

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Strasbourg, 7 September 2026

MIN-LANG (2026) IRIA 5

EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

**Information Document
on the implementation of the
Recommendations for Immediate Action
based on the 8th monitoring cycle**

Submitted by Hungary

on 7 September 2026



MINISTRY OF SOCIAL RELATIONS AND CULTURE

EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

**INFORMATION ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION
CONTAINED IN THE 8TH EVALUATION REPORT**

Introduction

- The parliamentary elections held in April 2026 resulted in a change of government in Hungary, which entails a significant reorganisation of government, before the full relaunch of the different fields of specialisation – expected only in the autumn due to the slower progress of the processes during the summer. For this reason, in the present mid-term report, the field responsible for national minorities can only forward the information provided by the areas concerned: the field responsible for public education and the public service media – the latter of which is at the moment likewise undergoing a complete reorganisation.
- In addition to the above, it should be noted that the elections also affected the national minorities: new national minority advocates have also been elected, several of whom previously served as chairs of their respective national minority self-governments. As a result, there have also been changes within the national minority communities themselves during the recent period.
- The field responsible for national minority policy is also undergoing some changes, which represents progress, as under the new government there will be a separate area, a separate deputy state secretariat responsible for national minorities. In addition, the Roma minority will once again be placed alongside the other national minorities, with the same department being responsible for all 13 national minorities living in Hungary. The Deputy State Secretariat for National Minorities is part of the Ministry for Social Relations and Culture under the new government structure. At the same time, the Government of Hungary will, of course, continue to co-operate with the national minorities; the national minority advocates and the chairs of the national minority self-governments with nation-wide competence will remain key partners of the field.

Below, we forward the information received in connection with the recommendations for immediate action.

1. Armenian recommendations:

The periodic reports have repeatedly demonstrated that participation in national minority education is voluntary in Hungary and is based on the written request of the parents, and – in the case of adult students – of the students themselves. At the same time, based on the initiative of at least eight parents/students belonging to one national minority, the local government is obliged to organise national minority education in the case of a kindergarten, while in the case of a school, the territorially competent school district centre is obliged to organise it. In the case of a number below eight persons, it is possible to organise supplementary national minority education. No such initiative has been received from the Armenian national minority during the recent period.

2. Boyash recommendations:

a) In Roma minority education, kindergarten education and school education in the Boyash language is only compulsory if the parents, or – in the case of adult students – the students themselves request this. The form of education is also determined by the written request of the parents/students. There is no legal obstacle to education and teaching in the Boyash language.

In the Public Education Textbook Catalogue, a total of 38 teaching aids are provided for Roma minority education in the 2026/2027 school year, of which 12 are in the Boyash language.

b) According to information provided by the Media Services and Support Trust Fund, there is a shortage of journalists who know the language. On the National Minority Radio channel of the public service media, a programme in Boyash is broadcast twice a week, which is rebroadcast by the channel. Furthermore, the programme can be listened to again for 60 days on the programme's page on the website:

[www.mediaklikk.hu: https://mediaklikk.hu/musor/harom-szolamra/](https://mediaklikk.hu:https://mediaklikk.hu/musor/harom-szolamra/)

3. Bulgarian recommendations:

Based on the written request of the parents, or – in the case of adult students – of the students themselves, it is possible to expand Bulgarian education. The Bulgarian national minority has initiated the provision of full-time education in Sármellék. In addition, the Bulgarian National Self-Government provides supplementary national minority school education alongside a full-time kindergarten in Budapest, Halásztelek, Szigetszentmiklós and Szentendre.

4. Croatian recommendations:

a) The form of education (mother-tongue, bilingual, language-teaching) is determined by the written request of the parents, or – in the case of adult students – of the students themselves. There is no legal obstacle to expanding education in the Croatian language.

In the Public Education Textbook Catalogue, 102 teaching aids were provided with state funding for Croatian national minority education in the 2026/2027 school year. 5 translations are being prepared: Croatian History textbook for Grade 11 (A), Croatian Natural Science textbook for Grade 5 (A), Croatian Geography textbook for Grades 7–8 (A), Croatian History textbook for Grade 5 (A), and Croatian History Workbook for Grade 5. In Nat9, the accreditation of 5 textbooks as new ones for Nat 2020 is being prepared in 2025.

b) Currently, the *Hrvatska kronika* television magazine is broadcast for 26 minutes weekly and is rebroadcast by the public service media on the same day. In addition, 2 hours of live Croatian-language programming can be listened to daily on National Minority Radio, which is rebroadcast by the channel. Furthermore, their programmes can be watched/listened to again for 60 days on the website www.mediaklikk.hu:

<https://mediaklikk.hu/musor/nemzetisegi/hrvatska-kronika/>

<https://mediaklikk.hu/musor/horvat-nemzetisegi-musor/>

5. German recommendations:

a) The form of education (mother-tongue, bilingual, language-teaching) is determined by the written request of the parents, or – in the case of adult students – of the students themselves. There is no legal obstacle to expanding education in the German language.

In the Public Education Textbook Catalogue, 130 teaching aids were provided with state funding for German national minority education in the 2026/2027 school year. As part of a new development, a textbook is being prepared for the subject German Language and Literature for Grade 7 students. 5 translations are being prepared: German History textbook for Grade 5 (A), German History textbook for Grade 7 (A), German Biology textbook for Grades 7–8 (A), German Geography textbook for Grades 9–10 (A), Volume I, and German Geography textbook for Grades 9–10 (A), Volume II. In Nat9, the accreditation of 11 textbooks as new ones for Nat 2020 is being prepared in 2025.

b) Currently, the *Unser Bildschirm* television magazine is broadcast for 26 minutes weekly and is rebroadcast by the public service media on the same day. In addition, 2 hours of live German-language programming can be listened to daily on National Minority Radio, which is rebroadcast by the channel. Furthermore, their programmes can be watched/listened to again for 60 days on the website www.mediaklikk.hu:

<https://mediaklikk.hu/musor/unser-bildschirm/>

<https://mediaklikk.hu/musor/nemet-nemzetisegi-musor/>

6. Greek recommendations:

The Committee of Experts did not make any recommendations for immediate action.

7. Polish recommendations:

The Committee of Experts did not make any recommendations for immediate action.

8. Romani (Lovari) recommendations:

a) In Roma minority education, kindergarten education and school education in the Romani language are only compulsory if the parents, or – in the case of adult students – the students themselves request this. The form of education is also determined by the written request of the parents/students. There is no legal obstacle to education and teaching in the Romani language.

In the Public Education Textbook Catalogue, a total of 38 teaching aids are provided for Roma minority education in the 2026/2027 school year, of which 11 are in the Romani language.

b) According to information provided by the Media Services and Support Trust Fund, there is a shortage of journalists who know the language. On the National Minority Radio channel of the public service media, a programme in Boyash is broadcast twice a week, which is rebroadcast by the channel. Furthermore, the programme can be listened to again for 60 days on the programme's page on the website www.mediaklikk.hu:
<https://mediaklikk.hu/musor/harom-szolamra/>

9. Romanian recommendations:

a) The form of education (mother-tongue, bilingual, language-teaching) is determined by the written request of the parents, or – in the case of adult students – of the students themselves. There is no legal obstacle to expanding education in the Romanian language. It should be noted that in the Romanian context, there are 5 language-teaching schools, 5 bilingual schools and 1 mother-tongue school, while 7 kindergartens operate in the bilingual education format.

In the Public Education Textbook Catalogue, 76 teaching aids were provided with state funding for Romanian national minority education in the 2026/2027 school year. 5 translations are being prepared: Romanian History textbook for Grade 11 (A), Romanian History textbook for Grade 7, Romanian Biology textbook for Grades 7–8, Romanian Biology Workbook for Grades 7–8, and Romanian Natural Science textbook for Grade 5. In Nat9, the accreditation of 3 textbooks as new ones for Nat 2020 is being prepared in 2025.

b) Currently, the *Ecranul Nostru* television magazine is broadcast for 26 minutes weekly and is rebroadcast by the public service media on the same day. In addition, 2 hours of live Romanian-language programming can be listened to daily on National Minority Radio, which is rebroadcast by the channel. Furthermore, their programmes can be watched/listened to again for 60 days on the website www.mediaklikk.hu:
<https://mediaklikk.hu/musor/roman-nemzetisegi-musor>
<https://mediaklikk.hu/musor/ecranul-nostru>

10. Ruthenian/Rusyn recommendations:

a) Participation in national minority education is voluntary and takes place on the basis of the written request of the parents, or – in the case of adult students – of the students themselves. At the same time, based on the initiative of at least eight parents/students belonging to one national minority, the local government is obliged to organise national minority education in the case of a kindergarten, while in the case of a school, the territorially competent school district centre is obliged to organise it. In the case of a number below eight persons, it is possible to organise supplementary national minority education. Full-time Rusyn national minority school education is provided in Múcsony, while Rusyn kindergarten education is provided in Komlóska.

In the Public Education Textbook Catalogue, 5 teaching aids were provided with state funding for Rusyn national minority education in the 2026/2027 school year.

11. Serb recommendations:

a) The form of education (mother-tongue, bilingual, language-teaching) is determined by the written request of the parents, or – in the case of adult students – of the students themselves. There is no legal obstacle to expanding education in the Serbian language. It should be noted that in the Serbian context, 1 secondary school and 1 primary school provide education in the language-teaching format, 2 schools at 3 educational sites provide bilingual education, and 1 school at 3 educational sites provides mother-tongue education, while 7 kindergartens operate in the bilingual education format.

In the Public Education Textbook Catalogue, 112 teaching aids were provided with state funding for Serbian national minority education in the 2026/2027 school year. 4 translations are being prepared: Serbian Biology textbook I, Grades 9–10, Serbian Biology textbook II, Grades 9–10, Serbian Geography textbook I, Grades 9–10, and Serbian Geography textbook II, Grades 9–10. In Nat9, the accreditation of 7 textbooks as new ones for Nat 2020 is being prepared in 2025.

b) Currently, the *Srpski Ekran* television magazine is broadcast for 26 minutes weekly and is rebroadcast by the public service media on the same day. In addition, 2 hours of live Serbian-language programming can be listened to daily on National Minority Radio, which is rebroadcast by the channel. Furthermore, their programmes can be watched/listened to again for 60 days on the website www.mediaklikk.hu:

<https://mediaklikk.hu/musor/szerb-nemzetisegi-musor>

<https://mediaklikk.hu/musor/srpski-ekran>

12. Slovak recommendations:

a) The form of education (mother-tongue, bilingual, language-teaching) is determined by the written request of the parents, or – in the case of adult students – of the students themselves. There is no legal obstacle to expanding education in the Slovak language.

In the Public Education Textbook Catalogue, 107 teaching aids were provided with state funding for Slovak national minority education in the 2026/2027 school year. As part of a new development, a textbook and workbook are being prepared for the subject Slovak Communication for Grade 6 students. 4 translations are being prepared for the Slovak History textbook for Grades 7, 8, 11 and 12. In Nat9, the accreditation of 5 textbooks as new ones for Nat 2020 is being prepared in 2025.

b) Currently, the *Domovina* television magazine is broadcast for 26 minutes weekly and is rebroadcast by the public service media on the same day. In addition, 2 hours of live Slovak-language programming can be listened to daily on National Minority Radio, which is rebroadcast by the channel. Furthermore, their programmes can be watched/listened to again for 60 days on the website www.mediaklikk.hu:

<https://mediaklikk.hu/musor/szlovak-nemzetisegi-musor>

<https://mediaklikk.hu/musor/domovina/>

13. Slovene recommendations:

a) The form of education (mother-tongue, bilingual, language-teaching) is determined by the written request of the parents, – in the case of adult students – of the students themselves. There is no legal obstacle to expanding education in the Slovene language.

In the Public Education Textbook Catalogue, 30 teaching aids were provided with state funding for Slovene national minority education in the 2026/2027 school year. 2 PDF translations are being prepared for the subject Natural Science for Grades 5–6, as well as for the subject Mathematics for Grade 5 of primary school.

b) Currently, the *Slovenski Utrinki* television magazine is broadcast for 26 minutes weekly and is rebroadcast by the public service media on the same day. In addition, 2 hours of live Slovene-language programming can be listened to daily on National Minority Radio, which is rebroadcast by the channel. Furthermore, their programmes can be watched/listened to again for 60 days on the website www.mediaklikk.hu:

<https://mediaklikk.hu/musor/szloven-nemzetisegi-musor>

<https://mediaklikk.hu/musor/slovenski-utrinki>

14. Ukrainian recommendations:

a) Significant progress has been made in Ukrainian national minority education during the recent period (partly also due to Ukrainian refugees). Hungarian legislation provides

opportunities for children and parents belonging to national minorities to organise school-based education based on their needs, either in the form of full-time education (in the case of a request from at least 8 parents) or supplementary national minority education (in the case of a number below 8 persons), with the financing thereof provided as set out in the budget act. However, the Ukrainian national minority did not make use of these opportunities for a long time.

From the 2025/2026 school year, the Taras Shevchenko Bilingual Ukrainian National Minority Primary School and Secondary School began operating under the maintenance of the National Ukrainian Minority Self-Government, on a progressive basis, with 20 students in the lower grades of primary school.

At present, full-time Ukrainian national minority school education has been provided since the 2021/2022 school year in two schools maintained by school district centres: at the Somogyi Rezső Primary School in Kisvárdá (37/66 students) and at the Czóbel Minka Branch Institution of the Anarcs–Tornyospálca Primary School and Basic Arts School (Anarcs, 25/22 students).

In addition, the National Ukrainian Minority Self-Government established the Lesya Ukrainka Ukrainian Supplementary National Minority Language-Teaching School. This institution has also been operating since the 2023/2024 school year, providing Ukrainian national minority education for 54/89 students in Budapest and 30/61 students in Nyíregyháza, and, from the 2025/2026 school year, also providing Ukrainian national minority education for 30 students in Miskolc.

From the 2026/2027 school year, the National Ukrainian Minority Self-Government took over the Hungarian-Ukrainian Bilingual Primary School and Secondary School established by the House of Ukrainian Traditions and will continue to operate it according to a national minority programme. In the 2025/2026 school year, the institution provided education to 203 primary school students and 138 secondary school students, a total of 341 students.

In the Public Education Textbook Catalogue, 2 teaching aids were provided with state funding for the Ukrainian national minority in the 2026/2027 school year (Hungarian as a foreign language for Ukrainians). As part of a new development, a textbook is being prepared for the subject Ukrainian Ethnographic Studies for Grades 1–4 of primary school.

Budapest, 31 August 2026