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Table of contents

I. MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS 5

Right to life 6

Right to liberty and security 6

Functioning of justice - fairness of proceedings 6

Protection of private and family life 6

Freedom of expression 7

Freedom of assembly 7

Discrimination 8

Protection of property rights 8

Electoral rights 9

Freedom of movement 9

II. MAIN ISSUES PENDING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS 10

Actions of security forces 11

Poor conditions of detention 11

Detention and other rights 11

Conditions in social care home and ineffective investigations 11

Lawfulness/length of detention 12

Migration and Asylum 12

Lawfulness of expulsion 13

Length of judicial proceedings 13

Access to information 13

Legal gender recognition 13

Secret surveillance 13

Freedom of expression and right to a fair trial (access to court) 14

Voting rights 14

Discrimination 14

I. Main achievements

This chapter presents short summaries of a selection of the main reforms and achievements reported in final resolutions since the Convention system was amended in 1998 by Protocol No. 11, with a clear focus on recent reforms, referring however also to important earlier developments.

In view of the wealth of cases closed, the selection concentrates on those which have led to changes of legislation, government regulations, the adoption of new policies or general guidance from superior courts. As a rule, the overview does not cover information on measures providing individual redress to applicants.

The reforms are in principle presented in the order corresponding to the thematic domains used in the specialised database HUDOC-EXEC of the Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights.

Many reforms address issues which appear to be on-going challenges in member states. The effects of reforms adopted at one point in time may thus need to be monitored and possibly revisited as conditions change.[1]

Definitions of the terms used in the context of the supervision of the execution of the European Court's judgments are available in the dedicated Glossary.

[1] The presentation is limited to the information provided at the time of the adoption of the final resolution. It is recalled in this context that the Committee of Ministers has issued Recommendation (2004)5 on thea verification of the compatibility of draft laws, existing laws and administrative practice with standards laid down in the European Convention on Human Rights.

Right to life

To provide, in criminal proceedings, better safeguards to auxiliary persons, such as family members of a collaborator of justice, the 2018 Criminal Procedure Code amended the 2001 Witness Protection Act. Notably, the legislation provided better safeguards against the automatic exclusion from a witness protection scheme of persons who had been granted protection with reference to the collaborator of justice (e.g. family members), in case of a breach of the scheme's provisions by the collaborator.

R.R. and Others (19400/11)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2021)385

Right to liberty and security

The Code of Criminal Procedure was modified progressively from 2003 onwards to stress the obligation to provide reasons in decisions on detention on remand and to ensure that prosecution motions to extend detention during the investigation be served on the defendant before the hearing on the prolongation at issue.

Osváth (20723/02)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2008)74

Imre, Maglódi, Csáky and Bárkányi (53129/99+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2011)222

Functioning of justice - fairness of proceedings

The Code of Criminal Procedure which had permitted in camera sessions was amended in 2006, specifying those cases in which in camera sessions may be possible, while stipulating that a public hearing must be held with the presence of the accused and their defence counsel, if a sentence may be made more severe on appeal.

Csikós (37251/04)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2008)72

The Code of Criminal Procedure of 2017 specified the type of cases in which the second instance court may decide on an appeal in an *in camera* session, reducing these cases to procedural questions and affording additional safeguards. The procedural framework now guarantees that it is not possible for the second instance court to uphold a criminal conviction on the merits against the accused without holding a public hearing.

Sandor Lajos Kiss (26958/05)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2022)165

The provisions in the Act on the Organisation and Administration of Courts as well as in the Fundamental Law, which had allowed for the reassignment of cases to a court other than the initially competent court, were repealed in 2013.

Miracle Europe Kft (57774/13)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2021)116

To ensure impartiality of tribunals, domestic courts have aligned their case-law with ECHR standards, hence when examining motions for exclusion for bias they apply both the objective and the subjective tests. The possibility of reopening of civil cases following a European Court's judgment was introduced by the 2016 Code of Civil Procedure.

Panyik (12748/06)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2022)161

Protection of private and family life

The provisions of Act CL of 2017 on the Rules of Taxation were amended to narrow the scope of persons subject to publication on the list of taxpayers with a large tax deficit or debt, as well as the scope of the published data, removing the publication of home address. The amendments further established the possibility of the removal

L.B. (36345/16)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2025)233

of a taxpayer upon request if the outstanding tax deficit is paid in full and of making a query regarding the publication of data.

As a consequence of the Constitutional Court's ruling in 2015, the domestic legislation was aligned with the principles of the 1954 UN Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons. A new legislative framework was adopted in 2023 and 2024 setting up certain safeguards in statelessness determination procedure. Statistical data indicate that the length of proceedings for the determination of stateless status has been reduced. The authorities carried out relevant trainings for case workers on statelessness determination and co-operated with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to ensure the high quality of the authorities' work in such cases.

Sudita Keita (42321/15)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2025)278

Freedom of expression

The Constitutional Court quashed, in 2013, the impugned provision of the Criminal Code, which was criminalising the mere display of totalitarian symbols, including red stars. The Criminal Code, which entered into force in 2013, limited the said prohibition to the use of the symbols in a manner which is capable of "disturbing public peace, in particular that violate[s] the human dignity of victims of totalitarian systems or the due reverence for the dead". The amended provision therefore allows the exclusion from its scope of applicability activities and ideas which clearly belong to those protected by Article 10 of the Convention.

***Vajnai* group** (33629/06+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2019)346

In 2014, the Constitutional Court, in its review of an individual case, provided important guidance to the judiciary on the distinction between statements of fact and value judgments which are relevant to the contestation of public issues.

Uj (23954/10)
Final Résolution CM/ResDH(2022)70

Ungváry and Irodalom Kft (64520)10)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2021)386

In 2020, the amended Speaker's Order No. 8/2020 entered into force concerning access to the Parliament Building and the order of press coverage. When deciding on suspending the access right of a member of the press, the press officer shall take into consideration all circumstances of the case and the expected impact of the suspension. In case of a first violation, a warning should be applied instead of suspension. The new Speaker's Order also introduced a time-limit for the suspension of access rights and the right to appeal against the suspension before the Speaker of the Parliament, who must decide on the appeal within 15 days.

Mándli and Others (63164/16)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2024)79

To comply with the Constitutional Court's 2018 decision, in 2019 Parliament amended the Act on Transparency of Subsidies Awarded from Public Funds. The amendment extended the scope of the Act to subsidies originating from a foundation set up by a fully state-owned organisation, thereby giving access to information on the identity of grant recipients of foundations created by the Hungarian National Bank.

Zöldi (49049/18)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2025)279

Freedom of assembly

In 2008, the Constitutional Court repealed the provision in the Act on the Right to Assembly of 1989, which prohibited demonstrations organised without prior notice. Thus prior notice before holding demonstrations is no longer required.

Bukta and Others (25691/04)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2010)54

Discrimination

The Act on Family Support was amended in 2010 to extend the right to maternity benefits to every woman legally residing in Hungary, regardless of her nationality.

Lajos Weller (44399/05)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2012)189

Protection of property rights

In 2014, the disproportionately high taxation of civil servants' severance pay was lowered from 98% to 75%. As regards dismissals effected between 2010 and 2013 under the impugned regime, a new law of September 2014 introduced a retroactive flat-rate public charge of 40% for 2010, 15% for 2011, 20% for 2012 and 25% for 2013. New legislation in 2018 abolished the overall imposition of special tax on severance pay.

N.K.M. **group** (66529/11)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2019)182

A National Cadastral Programme for the creation of digital map collections was launched in 1996 and completed in 2007. The 2012 Act on Geodetic and Mapping Activities provides for the constant maintenance and adjustment based on land surveying of the national cadastral maps. The 2020 Act on the Settlement of the Ownership of Land Plots Subject to the Right of Land Use of Cooperatives and on the Amendment of Certain Laws on Land Matters provides that individuals (or their successors), registered on 01/01/2021, who were entitled to a plot of land that had been transferred to a collective farm and who have not yet received any land or compensation in return, shall be entitled to monetary compensation proportionate to the value of the title they own.

Szkórits (58171/09)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2021)83

To extend eligibility for disability benefit, the Reduced Work Capacity Act was amended in 2014. In January 2018 the authorities introduced the exceptional disability benefit which is granted on an equitable basis. In response to a 2018 Constitutional Court judgment, in 2021 the Reduced Word Capacity Act was again amended, offering two scenarios to provide compensation to those having lost their disability benefits due to new eligibility criteria introduced in 2012: (1) a one-time compensation of HUF 500,000 (EUR 1,400) or (2) a new assessment, the purpose of which is to determine if the person's real and actual health situation has improved.

Béláné Nagy **group** (53080/13)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2023)323

With respect to the 2014 ex lege termination of usufruct rights over agricultural lands without a compensatory mechanism, in 2021, legislative changes introduced a two-tiered mechanism providing all natural and legal persons concerned as well as their successors with a compensatory mechanism and with the possibility to apply for the re-registration of their usufruct rights found to have been deleted in contravention of the Convention.

C.A. Zrt. and T.R. **group** (11599/14)
Final Resolution
CM/ ResDH(2025)255

To address the problem of lengthy expropriation proceedings, in 2013 several amendments were introduced to Act no. CXXIII of 2007 on expropriation, including limiting the possibility of submitting missing documents at a later stage of the procedure, enhancing expert activities and the participation of those involved in the procedure, and eliminating "transfer of possession" as a separate procedural phase. Statistical data submitted by the authorities indicate that the length of resolved expropriation cases before the domestic courts has been significantly reduced.

Barcza and Others **group** (50811/10)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2025)281

Electoral rights

With regard to the restriction of voting rights on the ground of mental disabilities, the 2013 Act on the Electoral Procedure sets forth the modalities and criteria for the exclusion of incapacitated persons' voting rights. These are be decided by domestic courts in the context of guardianship proceedings. With the application of these constitutional and legal provisions, domestic courts have aligned their case-law with the European Convention standards.

Alajos Kiss (38832/06)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2020)317

Freedom of movement

In 2003, a law abrogated the provision in the Code of Criminal Proceedings according to which persons against whom criminal proceedings were conducted for an offence punishable by imprisonment of five years or more were prohibited to travel abroad until the judgment had become final.

Földes and Földesné Hajlik, and Bessenyei (41463/02+)
Final Resolution
CM/ResDH(2011)295

II. Main issues pending before the Committee of Ministers

This chapter presents the main issues pending in cases/groups of cases currently under the Committee of Ministers' supervision. The relevant supervision procedure is indicated for each case/group of cases.

Detailed information on the status of execution of these cases as well as on the Committee of Ministers' supervision process is available on the specialised database HUDOC-EXEC of the website of the Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights.

Definitions of the terms used in the context of the supervision of the execution of the European Court's judgments are available in the dedicated Glossary.

Actions of security forces

Inhuman and degrading treatment, violations of the right to life by police officers and/or lack of adequate investigations, including a group of cases into possible racist motives of assaults against Roma.

***Gubacsi* group** (44686/07+)
Judgment final on 28/09/2011

Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

***Balázs* group** (15529/12+)
Judgment final on 14/03/2016

Standard supervision
Status of execution

Poor conditions of detention

Inhuman and/or degrading conditions of detention in pre-trial and post-conviction detention facilities resulting mainly from a structural problem of overcrowding; lack of effective preventive and compensatory remedies.

***István Gábor Kovács* group** (15707/10)
Judgment final on 17/04/2012

Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Varga and Others (14097/12+)
Pilot judgment final on 10/06/2015

Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Detention and other rights

Life sentences either without eligibility for release on parole in combination with the lack of an adequate review mechanism of such sentences **or with eligibility for release on parole only having served between 25 years and 6 months and 48 years and 1 month of the sentence**.

***László Magyar* group** (73593/10)
Judgment final on 13/10/2014

Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Conditions in social care home and ineffective investigations

Deficiencies in the medical and social care provided in a social care home to a person diagnosed with a **severe intellectual disability,** and the **lack of an effective investigation into her death** in 2018.

Validity Foundation on behalf of T.J. (31970/20)
Judgment final on 10/01/2025

Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Arbitrary procedure for involuntary hospitalisation

The domestic authorities' failure to comply with the **procedural requirements for involuntary hospitalisation** due to the **ineffective legal assistance provided by the guardian *ad litem*** and the lack of careful consideration of the possible effect of the medication given to the applicant on her ability to meaningfully participate in the court proceedings between 2020 and 2022.

Martinez Fernandez (30814/22)
Judgment final on 27/08/2025

Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Violation of the right to liberty and security due to the applicant's compulsory treatment in a psychiatric hospital from 27 March 2008 to 25 April 2008 **without an assessment by the domestic courts of all the relevant factors** and adequate establishment that the applicant's mental disorder was of a kind or degree warranting compulsory treatment.	***Plesó*** (41242/08) Judgment final on 02/01/2013 Enhanced supervision Status of execution
Lawfulness/length of detention	
Violation of the right to liberty and security due to unlawful or excessively lengthy pre-trial detention, the domestic courts' failure to give sufficient reasons for continued pre-trial detention, and infringement of the principle of "equality of arms" for lack of access to the relevant material of the investigation when challenging detention.	***X.Y.* group** (43888/08) Judgment final on 19/06/2013 Standard supervision Status of execution
Migration and Asylum	
The **authorities' failure to comply with their procedural obligation to assess the risks of ill-treatment** before removing asylum seekers to Serbia.	***Ilias and Ahmed* group** (47287/15) Judgment final on 21/11/2019 Enhanced supervision Status of execution
Ill-treatment of the asylum-seeking applicants due to poor reception conditions in the Röszke and Tompa "transit zones", **unlawfulness of the applicants' detention** and lack of judicial review in this respect.	***R. R. and Others* group** (36037/17) Judgment final on 05/07/2021 Enhanced supervision Status of execution
Collective expulsion of asylum seekers by applying the so-called "apprehension and escort" measure authorizing the police to remove to Serbia foreign nationals staying illegally in Hungary without a decision or examination of their individual situation; **lack of an effective remedy in respect of their removal**.	***Shahzad* group** (12625/17) Judgment final on 08/10/2021 Enhanced supervision Status of execution
Ineffective criminal investigation into the death and alleged ill-treatment of a migrant during a border control operation and the failure by border control agents to protect his life.	***Alhowais*** (59435/17) Judgment final on 02/05/2023 Enhanced supervision Status of execution
Ill-treatment of a migrant by Hungarian law-enforcement officers while being escorted back to the external side of the Hungarian border fence with Serbia, and the lack of effective investigations in this respect.	***Shahzad No. 2*** (37967/18) Judgment final on 05/01/2024 Enhanced supervision Status of execution
Placement of **unaccompanied minors in asylum detention** due to the authorities' failure to act expeditiously and in good faith when **determining the applicants' age**.	***M.H. and S.B.*** (10940/17) Judgment final on 22/05/2024 Enhanced supervision Status of execution
Collective expulsion of an asylum-seeking Afghan family from the Röszke "transit zone" to Serbia on the basis of a **statement of voluntary return** signed by the 17-year-old third applicant which could not be regarded as an unequivocal waiver of their right to protection.	***M.D. and Others*** (60778/19) Judgment final on 19/12/2024 Enhanced supervision Status of execution

Collective expulsion of three asylum-seeking applicants **following their stay in Hungary** to Serbia through the application of the "apprehension and escort" measure while the "**embassy procedure**" failed to provide them "genuine and effective access to means of legal entry"; **lack of an effective remedy in respect of their removal**; and **the authorities' failure to assess the risks of ill-treatment** before expelling the applicants.	***H.Q. and Others*** (46084/21) Judgment final on 24/09/2025 Enhanced supervision Status of execution
Lawfulness of expulsion	
The applicant's **expulsion** from Hungary **on national security grounds without reasons being given,** and the ensuing revocation of her and her minor daughter's immigration and settlement permits.	***Trapitsyna and Isaeva group*** (5488/22) Judgment final on 17/02/2025 Enhanced supervision Status of execution
Length of judicial proceedings	
Excessive length of civil and criminal proceedings and absence of effective remedies.	***Gazsó* group** (48322/12) Pilot judgment final on 16/10/2015 Enhanced supervision Status of execution
Access to information	
The authorities' continued **resistance to give access to certain documents** despite a court order granting the applicant unrestricted access and the **lack of an effective remedy** in this respect; **excessively lengthy enforcement proceedings** in respect of the court judgment authorising access to the documents.	***Kenedi*** (31475/05) Judgment final on 26/08/2009 Enhanced supervision Status of execution
Legal gender recognition	
Lack of a clear legal framework allowing Hungarian and lawfully residing non-Hungarian national transgender persons to access quick, transparent and accessible **gender reassignment and name-changing procedures**.	***Rana* group** (40888/17) Judgment final on 16/07/2020 Enhanced supervision Status of execution
Secret surveillance	
Shortcomings in the legislation on secret surveillance: absence of safeguards sufficiently precise, effective and comprehensive on the ordering, execution and potential redressing of surveillance measures.	***Szabó and Vissy group*** (37138/14) Judgment final on 06/06/2016 Enhanced supervision Status of execution
Alleged tapping of the applicant's telephone apparently with a view to **reveal her journalistic sources,** and the **lack of adequate procedural safeguards** in this respect.	***Klaudia Csikós*** (31091/16) Judgment final on 28/02/2025 Enhanced supervision Status of execution
Deficiencies of the domestic legal framework governing "**integrity testing**" of certain categories of State employees and the use of **secret intelligence gathering** measures in that regard.	***Szelényi and Others*** (15147/23) Judgment final on 28/02/2025 Enhanced supervision

	Status of execution
Freedom of expression and right to a fair trial (access to court)	
Undue and premature termination of the applicant's mandate as President of the former Hungarian Supreme Court through *ad hominem* legislative measures adopted in the context of a major reform of the judiciary. The legislative act was of constitutional rank and thus not subject to review by the Constitutional Court. The Court found that the measures had been prompted by the views and criticisms expressed by the applicant on issues of public interest (planned major reform of the judicial system) and that the impugned measures had a "chilling effect", discouraging also other judges and court presidents from participating in public debate on issues concerning the independence of the judiciary.	***Baka*** (20261/12) Judgment final on 23/06/2016 Enhanced supervision Status of execution
Shortcomings in child welfare	
The domestic authorities' **failure to carry out a genuine balancing exercise** between the interests of a Roma child and those of his biological parents when **placing him in temporary State care immediately following his birth** in 2014.	***B.T. and B.K.Cs.*** (45581/16) Judgment final on 10/09/2025 Enhanced supervision Status of execution
Voting rights	
Discriminatory restriction of voting rights of individuals belonging to recognised **national minorities** on account of the national minority voting system requiring **national minority candidates** to reach a **"preferential threshold"** of votes coming only from members of the minorities; violation of the **right to full secrecy of the applicants' ballots**.	**Bakirdzi and E.C.** (49636/14) Judgment final on 03/04/2023 Enhanced supervision Status of execution
Discrimination	
➢ Specific issues related to Roma	
Systematic misdiagnosis and discriminatory assignment of Roma children to special schools due to testing tools which did not provide the necessary safeguards to avoid misdiagnosis and misplacement, not taking into account Roma pupils' special needs as members of a disadvantaged community.	**Horváth and Kiss** (11146/11) Judgment final on 29/04/2013 Enhanced supervision Status of execution
Discrimination of a Roma pupil by means of **segregation** in a State-run primary school attended almost exclusively by Roma children.	**Szolcsán** (24408/16) Judgment final on 30/06/2023 Enhanced supervision Status of execution

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The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It comprises 46 member states, including all members of the European Union. The Committee of Ministers is the Council of Europe's decision-making body, composed by the foreign ministers of all 46 member states. It is a forum where national approaches to European problems and challenges are discussed, in order to find collective responses. The Committee of Ministers participates in the implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights through the supervision of the execution of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights.

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