In conclusion, it is established that, between 2019 and 2022, the National Talent Programme funding of nearly HUF 18,000,000 for talent management programmes fostering the preservation of the national minority identity of Bulgarian, German, Romanian, Serb and Slovak youth living in Hungary; the highest amount was granted in 2021 and totalled HUF 8,496,000. In the period between 2019 and 2022, more than 200 participants were

involved in the programmes implemented due to the funding. The highest numbers of national minority participants were involved in 2021.

Table 22:
*Grants provided from the National Talent Programme during the reporting period
(Young people belonging to Bulgarian, German, Romanian, Serbian and Slovak national minorities)*

Year	Grant amount disbursed	Number of winning applications	Number of participants
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	HUF 2,400,000	2	30 persons
2020	HUF 2,100,000	2	42 persons
2021	HUF 8,496,000	4	102 persons
2022	HUF 5,000,000	1	45 persons
Total	HUF 17,996,000	9	219 persons

Source: Prime Minister's Office, Department for Talents, based on reporting by operating bodies

Talent management programmes fostering the preservation of the national identity of national minority youths were mainly implemented by municipal institutions, associations and institutions with another type of management, through grants charged to the budget of the National Talent Programme. Talent management programmes fostering the preservation of the national identity of youth minorities were primarily linked to the Southern Great Plain region in the case of the calls for applications to the National Talent Programme. The Southern Great Plain region is situated in the territories of the three South Eastern counties of Hungary, on the territories of Bács-Kiskun, Csongrád and Békés counties.²⁸

(2) Between 2016 and 2022, the National Talent Programme provided funding of nearly HUF 3,156,099,000 in total for talent management programmes assisting young people of **Roma nationality**; the highest amount was granted to them in 2021 and totalled HUF 789,947,000. The funding provided in 2021 was more than 1,7 times the 2016 amount. In the period between 2016 and 2022, nearly 15,000 participants were involved in the programmes implemented due to the grants. Talent management programmes intended for young people of Roma nationality were mainly implemented by municipal institutions, associations, other institutions or Church-maintained institution, and foundations through grants charged to the budget of the National Talent Programme. During the reporting period, talent management programmes intended for young people of Roma nationality are mainly linked to the Northern Great Plain region in the case of applications to the National Talent Programme. The Northern Great Plain region is situated in the territories of the three Eastern counties of Hungary, in the territories of Hajdú-Bihar, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg counties.

Elements directly linked to talent management in higher education addressed in the 2017-2018 action programme of the National Talent Programme (in the form of open or restricted calls for applications): I.1.p) provision of funding to colleges for advanced studies in the Hungarian

²⁸ Source: <http://geography.hu/mfk2001/cikkek/SumeghyRatkai.pdf>

language and to the corresponding talent management programmes within the country and across the borders. Announced call for applications in 2017: provision of funding colleges for advanced studies in the Hungarian language within the country and across the borders (open call for applications; budget allocation: HUF 110 million; based on the decision of the Evaluation Committee taken in June 2017, provision of funding for 47 applications, also including funding to 5 Roma colleges for advanced studies in open calls for applications). In restricted form (within the framework of another call for applications), provision of funding for 5 more Roma colleges for advanced studies, with a budget allocation of HUF 10 million.

As regards the EU application schemes, the first call for applications coded as **SROP 4.1.1/D**, entitled ‘**Provision of funding to Roma colleges for advanced studies**’ was specifically dedicated to supporting Roma colleges for advanced studies. The budget of the funding amounted to HUF 1.15 billion. The deadline for the submission of applications was 15 August 2012, the evaluation of the applications took place in the autumn of 2012. A further HUF 300 million was raised for the funding of projects on reserve lists. The general objective of the scheme is the improvement of the quality of higher education and the enhancement of the role of higher education in increasing employability; further objectives include the development and provision of complex student services (talent management, learning methodology and catch-up services) to disadvantaged students, primarily of Roma origin, which contribute to fostering the successful completion of their studies, the reduction of dropping out or strengthening their societal engagement. Developing the content and organisation of higher education in this way is meant to build a knowledge-based economy and to improve the quality of higher education, as well as to encourage students’ access to the labour market and their social integration, in line with lifelong learning.

Within the framework of colleges for advanced studies, disadvantaged students, primarily of Roma origin, may benefit from services fostering talent management, catching-up and community engagement, which make it easier to improve their learning outcomes and to complete their studies successfully. A fundamental objective is to ensure that the Roma colleges for advanced studies contribute to the formation of Roma intellectuals committed to engagement in public life and active social dialogue, who combine professional excellence with sensitivity to social and societal issues. A partial objective of the scheme is to promote the academic success of disadvantaged students, primarily of Roma origin, to involve them in research activities, to strengthen their societal engagement, to carry out community building and to strengthen their identity.

Secondly, the application schemes entitled **HRDOP-3.4.1-15 Provision of funding to Roma colleges for advanced studies** and **CCHOP-7.4.1-16 Provision of funding to Roma colleges for advanced studies** aim at further developing the professional activities of already operational Roma colleges for advanced studies, strengthening their networking and professional cooperation, as well as promoting the academic achievements of disadvantaged students, primarily of Roma origin, in order to increase the number of Roma students obtaining a higher education degree. The budget allocation of the funding is: HUF 1.15 billion (HRDOP) and HUF 300 million (CCHOP).

The continuation of the programme, namely the **Human Resources Development Operational Programme Plus (2021-2027)** includes, among the interventions on the “creation of opportunities in education” the further development of services related to Roma colleges for advanced studies, which may foster the successful graduation of young Roma people, as well as the inclusion of secondary school pupils and young people not in employment, education or

training (NEETs) in the programmes of colleges for advanced studies, by strengthening their social engagement and community activism.

Changes in the contents of other teacher training programmes

Decree ITM No. 63/2021 (XII. 29.) of the Minister for Innovation and Technology, on the training and outcome requirements for certain specialisations in the field of teacher training, amended the initial and vocational training requirements and outcome requirements for **infant and early childhood educators** by supplementing them with the national minority specialisation, in line with the following training requirements. Accordingly, for the national minority infant and early childhood educator specialisation (training courses in Croatian, German, Romanian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovene languages or Roma specialisation), the maximum number of credits to be obtained in the field of possible professional activities and jobs is 40 [Section 8.1.2.b)]. Specific distinguishing features of the training: In addition to educating infants and small children under three years of age in Hungarian, the training recipients are also prepared for educating children of this age group in a national minority language. The subjects of the national minority infant and early childhood educator specialisation are taught in the specific national language, and the exams (including the final exam) also take place in that language. In the case of the German nationality, 50% of the whole training is provided in German. (Section 8.4)

The enhancement of language teaching is also determined for the **kindergarten teacher** bachelor's degree course. Specific distinguishing features of the training: the subjects of the national minority kindergarten teacher specialisation are taught in the specific national minority language, and the exams (including the final exam) also take place in that language. In the case of the German national minority kindergarten teacher training, 50% of the whole training is provided in German. (Section 8.4) The enhancement of language teaching is also determined for the "**teacher for grades 1 to 4**" bachelor's degree course. Specific distinguishing features of the training: the subjects of the "national minority teacher for grades 1 to 4" specialisation are taught in the specific national minority language and the exams (including the final exam) also take place in that language. In the case of the German nationality, 50% of the whole training is provided in German. (Section 9.4)

National minority Teacher Programme

The **National minority Teacher Programme** aims to increase the number of young people choosing a career as national minority teachers and the quality of teacher training for national minority teachers, and to make language teaching more effective, as well as to retain active national minority teachers in the profession and to improve the respect for them. This programme includes a substantial increase in the national minority supplement, which is aimed at retaining and incentivising active teachers, a scholarship for students in national minority teacher training and funds to improve the quality of nationality teacher training.

Within the framework of the complex programme, as a first step, in 2016, a comprehensive review assessed the situation and the goals to be achieved and set out the necessary tasks based on that assessment. Between September 2016 and February 2017, a comprehensive nationwide survey was conducted in nationality kindergartens in order to have a concrete understanding of the extent of national minority kindergarten teacher shortages. When the survey was conducted, seven of the 13 nationalities living in Hungary officially had national minority kindergartens (namely the Croatian, German, Roma, Romanian, Serbian, Slovak and Slovene nationalities

and, six nationalities (the Bulgarian, Greek, Polish, Armenian, Ruthenian and Ukrainian) did not have national minority kindergartens operating as registered institutions. At the beginning of 2017, the aggregated national minority kindergarten teacher shortage of those seven nationalities living in Hungary was approximately 550. The situation of the relevant nationalities also differs in many respects, depending on their territorial location in Hungary, their distance from the mother country, the population numbers of the specific nationality, etc.

One of the components of the programme, which aims at retaining and incentivising active teachers, i.e. kindergarten teachers, teachers for grades 1 to 4 and other teachers capable of teaching a national minority language or teaching in that language, is **the progressive increase in the national minority supplement rate** determined for teachers performing national minority education tasks. The so-called “language supplement” quadrupled during the reporting period: its rate has been 40% since 2020, as opposed to 10% in 2018; in addition, the differentiation of the supplement also allowed for the extension of the range of beneficiaries.

Scholarships

Within the framework of the National minority Teacher Programme, the **Scholarship Programme for National minority Teachers** has been developed in order to address national minority teacher shortages. The scholarships are disbursed with the involvement of the National Self-Government of Germans in Hungary (Pedagogical and Methodological Centre for Germans in Hungary; Ungarndeutches Pädagogisches und Methodisches Zentrum) which concluded scholarship contracts with 84 first-year students in national minority kindergarten teacher training for the 2018/2019 academic year in February 2019, with retroactive effect from 1 September 2018. For the 2019/2020 academic year, scholarship contracts were already concluded with 317 persons, including first-year, second-year and third-year students in national minority kindergarten teacher training programmes, as well as first-year students in national minority teacher training programmes for grades 1 to 4, teacher and trainer training programmes.

From 2020, the programme was further extended; therefore, in the 2020/2021 academic year, following the kindergarten teachers, the scholarship scheme was extended to **students in each year group** in national minority teacher training programmes for grades 1 to 4, teacher and trainer training programmes, in the 2020/2021 academic year, the Pedagogical and Methodological Centre for Germans in Hungary managed contracts for 410 persons. In the 2020/2021 academic year, the scheme covered 539 students (including followed-up students, i.e. graduates). Until the 2022/2023 academic year, the Government supported the scholarship scheme with more than HUF 900 million.

In the first semester, students in full-time degree courses receive a grant of HUF 60,000, students in part-time degree courses (evening or correspondence training) receive a grant of HUF 40,000. Subsequently, the amount of the scholarship is differentiated for students in full-time, evening or correspondence training on the basis of their learning outcomes and varies between HUF 15,000 and HUF 75,000/month. In order to receive the scholarship, students must undertake that:

- they will pursue their studies with good results;
- they will obtain their degree and professional qualification as national minority teachers;

- after their graduation they will enter into a full-time public employment relationship corresponding to their degree and professional qualification, with a national public education institution, for a period at least equal to the period for which the scholarship was paid to them;
- in the course of their studies, they will attend programmes and training courses with national minority content, organised by their higher education institution at their place of residence/place of stay.

Any scholarship holder must repay to the grantor the full amount of the scholarship disbursed to them, or the *pro rata temporis* amount in the case of termination with notice of termination, within 90 days from the termination of the contract, with interest, if during the period specified:

- the scholarship holder does not undertake to take up employment in a job corresponding to his/her professional qualification as a national minority teacher,
- the scholarship holder does not undertake to take up employment in any of the public education institutions specified by the grantor,
- the scholarship holder's employment relationship is terminated by him/her or by mutual agreement at the request of the scholarship holder or by dismissal by the employer.

In order to supply high-quality teachers to the public education system and to support the higher education studies of students, the Government has established **the Klebelsberg Training Scholarship**. The first scholarships were granted in the 2013/2014 academic year. Initially, scholarships were granted only to students in single-cycle teacher training, then, from 2017 onwards, students participating in special education teacher training and, from 2020 onwards, students participating in teacher training for grades 1 to 4 have also become eligible for scholarships. Between 2017 and 2022, scholarship contracts were concluded with students in the following national minority teacher training programmes.

Table 23:
*Klebelsberg Training Scholarship – conclusion of scholarship contracts
(National minority teacher training)*

Conclusion of contracts/Academic year	Training	Persons
Teacher training		
2017/2018	German and nationality German language and culture teacher	4
2018/2019	German and nationality German language and culture teacher	1
2019/2020	German and nationality German language and culture teacher	3
	Slovene and nationality Slovene language and culture teacher	1
2020/2021	German and nationality German language and culture teacher	2
2021/2022	German and nationality German language and culture teacher	3
	Slovak and nationality Slovak language and culture teacher	1

Training of teachers for grades 1 to 4		
2020/2021	nationality teacher for grades 1 to 4 (German)	11
	nationality teacher for grades 1 to 4 (Croatian)	2
	nationality teacher for grades 1 to 4 (Romanian)	1
	nationality teacher for grades 1 to 4 (Serbian)	1
2021/2022	nationality teacher for grades 1 to 4 (German)	3
	nationality teacher for grades 1 to 4 (Croatian)	1
Total:		34

Source: Ministry for Innovation and Technology

Scholarship for Nationalities

Pursuant to Decree No. 4/2019 (VI. 13.) TNM of the Minister without portfolio on the Scholarship for National minorities (hereinafter: Decree) the aim of the scholarship is to provide support to secondary school pupils of outstanding abilities belonging to any nationality, in order to assist them preparing for studies in an institute of higher education. (In the case of pupils belonging to the Roma nationality, Decree No. 24/2019. (VI.7.) BM of the Minister of Interior on the Roma Scholarship for National minorities provides for the same amount of grant for talented pupils.) The amount of the Scholarship for Nationalities (hereinafter: Scholarship) is HUF 30,000 per month, which is disbursed in two school years following the 1st of September following the date of its establishment.

The Scholarship is available on a restricted basis to those secondary schools in Hungary which are specified in the call for applications (their number was 18 in the reporting period). The application procedure is open only to secondary schools listed in the call for applications, which provide native language secondary education to nationalities and bilingual education to nationalities, as well as to secondary schools providing national minority language teaching, in the case of nationalities which do not have native language and bilingual secondary grammar school education. The criteria for the submission of applications, which also constitute the evaluation criteria, include good academic results, outstanding activity in the national minority community and social need. Between 2011 and 2018, one pupil per nationality (per school) was eligible for the scholarship, from 2019 onwards, two pupils per year (a total of 36 persons) could receive the scholarship, subject to an unchanged budget allocation. From 2021 onwards, six pupils per year have been eligible for the scholarship; the amount of the scholarship has been left unchanged.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Decree, between 2011 and 2022, a total of 343 pupils belonging to 7 nationalities (Roma, Croatian, German, Romanian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovene) received scholarships for nationalities. Due to the splitting of the national minority policy area, from 2019 onwards, Roma students may receive grants within the framework of the Roma Scholarship for Nationalities. From the start in 2011, up to and including 2022, the Government provided approximately HUF 280 million in the form of scholarships for supporting the realisation of the higher education plans of talented national minority pupils, and thereby, indirectly for supporting their communities. Students who were granted a scholarship in 2022, i.e. 71 students, will be granted a total of HUF 42.6 million in the form of a scholarship up to and including 2024.

The requirements for the full disbursement of the Scholarship include good academic performance (reaching a grade of at least 3.5 at the end of the semester and a grade of at least 4.0 at the end of the year), participation in academic competitions and activity in the national minority community. At the end of both academic years, scholarship holders have to send a report on all this to the minister responsible for this policy area.

With a view to creating a tradition, the first universal **Alumni Meeting for Nationalities**²⁹ was organised in June 2021 for pupils who were granted a Scholarship for Nationalities; the second one took place in March 2022. All former and current scholarship holders, as well as personalities already proven in public life were invited to this unconventional intergenerational event. With the Alumni Meeting for Nationalities, the government intends to contribute to the preservation of nationality communities and to their social organisation, and to the reduction of intergenerational differences, as well as to set an example to the youngest persons. The accompanying event was a cultural programme with various performances by artists. In addition, other cultural programmes, a panel discussion and sports activities awaited the former and current young scholarship-holders. A key objective of the event is to share their experiences gained as national minority pupils and as scholarship-holders, their hardships encountered along their paths and the good practices used to resolve them.

Provision of funding for higher education training programmes

In creating the conditions for the training programmes, higher education institutions may face challenges which include putting in place the conditions of high-quality training, providing teachers with adequate scientific degrees and the background staff of departments at the institutions, as well as continuous employment of teachers, even if the programme cannot be launched due to the lack of applications. Supporting the launch and continuation of degree courses with low student numbers continues to be a priority task of the minister responsible for higher education. The funding provided to state-owned and non-state-owned higher education institutions is summarised in the table below.

Table 24:
Provision of funding for State-owned and non-State-owned higher education institutions

Year	Provision of funding for national minority training (THUF)	Supplementary funding for national minority training (THUF)	Total targeted funding for national minority training (THUF)	Provision of funding for minor degree courses (THUF)
2017	160,940	0	160,940	276,500
2018	182,800	350,740	533,540	276,500
2019	42,900	482,750	525,650	276,500
2020	0	525,652	525,652	273,700
2021	0	525,652	525,652	273,700

Source: Ministry for Innovation and Technology

In 2017, HUF 169,400,000 was allocated for supporting national minority training. In 2018, the funding was split to have two components; on the one hand, the fixed amount of funding, which

²⁹ It is noted here that after the reporting period, in June 2022, the third Alumni Meeting for Nationalities was also held.

had been provided for several years, was maintained; it amounted to HUF 182,800,000 in 2018, and to HUF 42,900,000 in 2019; on the other hand, the additional funding provided for national minority training programmes emerged as a new component, representing an additional funding of HUF 350,740,000 in 2018 and HUF 482,410 in 2019. The level of funding provided in 2020 was the same as in 2019, with the two separate components of the funding for national minority training programmes being merged. Higher education institutions providing national minority tertiary education receive the above resources, which may only be used for financing nationality training. The following annual funding is guaranteed for nationalities until 2026, pursuant to the five-year financing contracts concluded in 2021 with formerly State-maintained universities, which have also been providing national minority training and have been passed on to public interest foundations performing public duties:

Table 25:
(Supplementary) annual funding provided to universities for national minority training (2021-2026)

Name of the institution	Supplementary funding for national minority training
University of Debrecen	HUF 38,750,000
University of Szeged	HUF 42,625,000
University of Pécs	HUF 57,350,000
University of Nyíregyháza	HUF 11,625,000
University of Sopron	HUF 59,675,000
Total:	HUF 210,025,000

Source: Ministry for Innovation and Technology

Postgraduate specialisation programmes and teacher CPD training programmes intended for nationalities

Higher education institutions may also launch **postgraduate specialisation programmes** related to national training programmes (cf. Annex No. 2). Specialisations in bachelor's or master's training programmes that lead to independent qualifications may be completed as second/additional specialisations within the framework of postgraduate specialisation programmes. According to the Annex, in national minority teacher training for grades 1 to 4 and kindergarten teacher training, national minority specialisations may also be completed within the framework of postgraduate CPD training by those who have a degree as teachers for grades 1 to 4 and kindergarten teachers. Postgraduate specialisation programmes that belong to the field of teacher training may be taken into account for the teachers' mandatory seven-yearly in-service training, pursuant to public education provisions.

As regards its tasks, **teacher CPD training** falls within the remit of public education. Teacher CPD training is available for all the communities that have national minority education; through the accredited training programmes listed in Annex No. 2, higher education institutions also contribute to it. Public education pays special attention to providing priority support to the CPD training of teachers teaching minority languages, literature and civilisation.

Certificates attesting employment in national minority teacher jobs

On behalf of the Educational Authority's Hungarian Centre for Equivalence and Information, the Authority is responsible for issuing certificates attesting **employment in teaching jobs in national minority kindergarten education and care and minority school education**. Certificates are issued pursuant to Section 33/F of Government Decree No. 326/2013 (VIII. 30.) on the Teacher Promotion System and the Implementation of Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Legal Status of Public Servants in Public Education Institutions (hereinafter: Government Decree No. 326/2013 (VIII. 30.)), certificates were previously issued pursuant to Section 98(13) of the Public Education Act.

Section 33/F of Government Decree No. 326/2013 (VIII. 30.) provides that if the teacher's position cannot be filled by a person having an appropriate qualification and professional qualification, a person who, on the basis of a certificate issued by the Educational Authority, holds a foreign degree that enables him/her to hold a teacher's position in the State concerned and has studied the language of the given nationality may be employed for a fixed term of up to three years in national minority kindergarten education and school education.

In the reporting period, 44 certificates were issued in total: 2 Bulgarian, 1 Greek, 7 Croatian, 2 Polish, 1 German, 29 Serbian and 2 Slovak certificates.

3.

State-recognised language examinations in the languages of nationalities living in Hungary

The public language examination register of the Educational Authority does not contain any data on the percentage of candidates taking their exam in **German** who learned German as a national minority language. Both general and specialised monolingual and bilingual exams can be taken in German. It is also possible to organise computer-based (classroom) exams and computer-based (online) exams at individual exam premises.

Table 26:
German language examination systems

Examination type	Examination format	Examination centre	Examination system
Monolingual examination systems			
general language	paper-based, computer-based	BME Language Examination Centre	BME language examinations
general language	paper-based, computer-based	Corvinus Language Examination Centre	Corvinus General Language Examination
general language	paper-based, computer-based	Euroexam Kft.	Euroexam
general language	paper-based, computer-based	KJE Language Examination Centre	társalkODÓ

general language	paper-based	Oszták Intézet Budapest Nonprofit Kft.	Österreichisches Sprachdiplom Deutsch ÖSD
general language	paper-based, computer-based	University of Pécs, Foreign Language Centre	ECL Language Examination
general language	paper-based	telc Hungary Nonprofit Kft.	telc language examination system
general language	paper-based, computer-based	TIT Language Examination Centre	TIT-iXam
general language	computer-based	iTOLC Language Examination Centre	iTOLC computer-based
business management, specialised language examinations	paper-based	Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Green Way Language Examination Centre	Green Way specialised language examination system in business management
specialised language of economics	paper-based, computer-based	BME Language Examination Centre	BME language examinations, language examinations in the language of economics
specialised language of economics	paper-based	Budapest Business School, Language Examination Centre	BGE specialised language examination system in the language of economic communication
specialised language of economics	paper-based, computer-based	KJE Language Examination Centre	gazdálKODÓ
language of the economy	paper-based, computer-based	Corvinus Language Examination Centre	OECONOM
technical language	paper-based	Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Green Way Language Examination Centre	Green Way specialised language examination system in business management
Specialised language of agricultural and environmental sciences	paper-based	Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Green Way Language Examination Centre	Green Way examination system in the language of agricultural and environmental sciences
Bilingual examination systems			
general language	paper-based, computer-based	Corvinus Language Examination Centre	Corvinus General Language Examination
general language	paper-based, computer-based	ELTE Origó Nyelvi Centrum Kft.	ITK ORIGÓ
general language	paper-based, computer-based	Euroexam Kft.	Euroexam

general language	paper-based, computer-based	KJE Language Examination Centre	társalKODÓ
specialised language of diplomacy	paper-based	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Examination Centre for the Language of the Diplomatic Profession	examination in the specialised language of diplomacy
specialised language of economics	paper-based	KJE Language Examination Centre	gazdálKODÓ
legal and administrative language	paper-based	PROFEX Language Examination Centre	PROFEX legal and administrative language examination
military language	paper-based	NKE Language Examination Centre	ARMA military language examination
medical language	paper-based	PROFEX Language Examination Centre	PROFEX medical language examination
ecclesiastic language	paper-based	Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary	Theolingua Ecclesiastic Language Examination Centre
specialised language of international relations	paper-based, computer-based	Corvinus Language Examination Centre	examination in the specialised language of INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
specialised language of tourism and catering	paper-based	Budapest Business School Language Examination Centre	BGE examination system in the specialised language of tourism and catering

Source: Ministry for Innovation and Technology

Only bilingual general language examinations may be taken in **Romani and Boyash spoken by the Gypsies**; none of the examination centres is accredited for conducting computer-based (online) examinations in these languages.

Table 27:
Roma language examination systems

Examination type	Examination format	Examination centre	Examination system
Boyash - general language, bilingual	paper-based	ELTE Origó Nyelvi Centrum Kft.	ITK ORIGÓ
Boyash - general language, bilingual	paper-based	PROFEX Language Examination Centre	PROFEX general language examination
Romani (Lovari) - general language, bilingual	paper-based	EZRA Language Examination Centre	EZRA Language Examination System

Source: Ministry for Innovation and Technology

For the languages of other **nationalities with small population numbers** (Bulgarian, Croatian, Polish, Armenian, Romanian, Ruthenian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian and Ukrainian), only the

ELTE Origo Language Centre offers language examinations in its bilingual, general language examination system. The examination format is paper-based, the examination centre is not accredited for conducting computer-based (online) examinations in these languages. Given that, from a market-based perspective, it is not profitable to organise examinations in these languages covering small population numbers, the examination centre has recently received government support for conducting examinations in national minority languages.

The trends in the numbers of language examination candidates during the reporting period are summarised in detail in Annex No. 4.

Good practices (dialects, language examinations)

The most acute problem within the Ruthenian community in Hungary is the use of this language with different dialects in our country. For the survival of the community, it is important to keep the mother tongue alive, as well as to undertake codification activities due to the different dialects. In 2018, the self-government published the Hungarian-Ruthenian, Ruthenian-Hungarian Dictionary and Spelling Dictionary using budget support, based on the work undertaken by the Hodinka Antal Ruthenian Scientific Institute. In 2019, the publication entitled ‘Children’s songs, Lullabies and Kolomyikas’ was published. Publications entitled Ruthenian Grammar Code (2021), Dictionary of Hungarian-Ruthenian, Ruthenian-Hungarian Terms (2021) and Ruthenian Toponyms (2021) were also published. Based on the dictionaries and publications compiled and published from several dialects, the community is now ready for codifying the Ruthenian language used in Hungary, which is considered to be the most important task for the future.

The Association of **German** Self-Governments in Northern Hungary, whose work performed during the reporting period will be described in detail below, aims, among other things, to promote the use of German and to preserve the local German dialect.

The good practice of the **Slovene** community in Hungary is related to national minority language examinations: To support secondary school education, the manual entitled Slovene Language Examination Alphabet was produced during the reporting period upon the incentive of the national minority advocate, providing considerable support in preparing secondary school pupils for the intermediate-level language examination. The advocate also mentioned that, during the reporting period, in 2020, the ELTE Origo Language Centre wanted to abolish language examinations in small languages, including small minority languages, for reasons of economy. To prevent this from happening, the Slovene advocate and the chairperson of the Committees of Nationalities in Hungary conducted several negotiations with the leaders of the language examination centre. The Ministry for Innovation and Technology provided financial resources for the institution to continue to organise Slovene language examinations once a year.

Article 15

The Parties shall create the conditions necessary for the effective participation of persons belonging to national minorities in cultural, social and economic life and in public affairs, in particular those affecting them.

1.

Recommendation (1): *[The Hungarian authorities] should adjust the calculation method used to allocate funds to the different national minority self-governments, so as to take greater account of the proportion of persons self-identifying with each given national minority.*

Regarding the policy area responsible for the Roma:

Self-governments and elected representatives in the National Assembly constitute the main pillars of democracy in Hungary. The relationship between these two pillars is up to the nationalities, but the Government provides support for their cooperation in every respect. A national minority in Hungary may form a local self-government if at least 25 persons living in a settlement declared they belong to the same nationality in the last (2011) census. All conditions and support are available for effective and wide-ranging cooperation between the municipal self-government and the local nationality's self-government; it is the local stakeholders who have an interest in defining their actual cooperation.

Besides the general public administration system, it is the Roma national minority self-governments, operating at all three levels (local, regional – i.e. county and Budapest - and country-level), that advocate community interests other than the majority community. Roma self-governments, in addition to municipal and county self-governments, are bodies vested with the right to express their opinions and the right to provide their consent in important issues of their communities, namely education, culture and language usage. Since 1994, national minority self-governments have acted as unique partners in Hungary's nationality policy in all communities (and also in all counties since 2006) in which a relevantly populous Roma community has lived.

The conditionalities for the determination and the disbursement of the subsidy (operating and task-based subsidy) granted to Roma national minority self-governments, as well as the conditionalities related to the reporting obligation, are regulated each year by the currently effective Budget Act. In the period under review, the operating and task-based subsidy was provided to Roma nationality self-governments with the involvement of the Human Capacities Support Management entity.

Table 28:
Annual funding provided to Roma nationality self-governments

Year	Established amount of funding
2017	HUF 1 540 149 000
2018	HUF 1 526 073 000
2019	HUF 1 077 440 000
2020	HUF 1 173 640 000
2021	HUF 1 162 200 000
2022	HUF 1 158 040 000

Source: Human Capacities Support Management entity

In 2021-2022, as part of the emergency measures ordered as a consequence of the coronavirus pandemic, the rules for fixing both the benchmark scores and the task-based funding have changed as from 2021. According to those rules, a local national minority self-government is

entitled to task-based funding if it submits the minutes of at least two meetings of its body of representatives held in the previous budget year to the Budapest and county government offices until 15 January (following the reporting year). Failure to observe this time limit shall lead to forfeiture of rights. As regards 2022, if the public hearing as provided for in Section 97 of the Nationalities Act does not take place at one of the confirmed meetings of the body of representatives, it shall send the minutes of the public hearing to the Budapest and county government offices until 15 January (following the reporting year). Failure to observe this time limit shall lead to forfeiture of rights.

Operating subsidy may only be used for expenditure directly related to the activities of national minority self-governments, in other words, . for operating purposes, as well as for operating and cumulative expenditure ensuring the performance of national minority-oriented tasks, in addition to the conditions warranted by the local government pursuant to Section 80 and Section 159(3) of the Nationalities Act.

In accordance with the legislation applicable between 2017 and 2020, a local national minority self-government is entitled to task-based funding if it submits the minutes of at least four meetings of its body of representatives held in the previous budget year to the Budapest and county government offices until 15 January (following the reporting year), and if the public hearing as provided for in Section 97 of the Nationalities Act does not take place at one of the confirmed meetings of the body of representatives, as specified in the above section, it shall send the minutes of the public hearing to the Budapest and county government offices by 15 January (following the reporting year).

Only expenditure accounted for under the “Provision of public services to nationalities and funding thereof”, “Provision of media content on nationalities and funding thereof”, “Public culture – development of community and social participation”, “Public culture – nurturing traditional community cultural values” and government functions related to education are eligible for task-based funding.

The tasks of the Support Management entity included the evaluation of the technical content of decisions on the basis of the minutes received, the determination and publication of funding amounts, the issue of grant instruments, the disbursement of funding, the reception and verification of reports and the closure of the funding.

The conditionalities for the determination and the disbursement of the operating subsidy granted to Roma national minority self-governments, as well as the conditionalities related to the reporting obligation, are regulated each year by the currently effective Budget Act.

As regards financing, it is important to highlight that the government paid particular attention to providing financial support to nationalities in the period under review as well.

The Human Capacities Support Management entity has provided and will continue to provide the possibility to use the national minority language, both for correspondence and for the minutes and reports to be submitted; however, the Roma self-governments have not exploited this possibility so far.

In the assessment of the invoices to be validated in the submitted reports, the items related to the use of the mother tongue, advocacy, strengthening Roma identity and cultural autonomy,

which are well aligned with the above government functions and also fully comply with the formal requirements set out in the legislation, are always positively assessed.

In accordance with the Fundamental Law, national minority self-governmental elections are held once every five years, on the day when local municipality representatives and mayors are elected. Those citizens who are registered in that nationality's registry of voters at the place of their residence minority's elections may participate. Country-level self-governments constitute the top level of the self-government system of nationalities; they operate as partners of Hungary's central public administration entities and the Government in resolving national minority policy issues.

As far as the 12 other nationalities are concerned:

The proportion of the population identifying with a particular nationality in the official census is of paramount importance in the design and financial support for the operation of the system of nationality self-governments in Hungary. Pursuant to Section 56(1) of the Nationalities Act, elections shall be called for the election of the members of a local national minority self-government if the number of individuals forming part of the given nationality in the locality reaches twenty-five according to the data aggregated by nationalities of the data disclosure provided in response to the questions of the latest census regarding nationality affiliation, and a self-government of the same nationality is operational in the settlement.

National minority self-governments operate on the basis of self-administration, but may receive considerable funding from the central budget on a normative basis, based on the tasks performed or through calls for applications. Participation in applications is open to national minority civil society organisations and also to education institutions, and a growing number of them are taking advantage of this opportunity.

Also as a result of the effective functioning of the funding system of nationalities, the institutional system dedicated to creating the sense of identity, upholding the traditions and ensuring advocacy to nationalities in Hungary has recently been strengthened. The growing number of kindergartens and schools maintained by national minority self-governments, which receive specific subsidy from the government for their operation, is a trend for the future.

Municipal and regional national minority self-governments become eligible for two types of subsidy (operating and task-based subsidy) in each budget year:

- The normative **operating subsidy** has been determined on the basis of the number of persons self-identifying with a given nationality. If a national self-government is in place at a settlement, the local minority self-government (the district self-governments of the capital also qualify as municipal self-governments) is granted the specifically determined operating subsidy, and if the number of persons belonging to that nationality reaches 50 on the basis of the answers to the questions of the last census concerning nationality, the settlement's national minority self-government is entitled to twice the amount of subsidy.

The regional (county and Budapest) national minority self-governments receive normative operating subsidy based on the number of local (Budapest district) national minority self-governments and transformed national minority self-governments recorded in the general register as belonging to the given nationality in a given county (Budapest). If the number of local (Budapest district) national minority self-governments and transformed national

minority self-governments recorded in the general register is fewer than 10, the regional national minority self-government is entitled to the specific amount; if the number of local (Budapest district) national minority self-governments and transformed national minority self-governments recorded in the general register is at least 10 but not more than 20, the regional national minority self-government is entitled to twice the specific amount; if the number of local (Budapest district) national minority self-governments and transformed national minority self-governments recorded in the general register is at least 20, the regional national minority self-government is entitled to quadruple the specific amount, and thereby the funding is again provided according to the number of persons self-identifying with a given nationality.

- The **task-based funding** is not provided on a normative basis. Local and regional national minority self-governments receive funding on the basis of the quantity and quality of the activities carried out by the respective nationality communities during the calendar year, as demonstrated by resolutions recorded in their minutes. Through the provision of task-based funding, Hungary supports the active engagement of the respective nationality communities, by encouraging the preservation and transmission of the mother tongue and national culture, taking up and performing advocacy related to nationality life, thereby ensuring that the number of persons self-identifying with a given nationality in a specific municipality or area does not decrease and the given national minority community is entitled to a higher amount than the normative funding via the national minority self-government.

The self-governments of national minorities in Hungary also receive two types of funding (funding for operating and media purposes and institutional financing) per budget year:

- The self-governments of national minorities in Hungary are entitled to funding for the purpose of **their operation and the performance of national minority media tasks**, used to ensure the financing of the operating conditions of the self-governments and the financing of the press and of the public service broadcasting programmes of the electronic media.
- The self-governments of national minorities in Hungary are entitled to funding for the purpose of **maintaining** the self-government **institutions** set up in order to perform their public service tasks provided for in Sections 117 to 119 and Sections 121 and 122 of the Nationalities Act, and the funding is meant to ensure financing for the maintenance of the national minorities self-government institutions established for the purpose of delivering and further developing national minority education of an appropriate quality, performing cultural self-administration activities, preserving and passing on traditions, ensuring the provision of public culture in their mother tongue, preparing and implementing resolutions taken by the self-governments of national minorities in Hungary and performing management-related tasks.

2.

Hungary's political system in general, including the state and the government, employs all its means (finances, infrastructure, and moral support) to promote the preservation of the identities of nationalities living in the country and the fulfilment and development of their cultural autonomy, as well as the preservation and succession of national minorities' languages and traditions.

Besides the general public administration system, it is the national minority self-governments operating at all three levels (local, regional, i.e. county and Budapest- and country-level) that advocate the special community interests of nationalities other than the majority nationality. Of the tasks performed by the national minority self-governments stated in the Nationalities Act, it should be stressed that, if there is no local national minority self-government in a settlement, the interest representation and protection tasks related to the particular nationality at the settlement are performed by the country-level self-government. Similarly, in relation to the self-government tasks at county level, the national self-government performs statutory interest representation and interest protection activities and represents and protects the interests of the nationality represented by them at national level. In order to develop cultural autonomy for the nationality, the self-government operates a nationality institutional network.

The **amendment of the Nationalities Act**, which governs the individual and collective rights of nationalities and is of particular importance for Hungary's nationality policy, has already been mentioned, by indicating that the amendment made during the reporting period allows the respective nationalities to become the owners of public education institutions maintained by them. The amendment provides a statutory possibility for the maintenance of social institutions by the respective nationalities. There are no such examples in the neighbouring countries. One of the greatest achievements of the preparation process of the Act was the fact that it was drafted on the basis of the observations and requests of nationalities living in Hungary and that it was (could be) tabled to the National Assembly of Hungary by the Committee of Nationalities in Hungary. The final vote took place on 16 June 2020, during which the tabled amendment was adopted by the National Assembly of Hungary with a majority of more than 95% of the votes cast (Act LXVIII of 2020 on the amendment of Act CLXXIX of 2011 on the rights of national minorities).

Funding provided to nationalities

Article XXIX of the Fundamental Law declared the basic rights and obligations affecting nationalities and requiring constitutional regulation. Their enforcement is ensured by the Nationalities Act, a cardinal act. Pursuant to Section 151 *d*), the minister responsible for nationality policy shall or may provide financial support for national minority self-governments and other national minority organisations under the titles and conditions specified in the Act on the central budget.

In relation to the period between 2017 and 2022, the changes in the sources of funding for nationalities meant a **more than twofold increase** for the nationalities living in Hungary. During the reporting period, the Government of Hungary achieved the above goals by providing funding (statutory funding or funding based on Government Decrees) under the following budget items:

On 1 January of the budget year, local national minority self-governments recorded in the general register of the Hungarian State Treasury were entitled to the yearly specific amount of the **funding allocated to the operation of local and regional national minority self-governments**. If a local nationality self-government was set up during the year, it was entitled to the *pro rata* operating subsidy from the first day of the month following its registration in the general register.

The task-based funding of local and regional national minority self-governments (between 2017 and 2020) could be allocated to local national minority self-governments that had fulfilled

their obligation to submit the minutes provided for in the Central Budget Act and had performed one of the tasks set out in Annex No. 9 of the Central Budget Act pursuant to the resolutions. The amount of the funding depended on the quantity and quality of the tasks performed. In the second part of the recording period, i.e. in 2021-2022, the task-based funding was already regulated by Annex 10 to the Central Budget Act and, because of the COVID pandemic, the national minority self-governments became eligible on the basis of the average scores awarded in the period between 2018 and 2022.

The budget allocations to the funding dedicated to the operation of local and regional national minority self-governments and to their task-based funding are presented in the table below.

Table 29:
Funding dedicated to local and regional national minority self-governments
(budget allocations in the reporting period)

Funding year	2017*	2018*	2019	2020	2021	2022
Operation						
Budget allocation (million HUF)	1,568.5	1,882.5	958.2	958.2	982.3	982.3
Task-based						
Budget allocation (million HUF)	1,648.5	1,747.4	1,187.1	1,187.1	1,187.1	1,187.1

Source: Prime Minister's Office

**Note: The budget allocation also included funding dedicated to Roma local and regional nationality self-governments.*

Pursuant to the Budget Act, **the self-governments of nationalities in Hungary** are entitled to funding **for their operation and performing national minority media tasks**. The use of the funding was aimed to ensure the operating conditions of the self-governments of nationalities in Hungary and, in that context, it contributed to the performance of a public task within the meaning of the Nationalities Act. The funding dedicated to the press and the public service broadcasting programmes of the electronic media ensured the pluralism and balance of information provision to the nationality communities in their mother tongues and the cultivation and enrichment of their mother tongue. The funding dedicated to the nationality media fostered the reception of radio and audiovisual media services from the mother countries and access to public service programmes broadcast in the mother tongues of national minorities, ensuring the freedom of expression and the freedom of the press, as well as the principle of impartiality and pluralism of information.

Pursuant to the Budget Act, the self-governments of national minorities in Hungary are also entitled to funding for **maintaining the national minorities' self-government institutions** set up in order to perform their public service tasks provided for in Sections 117 to 119 and Sections 121 and 122 of the Nationalities Act. In that context, the funding ensured the financing of the maintenance costs of institutions set up for delivering and further developing national minority education of an appropriate quality, performing cultural self-administration activities, preserving and passing on traditions, ensuring the provision of public culture in their mother tongue, preparing and implementing resolutions taken by the self-governments of national

minorities in Hungary and performing management-related tasks. The aggregated budget allocations in the period between 2017 and 2022 are presented in the table below.

Table 30:
Funding dedicated to the maintenance of national minority self-government institutions

Funding year	2017*	2018*	2019	2020	2021	2022
Budget allocation (million HUF)	2,968.6	2,996.3	2,857.6	2,864.6	2,864.6	3,771.9

Source: Prime Minister's Office

*Note: The budget allocation also included the funding dedicated to education of an appropriate quality.

During the reporting period, as a matter of priority, national minority self-governments and national minority civil society organisations **could submit applications** in four application categories; national minority public education institutions and legal entities of the church could submit applications in three application categories.

Through the call for applications aimed at providing budgetary support for *national minority civil society organisations*, the eligible CSOs were those with nationality-oriented tasks in accordance with their statutory objectives set out in their articles of association for the purpose of financing expenditure related to their operation and activities.

The application category designated as 'Budgetary support for *cultural initiatives of nationalities*' provided funds to the applicants; among others, for events, research, purchasing books and sound recordings, archiving, website development and publications by national minorities.

The application category designated '*nationality camps*' provided budgetary support for the organisation of camps intended for full-time primary and secondary school pupils belonging to national minorities, as well as for the organisation of forest schools in mother countries in settings of the relevant language nation.

Teacher CPD training programmes intended for national minorities, delivered exclusively in their *native languages*, with the involvement of mother countries/language nations, received funding until 2019 within the framework of calls for application. Subsequently, specific funding was provided for their implementation.

The combined budget allocations for funding to be provided through calls for applications during the reporting period are summarised in the following table:

Table 31:
Funding to be provided through calls for applications intended for national minorities

Funding year	2017*	2018*	2019	2020** ***	2021	2022
Total budget allocation (million HUF)	1,075	1,415	1,415	500	1,300	1,600

Source: Prime Minister's Office

Remarks:

*The budget allocation provided coverage for Roma applications as well.

**Because of the COVID pandemic, the application categories launched for implementing cultural initiatives of national minorities and native language camps were revoked.

***The application category announced for national minority teacher training was terminated and projects with such purposes were financed in the form of specific funding.

During the reporting period, three calls were published for the submission of individual applications for the budgetary support of **investment, renovation and maintenance activities in the interests of national minorities**, with a total budget allocation of HUF 1,100. The funds fostered the implementation of nearly 761 projects.

Besides the calls, the other **individual applications** submitted typically concerned the funding of the own contribution to developing, investment and purchases by cultural and public education institutions maintained by the national and local level national minority self-governments, the enlargement of institutions and the provision of the necessary conditions for setting up new institutions, as well as the own funding needs of those self-governments.

Decree No. 4/2019 (VI. 13.) TNM of the Minister without portfolio on the Scholarship for Nationalities was amended in order to provide support for the realisation of higher education plans of talented national minority pupils, and thereby, indirectly support their communities. Pursuant to the amendment, the number of recipients of the Scholarship for Nationalities has thereby been increased from September 2021, up to 12 pupils (up to six pupils per year) who could receive this **scholarship** in each secondary school, instead of 4 pupils, as was previously the case.

Pursuant to *Decree No. 2/2012 (VIII. 9.) ME on the establishment of an Award for Nationalities of the Prime Minister* (hereinafter: Decree No. 2/2012 (VIII. 9.) ME), the General Deputy of the Prime Minister has awarded an **Award for Nationalities** to persons who have performed outstanding activity in the field of public life, education, culture, religious life, science, mass media, economic self-organisation, social and healthcare work undertaken in the interests of national minorities living in the country.

Decree 6/2018. (XII. 21.) TNM of the Minister without portfolio on the recognitions that may be awarded by the General Deputy of the Prime Minister, the minister has awarded the **Pro Cultura Minoritatum Hungariae Award** to natural persons or organisations belonging to national minorities in Hungary who have performed an outstanding activity for preserving and developing cultural heritage in their mother tongue or have contributed to the coexistence of peoples of the Carpathian Basin with their outstanding activity in the field of national minority public culture.

In the course of decision-making on funding to national minorities, priority is given to the basic institutions of bilateral cooperation addressing the relationship of nationalities living in Hungary and their respective mother countries, as well as to the **funding needs included in the recommendations of the Joint Committees of Minorities (JCMs)**. Implementing the recommendations of the JCMs is an important nationality policy and diplomatic task, which is of strategic importance in terms of the relationship between the individual nationalities and their mother countries and for the Hungarian community living in the respective mother country.

In addition to the above, it should be highlighted that the government has established the **Nationality Teacher Programme** together with the nationality leaders, with the aim of increasing the number of young people choosing a teaching career and improving the quality of national minority teacher training, making language teaching more effective, retaining active national minority teachers in the profession and improving the respect for them. The increase in the wage supplement intended for national minorities, the support for the Scholarship Programme for Nationality Teachers and the extension of the Scholarship for Nationalities were intended to achieve this goal.

During the reporting period, more than two thousand, five hundred funding projects were implemented on the basis of individual applications for funding, charged to the budget of nationality appropriations and through Government Resolutions, highlighting the following in a non-exhaustive manner:

Table 32:
Some significant national minority funding types provided on the basis of individual applications for funding

Funding year	Beneficiary	Nationality	Objective	Amount of funding (HUF)
2020, 2022	National Croatian Self-Government	Croatian	Development of the Croatian Primary and Boarding School in Hercegszántó	810,393,234
2020, 2022	National Bulgarian Self-Government	Bulgarian	Provision of funding for investments in public education and culture made by the National Bulgarian Self-Government	3,550,000,000
2018-2022	National Serbian Self-Government	Serbian	Provision of funding for the development of the Nikola Tesla Serbian Kindergarten, Primary School, Grammar School, Boarding School and Library	1,983,200,000
2021-2022	National Self-Government of Ethnic Germans in Hungary	German	Modernisation and renovation of the Friedrich Schiller Grammar School and Boarding School in Pilisvörösvár)	395,000,000
2019-2020	National Croatian Self-Government	Croatian	Development of the Miroslav Krleža Croatian Kindergarten, Primary School, Grammar School and Boarding School	350,000,000

2017-2021	National Slovak Self-Government	Slovak	Development of the Slovak Kindergarten, Primary School, Grammar School and Boarding School of Budapest	360,000,000
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Source: Prime Minister's Office

Takeover of cultural institutions

As has already been stated in the previous country reports, pursuant to Section 36 of the Nationalities Act, in accordance with the provisions of the sectoral Act and of the laws on the operation of public finances, it is possible for nationality self-governments to take over the administration of national minority public education institutions established by other maintaining entities, and also to establish and operate public education institutions themselves. The increase in the number of cultural institutions maintained by national and local level national minority self-governments continued during the reporting period as follows:

Table 33:
Cultural institutions founded/taken over by nationality self-governments during the reporting period

Name of entity	Settlement	Type of institution	Date of registration	Denomination of the managing authority
Cultural Centre of the Ethnic Croats of Bácska	Baja	cultural	2017	National Croatian Self-Government
Armenian Cultural Centre of Transylvania	Budapest	cultural	2020	National Armenian Self-Government
Bechtold Swabian Folk House , Biatorbágy	Biatorbágy	cultural	2017	German Nationality Self-Government of Biatorbágy

Source: Prime Minister's Office/Hungarian State Treasury

The new National **Armenian** Self-Government, established as a result of the 2019 municipal elections, founded the Armenian Self-Government of Transylvania in 2020, which is aimed at presenting, preserving and cultivating the particular culture and traditions of the Armenian people in Transylvania, who make up a crucial part of Hungary's Armenian community.

For the sake of expanding its cultural autonomy, the Centre of the Ethnic **Croats** of Bácska started its operation in 2018 in Baja; a separate property was purchased to host it. The renovated building of the Centre was delivered on 16 July 2020.

In 2018, the Greek Catholic **Ruthenian** Community House was inaugurated in Debrecen-Józsa with the involvement of the Greek Catholic Archeparchy of Hajdúdorog. The jewel of the building is the coat of arms and Greek Catholic cross on its façade, made by a Ruthenian woodcarving artist. The community house has been functioning as a branch of the Fedinecz Atanáz Museum. The Hodinka Antal Ruthenian Scientific Institute has been established in its built-in attic. To strengthen the local and nationwide community, a wooden church was built on the plot next to the community centre, also in the reporting period. The church was consecrated in autumn 2021. Thus, the community house in Debrecen-Józsa and the wooden

church on the plot have become a true Ruthenian Greek Catholic spiritual centre. (The majority of the Ruthenian community in Hungary is Greek Catholic and the local, regional and national Ruthenian self-governments have an excellent relationship with the Greek Catholic parishes, the bishoprics and the metropolia.)

During the reporting period, in addition to the existing institutions, the National **Slovak** Self-Government established a new one in 2020, the Community and Legal Support Office, which is functioning under the auspices of the Non-profit Foundation for Ethnic Slovaks in Hungary. It performs non-profit tasks, maintains a customer service and provides free legal advice for local national minority self-governments and civil society organisations.

In addition, the National Slovak Self-Government concluded an agreement in 2020 with the Association of Ethnic Slovaks of Csaba, with the consequence that it purchased Csabai Szlovákok Kft. It is the sole shareholder of this society, which operates the House of Slovak Culture in Békéscsaba. This property accommodates the regional centre of the Cultural Institute of Ethnic Slovaks in Hungary, and a Slovak guesthouse and restaurant can also be found there.

Besides the institutions that are also important at national level, a growing number of local Slovak self-governments set up institutions serving local community purposes, with substantial State support. In general, those institutions accommodate public collections presenting local Slovak material relics, as well as community spaces providing various services to members of the community.

3.

Parliamentary representation of nationalities

The previous country report detailed the representation of nationalities in the work of the National Assembly. This reporting period has brought a new element, in that since the 2018 parliamentary elections, a representative of the German national minority has been participating in the work, not just advocating on behalf of the German national minority.³⁰ According to the feedback given by the other nationalities, the new institution has constituted a step forward in the advocacy of nationalities, despite their previous concerns. When taking the floor, national minority advocates may also speak in their mother tongue, and in the early phase of preparing legislation, they may participate in formulating the laws that affect their communities. Upon the initiative of the Committee of Nationalities in Hungary, the National Assembly amended the Nationalities Act in 2017, in 2020 and also in 2021; those amendments have been addressed above. During the reporting period, the nationality advocates were the following:

- German national minority advocate/MP: Imre RITTER, German nationality advocate (-2018), German national minority MP (2018-)
- Bulgarian national minority advocate: Szimeon VARGA

³⁰ With regard to the nationality lists, the positive discrimination tool used for the parliamentary representation of nationalities is the preferential quota which does not require the proportion (100%) set forth for party lists, its quarter is considered to be sufficient for obtaining a mandate from a nationality list.

A nationality MP who obtains a preferential mandate in this manner has the same rights as an MP elected from a party list or elected in an individual constituency.

If the nationality list fails to obtain the number of votes required for obtaining a preferential quota, the person on top of the nationality list shall become the advocate of the nationality that has established a nationality list.

- Greek national minority advocate: Laokratisz KORANISZ (-2018), Tamás SIANOS (2018-2022), Laokratisz KORANISZ (2022-)
- Croatian national minority advocate: Mihály HEPP (-2018), József SZOLGA (2018-)
- Polish national minority advocate: Dr Lászlóné CSÚCS (-2018), Dr Ewa RONAYNÉ SLABA (2018-)
- Armenian national minority advocate: Dr Tamás TURGYÁN (-2018), Dr Szeván SERKISIAN (2018-2022), Nikogosz AKOPJAN (2022-)
- Roma national minority advocate: Félix FARKAS (-2022)
- Romanian national minority advocate: Traján KRESZTA
- Ruthenian national minority advocate: Vera GIRICZ
- Serbian national minority advocate: Lyubomir ALEXOV
- Slovakian national minority advocate: János FUZIK (-2018), Antal PAULIK (2018-)
- Slovenian national minority advocate: Erika KISSNÉ KÖLES
- Ukrainian national minority advocate: Jaroslava HARTYÁNYI (-2018), Brigitta SZUPERÁK (2018-2022), Liliána GREXA (2022-).

As the Slovak national minority advocate has indicated in his report, it is of great symbolic importance for the nationalities in Hungary that, thanks to the presence of national minority advocates and since 2018, to the presence of the German national minority advocate, national minority languages have turned up in the speeches of every national minority advocate and have been continuously present in parliamentary work.

Nationality self-governments

The system of nationality self-governments was presented in detail in our previous reports. During the reporting period, the **elections to the nationality self-governments in 2019** constituted a major event, following which the nationality self-governments were re-established. Voters belonging to national minorities could elect self-governments at local (and district), regional (county and Budapest) and national level.

Local national minority self-governments were elected only for those nationalities and only in municipalities where at least 25 inhabitants self-declared to belong to the relevant nationality according to the data of the 2011 census. The number of the members of local national minority self-governments is 3 (if the number of voters recorded in the nationality's register of voters is less than 100 at the municipality), or 5 (if the number of voters is at least 100). The elections took place according to the rules of the election scheme based on individual lists.

The National Election Committee identified the counties in which **regional** nationality self-government elections would be held for specific nationalities: The election of regional nationality self-government members shall be called if the number of local elections called in the capital or in the county is at least ten. Regional nationality self-governments comprise 7 members. For setting up a list, it is required that a national minority organisation nominates 1 candidate each in at least at 10% of the local national minority self-government elections called in the capital or in the county. Lists are allocated mandates in proportion to the votes cast.

The number of members of nationality self-governments established **at national level** is 15 if the number of voters recorded in the nationality's register of voters is not more than 5,000. If the number of voters is more than 5,000, the number of self-government members is 23; above 10,000 voters their number is 31, above 25,000 voters their number is 39 and above 50,000

voters their number is 47. For setting up a list, it is required that a nationality organisation nominates at least 1 candidate for at least at 10% of each local nationality self-government election called in the country. Lists are allocated mandates in proportion to the votes cast.

Between 2014 and 2019, there were major changes in the number of voters in the national register for quite a few nationalities. The national register of voters belonging to the Ukrainian nationality showed an increase of nearly 90%, and an increase of nearly 60% could be observed in the case of the Greek and the Polish nationalities. There was a nearly 50% increase in the case of the Serbian nationality and a nearly 45% increase in the case of the Romanian nationality. The Slovene nationality is statistically one of the smallest nationalities in Hungary; the dynamism of its community engagement is characterised by the fact that in 2019 nearly 25% more people registered in the register of voters as belonging to the Slovene nationality and cast nearly 40% more valid votes than at the 2014 municipal elections.

During the reporting period, the chairpersons of self-governments of national minorities in Hungary were the following:

- National Bulgarian Self-Government, chairman: Dr Dancso MUSZEV
- National Self-Government of Ethnic Greeks in Hungary, chairpersons: György KUKUMISZ (-2019), Konstantinos HRISTODOULOU (2019-)
- National Croatian Self-Government, chairman: János GUGÁN
- National Polish Self-Government, chairpersons: Dr Ewa RONAYNÉ SLABA (-2018), Zsolt BÁTORI (2018-2019), Mária FELFÖLDI (2019-)
- National Self-Government of Ethnic Germans in Hungary, chairpersons: Ottó HEINEK (-2018), Olívia SCHUBERT (2018-2019), Ibolya ENGLERNÉ HOCK (2019-)
- National Armenian Self-Government, chairpersons: Dr Szeván SERKISIAN (-2018), Nikogosz AKOPJAN (2019-2022), Dr István CZÁRÁN (2022-)
- National Roma Self-Government, chairpersons: János BALOG (-2019), János AGÓCS (2019-)
- National Self-Government of Ethnic Romanians in Hungary, chairpersons: Tibor JUHÁSZ (-2019), Sándor FINNA (2019), György KOZMA (2019-)
- National Ruthenian Self-Government, chairperson: Viktor KRAMARENKO
- National Serbian Self-Government, chairperson: Veronika SZUTOR LÁSZLÓNÉ PEITY
- National Slovak Self-Government, chairperson: Erzsébet HOLLERNÉ RACSKÓ (she is also the chairperson of the Association of Nationality Self-Governments in Hungary)
- National Slovene Self-Government, chairpersons: Márton ROPOS (-2019), Károly HOLECZ (2019-)
- National Ukrainian Self-Government, chairpersons: György KRAVCSENKO (-2019), Jaroslava SZABÓ (2019-)

Awards granted to national minorities

In 1995, the National Assembly declared 18 December, the date when the UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities was signed, the Day of Minorities (since 2012: Day of Nationalities). For the purpose of recognising individuals and communities active in the preservation of the linguistic and cultural values of national minorities, the Prime Minister founded the “Award for Minorities” (subsequently

renamed the “**Award for Nationalities**”) in 1995. This Award is handed over at a ceremony with reference to 18 December each year, to persons and organisations performing an outstanding activity in the field of public life, education, culture, religious life, science, mass media, economic self-organisation, or social and healthcare work undertaken in the interests of the communities of nationalities. This award is handed over by the Prime Minister based on a proposal to the Committee of Nationalities by the minister responsible for nationality policy. The award includes a bronze memorial plaque, a certificate of honour and the award of a financial bonus.

During the reporting period, the highest honour from the Prime Minister for an activity in the interests of nationalities was awarded to 68 persons and organisations in total. The list of award winners are included in Annex No. 8.

The “**Pro Cultura Minoritatum Hungariae**” award was founded in 2005 by the predecessor of the Hungarian Institute for Culture to recognise the work and cultural activities of public culture professionals belonging to national minorities and of nationality communities living in Hungary, under the denomination of “Pro Cultura Minoritatum Hungariae” (for the culture of minorities in Hungary). From 2017 onwards, i.e. from the beginning of the reporting period, this award been added to the professional recognitions given by the Ministry of Human Capacities, then by the Prime Minister’s Office due to the change in the maintaining entity of the Hungarian Institute for Culture.

Pursuant to Decree 6/2018. (XII. 21.) TNM of the Minister without portfolio on the recognitions that may be awarded by the General Deputy of the Prime Minister, this recognition can be awarded to natural persons or organisations belonging to national minorities living in Hungary who have performed an outstanding activity for the purpose of preserving and developing cultural heritage in their mother tongue or have contributed to the coexistence of peoples in the Carpathian Basin with their outstanding activity in the field of national minority public culture. The laureates are greeted and the memorial plaques are handed over on the occasion of 21 May, the UNESCO World Day for Cultural Diversity, Dialogue and Development. The award-winners receive a bronze memorial plaque and a certificate of honour.

Since the award was added to the range of recognitions awarded by the minister responsible for nationalities, it has been awarded to 61 persons and organisations in total; the list of award winners is included in Annex No. 8.

The “**Pro Ethnographia Minoritatum**” award is a prestigious recognition by the Hungarian Ethnographic Society. It is received by two scholars every year for their achievements in researching the traditions of nationalities (including both intellectual aspects and physical objects). In addition, mainly in the period of the **Day of Nationalities**, but also on other occasions, events, exhibitions and cultural shows are held across the country’s regions, counties and local settlements. Awards related to national minorities are also handed over in numerous counties.

Article 16

The Parties shall refrain from measures that alter the proportions of the population in areas inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities and are aimed at restricting the rights and freedoms flowing from the principles enshrined in the present framework Convention.

1.

(The resolution of the Committee of Ministers does not contain any specific recommendation related to this article.)

2.

As has already been pointed out in previous country reports, pursuant to (Section 9 of) the Nationalities Act, Hungary prohibits all policies and practices that

- are aimed at or result in the assimilation of minorities into the majority nation or the exclusion and segregation of minorities from the majority nation,
- are aimed at the alteration of the national or ethnic conditions of areas inhabited by minorities,
- persecute or intimidate a national minority or individuals belonging to a national minority on the grounds of their affiliation, and make their living conditions more difficult or obstruct them from exercising their rights, or
- are aimed at the forced removal or relocation of a national minority.

Hungary takes action in its international relations against all political endeavours that may lead to the consequences listed above. Hungary also endeavours to provide protection against such policies by means of instruments of international law and by virtue of international treaties.

Article 17

1. The Parties undertake not to interfere with the right of persons belonging to national minorities to establish and maintain free and peaceful contacts across frontiers with persons lawfully staying in other States, in particular those with whom they share an ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity, or a common cultural heritage.

2. The Parties undertake not to interfere with the right of persons belonging to national minorities to participate in the activities of non-governmental organisations, both at the national and international levels.

1.

(The resolution of the Committee of Ministers does not contain any specific recommendation related to this article.)

2.

A summary of the activities of civil society organisations of national minorities is provided below, based on their reports:

Poles

The **Saint Adalbert Association of Polish Catholics in Hungary** (1993) owns the Polish House, which accommodates its registered office, and the Polish church (Polish Personal Parish) that serves the pastoral purposes of ethnic Polish people in Hungary. Due to the nature of the place, many of the programmes organised by the Association are related to the national holidays and Church feasts celebrated by the Polish: 3 May, 11 November and 20 August. Those programmes include Christmas, New Year's Eve and Easter concerts, the nativity plays

performed by Polish children and the concerts of the “Kleksiki” group, which consists of Polish-Hungarian families. This group has already issued its own musical album and has been working very actively for the Polish community. The Saint Adalbert Association of Polish Catholics in Hungary also organised cultural programmes in the reporting period on the occasion of national and Polish holidays with the participation of Polish artists. Other programmes of the Association:

- The Polish House accommodates a Polish kindergarten on Saturdays, which is supervised by Polish missionary sisters. Children learn the Polish language, which allows them to familiarise themselves with Polish culture and customs. Once a year, children go to a summer camp in Poland.
- Meetings of Polish young people studying in Hungary are held every week at the Polish House.
- Once a month a “Kobieta potrafi” cultural awareness meeting is held for Polish women.
- Plays of the amateur “Our theatre group” are presented three times a year; every generation is represented in the drama circle, from the youngest to the oldest.
- The St. Kinga Polish choir holds rehearsals on a weekly basis at the Polish House; the rehearsals are led by Szilvesztra ROSTETTER, a renowned composer and organist. The choir has performed in Poland and also in other countries of Europe in Polish communities, released CDs of Christmas concerts and in 2022 it became laureate of the “Pro Cultura Minoritatum Hungariae” award.
- At the Polish House, regular meetings are held in the Senior Club. Arts activities (led by Polish artists), health and physical activities (led by qualified therapists), culinary activities (as preparatory sessions to holidays in Poland), as well as tourism and sightseeing activities are organised for older people in the framework of study visits to Poland and Hungary.
- The most important cultural event of the Association is called Days of Polish Christian Culture, held in October every year, with the aim of presenting Polish Christian culture among the Polish and the Hungarian communities. Promotion of exhibitions, occasional performances, movie screenings, Polish theatre performances and meetings with interesting people take place at various cultural venues in Budapest in order to reach as many participants as possible.
- The Częstochowa Pilgrimage is organised every year, bringing together Polish people from all over the world.
- Their publications have been published on a yearly basis for several years: the journal entitled “Quo Vadis” (500 copies, twice a year) and a Polish calendar (600 copies/year):

The Polish House hosts approximately 50 different cultural events and meetings each year. The Saint Adalbert Association of Polish Catholics in Hungary often organises joint events with the Polish school, the nationality self-governments and the Polish Institute as well. The Polish Centre for Public Culture also organises its cultural programmes at the Polish House.

The reporting period was also a special period for the Saint Adalbert Association of Polish Catholics in Hungary several years ago. **2017** was declared the year of Saint Ladislaus – King of Hungary, whose mother was Hungarian, therefore he is the patron saint of the Polish community in Hungary. In that context, numerous cultural events related to Saint Ladislaus took place. The exhibition entitled *Saint Ladislaus in Polish-Hungarian painting* was opened at the Polish House, and occasional performances and book giveaways also took place. The 1020th anniversary of the Association’s patron saint, Saint Adalbert, was also celebrated in 2017 and, on this occasion, several exhibitions, historical performances, book presentations,

commemorations and classical music concerts offered by young Polish-Hungarian artists awaited the visitors. **2018** was again a special year for ethnic Poles in Hungary, as they celebrated the 100th anniversary of Poland's independence and the 25th anniversary of the Association's existence. Besides the traditional cultural events, film premieres, exhibitions, commemorations and the meeting of Polish choirs enriched the festive year.

In **2019**, the Association received a Saint Adalbert's relic from Wojciech POLAK, a Polish primate and cardinal, which was solemnly placed into the Polish Temple on 26 Mays 2019. In **2021**, after the coronavirus pandemic, the Association also became involved in the organisation of the International Eucharistic Congress, which took place in Hungary. On this occasion, among others, a group of more than 100 Polish young people arrived in Hungary from various other countries (England, France, Iceland, Belarus, Ukraine, Russia, Germany, Greece, Poland and Iceland). The Polish House served as a meeting point and a coordination venue for the young people who came to the Congress. Also in 2021, the Saint Adalbert Association of Polish Catholics in Hungary became a laureate of the "Award for Nationalities". In **2022**, due to the war in Ukraine, the Polish community in Hungary was involved in providing assistance to the refugees from the outset.

Germans

During the reporting period, the **Association of German Self-Governments in Northern Hungary** (hereinafter: Association), which is an association for the German nationality self-governments of Pest, Nógrád and Heves counties, was a national nominating organisation at both the spring parliamentary elections and at the autumn municipal elections of the German national minority. In 2018, the Association gave an MP to ethnic Germans in Hungary in the person of Imre RITTER, originating from Budaörs and acting as the chairman of the Association. The annual projects of the Association, bringing together 56 nationality self-governments, were the following during the reporting period:

- county poetry and prose recitation contest for ethnic Germans;
- county singing contest for ethnic Germans;
- county music contest for ethnic Germans;
- mass and pilgrimage day for ethnic Germans;
- county children's dance and lifestyle camp for ethnic Germans;
- regional wine contest for ethnic Germans;
- cooperation with the associations of the schools of Pest and Nógrád counties;
- qualification event of children's folk dance groups;
- meeting of Germans from Heves and Nógrád counties;
- Budaörs Passion-play;
- Ethnic Germans' Gala Event of the Northern Region.

Each event was realised with the involvement of the local forces, the staff of German self-governments and German nationality institutions, as well as the volunteers of cultural groups. The Ethnic Germans' Gala Event of the Northern Region is held in November every year, at different venues, with nearly 1000 participants. At this gala event, the best choirs, orchestras and dance groups of the county have an opportunity to make themselves known based on their achievements, and the "*Für das Ungarndeutschtum der Region Nord*" award is handed over to a cultural group and to two private individuals. This event is held entirely in German. Since its foundation, the Association has been funding events and projects at local level and at the level

of small regions in the context of an application scheme, and has provided payment within the framework of grant agreements.

Table 34:
Some major events of the Association of German Self-Governments in Northern Hungary held in the reporting period

Event	Venue	Date
2017		
Sautanz – Wudigess – Pig slaughter	Budakeszi	January
Opening of the LÁGERJÁRAT wagon exhibition (a wagon used to deport people to Soviet forced labour camps) Organisation of irregular history lessons in the wagon used to deport people to Soviet forced labour camps	Budaörs	January
	Budaörs	January–February
4th Regional Wine Contest for Ethnic Germans	Aldebrő	February
Poetry and Prose Recitation Contest for Ethnic Germans	Szigetbecse, Dunabogdány, Kismaros, Törökbálint, Pilisszentiván, Vecsés, Dunavarsány, Újhartyán	At pre-arranged dates and times
County Commemoration on Relocations	Budakeszi	March
Regional Singing Contest for Ethnic Germans	Biatorbágy	March
Regional Music Contest for Ethnic Germans	Taksony	April
ARGE Kärnten “Mit Kindern tanzen” – Folk dance CPD training for ethnic German children’s dance teachers	Solymár	April
18th Regional Cultural Gala	Budaörs	November
Meeting of Ethnic German Preschool Children	Vecsés, Budapest	April
Children’s dance and lifestyle camp	Szigetújfalu	June
Day of the Nationalities of Heves and Nógrád Counties	Kerecsend	September
County Commemoration of “Malenki Robot” (Soviet Forced Labour)		September
2018		
Sautanz – Wudigess – Pig slaughter	Budakeszi	January
5th Regional Wine Contest for Ethnic Germans	Aldebrő	February
Regional Poetry and Prose Recitation Contest for Ethnic Germans	Budaörs, Pilisvörösvár	March
Regional Singing Contest for Ethnic Germans (251 participants)	Biatorbágy	March
Professional Day of the County’s Ethnic German Folk Dance Teachers	Vecsés	March
Regional Music Contest for Ethnic Germans (59 participants)	Taksony	April
Meeting of Ethnic German Preschool Children	Újhartyán, Vecsés	March, April
County Commemoration on Relocations	Taksony	May 2012

Drama and folk dance camp in Germany	Nürnberg – Altdorf	June
County Commemoration on “Malenki Robot” (Soviet Forced Labour)	Kompolt	September
19. Regional Cultural Gala	Szigetszentmiklós	November
CPD training for Ethnic German folk dancers and folk dance teachers	Nagykovácsi	November
2019		
5th. Regional Wine Contest for Ethnic Germans	Aldebrő	February
Regional Poetry and Prose Recitation Contest for Ethnic Germans	Dunaharaszti, Dunakeszi, Piliscsaba, Pomáz, Szigetszentmárton, Törökbálint, Vecsés, Dunabogdány	January to April
Regional Singing Contest for Ethnic Germans	Biatorbágy	March
Ethnic German Folk Dance Workshop (spring, autumn)	Zsámbék, Nagykovácsi	March, October
Pest County Ethnic German Dance House	Budapest, Szigetszentmárton, Csömör, Solymár	February to April
Regional Music Contest for Ethnic Germans	Taksony	April
Meeting of Ethnic German Preschool Children	Vecsés	April
County Commemoration on Relocations	Zsámbék	April
Day of the Ethnic Germans of Heves and Nógrád Counties	Szendehely	June
County Commemoration on “Malenki Robot” (Soviet Forced Labour)	Vecsés	September
Pest County professional weekend for players of old musical instruments	Budakeszi	October
20th Regional Cultural Gala	Dunaharaszti	November
2021		
Folk Dance Seminar for Ethnic Germans	Érd	June
„Ein jeder muss tanzen” Ethnic German Folk Dance House	Bonyhád, Elek	August, September
County Commemoration on “Malenki Robot” (Soviet Forced Labour)	Dunaharaszti	October
Feier mit uns! 21st Regional Ethnic German Cultural Gala Programme	Csömör, Sports Hall	November
2022		
Regional Poetry and Prose Recitation Contest for Ethnic Germans	Budaörs, Dunabogdány, Taksony, Solymár, Szendehely, Szigetszentmárton, Vecsés, Újhartyán	February to April
Regional Music Contest for Ethnic Germans	Taksony	May 2012

Source: Based on the data of the Association of German Self-Governments in Northern Hungary

Serbs

The tradition-fostering activities of the **Association for the Preservation of Nationality Culture** (1997) are based on the collection, professional preservation and transmission of cultural, spiritual and religious heritage; its action relies on the use of the Serbian language as a foundation-stone. A highlight of their programmes for children is the traditional summer craft camp, which has been held for nearly a decade. At the camp, students learn old Serbian crafts in practical and theoretical sessions; this programme fits organically into the subject of civilisation taught at school. The basics and practical elements of calligraphy, basketry, weaving, spinning and felting are taught by folk artists. In addition, they can try their hands at icon painting, fire enamelling and mosaic-making in arts workshops. Children communicate with each other only in Serbian at the camp. In the autumn, winter and spring school terms, the Association provides the arts sessions within the framework of study circles, and from 2022 onwards it has enlarged the range of its activities with interactive fairy tale processing and creative workshop sessions for children. The Association operates the Lovra children's folk dance group; in addition to education and performances, its duties also comprise the purchase and replacement of folk costumes.

The upholding of Serbian traditions appears in the annual organisation of the already traditional community events, which are closely related to religious holidays. The Association actively participates in the organisation and management of community events related to Orthodox religious holidays (Easter, Saints' Days, Christmas). The multi-day Theatre and Cultural Festival has been traditionally organised for twenty years, for which the programmes are developed in cooperation with the Serb Theatre. The Association's area of operation is the Danube valley and Csepel Island, but above all the village of Lórév, which is unique in the life of Serbs in our country, since it is the only settlement in Hungary where the Serbian nationality population is in a majority. The Association cooperates with nationality self-governments and civil society organisations of settlements inhabited by Serbs, the National Serbian Self-Government, the Serb Theatre and organisations based in the mother country.

In order to preserve and maintain Serbian culture and traditions, the Association operates the Lórév folk house, the tasks of which include the exploration, recording, cataloguing and exhibition of Serbian nationality traditions and customs, as well as the operation, upkeep and maintenance of the Folk House building. In addition to the annual cultural and children's programmes held regularly in the spirit of traditionalism, the Association presents the life, traditions, customs, festive events, education system and famous public figures of ethnic Serbs in Hungary in the form of publications or books (on an ethnographic topic: "Ismerd meg szokásainkat" [Get to know our traditions] – a publication in Hungarian, on a historical topic: "Lovra 1914-1924, from the war until the opt-in"). The three-volume work published during the reporting period, in 2021, addresses the history of the Serb denominational education system in Hungary from the Middle Ages until 1914. The launches of the published books and publications always take place at a solemn ceremony, providing an opportunity for maintaining the Serb community space and informal conversations. During the reporting period, the Association organised or actively participated in numerous conferences, scientific theses and pilgrimages related to faith life.

Slovaks

The purpose and mission of the **Identita Slovak Association** (2011) is to uphold and to pass on to the next generations the knowledge of the Slovak language and Slovak religious and

cultural traditions. The main objective of the Association is to activate the younger age group and the middle generation and to involve them in Slovak public life in Hungary. This work can only be done truly effectively if it is extended to the national level; the Association has become a nationwide organisation, which participated in the 2019 nationality municipal elections on a joint national list with two other Slovak organisations and managed to get seven representatives into the General Assembly of the National Slovak Self-Government. At the municipal elections held during the reporting period, the association's members and sponsors became members of Slovak nationality self-governments in numerous settlements all over the country and it can be said that they belong to the younger generation of Hungary's Slovaks; they are excellent professionals and speak the Slovak language. The use of the Slovak language is self-evident and common among the members of the Association; they pay particular attention to this, setting an example to their young people. The Association cooperates with the country's Slovak educational institutions; for example, they have an ongoing project with the students of the Budapest-based Slovak school (excursions focusing on Slovak civilisation, discovery of Slovak memorial sites in Budapest, sports and recreational events).

In 2017, the activities of the Association gave priority to the development of cooperation with schools and kindergartens providing Slovak language teaching, as well as to the deepening of relationships with Slovak religious communities. It resulted in the Association's 2017 publication of the latest volume of its Slovak methodology series intended for lower secondary school students. It provided financial and moral support for the dance instruction young of Slovak people in the capital, with the involvement of the artistic director of the Lipa Slovak Folklore Association. Furthermore, the Association organised a motherland-based ecumenical youth Bible camp at the oldest shrine in Marianka, near Bratislava, with the participation of 25 young Slovak people living in Hungary. The Association organised a two-day pilgrimage for faithful adults, including a retreat in their motherland (Nitra, Marianka, Bratislava).

As part of the cooperation with the schools and kindergartens providing Slovak language teaching in Hungary, in 2018, in the village of Acsa, the Association presented the second volume of its methodological picture collection compiled for lower secondary cycle pupils learning the Slovak language. Furthermore, it organised a motherland-based ecumenical youth Bible camp at the oldest shrine in Marianka, near Bratislava, with the participation of 34 Slovak young people living in Hungary. It organised a three-day pilgrimage for faithful adults, including a retreat in Slovakia (Kežmarok, Červený Kláštor, Spišské Hanušovce, Nedec fortress). The Association considers it important to engage with Slovak communities in Hungary. In this spirit, it was the main sponsor of the programme entitled '11th Pilis Cavalcade – Doughnut Festival' and of the gala programme organised to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Rainbow folklore Association of Kiskőrös. It held a commemoration entitled 'Békéscsaba 300' at the Slovak institute of Budapest on the 300th anniversary of the settlement of the Slovak ancestors in Békéscsaba; this event featured the presentation of the research bibliography on András L. ÁCHIM and his era.

As part of the cooperation with the schools and kindergartens providing Slovak language teaching in Hungary, the Association in **2019** promoted the second volume of its methodological picture collection in schools providing national minority language teaching in Hungary. Furthermore, it organised a motherland-based ecumenical Bible youth camp in Marianka, with the participation of 34 young Slovak people living in Hungary. In October, it organised a one-day pilgrimage for faithful adults, including a retreat in their motherland in the municipality of Mojmírovce. In addition, it was one of the major organisers of the Santov Early May Day and 1st Slovak -Swabian Ball programme held in Pilisszántó (Santov). On 7

November, alongside the editorial staff of the Catholic Newspaper of Slovakia and the Slovak Institute of Budapest, the Association celebrated the 170th anniversary of the foundation of the Catholic Newspaper in the Saint Joseph Parish Church of Budapest with a mass in Slovak and a wreath-laying ceremony, followed by a large-scale commemorative meeting.

In 2020, despite the extreme circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and by adapting to the changed life situation, the Association was constantly active throughout the year, while observing the epidemiological regulations. Having regard to the epidemiological situation, the Association organised its traditional ecumenical youth Bible camp in Hungary rather than in the motherland. During the epidemic, the Association paid particular attention to liaising with Slovak communities in Hungary.

Because of the pandemic, 2021, just like the previous year, was also considered an irregular year in the life of the Association. By adapting to the changed life situation and by observing the epidemiological regulations, the Association was again always active throughout the year. Within the framework of the International Eucharistic Congress, a Slovak Episcopal Holy Mass was celebrated in the 9th district's Church of Our Lady of Hungary, with the participation of 200 practising Slovak Catholics living in Hungary, including numerous young people, with the major organisational work being undertaken by the Association. In addition, it took an active part in the other programmes of the Congress as well.

In 2022, the election of the Slovak nationality advocate was preceded by a large-scale joint Slovak campaign conducted throughout the country, with the active involvement of the members of the Association.

3.

Pursuant to Section 4(1)*b*) and Section 4(2) of the Nationalities Act, every nationality community and every individual belonging to a nationality has the right to the maintenance of undisturbed contact with their home country and individuals belonging to a nationality have the right to maintain contact with both the state and communal institutions of the home country and language nations and with nationalities living in other countries.

In the following we will summarise the answers of the country-level nationality self-governments and advocates which/who reported on their contact networks in their mother countries regarding the reporting period.

(1) The Bulgarian community of Hungary maintains live and continuous contact with the mother country.

- The National Bulgarian Self-Government and the Association of Ethnic Bulgarians in Hungary has been organising mother tongue and traditionalist summer camps in Bulgaria for years. The aim of the summer camps is to give Bulgarian children living in Hungary a direct insight into the past and historical sights of the mother country, to establish contacts with young people in Bulgaria and to discover the historical roots of the two nations. The camps provide an opportunity to learn about the ancestors' homeland, even for those children who no longer have lineal relatives in Bulgaria. The children may gain a closer insight into Bulgarian traditions and culture outside school settings. This is also an opportunity to learn about the mother country and to learn the Bulgarian language to a higher standard.

- In 2017, the central celebrations of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Friendship Day took place in Sofia. On behalf of Hungary, the series of celebrations was attended by several high-level delegations, leaders and representatives of the Bulgarian community of Hungary, pupils and teachers from the Bulgarian Language Teaching National minority School, from the Hunyadi Mátyás School in Halásztelek and from the Sármellék Primary School and its member institution in Zalavár.
- In 2018, Budapest again hosted the series of celebrations of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Friendship Day, whereby the Bulgarian community of Hungary inaugurated a drinking fountain in Szigetszentmiklós in the morning of 19 October. The fountain, which is also a memorial site to Bulgarian horticulturists, was realised with the support of the Local Government of Szigetszentmiklós, the Bulgarian Self-Government of Szigetszentmiklós and the National Bulgarian Self-Government. During the evening, the Folk Orchestra of the Bulgarian National Radio gave a full evening concert in the Bartók Béla National Concert Hall of the Palace of Arts. The Hungarian-Bulgarian Friendship Day was honoured by the presence of representatives of the mother country: Iliana IOTOVA, vice-president of the Republic of Bulgaria and Valeri SIMEONOV, Deputy Prime Minister of Bulgaria.
- The Bulgarian School of Budapest celebrated the 10⁰th anniversary of its existence in 2018. Within the framework of the series of celebrations, a conference held on 28 September was attended by Tania Mihailova, Bulgarian Deputy Minister of Education, as well as a number of guests from Bulgaria and from Bulgarian schools from across the borders. On 29 September, at the evening gala concert, the Bodra Smiana children's choir from Bulgaria also appeared on stage.
- In 2019, on the occasion of the 57⁵th anniversary of the Battle of Varna, a conference entitled "Varna, the Shield of Christianity" took place in the Chamber of the Upper House of the Hungarian Parliament, with Dr László KÖVÉR, Speaker of the National Assembly, and Mariyana NIKOLOVA, Deputy Prime Minister of Bulgaria, as main patrons. Renowned Bulgarian and Hungarian scientists gave presentations at this conference. On 10 November 2019, a commemoration was held in Varna as well, where the Government of Hungary and the Bulgarian community in Hungary delivered a memorial plaque in the park named after Uladislas I., the Hungarian-Polish king who lost his life in the Battle of Varna. The memorial plaque commemorates general János HUNYADI and his army, which consisted, among others, of Hungarians, Bulgarians, Poles, Czechs, Romanians, Serbs and Ukrainians and which fought for the nations living in the region and suffered defeat on 10 November 1444.
- On 21 February 2020, the conference entitled "Bulgaria has been keeping Kossuth's memory alive for 170 years" was held in the Hunters' Hall of the Hungarian Parliament, with Dr László KÖVÉR, Speaker of the National Assembly as main patron. At the conference, the welcome speech was delivered by Mónika DUNAI, chairperson of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Friendship Group of the Inter-parliamentary Union. Renowned Bulgarian and Hungarian scientists gave presentations at this event.
- On 19 October 2020, the Hungarian-Bulgarian Friendship Days were celebrated in Budapest, in the Saint Cyril and Saint Methodius Bulgarian Orthodox Church, in the courtyard of which the bust of Metropolitan Boris of Nevrokop, who had been directed to Budapest after his first mission as a consecrated Jeromonachus excellency, was unveiled. He performed the pastoral care of the Bulgarian community of Budapest in this church, and

the parish established in 1916 played a decisive role in the foundation of the Bulgarian school in 1918. The celebration took place with the participation of, among others, Valeri SIMEONOV, Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, and Mrs. Mónica DUNAI, chairperson of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Friendship Group of the Inter-parliamentary Union.

- On 18 October 2021, the public could visit the photographic exhibition entitled “Hungarian-Bulgarian Friendship Days” in the small hall of the renovated House of Bulgarian Culture. The exhibition was opened by Szimeon VARGA, Bulgarian national minority advocate and Valeri SIMEONOV, Deputy Speaker of the 4th National Assembly of Bulgaria.
- By issuing Government Decree No. 1578/2020. (IX. 10.) on measures related to the location of certain organisational units of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Government supported the public education and cultural institutions owned by the National Bulgarian Self-Government and the Hungarian State and previously falling within the asset management remit of the Local Government being located in a new property, to be constructed on the undeveloped plot owned by the Association of Ethnic Bulgarians in Hungary, situated at 1097 Budapest, Vágóhíd utca 19. The Government of Hungary contributed to the investment by granting HUF 2,600 million in 2020, HUF 950 million in 2022 (and HUF 797 million in 2023), i.e. HUF 4,347 million in total. Furthermore, the Government of Bulgaria provided EUR 1 million for the construction. In Government Decree No. 83/2021 (II. 23.) on declaring certain administrative matters related to investments as matters of major importance for the national economy and on the amendment of Government Decrees related to certain investments of major importance for the national economy, the Government of Hungary declared that this investment must be considered as investments of major importance, and that certain administrative matters related to this investment were considered as matters of major importance for the national economy. The foundation stone of the Centre for Bulgarian Education and Culture was laid on 3 March 2022, the national day of Bulgaria.

(2) Examples illustrating the links of the **Greek** community of Hungary with their mother country:

- Apart from the two years of the pandemic, the Nikos Beloyannis Primary School and Kindergarten maintained by the National Self-Government of Ethnic Greeks in Hungary has been organising native language camps in Greece every year, where schoolchildren can spend one week. In those camps, they had the opportunity to use the Greek language, to talk to pupils of a similar age and to make friends. Within the framework of the organised camps, diversity is provided through various quizzes, programmes, dance houses, arts and crafts sessions and sports opportunities, where the children can also learn about Greek culture, in addition to acquiring linguistic skills. Those camps provide an enormous opportunity to the pupils. Several of them live in difficult circumstances, and without resources available through calls for proposals they would not have a lot of chances of going to holiday camps in Greece. Those trips offer great opportunities for motivating the children.
- The Nikos Beloyannis Primary School and Kindergarten and the 12-year Manolis Glezos Complementary Language Teaching Institution organised joint professional days on several occasions during the reporting period. Within the framework of those programmes, they help each other’ work, exchange professional knowledge and teachers coming from the mother country also give demonstration lessons. At the professional exchanges, they have

an opportunity to discuss problems and difficulties arising in teaching the Greek language and to share digital learning materials with each other.

(3) Here are some examples of the links of ethnic **Croats** in Hungary with their mother country:

- As a result of the cooperation between the local governments and the public education institutions, the number of nationwide camps offered in the Croatian language increased to four rounds in the mainland premises (Pag Island, Vlačići) of the Cultural, Training and Leisure Centre of Croats in Hungary, where summer programmes take place with the participation of nearly 400 pupils. CPD training for teachers participating in public education in Hungary has become a practice on the premises of the above-mentioned centre. The programmes are implemented with the support of the Government of Hungary.
- The National Croatian Self-Government has reported that, within the framework of cross-border cooperation activities, joint committees were established in order to foster economic developments in certain counties (e.g. between Zala County and Međimurje County). Cross-border calls for proposals foster those cooperation activities.

(4) Ethnic **Poles** in Hungary also have important links, both with the mother country and internationally:

- In her summary report on the reporting period, the Polish advocate stated that the Polish community of Hungary has the best possible conditions in terms of its situation and opportunities, both within Europe and worldwide. She underlined that there are few countries where the ethnic Polish community does not rightly envy the legislative environment on nationalities in Hungary and the implemented daily practices.
- In 2018, the Wspólnota Polska organisation, the patron of Poles living abroad certified the Polish School as a Central European Methodology Centre. As indicated by the Polish advocate in her report, from then on, Polish national minority teachers working in Central European States have been receiving further methodological training in Hungary, which is organised by the Polish School; the Polish professionals providing CPD training come here to give lectures and to provide training sessions to Polish national minority teachers, who gather here from neighbouring countries. This gives the Polish School a high profile: by its designation, the Polish State has officially recognised the high standard of Polish national minority education provided in Hungary.
- In 2019, the Polish School organised a conference in Visegrád jointly with the Wspólnota Polska organisation, bringing together Polish teachers from all over the world.
- The decision to set up a training centre and a holiday resort in Balatonboglár had already been taken before the reporting period.³¹ In 2022, the project reached its final stage before its delivery. The possible uses of the centre are diverse:
 - provision of training premises for Polish teachers active in Hungary (for the teaching staff of the Polish School);

³¹ The selection of the plot of the training centre and holiday resort of Balatonboglár can be considered as symbolic both in terms of traditionalism and remembrance policy – during World War II, Hungary had the only Polish secondary education institution providing officially recognised training all over Europe.

- provision of premises for the Polish School, functioning as a methodological centre, for providing international professional training courses in the region;
 - organisation of Polish language camps for Polish children and young people living in Hungary – it is planned to host camping children from Hungary and Poland simultaneously at the holiday resort. Polish children living in the diaspora may thus enter original Polish language environments without leaving Hungary;
 - use for religious life (e.g. keeping retreats), providing accommodation to pilgrim groups heading from Poland to Međugorje;
 - organisation of pensioners' meetings for Polish pensioners arriving from the territory of Hungary;
 - provision of premises for Polish choirs active in Hungary.
- The only loss experienced by the Polish nationality is the lack of Polish drama circles in Hungary. To compensate for this, performers and companies from Poland regularly come to Hungary to give performances.
 - In addition to attracting Polish people from all over the country, guests from Poland also come to the Derenk Saint's Day³², which is organised in mid-summer every year.

(5) Here are some examples the links of ethnic **Germans** in Hungary with their mother country:

- The National German Self-Government in Hungary also maintained close relations with German-language countries and regions, European German minority organisations and other native language minorities of German-language countries during the reporting period. The official representation of the German nationality in Hungary is also a member of the Federal Union of European Nationalities (Föderalistische Union Europäischer Nationalitäten-- FUEN), the German national group" working group within the organisation (Arbeitsgemeinschaft 223deutscher Minderheiten-AGDM) and has been regularly represented in their congresses and in the activities of the working group.
- Funding was granted on the basis of consultations with the National Self-Government of Ethnic Germans in Hungary; the organisational background was provided by the Ministry of the Interior of Germany (Ministerium des Innern, für Bau und Heimat), the Goethe Institute and the ThILLM (Thüringer Institut für Lehrerfortbildung, Lehrplanentwicklung und Medien), the ISB München (Staatsinstitut für Schulqualität und Bildungsforschung) and the competent ministries of the Länder providing funding, along with the coordination of the Standing Subcommittee of the Hungarian-German Joint Committee on Culture and the Pedagogical and Methodological Centre for Germans in Hungary.
- The National Self-Government of Ethnic Germans in Hungary also had a close relationship with the motherland-based organisation of expelled ethnic Germans of Hungary (Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Ungarn (LDU)); they regularly attended each other's events.

³² For the Poles in Hungary, the old village of Derenk which was a Polish village long ago, plays an important role in remembrance policy.

The village was populated in the first half of the 18th century by Goral settlers from Poland, and subsequently it was extinguished by purchasers before World War II in order to establish a hunting ground the village site. At present, the village site is a ruined field, including the former cemetery site where graves up to 300 years old can be found.

- An important constituent of the institutional network of Germans in Hungary is the Museum of Ethnic Germans in Tata (Ungarndisches Museum Totis) which has a countrywide collectors' network, but there are local history collections, village museums and folk houses in 120 locations in total in Hungary, and monographs have been produced on many settlements. The Information Centre of German Folk Houses in Hungary is operated within the framework of the Jakob Bleyer Local History Collection of Budaörs (Jakob Bleyer Heimatmuseum). With the support of the Ministry of Interior of Germany, a programme was launched in 2020 to support the cataloguing and inventorying of this local history collection (the work was completed in the case of five collections; two additional collections joined the programme in 2022).

(6) Relations of the **Romanian** community in Hungary with their mother country during the reporting period:

- In the experience of the National Self-Government of Ethnic Romanians in Hungary and the Romanian national minority advocate, Romanians in Hungary are much less likely to move abroad than the national average. Moreover, as a result of the practice established during the reporting period, inhabitants of from certain border counties prefer to commute to work for companies in developed counties in Western Romania (Arad, Timișoara), in most cases with daily return transport provided by local employers, which does not cause any rupture, neither in their way of life in Hungary, nor in their participation in the nationality community's life. The representatives of the community indicated in their report that ethnic Romanians living in Hungary are free to maintain their relationships with Romania and with the Romanian diaspora all over the world and they are not disturbed in doing so.
- Traján KRESZTA, the Romanian national minority advocate, is a member of the Hungarian-Romanian Friendship Group of the Inter-parliamentary Union.
- In order to help the preparation of Romanian national minority teachers in Hungary, the National Self-Government of Ethnic Romanians in Hungary concluded a cooperation agreement with the *Aurel Vlaicu* State University in Arad, and the *Nicolae Bălcescu* Romanian Grammar School, Primary School and Boarding School in Gyula concluded a cooperation agreement with the *Vasile Goldiș* Western (private) University. Cooperation was also established with the Western University of Timișoara and the Babeș-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca – these cooperation activities also contribute to the steady increase in the number of Romanian nationality students from Hungary who pursue higher education studies in Romania.
- In December 2021, the National Self-Government of Ethnic Romanians in Hungary applied for membership in the Federal Union of European Nationalities (hereinafter: FUEN). It is an organisation representing the interests of Europe's indigenous national minorities and linguistic groups, and it is also a mutually supportive community that mainly represents the interests of Europe's indigenous minorities at European level.
- As a result of the higher standard of schools, which is also due to the grants, in addition to the figures for further education in Hungary, there was an increase in the number of Romanian students from Hungary who were admitted to higher education or were awarded scholarships.

- In the experience of the Romanian community's leaders, ethnic Romanian employees in Hungary mainly enjoy the benefits of bilingualism in the labour market in the fields of healthcare, education, accommodation, catering, trade, motor vehicle repair, and they are also increasingly involved in economic relations between Hungary and Romania. This is important because Romania is the fourth largest export market for Hungary, a potential destination country for businesses in the border area and cross-border businesses, capital investments, reciprocal movement of labour between small and medium-sized enterprises and sole traders, with an intention to involve Romanian entrepreneurs based in Hungary to an even greater extent; it also provides opportunities to the nationality community to find jobs as commuters.

(7) The **Ruthenian** community in Hungary also maintains international relations:

- Through the Hungarian-Slovak Friendship Group of the Inter-parliamentary Union, Vera GIRICZ, the Ruthenian nationality advocate, has also been in contact with the Ruthenians in the neighbouring country. The advocate placed a strong emphasis on keeping the recognition of ethnic Ruthenians in Ukraine on the agenda. The National Ruthenian Self-Government participated actively in providing assistance to people in distress as a result of the 2022 spring war in Ukraine. Using its own resources, it provided support to the Bridge for Transcarpathia Association; in addition, regional and municipal governments organised fund-raising and collecting donations, which were delivered in person to Transcarpathia. Ruthenian painters living in Hungary offered their works at charity auctions.
- The modernisation of the website of the Udvari István Library of the Ruthenians in Hungary took place at the end of the reporting period in 2022; the book stock of the library can be accessed from all over the world through the Huntéka integrated library system.
- As the supply of language teachers is a constant problem, it can be considered an important achievement that, with the support of the Prime Minister's Office, the nationality advocate offered a scholarship to one person for the training course supplementary to the Ruthenian language and literature degree course provided by the Institute of Ruthenian Language and Literature of the University of Prešov (Slovakia). The scholarship holder already completed his three-year training in 2022.

(9) Relations of the **Slovak** community in Hungary with their mother country:

- The relations between the National Slovak Self-Government and the various institutions of the Slovak Republic are multifaceted. Regular and close cooperation is mainly pursued with the Office for Slovaks Living Abroad, the Ministry of Education of Slovakia and the diplomatic missions in Hungary (the embassy, the Main Consulate in Békéscsaba), as well as with the Slovak Institute in Budapest.
- The National Slovak Self-Government is also a member of the World Association of Slovaks Living Abroad, and in 2014 the chairman of the National Slovak Self-Government was elected executive secretary of the organisation.
- During the reporting period, the National Slovak Self-Government was actively involved in the work of FUEN; it participated regularly in FUEN Congresses, which took place in Cluj-Napoca in 2017, Leeuwarden (the Netherlands) in 2018, Bratislava in 2019 and in Trieste

in 2021. The National Slovak Self-Government actively participated in the work done by the organisation's 'Slavic working group'.

- For the Identita Slovak Association, which has already been presented in detail, maintaining relations with the mother country is important and, according to their reports, very intense, from State bodies to the level of ordinary people. This is why their pilgrimages are organised in the mother country, where young people have the opportunity to experience the living language and to make friends, thereby enriching their linguistic culture.
- The issue of the former Slovak Lutheran Congregation Church (located at 1081 Budapest, Rákóczi út 57.) has already been invoked repeatedly in the context of church policy, diplomatic policy and nationality policy as well. After several years of negotiations, the Government provided HUF 765,429,000 in the reporting period to the National Slovak Self-Government for the purpose of acquiring the ownership of the building. The planned cost of the renovation of the building amounts to HUF 2,800,000,000. By way of an oral agreement, the Government and the Slovak Republic have undertaken to share the renovation costs in equal proportions. Within the framework of the renovation of the building complex of the property, the old run-down building in poor condition will be given a new function; it will become the cultural centre for ethnic Slovaks in Hungary, making it possible to showcase the past of the Slovak community of Hungary and to accommodate the institutions of the Slovak community of Budapest properly. By Government Decree No. 566/2021. (X. 4.) on amending Government Decree No. 83/2021 (II. 23.) on declaring certain administrative matters related to investments as matters of major importance for the national economy and on the amendment of the Government Decrees related to certain investments of major importance for the national economy, the Government of Hungary declared that this project was a matter of major importance for the national economy and an investment of major public interest.

(10) Relations of **Slovenes** in Hungary with their mother country:

- The two public education institutions maintained by the National Slovene Self-Government are characterised by a rich and diverse cultural life, not least because of their study circles. The institutions strive to ensure that their pupils can participate regularly in camps in their mother country, which is of great importance in terms of language use. Several educational professionals and consultants from the mother country provide assistance to the National Slovene Self-Government in all this.
- Development programme of the Rába region: The recommendations adopted at the 17th meeting of the Hungarian-Slovenian Joint Committee on Minorities (held on 21 November 2017) include a resolution on establishing a system for the creation of an economic base for the Slovene nationality in the Rába region, also with the involvement of EU funds, which is a reality for the Hungarian community living in Slovenia. An important criterion for this regional development programme is a nationality-oriented approach, which means that the implementation of this programme is meant to preserve the Slovene national identity as well. The developments foreseen by the programme that are meant to serve the targeted economic development of the Rába region, improve the operating conditions of businesses and raise their technological standards, alongside tourism product development, and contribute to strengthening the economic background of ethnic Slovaks in Hungary. As a result of the improvement of the infrastructure provision, it will bring greater proximity and accessibility to this region.

- The framework conditions and financial resources of this development programme (for the 2020-2023 period, a yearly amount corresponding to EUR 700,000) are set forth in Government Resolution No. 1618/2019. (X. 28.) on supporting the implementation of the regional development programme of the Rába region. The first calls for tenders were published at the end of 2021, with a budget allocation of HUF 150 million, and concerned support for SMEs in the purchase of equipment and the extension of the active tourism offer. The 24 winning bidders were notified at the end of the reporting period, in spring 2022. According to the information provided by the advocate, the first developments included the renovation of the roof structure of the village hall in Alsószölnök, the establishment of an Oven House, a multi-purpose community building and event space in Kétvölgy, as well as the establishment of an event space and a community room for the existing folk house in Orfalu.
- On 21 February 2022, on behalf of the Government of Hungary and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, Prime Minister Viktor ORBÁN and Janez JANŠA signed a cooperation agreement on economic and social development in the mixed ethnicity areas on both sides of the Hungarian-Slovenian border. Pursuant to the agreement on the development of the Mura and Rába regions, each Party shall provide EUR 5 million per year for the period between 2022 and 2026 for both mixed ethnicity areas; that is, for the implementation of the development programme (Hungary will provide a financial contribution of up to EUR 25,000,000 to the MURABA European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation).
- According to the information provided by the advocate, many of the Slovenian national minority secondary school graduates choose to pursue further education at universities or colleges in Ljubljana or elsewhere in Slovenia, in order to strengthen their language skills. Many of them take advantage of the possibility of a one-year language upskilling, as a result of which they pass the language examination or go on to pursue further education in Slovenian institutes of higher education.
- Members of the Slovene community living in Hungary are Catholic. Their religious life in their mother tongue may be ensured by priests from Slovenia in order to provide assistance to the work of parish priests serving in the region. The Slovene community has a particularly good relationship with the Bishopric of Murska Sobota and this is also the case for the relationship between the Diocese of Szombathely and the Bishopric of Murska Sobota. During the reporting period, religious life in the mother tongue revived; in addition to the three holy masses celebrated in the Slovene native language, the two parish priests serving in the region also strive to provide native language liturgy, which is completed by the church choirs of the parishes and their church songs in Slovene. By organising meetings for national minorities in the diocese, the Bishopric of Szombathely also raises awareness of its key role in preserving native language religious life.
- The organisations and institutions of the Slovene community in Hungary established excellent cooperation with associations based in Slovenia. Furthermore, the cooperation between the Slovene community in Hungary and the National Slovene Self-Government was revived and became effective with fruitful economic, cultural and political dimensions due to the MURABA European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation.

(11) Relations of **Ukrainians** living in Hungary with their mother country:

- In 2019, the National Ukrainian Self-Government also joined the “Children for Peace” international movement following a number of famous Ukrainian scientific and public actors: more than 300 Ukrainian children had the opportunity to take part in the series of activities, which that lasted for five months. The main goal of the initiative was to let the voice of the young Ukrainian generation be heard and to convey their love to the major cities of Europe. The organisers wished to emphasise that, by nature, all Ukrainian children were friendly, adventurous and hoped to be able to live in a safe Ukraine. The children prepared flags of 35 countries and decorated them with paper doves, expressing their peaceful intentions. The movement reached a number of large cities in Europe and the Council of Europe and the Vatican.
- The Government of Hungary has been providing holiday opportunities for Ukrainian children for many years, in the framework of multi-round camps organised at Lake Velence, which are managed by the National Ukrainian Self-Government. This initiative involves Ukrainian children from Ukraine, Hungarian children from Transcarpathia and Ukrainian children from Hungary. The programme is aimed at deepening the relationship between Hungary and Ukraine, Hungarians in Transcarpathia, and Ukrainians in Hungary and the mother country. Invited children include Ukrainian children from all over Ukraine whose parents have lost their lives or were still involved in the battles being fought in eastern Ukraine. In addition to the opportunities offered by Lake Velence, organised programmes and excursions contribute to relaxing and socialising and familiarising themselves with Hungarian culture. A total of 2370 children have benefited from the programme so far. During the one-week rounds, the participating children have reportedly experienced major changes as they have broken out of the painful, troubled and lethargic everyday reality. They said to their attendants, to the support staff from Hungary and to the staff of the National Ukrainian Self-Government and of the Advocate Cabinet of the Parliament that their wounds caused by the war had been eased. The various grants provided until the end of the reporting period in relation to the Lake Velence Ukrainian nationality camps are summarised in the table below:

Table 35:
Funding provided to Ukrainian nationality camps at Lake Velence during the reporting period

Year	Total funding provided to Ukrainian camps at Lake Velence
2017	HUF 45,000,000
2019	HUF 4,000,000
	HUF 35,000,000
Total:	HUF 84,000,000
<i>Total since 2015:</i>	<i>HUF 204,330,000</i>

Source: Prime Minister's Office

Unfortunately, the camps planned for 2020 and 2021 could not be organised because of the pandemic situation (then, in 2022, the war situation).

- The pastoral care provided to Ukrainians in Hungary in their mother tongue also builds significantly on the relations with the mother country: Throughout the reporting period, the State Secretariat for Church and Nationality Relations of the Prime Minister's Office provided considerable support for the Ukrainian native language pastoral care of the **Ukrainian Greek Catholic** community **living in Hungary**, which is provided to the faithful in every area. This mission was carried out by Father Haboriy Petro-Demian, who came from Ukraine, with the authorisation and organisation of the Greek Catholic Metropolitan Church *sui juris* in Hungary.
- At the beginning of January 2019, Bartholomew, the ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople, delivered the official document (thomos) on the Church recognition of the Metropolitan Epiphany, i.e. the head of the autonomous (Autocephalous) Ukrainian Orthodox Church. At the same time, Bartholomew I signed the document consecrating the separation of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church from the Russian Orthodox Church. According to that document, the operational area of the new Church is limited to Ukraine, and it is not authorised to found parishes outside its territory. The pastoral care of the Ukrainian Orthodox faithful living outside Ukraine was retained by the thomos under the authority of the Universal Patriarchate of Constantinople. As far as Ukrainian Orthodox pastoral care in Hungary is concerned, the Exarchate of Hungary of the Universal Patriarchate of Constantinople took the necessary steps for the provision of a Ukrainian priest for the Ukrainian Orthodox faithful living in Hungary and invited Father Roman Vasylevych to Hungary.
- The importance and effectiveness of Ukrainian language teaching could be seen at the very end of the reporting period, also in the context of the Russo-Ukrainian war: former and current students took an active part in interpreting, and helped Ukrainian nationals who were forced to flee. Children fleeing from the war in Ukraine also readily attended the lessons and events.

Article 18

- 1. The Parties shall endeavour to conclude, where necessary, bilateral and multilateral agreements with other States, in particular neighbouring States, in order to ensure the protection of persons belonging to the national minorities concerned.**
- 2. Where relevant, the Parties shall take measures to encourage transfrontier cooperation.**

1.

(The resolution of the Committee of Ministers does not contain any specific recommendation related to this article.)

2.

(1) The development of Hungarian nationality policy is basically determined by the **international relations** also specified in the Nationalities Act: besides the Charter for Languages, the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the Framework Convention, the work performed within the framework of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Copenhagen Document and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of the United Nations, as well as the

European Union. The State Secretariats that were responsible for the issues of nationalities living in Hungary during the reporting period liaised with the mother countries of the nationalities living in Hungary and also cooperated with EU, CoE, UN and OSCE institutions and sectors related to minorities, nationalities, Roma issues, language rights, anti-racism and human rights.

Council of Europe

Hungary has been actively participating in the CoE's ten monitoring mechanisms, among which the monitoring mechanisms of two international conventions for the protection of national minorities, the Charter for Languages and the Framework Convention, are of paramount importance for the policy on Hungarian communities abroad. Both monitoring bodies had a Hungarian member during the reporting period, Gábor KARDOS, professor at the International Law Department of the ELTE University Faculty of Law, and Dr Erzsébet SZALAYNÉ SÁNDOR, Deputy Commissioner for nationalities.

The intergovernmental committee system, with committees of Budapest-based experts, reflecting the priorities of the CoE's Committee of Ministers for the 2020-2021 budget period, includes the Steering Committee on Anti-Discrimination, Diversity and Inclusion (**CDADI**), which addresses the situation of all vulnerable social groups, including the situation of national minorities. The inaugural session took place from 8 to 10 September 2020 and five plenary sessions were held until the end of the reporting period. Following the creation of the Committee, several information requests were sent to the departments involved in nationality policy, which could therefore maintain continuous cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade coordinating the Committee-specific work in Hungary.

United Nations

During the reporting period, in its 2017-2019 cycle, Hungary became a member of the UN's **Human Rights Council** for the second time. In this body, comprising 47 Member States, our country pays particular attention to the protection of national and ethnic minorities. During the reporting period, Hungary was represented at a high level by Dr Ferenc DANCS, Deputy State Secretary, and by his predecessor in the United Nations Forum on Minority Issues.

The mandate of the Hungarian Independent Expert on minority issues within the Human Rights Council, Dr Rita IZSÁK, who had already been mentioned in previous reports, expired at the end of the reporting period, on 31 July 2017. After being elected to the Committee supervising the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (**CERD** Committee), Dr Rita IZSÁK took up her mandate in January 2018 for a period of 4 years. Hungary submitted its Government Report on the implementation of the CRD during the reporting period, in August 2018. The submitted 18th-25th consolidated periodic Government Report was defended in April 2019 in Geneva.

As part of the **Universal Periodic Review** (UPR) mechanism, which complements the activities taking place within the framework of the Human Rights Council's sessions, the subsequent, (i.e. third) periodic review was to be carried out in November 2021; under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade: every relevant policy area was involved in the drafting of the report.

In addition to the above, the department of the Prime Minister's Office responsible for nationality policy developed partial materials, background materials and good practices in response to the other international requests received (e.g. a request from the Special Rapporteur for Minority Issues, a circular request from the OHCHR).

Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Lamberto ZANNIER, the High Commissioner on National Minorities of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, made a visit to Budapest on 27 February 2018. The main purpose of his visit was to gather information on Ukrainian-Hungarian relations and the situation around the Ukrainian Education Act: his visit also provided an opportunity to discuss issues related to national minorities in Hungary (legal frameworks, and government measures addressing nationalities). The High Commissioner was informed of the legislation on the parliamentary representation of nationalities and the national minority advocates' parliamentary powers and work.

Minority SafePack

Within the framework of the Minority SafePack, for which the necessary one million signatures were collected in 2018; 1,123,422 valid signatures were registered in the signature collection process, and the number of supporting contributions reached the validity threshold in Hungary as well. The Minority SafePack was submitted to the European Commission on 10 January 2020, and in 2021 the European Commission decided that it would not initiate legislation for the protection of national minorities on the basis of the Minority SafePack.

European citizens' initiative for national regions

Upon the instruction of the Ministerial Commissioner's cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, responsible for the development of Hungary's neighbourhood policy, the Hungarian community diplomats and Hungary's diplomatic missions in Europe participated actively in the signature collection campaign of the European citizens' initiative for national regions, by mobilising considerable efforts. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade had continuous working contact with the organising Committee of the initiative, and the signature collection was concluded successfully in 2021, as the total number of the collected valid signatures was 1,266,682, exceeding the necessary threshold. Instead of the required seven countries, the number of acknowledged signatures exceeded the imposed threshold in eight countries, with nearly eight hundred thousand valid signatures from Hungarian citizens.

Regarding the **inclusion of the Roma**, one of the largest-scale events of the Ministry of Interior and of the Government of Hungary during the CoE presidency term was the international policy conference entitled "From birth to profession – the first decade of social inclusion and Roma integration strategies", held in Budapest between 22 and 24 September 2021. The event was organised in cooperation with the CoE's Roma and Travellers Team, and the conference was attended by several members of the ADI-ROM (the CoE's Committee of Experts on Roma Issues). The number of participants in the conference was more than 400, including both physical and online participants. The aim of the conference was to take stock of the results achieved by Hungary in the past 10 years in the field of the social inclusion and integration of the Roma, primarily in the field of early childhood education and upbringing and Roma women's education and employment, as well as to present national and foreign good practices, results achieved and experiences gained at international level. It was also intended to present

Roma role models as a means of fighting against anti-Roma attitudes and to promote integration/inclusion, as well as to raise awareness of support services provided to disadvantaged Roma and non-Roma youth. Also in the context of the Hungarian presidency's priority for Roma inclusion, Hungary undertook to host the 4th ADI-ROM meeting, which took place in autumn 2021.

All the CoE Member States involved in Roma issues (a total of 36 countries) are represented in the Committee of Experts on Roma Issues. The Deputy State Secretariat for Social Inclusion participated directly in the Committee's work and represented Hungary. The Committee gives high priority to the issue of anti-discrimination; the issues of anti-Roma attitudes and hate speech have been on its agenda for a long time. It also puts strong emphasis on horizontal issues such as gender equality, children's rights and the situation of Roma youth. Mapping and sharing the Member States' good practices are also among the regular practices of the Committee of Experts. In addition to the major events of the presidency term, the department concerned participated in the work of the CoE's Committee of Experts on Roma Issues (ADI-ROM). At the online sessions, the department reported, among other things, on the results and good practices of the inclusion policy applied in the country.

(3) Similarly to the previous years, during the reporting period the important objectives included strengthening the national minority languages and related cultures, as well as the relations between the nationalities living in our countries and their mother countries, as well as nurturing, preserving and enhancing their linguistic and cultural identity awareness and historic traditions. The inter-governmental **JCMs** was established by Hungary and the neighbouring countries (Croatia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Ukraine) to ensure and protect the rights of national minorities together; their duties are to analyse and evaluate the status of nationalities and national minorities; to specify recommendations for relevant inter-state cooperation, and to follow up on their implementation. During the reporting period, the operation of Joint Committees was good in relation to some nationalities (Serbian, Slovak, Croatian, Slovene); their operation was not so good in relation to the Ukrainian and Romanian nationalities; however, in the second half of the reporting period, regular JCM meetings were cancelled or delayed mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, it should be noted here that, after the reporting period, when the severe phase of the pandemic was over, work resumed and the delayed current meetings were held in many JCMs.

As in previous years, six JCMs are still operational, the Croatian, Romanian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovene and Ukrainian JCMs. During the reporting period starting in 2017, the following JCM meetings were held:

(4) For historic reasons (the Germans have links with several States and the traditions of the principle of regionalism is strong in the organisation of the German State and the German national identity), the international cooperation activities for the supporting the German nationality take different forms; they are implemented mainly at the level of the Länder (Bavaria, Thuringia, Baden-Württemberg), although such relations exist in certain sub-fields (education, culture). Joint committees on education and culture were set up in relation to the latter, which also held regular meetings in the reporting period.

The Standing Subcommittee of the Hungarian-German Joint Committee on Culture meets every two years, alternately in Germany and in Hungary. During the reporting period, the 21st meeting was held on 24-25 October 2017 in Baja and the 22nd meeting was held on 21-22

October 2019 in Stuttgart. On 2 December 2021, the parties held their subsequent (23rd) meeting online, in view of the pandemic; it was organised by the Hungarian party.

(5) During the reporting period, the tertiary education sector continued to seek **bilateral inter-ministerial agreements** to offer **Hungarian scholarship opportunities** for motherland-based full-time training to ethnic youth in Hungary, to provide opportunities for part-time training and doctoral training programmes (DTPs), to provide linguistic-methodological and specialised language CPD training for teachers, to make it possible for ethnic children to participate in programmes organised in their mother countries, to have opportunities for receiving language instructors and guest teachers from the mother countries and to import textbooks and methodological manuals from the mother countries. The opportunities for young people belonging to national minorities to study in their mother country (full-time or part-time training) are included in the inter-governmental or inter-ministerial work plans concluded with the countries concerned.

Scholarship opportunities in higher education in the field of culture and education for members of nationalities living in the country, relying on intergovernmental resources

The government provides continuous funding for the cultural and educational opportunities of members of nationalities living in the country so that they can go on to higher education, carry out research or study in their mother countries and that students pursuing degree courses in language studies can attend summer universities. As regards the countries listed below, the number of national minority scholarship holders from among the outgoing scholarship holders is only known in the case of Croatia, but this figure only applies to full-time training abroad. The other figures specified below show the total number of non-national minority and potentially national minority candidates and those who were awarded scholarships.

Croatia

Table 36:
Scholarships to Croatia

<i>Scholarships</i>	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	applicants	winners	applicants	winners	applicants	winners	applicants	winners	applicants	winners	applicants	winners
Full-time training	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
Part-time training	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Full-time PhD training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Part-time PhD training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summer university	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Study tour	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	0	0

Source: Ministry for Innovation and Technology

Cooperation agreements (work plans) setting out the framework of cooperation are drafted on the basis of the Hungarian-Croatian Inter-State Convention on scientific, educational and cultural cooperation. Based on the scientific and educational work plan between the two countries, the Croatian party offers scholarships for part-time training at BA and MA level, part-time or full-time training at PhD level, summer universities and research. With its own scholarships, the Croatian party receives ethnic Croatian youth from Hungary for full-time or part-time training at PhD level. In the case of applications submitted for study trips, part-time training courses and summer universities, there is no information on whether the applicants are members of national minorities or not.

Romania

Table 37:
Scholarships to Romania

Scholarships	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	
Full-time training	0	1 (PhD)	0	0
Study tour	7	1	6	6

Source: Ministry for Innovation and Technology

The provisions set forth in the work plan-related Sections 19 and 26 of the Romanian-Hungarian inter-ministerial agreement have hardly been implemented in recent academic years. The organisation of the summer university was suspended by the Romanian party several years ago. The Romanian Ministry of Education has not received young ethnic Romanians for training purposes in the past two years, only those ethnic Romanian students who started their studies earlier were allowed to finish there. Since then, only the outbound trip by researchers and doctoral training programme participants has been manageable. Since the 2019/2020 academic year, no calls for applications for outgoing scholarships to Romania have been published in the context of Inter-State Scholarships.

Serbia

On 1 July 2015, minister Mr. Zoltán BALOG and his Serbian counterpart signed the educational, scientific and cultural work plan for the years 2015-2017, in which the Hungarian party offered 50 scholarships to Serbian students. On 9 February 2018, a new work plan was signed for 2018-2020.

The foreign policy and economic goals of the Stipendium Hungaricum Programme are directed toward establishing the personal and professional attachment of our country's foreign graduates to Hungary, thereby creating the contact network that is needed to develop our country's economic relations and support its efforts in terms of market access.

Table 38:
Serbian students in the Stipendium Hungaricum Programme

Stipendium Hungaricum	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Quota	50	50	50	50	50	50
Applicant students	16	22	35	25	41	41

Candidate students	14	22	32	19	39	40
Scholarship winners	12	16	24	11	30	
Cancelled/terminated	5	5	0	1	1	

Source: Ministry for Innovation and Technology

The Serbian party offers masters' and doctoral training scholarships for 10 Hungarian students each year, in any discipline of interest, including the arts. By the end of the reporting period, the scholarship offered by the Serbian party was not awarded to anybody.

Slovakia

Table 39:
Scholarships to Slovakia

Scholarships	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	applicants	winners	applicants	winners	applicants	winners	applicants	winners	applicants	winners	applicants	winners
Study tour	0	0	1	0*	1	1	4	4	6	6	3	3
Part-time PhD training	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summer university	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

Source: Ministry for Innovation and Technology

Scholarship holders are sent and received on the basis of an educational and scientific work plan, and the teachers of educational institutions with Slovak as a teaching language or providing Slovak language teaching in Hungary are entitled to receive CPD training in Slovakia.

Slovenia

Table 40:
Scholarships to Slovenia

Scholarships	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	applicants	winners	applicants	winners	applicants	winners	applicants	winners	applicants	winners	applicants	winners
Study tour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summer university	6	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	2

Source: Ministry for Innovation and Technology

The framework for the Hungarian-Slovenian cooperation on education and culture is ensured by the Convention on scientific, educational and cultural cooperation, signed in 2022, as well as the work plan concluded for the purpose of its implementation. In Hungary, Slovene

language teaching is provided by the Eötvös Loránd University. Summer language courses offered to students are generally popular and are quite useful according to reports. For the 2022/2023 academic year, no application was submitted for trips to Slovenia.

Ukraine

In December 2014, the Ministry of Human Capacities and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine signed the Protocol on educational and scientific cooperation, which expired in December 2018 (pursuant to the provisions of the Protocol, this shall not affect programmes that have been started or are ongoing). The core elements of the agreement include various study and research opportunities provided by the parties on the basis of reciprocity, as well as the provisions promoting the native language education of the Hungarian minority of Transcarpathia and of the Ukrainian minority of Hungary.

- reception of 10 students studying Hungarian Language and Literature and 10 students pursuing Ukrainian Studies for a 5-month part-time training course per year,
- exchanges of scientific researchers for up to a total of 10 months per year,
- 3 scholarships per year on behalf of each party for the purpose of exchanging experience and receiving postgraduate CPD training in the field of Hungarian Studies and Ukrainian Studies,
- reception of 5 persons on behalf of each party at summer language courses and summer universities in the field of Hungarian Studies and Ukrainian Studies,
- reception of native Ukrainian and Hungarian language instructors in the Parties' higher education institutions listed in Article 7,
- the Ukrainian party shall make it possible to take the secondary school-leaving examination in the Hungarian language and in Hungarian and world literature courses, and shall ensure the conditions for passing the admission test in Hungarian to institutes of higher education for the purpose of admission to educational institutions with Hungarian as a teaching language,
- the Hungarian party shall make it possible to take the secondary school-leaving examination in the Ukrainian language and literature, and shall ensure the conditions for passing the State-recognised Ukrainian language examination in Hungary, for the purpose of passing an admission test for higher education institutions,
- depending on their financial means, the Parties shall support, on the basis of reciprocity, the reception of 20 teachers of grades 1 to 4 and other teachers on behalf of each party, for the purpose of teachers' CPD training courses, as well as the reception of 30 students in native language camps,
- the Ukrainian party shall assist in providing the professional and methodological background for Ukrainian language teaching in the Vay Ádám Grammar School in Baktalórántháza,
- the parties shall provide support to the continuing operation of the Ferenc Rakoczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher Education,
- both the Hungarian party and the Ukrainian party shall receive, in their respective institutes of higher education, the representatives of the Hungarian national minority living in Ukraine and of the Ukrainian national minority living in Hungary, and shall inform each other annually on the quotas.

Pursuant to the Agreement on the Educational Exchange Programme, signed on 24 February 2016 between the Ministry of Human Capacities of Hungary and the Ministry of Education and

Science of Ukraine, Ukraine has also been benefiting from the Stipendium Hungaricum scholarship programme established in the spirit of a foreign policy directed at the “Eastern and Southern opening”. The Agreement on the Educational Exchange Programme expired on 31 December 2018, but was extended until 2021 through diplomatic channels. Pursuant to the Agreement, 100 Ukrainian candidates may benefit from the Stipendium Hungaricum scholarship, in the following distribution:

- bachelor’s and master’s training programmes: 40 persons. Scientific fields: Humanities, Social Sciences, Engineering, Medicine and Health Sciences.
- single-cycle master’s training programmes: 20 persons Scientific fields: Engineering, Medicine and Health Sciences.
- Doctoral training programmes: for 40 persons, in the fields considered as being of interest for and needed by the Ukrainian Party.
- Before commencing their tertiary studies in Hungarian, Ukrainian students participate in preparatory training in the Hungarian language and in specific subjects, for a period of one academic year. Students participating in bachelor’s training programmes are entitled to continue their studies at master’s level after finishing the bachelor’s training programme completed in Hungarian and passing the admission test.

Table 41:
Ukrainian students in the Stipendium Hungaricum Programme

Stipendium Hungaricum	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Quota	100	100	100	100	100	100
Applicant students	50	60	78	41	63	84
Candidate students	48	55	67	37	60	30
Scholarship winners	36	46	48	27	45	

Source: Ministry for Innovation and Technology

The last bilateral inter-state agreement on scholarships (“work programme”) concluded with Ukraine related to the period between 2016 and 2018. Pursuant to it, the Ukrainian party still provides the opportunity to 35 Hungarian candidates of a full-time bachelor’s or master’s training programme, together with a one-year language-oriented preparatory course. Since the conclusion of the agreement, there has not been any outbound candidate.

In-service training programmes organised on the basis of bilateral intergovernmental work plans

Pursuant to Section 8(4)b) of Government Decree No. 277/1997 (XII. 22.) on Teachers’ In-Service Training, on the Professional Examination of the Teachers and on the Allowances and Benefits of In-Service Training Participants, as part of the in-service training list, in-service training programmes organised on the basis of eligible bilateral intergovernmental work plans must be published. In-service teacher training programmes implemented in organised settings in Hungary or in the relevant contracting countries, pursuant to legally continuous and effective bilateral intergovernmental agreements on educational, cultural and scientific cooperation, concluded or previously signed by Hungary, as well as those implemented on the basis of work plans, cooperation programmes and protocols for specific periods, signed for the purpose of

implementing inter-ministerial agreements signed by the Ministry of Human Capacities, may be recognised as in-service training programmes for the following countries having links with the nationalities in our country:

- Austria
- Croatia
- Poland
- Federal Republic of Germany [*pursuant to the work programmes of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Thuringia, Saxony and Hungary, joint statements (Gemeinsame Erklärungen) and the Cultural Cooperation Convention concluded on 1 March 1994 between the Government of the Republic of Hungary and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany*]
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Ukraine.

III. SPECIAL ISSUES

The Advisory Committee did not raise any questions specifically about Hungary or the conditions of nationalities living in Hungary in the reporting period; as such, no special issues arising as a result of specific circumstances in Hungary are addressed in this Report.

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Contact details of organisations and bodies representing national minorities:

National self-governments of national minorities:			
Self-government	Chair	Address	Email
Bulgarian National Self-Government	Dr Dancso Muszev Dimitrov	H-1097 Budapest, Fehér Holló u. 6.	bolgonk@bul.hu
National Self-Government of Greeks in Hungary	Mr Konstantinos Hristodoulou	H-1054 Budapest, Vécsey u. 5.	grtitkar@t-online.hu
National Croatian Self-Government	Mr János Gugán	H-1089 Budapest, Bíró Lajos u. 24.	hds@horvatok.hu
National Polish Self-Government	Ms Mária Felföldi	H-1102 Budapest, Állomás u. 10.	olko@polonia.hu
National Self-Government of Germans in Hungary	Ms Ibolya Englenderné Hock	H-1026 Budapest, Júlia u. 9.	ldu@ldu.hu
National Armenian Self-Government	Dr István Czárán	H-1052 Budapest, Semmelweis u. 17.	armenia@ormenyorszagos.hu
National Roma Self-Government	Mr Oszkár Lakatos	H-1074 Budapest, Dohány utca 76.	oronk@oronk.hu
National Self-Government of Romanians in Hungary	Mr György Kozma	H-5700 Gyula, Eminescu u. 1.	atru@globonet.hu
National Rusyn Self-Government	Mr Viktor Kramarenko	H-1147 Budapest, Gyarmat u. 85/B	ruszin.onkormanyzat@gmail.com
Serb National Self-Government	Ms Lászlóné Szutor	H-1055 Budapest, Falk Miksa u. 3.	ssm@t-online.hu
National Slovak Self-Government	Ms Erzsébet Hollerné Racskó	H-1114 Budapest, Fadrusz u. 11/a	oszo@slovaci.hu
National Slovene Self-Government	Mr Károly Holecz	H-9985 Felsőszölnök, Templom út 8.	samouprava@slovenci.hu
Ukrainian National Self-Government	Ms Jaroslava Szabó	H-1065 Budapest, Hajós u. 1.	hivatal@ukranok.hu

National minority advocates in the Hungarian National Assembly:			
National minority	Name	Address	Email
Committee on National Minorities in Hungary	Secretariat	H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 1-3.	neb@parlament.hu
German national minority MP	Mr Imre Ritter, MP	H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 1-3.	ritter.imre@parlament.hu
Bulgarian national minority advocate	Mr Szimeon Varga, advocate	H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 1-3.	varga.szimeon@parlament.hu
Greek national minority advocate	Mr Laokratisz Koranisz, advocate	H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 1-3.	koranisz.laokratisz@parlament.hu
Croatian national minority advocate	Mr József Szolga, advocate	H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 1-3.	szolga.jozsef@parlament.hu
Polish national minority advocate	Dr Ewa Maria Rónayné Slaba, advocate	H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 1-3.	ewa.ronay@parlament.hu
Armenian national minority advocate	Mr Nikogosz Akopjan, advocate	H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 1-3.	akopjan.nikogosz@parlament.hu
Romanian national minority advocate	Mr Traján Kreszta, advocate	H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 1-3.	kreszta.trajan@parlament.hu
Rusyn national minority advocate	Ms Vera Giricz, advocate	H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 1-3.	giricz.vera@parlament.hu
Serb national minority advocate	Mr Lyubomir Alexov, advocate	H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 1-3.	alexov.lyubomir@parlament.hu
Slovak national minority advocate	Mr Antal Paulik, advocate	H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 1-3.	paulik.antal@parlament.hu
Slovene national minority advocate	Ms Erika Kissné Köles, advocate	H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 1-3.	koles.erika@parlament.hu
Ukrainian national minority advocate	Ms Liliána Grexa, advocate	H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 1-3.	grexa.liliana@parlament.hu

Source: Prime Minister's Office

ANNEX

1. Information on national minority education

The tables below contain data for all maintainers.

Statistical data, academic year 2017/2018

National minority kindergartens:

National minority	Mother tongue		Bilingual	
	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of children
German	45	2144	236	11 638
Slovak	14	459	35	1406
Croatian	2	53	26	994
Romanian	2	58	6	264
Serbian	3	96	2	55
Slovene			4	63
Bulgarian	1	23		
Rusyn	1	10		
Total:	68	2843	309	14 420

Total of national minority kindergartens:

National minority	Number of institutions	Number of children
German	281	13 782
Slovak	49	1865
Croatian	28	1047
Romanian	8	322
Serbian	5	151
Slovene	4	63
Bulgarian	1	23
Rusyn	1	10
Total:	377	17 263

Number of national minority primary schools:

National minority	Mother tongue		Bilingual	
	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	16	554	32	5702
Slovak	4	302	4	810

Croatian			10	551
Romanian	1	76	7	382
Rusyn				
Serbian	4	138	1	66
Slovene	1	9	2	135
Greek			1	91
Bulgarian				
Polish				
Total:	26	1079	57	7737

Total of national minority primary schools:

National minority	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	405	49 449
Slovak	47	3462
Croatian	36	1776
Romanian	17	10 56
Rusyn	2	24
Serbian	9	300
Slovene	5	150
Greek	2	434
Bulgarian	1	93
Polish	1	154
Total:	525	56 898

Secondary schools:

National minority	Mother tongue		Bilingual	
	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	1	69	9	2305
Slovak	1	52	1	51
Croatian			2	216
Romanian			1	204
Serbian	1	272	1	20
Slovene				
Total:	3	393	14	2796

Total of secondary schools:

National minority	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	16	2738

Croatian	2	103
Slovak	2	216
Romanian	1	204
Serbian	2	292
Slovene	2	14
Total:	25	3567

Statistical data, academic year 2018/2019

Total of national minority kindergartens:

National minority	Mother tongue		Bilingual	
	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of children
German	39	1999	190	12 039
Slovak	13	357	35	1570
Croatian	4	147	22	887
Romanian	1	20	5	284
Serbian	2	87	2	64
Slovene			3	64
Greek	1	97		
Bulgarian	1	21		
Rusyn			1	8
Total:	61	2728	258	14 916

Total of national minority kindergartens:

National minority	Number of institutions	Number of children
German	229	14 038
Slovak	48	1927
Croatian	26	1034
Romanian	6	304
Serbian	4	151
Slovene	3	64
Greek	1	97
Bulgarian	1	21
Rusyn	1	8
Total:	319	17 644

Number of national minority primary schools:

National minority	Mother tongue		Bilingual		Language education		National minority supplementary	
	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	17	1833	32	5315	250	42 734		
Slovak	3	345	4	823	30	2294		
Croatian	2	23	9	874	21	1176		
Romanian			6	767	5	577		
Serbian	2	179	1	70	3	82		
Slovene			2	110	1	13		
Greek	1	97					1	228
Rusyn	1	6			1	16		
Bulgarian							1	97
Polish							1	171
Total:	26	2483	54	7959	311	46 892	3	496

Total of national minority primary schools:

National minority	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	299	49 882
Slovak	37	3462
Croatian	32	2073
Romanian	11	1344
Serbian	6	331
Slovene	3	123
Greek	2	325
Rusyn	2	22
Bulgarian	1	97
Polish	1	171
Total:	394	57 830

Secondary schools:

National minority	Mother tongue		Bilingual		Language education		National minority supplementary	
	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	2	139	11	2401	4	234		
Slovak	1	48	1	60				
Croatian			2	197				

Romanian			1	199				
Serbian	1	300			1	22		
Slovene					1	9		
Total:	4	487	15	2857	6	265	0	0

Total of secondary schools:

National minority	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	17	2774
Croatian	2	108
Slovak	2	197
Romanian	1	199
Serbian	2	322
Slovene	1	9
Total:	25	3609

Statistical data, academic year 2019/2020

National minority kindergartens:

National minority	Mother tongue		Bilingual	
	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of children
German	33	1567	251	13 095
Slovak	7	234	40	1671
Croatian	3	89	26	1024
Romanian	1	22	7	281
Serbian	3	107	4	109
Slovene			4	71
Greek			1	29
Rusyn			1	8
Total:	47	2019	334	16 288

Total of national minority kindergartens:

National minority	Number of institutions	Number of children
German	284	14 662
Slovak	47	1905
Croatian	29	1113
Romanian	8	303

Serbian	7	216
Slovene	4	71
Greek	1	29
Rusyn	1	8
Total:	381	18 307

Number of national minority primary schools:

National minority	Mother tongue		Bilingual		Language education		National minority supplementary	
	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	21	2493	27	4549	350	42 368		
Slovak	3	165	4	787	40	2423		
Croatian	1	64	8	877	19	1070		
Romanian	1	97	7	677	9	550		
Serbian	4	204	2	77	4	62		
Slovene			2	107	2	14		
Greek			1	92			1	216
Rusyn					2	27		
Bulgarian					1	20	1	118
Polish							1	190
Ukrainian					1	10		
Total:	30	3023	51	7166	428	46 544	3	524

Total of national minority primary schools:

National minority	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	398	49 410
Slovak	47	3375
Croatian	28	2011
Romanian	17	1324
Serbian	10	343
Slovene	4	121
Greek	2	308
Rusyn	2	27
Bulgarian	2	138
Polish	1	190
Ukrainian	1	10
Total:	512	57 247

Secondary schools:

National minority	Mother tongue		Bilingual		Language education		National minority supplementary	
	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	1	92	10	2392	7	461		
Slovak	1	51	1	54				
Croatian			2	191				
Romanian			1	197				
Serbian	1	312			1	21		
Slovene					2	16		
Total:	3	455	14	2834	10	498	0	0

Total of secondary schools:

National minority	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	18	2945
Croatian	2	105
Slovak	2	191
Romanian	1	197
Serbian	2	333
Slovene	2	16
Total:	27	3787

Statistical data, academic year 2020/2021

National minority kindergartens:

National minority	Mother tongue		Bilingual	
	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of children
German	34	1474	243	12 856
Slovak	10	304	37	1533
Croatian	3	84	27	1051
Romanian	1	23	7	279
Serbian	4	120	3	83
Slovene			4	78
Bulgarian	1	12		
Greek	1	38		

Rusyn			1	10
Total:	54	2055	322	15 890

Total of national minority kindergartens:

National minority	Number of institutions	Number of children
German	277	14 330
Slovak	47	1837
Croatian	30	1135
Romanian	8	302
Serbian	7	203
Slovene	4	78
Bulgarian	1	12
Greek	1	38
Rusyn	1	10
Total:	376	17 945

Number of national minority primary schools:

National minority	Mother tongue		Bilingual		Language education		National minority supplementary	
	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	17	1084	26	4338	357	43 884		
Slovak	2	172	4	806	37	2323		
Croatian			8	730	21	1089		
Romanian	1	223	8	806	9	363		
Serbian	5	226	1	77	5	75		
Slovene			2	97	1	17		
Greek			1	91			1	214
Rusyn					1	23		
Bulgarian					2	33	1	106
Polish							1	153
Ukrainian					1	26		
Total:	25	1705	50	6945	434	47 833	3	473

Total of national minority primary schools:

National minority	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	400	49 306
Slovak	43	3301

Croatian	29	1819
Romanian	18	1392
Serbian	11	378
Slovene	3	114
Greek	2	305
Rusyn	1	23
Bulgarian	3	139
Polish	1	153
Ukrainian	1	26
Total:	512	56 956

Secondary schools:

National minority	Mother tongue		Bilingual		Language education		National minority supplementary	
	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	1	131	10	2356	6	397		
Slovak	1	68	1	49				
Croatian			2	184				
Romanian			1	189				
Serbian	1	335	1	18				
Slovene					1	16		
Total:	3	534	15	2796	7	413	0	0

Total of secondary schools:

National minority	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	17	2884
Croatian	2	117
Slovak	2	184
Romanian	1	189
Serbian	2	353
Slovene	1	16
Total:	25	3743

Statistical data, academic year 2021/2022

National minority kindergartens:

National minority	Mother tongue		Bilingual	
	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of children
German	32	1415	250	12 901
Slovak	11	315	38	1542
Croatian	2	79	29	1061
Romanian	1	24	9	413
Serbian	4	146	3	75
Slovene			4	78
Bulgarian	1	11		
Greek	1	40		
Rusyn			1	8
Total:	52	2030	334	16 078

Total of national minority kindergartens:

National minority	Number of institutions	Number of children
German	282	14 316
Slovak	49	1857
Croatian	31	1140
Romanian	10	437
Serbian	7	221
Slovene	4	78
Bulgarian	1	11
Greek	1	40
Rusyn	1	8
Total:	386	18 108

Number of national minority primary schools:

National minority	Mother tongue		Bilingual		Language education		National minority supplementary	
	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	20	1390	27	4779	351	42 197		
Slovak	2	116	4	797	37	2601		
Croatian	1	35	10	843	21	1090		
Romanian	1	89	8	743	7	469		

Serbian	4	248	1	84	5	94		
Slovene			2	105	3	15		
Greek			1	96			1	227
Bulgarian					1	51	1	127
Polish							1	170
Rusyn					1	20		
Ukrainian					2	22		
Total:	28	1878	53	7447	428	46 559	3	524

Total of national minority primary schools:

National minority	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	398	48 366
Slovak	43	3514
Croatian	32	1968
Romanian	16	1301
Serbian	10	426
Slovene	5	120
Greek	2	323
Bulgarian	2	178
Polish	1	170
Rusyn	1	20
Ukrainian	2	22
Total:	512	56 408

Secondary schools:

National minority	Mother tongue		Bilingual		Language education		National minority supplementary	
	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	2	241	9	2294	9	428		
Slovak	1	82	1	56				
Croatian			2	179				
Romanian			1	193				
Serbian	1	365			1	20		
Bulgarian								
Slovene					1	13		
Total:	4	688	13	2722	11	461	0	0

Total of secondary schools:

National minority	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
German	20	2963
Croatian	2	138
Slovak	2	179
Romanian	1	193
Serbian	2	385
Bulgarian	0	0
Slovene	1	13
Total:	28	3871

Source: Ministry of Human Capacities

2. CPD training programmes in higher education intended for national minorities

Postgraduate specialisation programmes intended for minorities, established by institutes of higher education

Name of the postgraduate specialisation programme intended for national minorities	Institution(s) providing the training ³³
Modern methodological culture of German nationality and bilingual school education and training	EJF
Modern methodological culture of German nationality and bilingual kindergarten education	EJF
Preparatory training programme for the pedagogical professional examination for Roma nationality mentor teachers	DE, EJF
Preparatory training programme for the pedagogical professional examination for Croatian nationality mentor teachers	EJF
Rapporteur on health development issues of national minorities	PTE
Public policy consultant on national minority issues	KJF
Preparatory training programme for the pedagogical professional examination for German nationality mentor teachers	EJF
Rapporteur on German nationality education issues	ELTE
Consultant on the protection of national and ethnic minorities	ME
National minority specialist	KEE

³³ Acronyms of the institutions listed in the tables:

AVKF – Apor Vilmos Catholic College, DE – University of Debrecen, DRHE – Debrecen Reformed Theological University, EJF – Eötvös József College, EKKE – Eszterházy Károly Catholic University, ELTE – Eötvös Loránd University, KEE – Central European University, KJF – Kodolányi János College, ME – University of Miskolc, MATE – Eötvös József College, NJE – Neumann János University, NYE – University of Nyíregyháza, PE- Pannon University, PPKE – Pázmány Péter Catholic University, PTE – University of Pécs, SOE – University of Sopron, SSZHF – Sapientia College of Theology of Religious Orders, SZE – Széchenyi István university, SZTE – University of Szeged

National minority expert	KEE
Consultant on the protection of national and ethnic minorities	ME
International inter-disciplinary Roma Studies	KEE
Specialist fostering the social integration of nationality and minority communities	EKKE
German national minority bilingualism in nursery school age	SOE, PTE
Preparatory training programme for the pedagogical professional examination on Roma integration studies	SZTE
Roma cultural developer	DE
Roma consultant in entrepreneurship and culture	NJE
Roma consultant in entrepreneurship and culture – special economist	NJE
Preparatory training programme for the pedagogical professional examination in Roma sociology	AVKF, ME, NYE, PPKE, PTE, SSZF, SOE, SZE
Roma sociology	AVKF, DRHE, ME, SSZHF, SZE
Teaching specialised subjects in foreign/national minority languages	ELTE, MATE, PTE, PE, SOE, SZTE

Postgraduate specialisation degree courses corresponding to a specialisation that has a relevant bachelor's teacher training degree course leading to an independent qualification

Name of the postgraduate specialisation degree course	Institutions providing the training
“Teacher for grades 1 to 4” bachelor’s degree course – “National minority Roma teacher for grades 1 to 4” postgraduate specialisation degree course	AVKF, EJF
“Teacher for grades 1 to 4” bachelor’s degree course – “National minority Croatian teacher for grades 1 to 4” postgraduate specialisation degree course	EJF
“Teacher for grades 1 to 4” bachelor’s degree course – “National minority German teacher for grades 1 to 4” postgraduate specialisation degree course	ELTE, AVKF, PPKE, EJF, PTE
“Teacher for grades 1 to 4” bachelor’s degree course – “National minority Serbian teacher for grades 1 to 4” postgraduate specialisation degree course	ELTE
“Teacher for grades 1 to 4” bachelor’s degree course – “National minority Slovak teacher for grades 1 to 4” postgraduate specialisation degree course	PPKE
“Kindergarten teacher” bachelor’s degree course – “National minority Roma kindergarten teacher” postgraduate specialisation degree course	AVKF, EJF
“Kindergarten teacher” bachelor’s degree course – “National minority Croatian kindergarten teacher” postgraduate specialisation degree course	EJF
“Kindergarten teacher” bachelor’s degree course – “National minority German kindergarten teacher” postgraduate specialisation degree course	AVKF, ELTE, EJF, PPKE, PTE, SOE
“Kindergarten teacher” bachelor’s degree course – “National minority Serbian kindergarten teacher” postgraduate specialisation degree course	ELTE

“Kindergarten teacher” bachelor’s degree course – “National minority Slovak kindergarten teacher” postgraduate specialisation degree course	PPKE
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Accredited nationality CPD teacher training programmes

Name of the programme	Founder
Teacher training on Roma sociology (with a focus on sociology, history and anthropology)	University of Miskolc, Faculty of Humanities
Cooperative learning organisation for preventing early school leaving (in online contact form)	University of Pécs, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
The Basics of Romology for preventing early school leaving (in online contact form)	University of Pécs, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Competence development for teachers in national minority education in Hungary	Nicolae Balcescu Romanian Grammar School, Primary School and Boarding School
CPD training on Romanian civilisation and methodology	Nicolae Balcescu Romanian Grammar School, Primary School and Boarding School
CPD training on Romanian language, literature and methodology	Nicolae Balcescu Romanian Grammar School, Primary School and Boarding School
Preparation of national minority consultants for the developmental support of national minority teachers	Educational Authority
“A Walk in the Library of Remembrance” – Centropa’s teacher training seminar for providing an insight into the Holocaust and Jewish traditions	Centropa Foundation
“My Grandfather’s Treasure” – Training for animators of Roma folk playgroup sessions	Association of the Programme Bureau for Public Culture and Regional Development
<i>Kedvesház</i> pedagogy 2 – Community building and collaborative learning, Roma culture	CoopOktató Oktatási Centrum Bt.
<i>Kedvesház</i> pedagogy 1 – initial CPD training: familiarising with diversity, Roma culture	CoopOktató Oktatási Centrum Bt.
Preparation for mentoring activities supporting disadvantaged Roma pupils	SULISZERVIZ Oktatási és Szakértői Iroda Kft.
Playing and dancing in German national minority kindergartens and schools	Pedagogical and Methodological Centre for Germans in Hungary

Source: Ministry for Innovation and Technology

3. Employment – Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme

Employment policy

In the period between 2017 and April 2022, the share of jobseekers self-identifying as belonging to a national minority was around 4-5%. The largest numbers were represented by jobseekers

belonging to the Roma, German, Romanian and Croatian nationalities, whereas the fewest persons affected were among the Armenian, Slovene and Greek nationalities. Among the jobseekers receiving jobseeker's allowance, the share of national minorities ranged between 1.6% and 2.7% in the relevant year.

Number of persons self-identifying as belonging to a national minority among jobseekers and recipients of jobseeker's allowance, from 2017 until April 2022 (persons)												
Nationality	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022. January– April	
	Number of jobseekers at the cut-off date	Of which: number of recipients of jobseeker's	Number of jobseekers at the cut-off date	Of which: number of recipients of jobseeker's	Number of jobseekers at the cut-off date	Of which: number of recipients of jobseeker's	Number of jobseekers at the cut-off date	Of which: number of recipients of jobseeker's	Number of jobseekers at the cut-off date	Of which: number of recipients of jobseeker's	Number of jobseekers at the cut-off date	Of which: number of recipients of jobseeker's
Roma	12,963	996	12,090	939	11,686	821	12,041	839	11,084	653	10,687	673
German	254	36	220	33	220	30	227	32	176	15	153	15
Romanian	210	20	178	23	165	28	194	25	148	13	137	16
Croatian	100	12	75	10	68	10	86	13	62	5	53	4
Slovakian	70	9	74	13	67	10	69	9	58	5	44	2
Ukrainian	58	5	58	7	50	4	42	5	31	3	33	5
Serbian	28	2	25	4	23	2	24	3	17	1	14	1
Polish	22	3	15	2	18	3	21	3	15	2	11	1
Bulgarian	19	1	13	2	13	2	14	2	12	1	13	2
Ruthenian	17	2	14	2	18	2	18	1	15	2	14	1
Greek	11	1	11	2	9	3	12	2	12	2	11	1
Slovenian	5	1	4	2	5	2	8	2	5	1	4	
Armenian	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1			1	1
persons who did not intend to respond	39,090	4,145	34,433	3,851	32,029	3,564	34,344	3,760	29,329	2,312	27,412	2,429
persons who do not belong to these nationalities	203,218	29,329	181,413	28,917	179,042	30,232	196,189	28,930	152,037	16,158	137,851	17,192
unfilled	26,903	5,300	26,684	5,710	27,532	6,136	72,762	23,866	75,889	16,100	72,109	15,933
Total	282,970	39,863	255,310	39,513	250,947	40,847	316,055	57,490	268,889	35,268	248,545	36,274

The order of nationalities participating in active employment policy instruments is identical to the order of jobseekers: the highest number of participants in the instruments included citizens belonging to the Roma, German, Romanian and Croatian nationalities. Regarding the labour market instruments, jobseekers belonging to national minorities were represented in the highest numbers in training courses in the period before 2019 (6-8%) and in wage cost subsidy after 2019 (during the COVID-19 pandemic) (06-1,4%).

Number of persons self-identifying as belonging to a national minority involved in labour market instruments, between 2017 and April 2022 (persons)

Year	Labour market instruments	Nationality																
		Roma	German	Romanian	Croatian	Slovak	Ukrainian	Serbian	Greek	Bulgarian	Polish	Ruthenian	Slovenian	Armenian	Persons who do not belong to these	Persons who did not intend to respond	Unknown	Total
2017	Income compensation benefit for the period for participation in a jobseekers' club	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	36	8	25	73
	Support for jobseekers towards entrepreneurship	67	5	4	4	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	..	3,577	390	6,478	10,524
	Wage cost subsidy	1,197	59	41	22	14	6	5	1	6	4	5	0	..	24,087	3,245	57,209	85,517
	Wage subsidy	151	16	9	4	3	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	..	4,539	533	8,008	13,215
	Training support to promote employment	6,338	40	55	17	17	12	2	1	2	1	2	0	..	23,312	5,798	39,288	74,592
	Support for interurban travel	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	..	174	12	63	254
	Support for employers' trainings	16	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	313	40	2,800	3,160
	Total, 2017	7,780	123	110	50	37	23	7	2	14	6	8	0	..	56,038	10,026	113,886	187,351
2018	Income compensation benefit for the period of participation in a jobseekers' club	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	62	26	52	140
	Support for jobseekers towards entrepreneurship	103	17	7	8	3	4	1	0	1	2	1	1	..	4,731	504	8,592	13,973
	Wage cost subsidy	1,704	69	42	39	21	4	7	0	3	2	6	1	..	29,486	3,609	72,651	107,422
	Wage subsidy	209	17	7	6	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	..	4,335	577	8,469	13,611
	Training support to promote employment	4,781	35	44	13	15	9	3	0	4	1	1	0	..	19,807	4,681	32,421	61,692
	Support for interurban travel	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	..	155	10	38	211
	Support for employers' training	22	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	..	350	32	2,815	3,214
Total, 2018	6,827	143	101	66	41	18	11	0	12	6	9	2	..	58,926	9,439	125,038	200,263	
2019	Income compensation benefit for the period of participation in a jobseekers' club	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	9	56	120
	Support for jobseekers towards entrepreneurship	155	21	4	12	3	4	0	1	1	2	3	2	0	6,130	605	12,191	19,131
	Wage cost subsidy	1,884	58	32	35	19	8	6	0	3	2	2	1	0	31,239	3,337	76,255	112,414
	Wage subsidy	263	7	5	5	5	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	3451	448	7,835	12,003

	Training support to promote employment	2,219	24	26	4	8	7	3	0	3	1	2	1	1	12,378	2,522	20,732	37,825
	Support for interurban travel	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	10	25	129
	Support for employers' training	24	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	501	61	3,128	3,717
	Total, 2019	4,556	116	68	56	35	19	11	2	8	7	9	4	1	53,837	69,92	120,222	185,339
2020	Income compensation benefit for the period of participation in a jobseekers' club	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Support for jobseekers towards entrepreneurship	126	16	2	7	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	4,557	514	11,052	16,285
	Wage cost subsidy	1,590	52	40	24	18	16	4	0	2	2	3	1	0	26,886	3,080	91,195	122,888
	Wage subsidy	144	7	2	5	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1,747	196	3,858	5,962
	Training support to promote employment	1,119	11	12	3	3	4	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	6,674	1,315	11,969	21,101
	Support for interurban travel	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5	9	35
	Support for employers' training	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	396	55	2,342	2,813
	Total, 2020	3,052	92	60	43	37	24	8	2	5	5	8	3	1	43,308	5,515	141,438	193,557
2021	Support for jobseekers towards entrepreneurship	40	5	0	5	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	..	1	1,669	202	4,569	6,496
	Wage cost subsidy	1,372	67	57	26	30	18	10	6	3	3	6	..	0	34,844	4,207	186,921	227,567
	Wage subsidy	62	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	1,664	86	28,120	29,938
	Training support to promote employment	606	3	1	1	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	..	0	2,252	542	5,851	9,263
	Support for interurban travel	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	2	0	2	5
	Support for employers' training	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	..	0	209	26	1,022	1,267
	Total, 2021	2,090	79	59	34	33	22	11	6	4	6	7	..	1	40,640	5,063	226,486	274,537
2022 January–April	Support for jobseekers towards entrepreneurship	18	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	492	48	1,199	1760
	Wage cost subsidy	673	31	25	16	18	10	7	6	1	2	2	..	0	18,665	2,290	105,668	127,414
	Wage subsidy	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	220	12	3,851	4,102
	Training support to promote employment	292	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	981	246	2,623	4,144
	Support for interurban travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0
	Support to employers' trainings	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	..	0	60	9	217	291
	2022 January–April	1,005	35	25	18	18	10	7	6	1	3	2	..	0	20,418	2,605	113,558	137,711

Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme

Application number	Applicant's name	GFO code	Project title	Active contract (Y/N)	Paid EEEOP support amount (HUF)
EEEOP-5.2.9-16-2016-00121	LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF DIÓSD	321 – Local government	Energetic modernisation of the building of the Eötvös József German Nationality Primary School of Diósd	Yes	132,352,310
EEEOP-5.2.13-19-2019-00071	Hungarian Roma Mission of the Hungarian Pentecostal Church	555 – Internal legal entity of an established church, primarily performing religious activities	Energetic refurbishment of the Bay Zoltán IT Secondary Vocational School and Boarding School of Gyula	Yes	139,124,958
EEEOP-5.2.3-16-2016-00037	Hungarian Roma Mission of the Hungarian Pentecostal Church	555 – Internal legal entity of a church, primarily performing religious activities	Energetic refurbishment of the buildings of the Hungarian Roma Mission of the Hungarian Pentecostal Church	Yes	30,000,000

Source: Ministry for Innovation and Technology

4. State-recognised language examinations in the languages of national minorities living in Hungary

ÁLLAMILAG ELISMERT NYELVVIZSGÁK NEMZETISÉGŰ ÉS KISEBBSÉGI NYELVEKBŐL																				
NYELV	ÉV	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			2022. 1. negyedév			Összesen
	SZINT	B1	B2	C1	B1	B2	C1	B1	B2	C1	B1	B2	C1	B1	B2	C1	B1	B2	C1	
	BEÁS (CIGÁNY)	0	14	2	0	11	0	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	38
	BOLGÁR	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	10
	HORVÁT	28	54	21	24	49	16	3	43	12	14	24	10	4	21	8	2	9	3	345
	LENGYEL	5	5	4	2	6	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
	LOVÁRI (CIGÁNY)	23	1648	19	4	1620	17	10	1390	12	5	597	12	0	359	1	0	90	0	5807
	NÉMET	1513	20 073	1938	1276	19 307	1850	1091	18 931	1888	843	12 908	1658	603	11 795	1728	79	2720	350	100551
	ÖRMÉNY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ROMÁN	3	41	36	4	42	29	2	36	26	12	29	23	0	15	10	1	4	7	320
	RUSZIN	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	8
	SZERB	2	27	19	0	33	24	1	16	19	1	13	24	4	5	23	2	4	8	225
	SZLOVÁK	20	60	20	10	83	19	5	129	35	1	76	18	3	64	15	2	17	6	583
	SZLOVÉN	0	3	0	0	6	1	0	5	0	3	10	1	1	4	0	2	3	3	42
	UKRÁN	4	9	18	2	10	12	1	13	14	2	11	15	15	9	23	0	4	6	168

State-recognised language examinations in nationality and minority languages

Year: 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 1st quarter Total

Level:

Language:

Boyash (Roma)

Bulgarian

Croatian

Polish

Lovari (Roma)

German

Armenian

Ruthenian

Serbian

Slovakian

Slovenian

Ukrainian

Source: Ministry for Innovation and Technology

5. Subsidies to national minority theatres (national minority policy area – 12 nationalities)

**Subsidies to national minority theatres between 2017 and 2022
(figures in million HUF)**

Year	Subsidy type:	Pécs Croat Theatre	Serb Theatre in Hungary	German Theatre in Hungary	Cervinus Teatrum	Malko Teatro	Vertigo Slovak Theatre	Urartu Armenian Theatre	Artashat Armenian Nationality Theatre	Amfitheatro Theatre	Total	Annual total
2017	operating	23.1	19.1	–	23	4.6	2	1	–	–	72.8	160.8
	specific	21.5	21	19	18.5	4.5	3.5	–	–	–	88	
2018	operating	23	18.5	–	24.2	4.8	2	1	–	–	73.5	161
	specific	21.5	21	18.5	19.5	4	3	–	–	–	87.5	
2019	operating	23	18.5	–	25	6	2	–	–	–	74.5	315.56
	specific	41	21	19	20	5	4	–	–	–	110	
	extra funding	40	30.36	5	55.7	–	–	–	–	–	131.06	
2020	operating	22	22	–	22	6	–	–	2	–	74	238
	extra funding	32	10	7	101	–	–	–	9	5	164	
2021	operating	22	22	–	22	2	2	–	4	–	74	316.535
	extra funding/ National Cultural Fund	55.5	38	10	58	–	–	–	10.035	6	177.535	
	specific	25	10	16	8	4	2	–	–	–	65	
2022	operating	20	21	1	22	3	2	–	3	1	73	194
	extra funding/ National Cultural Fund	56	23	–	34	–	–	3	5	–	121	

Source: Prime Minister's Office

Remarks:

- **Operating subsidy:** subsidy granted by the State Secretariat for Culture of the Ministry of Human Capacities within the framework of an application process
- **Specific subsidy:** subsidy for professional programmes, provided by the State Secretariat for Church and Nationality Relations of the Prime Minister's Office
- In **2018**, the Roma policy area remained within the competence of the Ministry of Human Capacities, therefore the summary table does *not* contain

the specific subsidy granted to Roma national minority theatres.

- In 2020, as theatres were closed because of the pandemic situation; the national minority theatres did not receive specific subsidy from the department responsible for nationalities.
- As of 2022, the specific subsidies granted to theatres by the department responsible for nationalities have been integrated into the funding of the self-governments of national minorities in Hungary.
- **Extra subsidies:** As of 2019, the Government has introduced the direct subsidy scheme through budgetary appropriations for the area of performing arts, therefore the Ministry of Human Capacities has allowed for the notification of specific subsidy needs under the title of “Extra subsidy for performing arts organisations”. The National Cultural Fund also provides funding.

6. Radio and television stations also having programme time dedicated to national minorities

Audiovisual media services

Name of the media service provider	Media service	Reception area of the media service	Daily commitment for national minority programmes	Comment
“Salla” Community Centre and Library	Zalalövő Városi TV	Csődé, Felsőjánosfa, Hegyhátszentjakab, Keménfa, Salomvár, Vaspör, Zalaháshágy, Zalacséb, Zalalövő, Ozmánbük (local)	20 minutes	
AGORA Savaria Nonprofit Kft.	Szombathelyi Televízió	district	1 hour	
Agro-Protect Kft.	Enkes TV	Himesháza, Geresdlak, Székelyszabar, Szúr (local)	1 hour	
Foundation for Assisting the Tata Television	Tatabányai Televízió	Tatabánya (local)	2 hours 30 minutes	
Foundation for Assisting the Tata Television	Körszeti Televízió Tata	Baj, Szomód, Naszály, Környe, Környebánya, Tarján, Kecskéd, Várgesztes, Vérteessomló, Vértestolna, Süttő, Lábatlan, Vérteesszőlős, Szárliget, Dunaalmás, Neszmély, Kocs, Duna-szentmiklós, Tardos, Oroszlány (local)	4 minutes	There are programmes on Slovak traditionalism and the Slovak national minority week on its YouTube channel.
Apostolmédiá Nonprofit Kft.	Apostol TV	district	5 minutes	
Baja Hangja Kft.	Bajai Televízió	Érsekcsanád, Sükösd, Baja, Bátmonostor, Nagybaracska, Csátalja, Dávod, Hercegszántó, Vaskút, Nemes-nádudvar, Szeremle, Gara, Bácsborsód, Bácsbokod, Csávoly, Rém, Katymár, Madaras, Mátételke, Tataháza, Bács-almás, Bácsszőlős, Csikéria, Kunbaja, Balotaszállás, Harkakötöny, Imrehegy, Pirtó, Kunfehértó, Borota, Jánoshalma, Mélykút, Kéleshalom (local)	1 hour	
Békéscsabai Médiacentrum Kft.	7.TV	district	1 minute	
Biatorbágyi KábelTV Kft.	BIATV	Biatorbágy, Herceghalom (local)	10 hours 20 minutes	
Bihari Antal, sole trader	Körszeti Televízió Esztergom	Ács, Ácsteszer, Almásfüzitő, Ászár, Bábolna, Baj, Bajna, Bajót, Bakony-sárkány, Bakonyszombathely, Bana, Bársonyos, Bokod, Császár, Csép, Csolnok, Dad, Dág, Dorog, Dunaalmás, Esztergom, Ete, Gyermely, Ipoly-damásd, Kecskéd,	20 minutes	National minority programmes (Blick, Blisk): in Esztergom, the German, the Slovak, the

		Kerékteleki, Kesztlőc, Kisbér, Kismaros, Kocs, Komárom, Kóspallag, Kömlőd, Környe, Lábatlan, Leányvár, Márianosztra, Mocsá, Mogyorósbánya, Nagyigmánd, Nagysáp, Naszály, Neszmély, Nyerges-újfalu, Oroszlány, Piliscsaba, Piliscsév, Pilisjászfalu, Pilisszentkereszt, Réde, Súr, Süttő, Szákszend, Szob, Szokolya, Szomor, Szomód, Tarján, Tata, Tatabánya, Tát, Tinnye, Tokod, Tokodaltáró, Úny, Verőce, Vértes-somló, Vértesszőlős Vértestolna (local)		Roma and the Polish national minorities have self-governments. However, German and Slovak national minorities are the most numerous in the surroundings, thus mainly the cultural events of these two ethnic groups are covered as regards the compilation of their programmes.
Bonum Tv Közhasznú Nonprofit Kft.	EWTN BONUM	district	30 minutes	
Buda Környéki Médiaszolgáltató Kft.	BKTV	Budakeszi, Törökbálint, Páty, Telki, Budajenő, Zsámbék, Perbál, Nagykovácsi, Remeteszőlős, Biatorbágy, Herceghalom, Tök, Dunaharaszti, Dunavarsány, Dömsöd, Halásztelek, Szigethalom, Szigetszentmiklós, Taksony, Budapest, XIIIth district, Solymár, Budaörs, Tinnye, Piliscsaba (local)	29 minutes	
Jókai Mór Community Centre of Budaörs	TV2040	Budaörs, Budakeszi (local)	1 hour	
Centrum Televízió Kft.	Centrum TV	district	5 minutes	
Centrum Televízió Kft.	ESTV	Budapest, XXIInd and XXIIIrd districts (local)	10 minutes	
Cuttingroom Bt.	Gólya Tv	Bercel, Galgaguta, Nógrádkövesd, Magyarnándor, Kosd, Vác, Becske (local)	10 minutes	
Danubia Televízió Nonprofit Kft.	Danubia Televízió	Visegrád, Dunabogdány, Tahitótfalu, Kisoroszi, Pócsmegyer-Surány, Szob, Zebegény, Verőce, Kismaros, Szokolya, Bernecebaráti, Ipolydamásd, Ipolytölgyes, Kemence, Kóspallag, Letkés, Márianosztra, Nagybörzsöny, Nagymaros, Perőcsény, Tésa, Vámosmikola, Börzsönyliget, Esztergom, Szentendre (local)	43 minutes	

DS Média Kft.	DSTV Dunaújváros Televízió	Dunaújváros, Kulcs, Rácalmás (local)	10 minutes	
Érd Médiacentrum Nonprofit Kft.	Érd Televízió	Érd, Diósd, Sós-kút, Pusztazámor (local)	10 minutes	
Eszterházy Károly Katolikus Egyetem	Líceum Televízió	Eger, Kerecsend, Felsőtárkány, Ostoros, Novaj, Egerbakta, Egerszólát, Demjén, Egerszalók (local)	10 minutes	
Füredi Hableány Bt.	Főnix Független Városi Televízió	Tiszafüred (local)	5 minutes	
Füri Ferenc, sole trader	VTV Pécsvárad	Pécsvárad, Zengővárkony, Nagypall (local)	3 hours	
Globo Televízió Bt.	Globo Televízió	settlements declared by the PR- Telecom Zrt., Oláh & Társa Elektronikai Kereskedelmi és Szolgáltató Kft., Magyar Telekom Nyrt. broadcasters and settlements registered by the Office (local)	1 hour 12 minutes	
Grót-Média Kft.	Objek TV	Zalaszentgrót (local)	4 minutes	
Volunteer Firefighters' Association of Harta	HTV	Harta (local)	10 minutes	
HATVANONLIN E Kft.	HOTV	Lőrinci, Heréd, Petőfibánya, Zagyvaszántó, Apc, Jobbágyi, Szarvasgede, Csécse, Ecseg, Kozárd, Héhalom, Erdőtarcsa, Kálló, Erdőkürt, Vanyarc, Egyházasdengeleg, Palotás, Kisbágyon, Szirák, Bér, Buják, Hatvan, Tura, Gyöngyös, Gyöngyössolymos, Csány, Ecséd, Hatvan, Hort (local)	1 minute	
HHT '98 Kft.	Hortobágy- menti Televízió 2	Folyás, Tiszacsege, Tiszagyulaháza, Újszentmargita, Újtikos (local)	4 minutes	
IRÁNY Média 2012 Kft.	Írány Televízió Miskolc	Miskolc, Tiszaújváros, Bükkszentkereszt (local)	1 hour	Programmes intended to the Slovak national minority.
Kalmár György, sole trader	VFTV - Villa Filip Televízió	Révfülöp (local)	15 minutes	
Kanizsa Médiaház Nonprofit Kft.	Kanizsa TV	Nagykanizsa, Sormás, Szepetnek, Nagyrecse, Zalasárszeg, Miklósfa, Fűzvölgy, Letenye (local)	1 hour 12 minutes	Presentation of the culture of the Croatian national minority.
Community Centre and Library of Kisújszállás	TV KISÚJ	Kisújszállás (local)	9 minutes	Programme: Roma minutes.

Lenti Televízió Szolgáltató Kft.	Lenti TV	Lenti, Baglad, Belsőárd, Kálócfa, Kerkabarabás, Kerkafalva, Külsőárd, Rédics, Resznek, Zalabaksa, Kerka-teskánd, Kozmadombja, Pórszombat, Csesztreg, Dobri, Lovászi, Tormafölde, Tornyiszentmiklós, Szilvágy (local)	30 minutes	
LEZO Kft.	Békés TV	Békés, Békéscsaba (local)	1 hour	
Madarász Károly Community Centre and Municipal Library	Túrkeve Televízió	Túrkeve (local)	5 minutes	Reports on the life of the Gypsies.
Média Csele Bt.	Csele Televízió	district	30 minutes	Programmes intended to the German, Croatian-Šokac and Roma national minorities.
Media Solutions Kft.	Somogy TV	district	2 minutes	
Media Technology Zrt.	DUNAMÉDI A	Tököl, Szigetszentmiklós, Dunavarsány, Dunaharaszti, Szigethalom, Taksony, Ráckeve, Kiskunlacháza, Dömsöd, Szigetcsép, Délegyháza, Szigetújfalu, Majosháza, Aporka, Szigetbecse, Apaj, Makád, Lórév, Szigetszentmárton, Halásztelek (local)	2 minutes	
Molnár TV Kft.	Rábaközi Televízió	Babót, Barbacs, Bágyogszovát, Beled, Bezi, Bodonhely, Bogyoszló, Csorna, Dör, Edve, Enese, Farád, Fehértó, Gyórsövényház, Ikrény, Jobaháza, Kapuvár, Kóny, Osló, Páli, Pásztori, Potyond, Rábakecöl, Rábapatonna, Rábapordány, Rábatamási, Sopronnémeti, Szárföld, Szil, Szilsárkány, Tét, Vásárosfalu, Fertőd, Fertőszentmiklós, Fertőszéplak, Petőháza, Rábacsanak, Sarród, Agyagosszergény, Fertőendred, Vítnyéd, Győr, Vámoszabadi, Kisbajcs, Nagybjacs, Győrújbarát, Nyúl, Écs, Töltéstava, Pannonhalma, Ravazd, Mezőörs, Pér, Tét, Tényő, Gyórszemere, Mórchida, Rábaszentmiklós, Rábaszentmihály, Rábacsécsény, Ikrény, Enese, Abda, Öttevény, Lébény, Bősárkány, Győrújfalu, Győrzámoly, Gyórladamér, Dunaszeg, Mecsér, Ásványráró, Hédervár, Kimle, Kunsziget, Moson-magyaróvár, Levél, Hegyeshalom, Bezenye, Rajka, Halászi, Máriakálnok, Darnózseli,	10 minutes	

		Jánossomorja, Moson-szolnok, Szany, Kisfalud, Mihályi, Himod, Gyóró, Cirák, Sopron, Fertőrákos, Harka, Ágfalva, Hegykő, Sopronkövesd, Nagycenk, Fertőhomok, Kópháza, Mosonudvar, Vág, Rábasebes, Magyarkeresztúr, Zsebeháza, Maglóca, Acsalag, Rábcakapi, Tárnokréti, Cakóháza, Markotabödöge (local)		
Multinet 99 Szolgáltató Kft.	Óbuda TV 1	Budapest, IIIrd district (local)	0.20%	
Nagykállói Közhasznú Nonprofit Kft.	Nagykállói Televízió	Nagykálló (local)	28 minutes	
Pannon Broadcast Televízió Kft.	Főnix TV	district	3 minutes	
Pengő Ferenc, sole trader	Karcag Televízió	Karcag, Kunhegyes, Abádszalók, Kenderes, Tiszaderzs, Tizzaszőlős, Tiszagyenda, Tiszaroff, Tiszabura (local)	10 minutes	Programme: Roma minutes
Pilis Televízió Kft.	Pilis TV	Pilisborosjenő, Piliscsaba, Pilisszentiván, Pilisvörösvár, Solymár, Nagykovácsi, Remeteszőlős (local)	31 minute	
Refresh Budapest Nonprofit Kft.	Promontor Televízió	Budapest, XXIIInd district (local)	1 minute	
Miners' Sports Association of Sárísáp	Sárísáp Televízió	Sárísáp (local)	6 minutes	
Satellit Bt.	Tab Tv	Tab, Zala (local)	10 minutes	
General Cultural Centre of Szabadszállás, József Attila Community House, Library and Local History Collection	Térségi Televízió Szabadszállás	Szabadszállás, Balázspusztá, Újsolt, Apostag, Szalkszentmárton, Dunaegyháza, Kunadacs, Kunpeszér, Dunavecse, Tass, Kunszentmiklós, Solt (local)	30 minutes	
Szentendrei Médiaközpont Kft.	TV Szentendre	Szentendre, Leányfalu, Pilisszentlászló, Üröm, Budakalász, Pomáz, Tahitótfalu, Szigetmonostor, Csobánka, Pócsmegyer (local)	5 minutes	
Szentgotthárd Városi Televízió Nonprofit Kft.	Gotthárd Tv	Szentgotthárd, Alsószölnök, Felsőszölnök, Szakonyfalu, Magyarlak, Csörötnek, Rábagyarmat, Kétvölgy, Nádasd, Katafa, Hegyháthodász, Vasalja, Vasvár (local)	1 minute	
Szenzor Szolgáltató Kkt.	Videokronika	Szarvas, Csabacsüd, Békésszentandrás (local)	1 hour	
Szenzor Szolgáltató Kkt.	Videokronika Gyomaendrőd	Gyomaendrőd (local)	1 hour	

Public Foundation for the Tata Television	Tatai Televízió	Tata (local)	2 hours 30 minutes	
Tavi Kft.	TaVi tv	Marcali, Balatonboglár, Balatonfenyves, Balatonföldvár, Balatonkeresztúr, Balatonlelle, Balatonmária-fürdő, Balatonszárszó, Balatonszemes, Balatonszentgyörgy, Böhönye, Fonyód, Gadány, Galambok, Garabonc, Hollád, Hosszúvíz, Kelevíz, Kéthely, Lengyel-tóti, Libickozma, Marcali, Mesztegnyő, Nagyszakácsi, Nemeskisfalud, Nikla, Öreglak, Sávoly, Siófok, Somogyfajsz, Somogyvár, Szenyér, Tapsony, Tikos, Varászló, Vése, Zalasabar, Zalakaros, Zalakomár, Zamárdi (local)	15 minutes	
Teleház Egyesület Gyömrő	Signal TV	Gyömrő (local)	10 minutes	
Community Centre of Tompa	Municipal Channel	Tompa, Kelebia, Kisszállás (local)	1 hour	
Újpesti Sajtó Szolgáltató Nonprofit Kft.	Újpest Televízió	Budapest, IVth district (local)	6 minutes	
Váci Városimázs Nonprofit Kft.	Elektro Szignál Térségi Televízió	Kismaros, Szokolya, Verőce, Zebegény, Nagymaros, Vác, Kosd, Penc, Csővár, Püspökhatvan, Acsa, Galgagyörk, Püspökszilágy, Kisnémedi, Vácduka, Csörög, Szódliget, Szöd, Vácrátót, Váchartyán, Váckisújfalu, Rád (local)	3 minutes	There are Slovak, Ruthenian, Ukrainian, Greek and Roma self-governments in the settlements of the reception area. The ES aims, among other things, at presenting the traditions of national minorities.
Vállalkozók a Városért Média Nonprofit Kft.	Kecel Városi Televízió	Kecel (local)	14 minutes	Reports in Hungarian on the events of the German and Roma national minorities.
Municipal Community Centre and Library	Rétsági Televízió	Rétság, Tereske, Tolmács, Bánk, Diósjenő, Nógrád, Berkenye, Borsosberény, Szátok, Kétbodony (local)	10 minutes	
Városi Televízió és Médiacentrum Kft.	Mosonmagyaróvári Városi Televízió	Mosonmagyaróvár, Dunakiliti, Halászi, Bezenye, Hegyeshalom, Jánossomorja, Levél, Rajka, Újrónafő (local)	3 minutes	

Vesz-Pannon Média Kft.	Regina Televízió	Veszprém, Balatonfüzfő, Öskü, Hajmáskér, Balatonalmádi, Szentkirályszabadja, Alsóörs, Felsőörs, Lovas, Csopak, Paloznak, Balatonfüred, Nemesvámos, Várpalota, Pétfürdő, Berhida, Inota (local)	10 minutes	
Veszprém Városi Televízió és Lapkiadó Kft.	Veszprém TV	Öskü, Hajmáskér, Veszprém, Szentkirályszabadja, Balatonfüred, Nemesvámos, Csopak, Paloznak, Balatonalmádi, Balatonfüzfő, Felsőörs, Alsóörs, Lovas (local)	1 minute	
V-T KOM Kft.	Infó TV	Baja, Nemesnádudvar (local)	1 hour	
Walczér Patrik	Kétágú Falu TV	Kesztléc (local)	30 minutes	Slovak
Zalaegerszegi Televízió és Rádió Kft.	Zalaegerszegi Televízió	Zalaegerszeg, Bocföldre, Bagod, Gellénháza, Teskánd, Salomvár, Lenti (local)	1 minute	
ZEFIDNA Multimédia Kft.	Szalka TV	Mátészalka, Ópályi, Nagydobos, Járm, Papos, Nyírmeggyes, Nyírcsaholy, Nagyecsed (local)	16 minutes	National minority programmes: Roma, German.

Radio media services

Name of the media service provider	Permanent denomination of the media service provider	Premises	Reception area	Commitment for programmes intended to national minorities (100% = 1440 minutes)
FM 4 Rádió Szolgáltató Kft.	Mária Rádió	Budapest 88.8 MHz + Göd 97.3 MHz + Törökbálint 97.6 MHz	district	0.35% (in full broadcasting time) 0.23% (without night hours)
Roma Rádió Kft.	RÁDIÓ DIKH	Budapest 100.3 MHz	district	Daily: 0 % Weekly: 0.89% (in full broadcasting time) Weekly: 1.19% (without night hours)
Best Radio Kft.	Rádió M	Miskolc 101.6 MHz + Kazincbarcika 95.9 MHz + Ózd 99.5 MHz + Tiszaújváros 89.6 MHz	district	2%
Baja Hangja Kft.	Bajai Rádió	Baja 89.8 MHz	local	0.694%
Campus Rádió Nonprofit Kft.	FM90 Campus Rádió	Debrecen 90.0 MHz	local	0,10%
Dél-alföldi Média Centrum Kft.	Rádió 7	Hódmezővásárhely 97.6 MHz + Makó 96.8 MHz + Kistelek 107.0 MHz	local	5%
Rádió 8 Körmen Kft.	Körmen FM	Körmen 99.8 MHz	local	0.35%

Mária Rádió Frekvencia Kft.	Mária Rádió Mór	Mór 92.9 MHz	local	1% (Wednesday)
Mária Rádió Frekvencia Kft.	Mária Rádió Pápa	Pápa 90.8 MHz	local	1% (Wednesday)
Sárvári Média Nonprofit Kft.	Sárvár Rádió	Sárvár 96.5 MHz	local	0.35%
Szlovén Rádió Közhasznú Nonprofit Kft.	RADIO MONOŠTER	Szentgotthárd 106.6 MHz + Felsőszölnök 97.7 MHz	local	67% (Slovene)
Mária Rádió Frekvencia Kft.	Mária Rádió Savaria	Szombathely 88.4 MHz + Celldömölk 92.5 MHz + Sárvár 95,2 MHz	local	0.21%
Auris Média Kft.	88.7 MHz, 89.2 MHz Rádió 1	Tiszafüred 88.7 MHz + Abádszalók 89.2 MHz	local	1%
KUN-MÉDIA Kft.	KARCAG FM	Karcag 88.0 MHz	small community	daily: 0.2% weekly: 0.2 % monthly: 0.2 %
Public Benefit Association for Cultural Life	Mustár Rádió	Nyíregyháza 89.6 MHz	small community	daily: 4 %

Source: National Media and Infocommunications Authority

7. Awards granted to national minorities during the reporting period

I. Award for National Minorities

Laureates of the 2017 Award for National Minorities:

1. **György ANDÓ**: for the conservation of the Slovak folk architecture in Békés County and in Hungary,
2. **György Antal DIÓSZEGI**: for conducting research on the cultural history of Greeks living in the Carpathian Basin,
3. **Györgyné GMOSE**: for the preservation of the folk traditions of Slovaks living in Kiskőrös and in Bács-Kiskun County,
4. **Sándor KASZÁS**: as a recognition of his pedagogical work in giving visibility to German nationality music,
5. **Traján KRESZTA**: for the establishment of the cultural and religious life, education, press and institutional system of Romanians living in Battonya and in Hungary,
6. **Gusztáv NAGY**: for his pedagogical and literary work, as well as for his efforts made for the cultural integration of the Roma by translating Hungarian literary works to Romani,
7. **Gyula RÉZMŰVES**: for the presentation of the daily life of the Roma and the artistic representation of their social situation,
8. **Roszica Bulgarian Children's Folk Dance Ensemble**: for the transmission of Bulgarian nationality dance and musical culture,
9. **Johann SCHUTH**: for his work undertaken in the German nationality press,
10. **Konrad SUTARSKI**: for his work in organising the cultural and scientific institutions of Hungary's Polish community,

11. **Istvánné SZILI**: for her role played in the Croatian nationality community of Ercs,
12. **Péter SZÓKE**: for his work on social inclusion and the fight against xenophobia and racism,
13. **South Slavic Nationality Ensemble of Tököl**: for their work done for the preservation of South Slavic nationality culture

Laureates of the 2018 Award for National Minorities:

1. **Dr Vendel ALBERT** – for upholding the traditions and the public education of the German national minority living in Veszprém County, and for his public life activities;
2. **József DUCKY KRZYSZTOF** – for his activity as a recognised graphic artist and for organising the community of Polish artists (**shared Award**);
3. **Andrzej STRASZEWSKI** – for his role assumed in the Polish cultural life in Hungary and in the relations with the mother country (**shared Award**);
4. **János Sándor FUZIK** – for his work done in order to launch and operate not only the Slovak, but also all the national minority programmes broadcasted in Hungary, as well as for two decades of tireless work as the leader of Slovak public life across the country;
5. **György GRÓSZ** – for his imprescriptible merits in preserving and transmitting the singing, music and dance culture of the Romanian national minority;
6. **Mihály HEPP** – for his persevering work done for preserving the cultural identity, the organisation of the community and the national advocacy of the Croatian national minority;
7. **Karaván Theatre and Cultural Foundation** – for their exceptional talent management work and for their role assumed in communicating attitude shaping to the young generations;
8. **Ferenc KUNHEGYESI jr.** – for his work undertaken for the preservation and acceptance of the Roma self-identity through his pedagogical programme based on Roma visual arts;
9. **Dr Jovánka LÁSZTITY** – for her outstanding role in Serbian nationality education and in preserving and transmitting their nationality culture;
10. **Parno Graszt band** – for the preservation of Roma musical traditions, as well as for their role assumed in promoting and recognising the Roma culture through their songs performed in Romani and Hungarian;
11. **Nikola PAROV** – for his merits in giving visibility to Balkan and Bulgarian folk music traditions in our country and in preserving their culture;
12. **Pyrgos Traditionalist Greek Folk Dance Ensemble** – for their role played in preserving cultural traditions by presenting the music and dance traditions of the Greek national minority;
13. **Márton ROPOS** – for his exemplary activities undertaken in the organisation and the operation of Slovene educational institutions, as well as for his exemplary activities as the leader of national minority public life across the country;
14. **Saint Ephrem Men’s Choir** – for their role played in preserving the Ruthenian self-identity by giving visibility to and promoting the Ruthenian church music heritage in our country;

Laureates of the 2019 Award for National Minorities:

1. **János ÁBEL** – as a recognition of his work as a teacher for grades 1 to 4 and his community building work within the German community in Komló and Baranya County, and as a recognition of his activity undertaken in the national minority public life at local, county and national level;
2. **Róbert BATYI** – for supporting talented Roma people and their societal engagement through his activity in the field of classical music;
3. **Jordán BONEV** – for his tireless work undertaken for strengthening the relationship between Bulgaria and Hungary in the field of Bulgarian education, religious life in our country and by the preservation of Bulgarian military graves;
4. **Antal DECHANDT** – for the presentation of the historical past of Hungary’s German national minority through his visual art works, as well as for his role assumed in the coexistence of Hungarian and German communities;
5. **Anna GÁSPÁRNÉ KERNER** – for her work done in national minority public life and as a national minority teacher, as well as for her humane and exemplary conduct;
6. **Judit JÓNÁS** – for giving visibility to and obtaining social acceptance for Roma culture and community life through her successes in the field of dramatic art in our country;
7. **Péter KIMPIÁN** – as an editor of the Hungarian Radio, for the preservation of the cultural self-identity of his national minority by presenting the life, ethnographic traditions and historical past of the Romanian community of our country;
8. **Mária NAGY** – for the preservation of the folklore traditions of Piliscsév, for the cultural survival of the Slovak community across the country, as well as for her engagement in public life;
9. **Andrea PAPAGEORGIU** – for her successes achieved in painting which enhances the reputation of the cultural performance of the Greeks of our country;
10. **Tabán Serbian Folklore Centre Association** – for their performance throughout a quarter of a century in preserving the Serbian national minority’s traditions by presenting and promoting Hungary’s Serbian folk dance and folk song corpus;
11. **Emilia TARAGYIA GYÖRGYNÉ KLAICS** – for her prominent role in the religious and community life of Croatians living in Southern Hungary;
12. **Erika VARGA** – for giving visibility to and preserving Roma folk costume traditions and for promoting them in our country and abroad;
13. **Jánosné WOLFART** – for her imprescriptible merits of nearly five decades in German secondary and tertiary education in our country;

Laureates of the 2020 Award for National Minorities:

1. **Dr Maria ERB** – for her merits obtained in the development of Hungary’s German national minority higher education curricula and research into national minority dialects, and in the completion of a German language atlas;
2. **Sándorné FODOR** – for giving visibility to the Slovene culture as a teacher, as well as for presenting and preserving the Slovene folk song corpus and church songs as a traditionalist;
3. **Tiborné HOLLÓSY** – for the transmission of the Slovak folk dance traditions and folk song corpus by organising a training for choreographers as a teacher, as well as for her decades-old activity in national minority public life;
4. **Éva KALLA** – for her outstanding work as an editor, reporter and filmmaker in presenting Roma art and in shaping the social image on Gypsies;

5. **Ognjan KOZSUHAROV** – for enhancing the reputation of Bulgarian culture in our country, as well as for his activity as a teacher in fine arts tertiary education;
6. **National Association of Ruthenians in Hungary** – for their role assumed in Ruthenian national minority culture and in the preservation of their mother tongue, folk traditions and religious values;
7. **Magdolna MARLOKNÉ CSERVENYI** – for her imprescriptible merits in the preservation of national minority culture by her work done as a teacher in introducing German national minority language teaching and traditionalism into the schools, as well as by her work in the regional and national German self-government;
8. **József OSZTROGONÁCZ** – as a recognition of his career as a Croatan national minority teacher and for his exemplary activity in the field of education in preserving and developing the national minority language and culture, and in the national minority public life;
9. **Polonia Nova Public Benefit Cultural Association (shared)** – for the preservation of the identity of Hungary’s Polish community by promoting the Polish native language, literature and theatre, as well as for strengthening their relationship with the mother country;
10. **Dr Lászlóné CSÚCS (shared)** – for giving visibility to Polish culture through her half-a-century’s work in the Bem József Polish Cultural Association, as well as for he role played in Polish public life in our country;
11. **Boriszláv RUSZ** – for strengthening the Serbians’ self-identity by preserving the Serbian national minority’s culture through the presentation of the ethnography of Hungary’s Serbian community as an editor, in addition to his work as a teacher, and as a public figure active in the country and Budapest;
12. **Istvánné SIMON** – for her persevering and exemplary work done as a Romanian national minority teacher in developing the legal and professional conditions for education in the field of the national minority policy area of Hungarian public administration;
13. **Csaba SZÚCS** – for his role assumed as a deputy mayor with social mandate in improving the social situation of the Roma of Kiskunhalas, as well as in improving the integration chances of their community through their participation in public education;
14. **Zisizs VLAHOPULOSZ (shared, deceased during the decision-making procedure)** – for the preserving Greek culture, native language and traditions and for ensuring their religious practice as a leading figure of Beloianisz, and
15. **Ioannis RAPTIS and Haralambosz VLAHOSZ (shared)** – for their irreplaceable role in the remembrance of the Greek diaspora living in our country, by creating an archive of their history and daily life.

Laureates of the 2021 Award for National Minorities:

1. **Gézáné BÚDY** – for her work done as a founder, manager and choreographer of Bulgarian folk dance groups;
2. **János GÓMAN** – for preparing the Roma integration programme of Esztergom and for his work undertaken for the integration of the Roma community;
3. **Zsolt FARKAS** – for his work done in order to preserve and teach archaic Roma dance and to preserve Roma culture;
4. **Archimédész SZIDIROPULOSZ** – for his work as a researcher and a publisher of the destinies and walks of life of Hungary’s Greek national minority;
5. **Zsívko MÁNDITY** – for his work as a Croatian language teacher, writer, editor and proofreader and for his research findings;

6. **Saint Adalbert Association of Polish Catholics in Hungary** – for their activity in the field of national minority culture and religious life;
7. **Women’s Choir of Ganna** – for their activity in preserving German national minority traditions and in collecting folk songs;
8. **the editorial staff of the Foaia Românească Romanian weekly newspaper** – for their work aimed at preserving, transmitting and documenting the Romanian native language and culture;
9. **Ruthenian Cultural Association** – for their work done to preserve the Ruthenians’ cultural heritage, Ruthenian folklore and Greek Catholic church music;
10. **Vojisláv GÁLITY** – for his role in the survival of the Serbian national minority and in the preservation of the Orthodox faith, for his work as an editor and an author;
11. **Ozvena Slovak Choir of Budapest** – for their work in preserving the song culture of the Slovak national minority and in organising choral arts meetings;
12. **Andrásné KUCSERA** – for her work as a school director, as well as for her community work undertaken in the Slovak national minority’s public life and in the organisation of events;
13. **József HIRNÖK** – for his work done in the foundation of the Association of Slovenes in Hungary and for the promotion of bilateral relations.

II. Pro Cultura Minoritatum Hungariae Award

Laureates in 2017:

1. Biljana Folk Dance Ensemble (Bulgarian)
2. The editorial staff of the Głos polonii (Polish)
3. József JURINKOVITS (Croatian)
4. Folk Choir of the Ruthenian National Minority of Komlóska (Ruthenian)
5. Zsuzsanna Éva LOHN (German)
6. János András NEDRÓ (Romanian)
7. Cultural Association for Pilisszentkereszt (Slovak)
8. Mihály ROPOS (Slovene)
9. “Veseli Santovcani” National Minority Traditionalist Association (Serbian)

Laureates in 2018-ban:

1. Georgiou NOTIS (Georgiou Panagiotis) (Greek)
2. Traditionalist Cultural Association of the German National Minority (German)
3. Public Benefit Association of the German National Minority’s Wind Band of Pilisvörösvár (German)
4. Mária TÓTH GYÖRGYNÉ BENCZE (German)
5. András FARKAS (Roma)
6. Dr Hajnalka EMBERNÉ JURKOVITS (Serbian)
7. Vertigo Slovak Theatre (Slovak)
8. Gyöngyi BAJZEK (Slovene)
9. István OROJÁN (Romanian)
10. Malgorzata LESZKO (Polish)
11. András MANAJLÓ (Ruthenian)
12. Ognjan KOZSUHAROV (Bulgarian)

13. József SZÁVAI (Croatian)

Laureates in 2019:

1. Margit BANGÓ (Roma)
2. Zoltán BÁRKÁNYI (Slovak)
3. Fünfkirchen – Leőwey Dance Ensemble (German)
4. Lászlóné GÁSPÁR (Slovene)
5. Pál HÉVIZI (Slovak)
6. Adél KISS (Romanian)
7. László LAKATOS (Roma)
8. Csaba Gábor NÉMETH (Bulgarian)
9. “Rozmaring” Serbian Dance Ensemble (Serbian)
10. Bazil Mihály TELENKÓ (Ruthenian)
11. Tünde TROJAN (Polish)
12. “Pergő Rozmaring” Dance Ensemble of Városlőd (German)
13. “Veseli Gradiscanci” Association (Croatian)

Laureates in 2020:

1. Balkan Dance Ensemble and Cultural Association (Bulgarian)
2. Marica Cultural Association (Croatian)
3. Drenka Polska Traditionalist Ensemble (Polish)
4. Lászlóné WÁGNER (German)
5. Géza JÓNÁS (Roma)
6. Mónika LAKATOS (Roma)
7. Andrea SZENES (Romanian)
8. András BRÓDY (Ruthenian)
9. Julianna KOMÁROMY-HILLER (Serbian)
10. Furmicska Folk Dance Ensemble (Slovak)
11. Gyöngyi BAJNOKNÉ KÉPES (Slovak)
12. Felsőszölnök Folk Choir of the Association of Slovenes in Hungary (Slovene)
13. Józsefné SIKK (Ukrainian)

Laureates in 2021:

1. Sándor BEDICS (Slovene)
2. Mihály CSERHÁTI (Romanian)
3. Levente GALDA (Slovak)
4. Izabella HAVASINE DARSKA (Polish)
5. Dezső KARDOS (German)
6. Women’s Choir of Korjen (Croatian)
7. Alexandra KORMÁNYOS (Ukrainian)
8. Árpádné KOVÁCS (Roma)
9. Iván MICOV JORDANOV (Bulgarian)
10. Orkestar Poklade (Serbian)
11. Janula STEFANIDU (Greek)
12. Dr László SZÁM (Armenian)
13. Sándor SZMOLÁR (Ruthenian)

8. Research undertaken by the Centre for Social Sciences, Institute for Minority Studies

List of publications on national minorities in Hungary published by the Institute's staff in the reporting period

- Bálint Ábel Bereményi; **Judit Durst**: Meaning-making and resilience among academically high-achieving Roma graduate women. *SZOCIOLÓGIAI SZEMLE* 31:3 pp. 103-131., 29 p. (2021) <https://szociologia.hu/szociologiai-szemle/meaning-making-and-resilience-among-academically-high-achieving-roma-women>
- **Péter Bogdán**: Romák és akik a magyarországi kánonból kimaradtak: a lomák és a domák - Elena Marushiakova – Vesselin Popov: Gypsies in Central Asia and the Caucasus, Palgrave Macmillan, 2016. 142. *REGIO: KISEBBSÉG KULTÚRA POLITIKA TÁRSADALOM*, 27:2 pp. 347-355., 9 p. (2019) https://regio.tk.mta.hu/index.php/regio/article/view/272/pdf_250
- **Péter Bogdán**; István Gábor Molnár; Jenő Setét: *Roma reprezentáció a magyar főváros közterein*. Budapest: Tom Lantos Intézet (2019), 38 p. <http://real.mtak.hu/105009/1/RomaKozter.pdf>
- **Péter Bogdán**: *A romák oktatásával kapcsolatos kérdések a pedagógiai szaksajtó tükrében - Egy társadalmi peremhelyzetben lévő közösség integrációját segítő/gátló oktatási programok, tervek, projektek 1978 és 1998 között*. 246 p. ELTE PPK Doctoral School of Education, Year of handing in the thesis: 2020, Year of defence: 2020. https://ppk.elte.hu/dstore/document/535/Bogdan_Peter_disszertacio.pdf
- **Péter Bogdán**: Ott vagyok otthon, ahol elfogadnak. *REGIO: KISEBBSÉG KULTÚRA POLITIKA TÁRSADALOM*, 28:4. pp. 184-186., 3 p. (2020). https://regio.tk.mta.hu/index.php/regio/article/view/337/pdf_297
- Julianna Boros; **Péter Bogdán**; **Judit Durst**: Accumulating Roma cultural capital: First-in-family graduates and the role of educational talent support programs in Hungary in mitigating the price of social mobility. *SZOCIOLÓGIAI SZEMLE* 31:3 pp. 74-102., 29 p. (2021) <https://szociologia.hu/szociologiai-szemle/accumulating-roma-cultural-capital-first-in-family-graduates-and-the-role-of-educational-talent-support-programs-in-hungary-in-mitigating-the-price-of-social-mobility>
- István Csernicskó; **Csilla Fedinec**: A "magyar-oroszok" kérdése. In: Csilla Fedinec; István Csernicskó (ed.): „*Ruszin voltam, vagyok, leszek...*”: *Népismereti olvasókönyv*. Budapest: Gondolat Kiadó, Charta XXI Egyesület (2019) 316 p. pp. 147-177., 31 p. <http://real.mtak.hu/94543/1/ruszin-magyar-oroszok.pdf>
- István Csernicskó; **Csilla Fedinec**: Az ukrán-ruszin paradigma egy szelete: a helyesírás néhány kérdése. *VÁLOGATÁS A MAGYARORSZÁGI NEMZETISÉGEK NÉPRAJZI KÖTETEIBŐL* 9 pp. 99-111., 13 p. (2019) http://real.mtak.hu/107123/1/Valogatas_Neprajz9.pdf
- **Balázs Dobos**: A nemzetiségi részvétel jellemzői az országgyűlési választásokon (2014–2018). *PARLAMENTI SZEMLE*: 2 pp. 53-81., 29 p. (2021) <https://parlamentszemle.hu/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/psz-202102-5381o-dobosbalazs.pdf>
- **Balázs Dobos**: Ethnopolitical Identification and Mobilisation within the Elected Non-Territorial Cultural Autonomies of Central and South-Eastern Europe. In: Balázs Vizi; Balázs Dobos; Natalija Shikova (eds.): *Non-Territorial Autonomy as an Instrument for*

Effective Participation of Minorities. Budapest, Szkopje: Centre for Social Sciences, University American College Skopje (2021) 330 p. pp. 104-117., 14 p.

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- **Balázs Dobos:** Személyi elvű kulturális autonómiák Közép- és Délkelet-Európában - elmélet és gyakorlat. In: Tibor Ördögh (ed.): *Autonómia és önrendelkezés a Balkánon: III. Balkán konferencia*. Budapest: Ludovika Egyetemi Kiadó (2021) 232 p. pp. 23-44., 22 p. <http://real.mtak.hu/127812/>
- **Balázs Dobos:** *A személyi elvű kisebbségi autonómiák Kelet-Közép-Európában*. Budapest: Centre for Social Sciences, Kalligram Kiadó (2020), 248 p. <http://real.mtak.hu/116781/>
- **Balázs Dobos:** The Elections to Nonterritorial Autonomies of Central and South Eastern Europe. *NATIONALITIES PAPERS*, 48:2 pp. 289-306., 18 p. (2020). <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/nationalities-papers/article/abs/elections-to-nonterritorial-autonomies-of-central-and-south-eastern-europe/240CEB8A7ABE5156706353F8B597FIAD>
- **Balázs Dobos;** Judit Molnár Sansum: Cultural Autonomy in Hungary: Inward or Outward Looking? *NATIONALITIES PAPERS*, 48:2 pp. 251-266., 16 p. (2020). <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/nationalities-papers/article/cultural-autonomy-in-hungary-inward-or-outward-looking/8513B2BCBA002002D948CA2CD2FA23DF>
- **Balázs Dobos:** German nemzetiségi önkormányzatiság Magyarországon (1994–2014). In: Ferenc Eiler; Ágnes Tóth (ed.): *A magyarországi németek elmúlt 100 éve: Nemzetiségpolitika és helyi közösségek*. Budapest: Centre for Social Sciences, Argumentum Kiadó (2020) 312 p. pp. 272-295., 25 p. <http://real.mtak.hu/108163/>
- **Balázs Dobos:** Magyarországi nemzetiségek a kommunista rendszer kiépülésétől a rendszerváltásig. In: Béni L. Balogh; György Majtényi; Zsuzsanna Mikó; Csaba Szabó (ed.): *Az együttélés történelme: Nemzetiségi kérdés Magyarországon*. Budapest: Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár (2020) pp. 289-308., 21 p. <http://real.mtak.hu/118030/>
- **Balázs Dobos:** Minority Governance Of Whom, By Whom, For Whom? Non-Territorial Autonomies in Central and South East Europe. *JAHRBUCH FÜR OSTRECHT*, 60:1 pp. 31-54., 24 p. (2019). <https://www.ostrecht.de/publikationen/jahrbuch-fuer-ostrecht.html>
- **Balázs Dobos:** A roma politikai részvétel és képviselő kérdés: Egy roma párt lehetőségével kapcsolatos érvek pro és kontra. *REGIO: KISEBBSÉG KULTÚRA POLITIKA TÁRSADALOM*, 27:1 pp. 260-291., 32 p. (2019). https://regio.tk.mta.hu/index.php/regio/article/view/250/pdf_228
- **Balázs Dobos:** Ruszin nemzetiségi önkormányzatiság a rendszerváltás utáni Magyarországon. In: Csilla Fedinec; István Csernicskó (ed.): *„Ruszin voltam, vagyok, leszek...”: Népszerű olvasókönyv*. Budapest: Gondolat Kiadó, Charta XXI Egyesület (2019) 316 p. pp. 208-227., 20 p. http://real.mtak.hu/93585/1/Ruszinolvasokonyv2019_final.pdf
- **Balázs Dobos:** A magyarországi ukrán kisebbség, 1988-2018. In: Csilla Fedinec (ed.): *"Kijevi csirke": (Geo)politika a mai Ukrajnában*. Budapest: Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Centre for Social Sciences, Kalligram Kiadó (2019) 296 p. pp. 265-280., 16 p. <http://real.mtak.hu/93176/>
- **Balázs Dobos:** Ukrán kisebbségi önkormányzatiság Magyarországon. In: Csilla Fedinec (ed.): *"Kijevi csirke": (Geo)politika a mai Ukrajnában*. Budapest: Hungarian Academy of

Sciences, Centre for Social Sciences, Kalligram Kiadó (2019) 296 p. pp. 237-263., 27 p.
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- **Balázs Dobos:** A nemzetiségi önkormányzati rendszer nemzetközi összehasonlításban: Személyi elvű autonómiák Közép- és Délkelet-Európában. In: Kálmán Árpád Kovács (ed.): *Nemzetiségek és törvényhozás Magyarországon*. Budapest: Országház Könyvkiadó, (2019) pp. 299-315., 17 p. <http://real.mtak.hu/104780/>
- **Balázs Dobos:** Identitás-meghatározások a közép- és délkelet-európai személyi elvű kisebbségi autonómiákban. *ÁLLAM- ÉS JOGTUDOMÁNY* 59:3 pp. 3-26., 24 p. (2018)
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- **Balázs Dobos:** A választási rendszerek hatásai a közép- és délkelet-európai személyi elvű kisebbségi autonómiákban. *KISEBBSÉGKUTATÁS* 27: 1-2 pp. 7-39., 33 p. (2018)
https://www.academia.edu/37446892/A_v%C3%A1laszt%C3%A1si_rendszerek_hat%C3%A1sai_a_k%C3%B6z%C3%A9p_%C3%A9s_d%C3%A9lkelet_eur%C3%B3pai_szem%C3%A9lyi_elv%C5%B1_kisebbs%C3%A9gi_auton%C3%B3mi%C3%A1kban
- **Balázs Dobos:** Consultative and advisory bodies for minorities: A European Overview. In: Alexander Osipov; Hanna Vasilevich (eds.): *Compilation of the lectures on the topic of 'Participation of minorities in public life'*. Flensburg: European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI) (2017) pp. 66-77., 12 p.
https://www.ecmi.de/fileadmin/redakteure/publications/pdf/ECMI_Handbook_Compilation_of_Lectures_Participation_of_Minorities_in_Public_Life.pdf
- **Balázs Dobos:** Választások és személyi elvű autonómiák. *REGIO: KISEBBSÉG KULTÚRA POLITIKA TÁRSADALOM* 25:3 pp. 203-230., 28 p. (2017)
https://regio.tk.hu/wp-content/uploads/DOBOS_2017_3_203_230.pdf
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