

**MID-TERM REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
RECOMMENDATIONS RELEVANT FOR THE RIGHTS OF  
LGBTQI PEOPLE RECEIVED AS PART OF THE 3RD  
CYCLE OF THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW (UPR)**

May 31, 2023



## INTRODUCTION

1. The rights of LGBTQI people received significant attention during the review of Hungary in the 3rd UPR cycle. Hungary received 36 LGBTQI-specific recommendations in the 3rd cycle (as opposed to 5 in the 1st, and 6 in the 2nd cycle); this serious increase far exceeds the general increase in the number of recommendations, and indicates that the international community has great concerns regarding the radical deterioration of the human rights situation of LGBTQI people in Hungary.
2. Although the national report deals with the issues of sexual orientation in a separate chapter, the chapter is very short (only a few lines), does not mention any positive steps taken concerning LGBTQI people, and uses alienating language regarding the community (“so-called LGBTI people”). The chapter notes that based on the evaluation of ILGA-Europe Hungary takes a middle ground in Europe regarding the rights of LGBTQI people (in 2021 it took 27<sup>th</sup> place out of 49 countries), but the report does not mention that in 2012 Hungary ranked 9<sup>th</sup>, thus the LGBTQI human rights situation deteriorated considerably in the past decade, and further worsened since the preparation of the report (according to 2023 ILGA-Europe’s 2023 assessment Hungary only ranks 31<sup>st</sup>). We regret that unlike in previous cycles, the draft of the national report prepared in the 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle and the draft government decision on the acceptance or rejection of UPR recommendations was not put to public consultation by the Government, and the Human Rights Roundtable’s Thematic Working Group on the Rights of LGBT People, which was set up – among others – to monitor the implementation of the recommendations last met in April 2021, although the rules of procedure require at least two meetings every year. In March 2023, the Working Group was abolished and merged with two other working groups under the name Equality before the Law Working Group. The new working group has 27 members, only three of which have a profile to protect the human rights of LGBTQI people. In cooperation with the Hungarian LGBT Alliance, Labrisz Lesbian Association and Transvanilla Transgender Association, we submitted a parallel report in the 3rd cycle as well.<sup>1</sup> Háttér Society prepared a detailed document about measures needed to implement the recommendations received.<sup>2</sup>
3. We regret that the Government accepted only 2 of the 36 LGBTQI-specific recommendations (both contain only general principles), noted 15, and rejected 19 recommendations. Besides these 36 LGBTQI-specific recommendations, the current report also contains information about the (lack of) implementation of 28 other recommendations that – while not being LGBTQI-specific – directly impact the human rights of LGBTQI people as well.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

4. Unfortunately, very little progress has been made with regards to either LGBTQI-specific or other LGBTQI-relevant recommendations.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://en.hatter.hu/publications/upr-report-2021>

<sup>2</sup> <https://hatter.hu/kiadvanyaink/upr-lepesek-2023>

## The “propaganda law”

5. The discriminatory provisions of the anti-paedophilia law have not been revoked (128.44, 128.45, 128.46, 128.50, 128.54, 128.56, 128.84, 128.87, 128.221). A report by Háttér Society<sup>3</sup> found that the law is – inconsistently, but widely – enforced in the field of media by the Media Council. There are no known cases where criminal or misdemeanor charges were applied, but over a dozen consumer protection procedures have been launched against various stores, and in at least one case a fine has been imposed. Furthermore, the law had a wide-ranging chilling effect, prompting self-censorship in the media, in education and among corporate actors. Nearly two years after the law entered into force, legislation concerning the registration of civil society organizations and experts wishing to conduct sexuality education programs in schools have not been adopted, meaning that currently no external experts or civil society organizations can conduct such programs. Since teachers and other school staff are not prepared to conduct such programs, many students currently have no access to any kind of sexuality education, let alone comprehensive sexuality education (128.51, 128.226).
6. Besides the international organizations referred to in the parallel report, ECRI’s 6th monitoring report recommends that “the amendments introduced by Act LXXIX (which refers to “the propagation or portrayal of divergence from self-identity corresponding to sex at birth, sex change or homosexuality”) should be repealed”.<sup>4</sup>

## Legal gender recognition

7. The ban on legal gender recognition has not been revoked (128.44, 128.47, 128.91, 128.94), there is currently no possibility for trans and intersex persons to change their name and gender marker in official documents, even if the name and gender marker are not in line with the identity and / or appearance of the person.
8. In March 2021, the Constitutional Court found<sup>5</sup> that the retroactive application of the law to requests that have been submitted prior to the entry into force of the law is unconstitutional, such requests have to be adjudicated on the basis of the old legislation. The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights issued a report<sup>6</sup> calling on the Prime Minister’s Office and the Budapest Government County Office to reopen all such cases *ex officio*, but both bodies failed to comply with this recommendation. Those trans and intersex persons who had applied for legal gender recognition prior the entry into force of the law, and who initiated a judicial review of the rejection of their request after the law was adopted were referred to forensic medical experts, and based on the expert opinion could get their gender legally recognized. Some applicants who did not initiate a judicial review of the negative decision requested the local registrar issuing the decision, the Budapest Government County Office and the Prime Minister’s Office supervising local registrar to reopen their case based on the

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<sup>3</sup> <https://en.hatter.hu/publications/report-on-act-LXXIX-of-2021-and-its-implementation>

<sup>4</sup> <https://rm.coe.int/ecri-6th-report-on-hungary-translation-in-hungarian-/1680aa687b>

<sup>5</sup> <https://alkotmanybirosag.hu/ugyadatlap/?id=CB4CA4E8F72D33DFC125863A00604976>

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.ajbh.hu/documents/10180/3713052/Jelent%C3%A9s+a+nem+jogi+elismer%C3%A9s%C3%A9vel+kapcsolatos+elj%C3%A1r%C3%A1sok+gyakorlat%C3%A1val+%C3%B6sszef%C3%BCgg%C3%A9sben+1846\\_2021/0c1a68fe-51e0-be95-c2ce-9a0fe537d2d8?version=1.0](https://www.ajbh.hu/documents/10180/3713052/Jelent%C3%A9s+a+nem+jogi+elismer%C3%A9s%C3%A9vel+kapcsolatos+elj%C3%A1r%C3%A1sok+gyakorlat%C3%A1val+%C3%B6sszef%C3%BCgg%C3%A9sben+1846_2021/0c1a68fe-51e0-be95-c2ce-9a0fe537d2d8?version=1.0)

Constitutional Court decision, but all of these public bodies declined to resume their cases. In at least one case the applicant requested the prosecution service to intervene, who found that the rejection decision was unlawful and should be revoked,<sup>7</sup> but the local registrar did not comply with the request, and the prosecution service declined to take the case to court (even though they have a legal duty to do so).

9. In February 2023 the Constitutional Court found<sup>8</sup> that registration of ‘sex at birth’ instead of ‘sex’ is not unconstitutional, in fact public bodies have a duty to register ‘sex at birth’ as this term is included in the text of the Fundamental Law, and this information needs to be recorded for medical, penological, sport or labor law considerations, even though the Court did not offer any specificities. The Court left open the question whether another gender marker besides ‘sex at birth’ can be introduced in the birth registry and in official documents, and whether the requirement that names correspond to ‘sex at birth’ is constitutional or not, as this question was not included in the petition by the relevant court requesting the constitutional review. In May 2023 the Constitutional Court declined to consider in substance five constitutional complaints by trans persons regarding the constitutionality of the ban on legal gender recognition arguing that the applicants failed to comply with the requirements to directly submit a constitutional complaint to the Constitutional Court. The Court argued that they should have requested legal gender recognition and initiated a judicial review of the rejection, even if the rejection would have been automatic based on the clear legislation.
10. Besides the international organizations referred to in the parallel report, ECRI’s 6<sup>th</sup> monitoring report recommends that “urgent steps be taken at legislative level to ensure the legal recognition of a person’s gender through procedures that are quick, transparent and accessible to all and based on self-determination”.<sup>9</sup>

### **Restriction of adoption by LGBTQI persons**

11. The legislation that puts the decision on whether a non-married person is a suitable adoptive parent in the hands of a politically appointed minister, rather than child-protection professionals has not been revoked (128.83). A report by Háttér Society<sup>10</sup> shows that even for cases launched before the entry into force of the new provisions (to which the new provisions do not apply) the authorities’ practice has become much more restrictive, especially if it involves same-sex couples where one partner seeks individual adoption. The suitability of a person living with a same-sex partner was rejected arguing that as a same-sex couple they would not be able to offer a Christian education to their child (as required by Article XVI of the Fundamental Law) – on judicial review, the court found the decision unlawful. In the repeat procedure the guardianship office once again declared the applicant unsuitable to adopt this time arguing that a same-sex couple cannot offer an environment which does not depict or promote homosexuality and divergence from self-identity corresponding to sex at birth, the judicial review of the decision is pending. For another person living with a same-sex partner, the authority used the argument that he lied about his

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<sup>7</sup> Szombathelyi Járási Ügyészség, T.K.1214/2021/2-II.

<sup>8</sup> <https://alkotmanybirosag.hu/ugyadatlap/?id=C1F020E2B18092AFC12589090052E539>

<sup>9</sup> <https://rm.coe.int/ecri-6th-report-on-hungary-translation-in-hungarian-/1680aa687b>

<sup>10</sup> <https://en.hatter.hu/publications/adoption-report-2023>

family status when applying to adopt individually, although he was completely honest throughout the procedure that he lives with his same-sex partner – on judicial review, the court found this decision to be unlawful too. In the repeat procedure the guardianship office terminated the procedure to assess the suitability of the applicant arguing that the local child protection services did not submit complete documentation – a mistake that cannot be attributed to the applicant. In a third case a person living with a same-sex partner had received a suitability decision prior to the entry into force of the new provisions. When a suitable child was found by the local child protection services through an open adoption procedure, the supervisory body revoked the suitability decision arguing that the suitability of the applicant was extended without gathering new evidence, although that had never been required before for such extensions – the court found the decision to be unlawful, the person successfully adopted the child. Háttér’s report also found that while there have been dozens of individuals whom the ministers found to be suitable to adopt, there have been no known cases where the minister was asked to decide on a case concerning an applicant living with a same-sex partners: such cases do not even reach the minister as local child protection services discourage applicants from starting the procedures insinuating that their application would surely be rejected and a rejection might negatively impact their future chances for adoption even if the legislation changes.

### **Equal Treatment Authority**

12. The Equal Treatment Authority (ETA) has not been reestablished (128.54, 128.95), the tasks of the Authority are handled by the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights (OCFR). A report by Háttér Society<sup>11</sup> found that the fears of civil society that the merger would result in decreasing the level of protection from discrimination have been proved to be well-founded. Even though legislation requires that the unit - the Equal Protection Directorate - within OCFR be headed by a director, no such person has been appointed for 31 months. The unit is headed by a lower level official. After the merger, the number of equal treatment cases decreased drastically (2020: 994, 2021: 351, 2022: 355). Case summaries published on the ETA website for the period 2005-2011 as well as guidance issued by ETA on the implementation of the legislation have not been transferred to the website of OCFR. For the period 2012-2020 the OCFR claims that all case summaries were transferred, but that is not the case, of the 27 sexual orientation / gender identity cases only 11 were transferred, 16 were not, the criteria used to decide which cases to republish and which ones not, are not known. Furthermore, as opposed to the earlier ETA case database, the OCFR website does not allow to filter cases by protected characteristic / type of discrimination / area of discrimination. The report found that the quality of the decisions regarding sexual orientation and gender identity significantly deteriorated after the merger.

### **Comprehensive strategy and action plan**

13. No comprehensive strategy or action plan on tackling discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity has been adopted (128.58, 128.90, 128.95, 128.179), and Háttér Society is not aware if such a policy document is being developed. After their

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<sup>11</sup> <https://en.hatter.hu/publications/equal-treatment-authority-abolishment-report-2023>

2015 report, in 2022 ECRI reissued their recommendation to prepare an action plan concerning LGBTI issues. ECRI opines that “(t)he primary objectives of the action plan should be to raise awareness about the human rights of LGBTI persons and their living conditions, to promote understanding of LGBTI persons and to enact legislation aimed at protecting LGBTI persons from discrimination and intolerance.”<sup>12</sup>

### **Hate speech**

14. Civil law provisions on hate speech against communities still do not apply to groups based on sexual orientation or gender identity (128.57, 128.100, 128.92). On May 3, 2023 8 opposition MPs put forward a bill that would have amended the Civil Code to also cover hate speech based on sexual orientation and gender identity,<sup>13</sup> but on May 30, 2023 the Justice Committee decided not to put the bill on the agenda of the Parliament.

### **Measures to tackle discrimination, hate crimes and hate speech**

15. There have been no new legislative measures adopted to tackle, discrimination, hate crimes and hate speech against LGBTQI persons (128.56, 128.85, 128.93) since the adoption of the recommendations. The Fundamental Law still does not offer explicit prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity. Háttér Society is not aware of any services, campaigns or projects funded by Hungarian public bodies to tackle discrimination, hate crimes or hate speech against LGBTQI persons (128.15, 128.44, 128.48, 128.50, 128.52, 128.53, 128.54, 128.55, 128.56, 128.57, 128.59, 128.60, 128.63, 128.65, 128.67, 128.69, 128.79, 128.85, 128.86, 128.92, 128.93, 128.97, 128.98, 128.100, 128.154, 128.189, 128.207, 128.248, 128.267).

### **Protection of LGBTQI public events**

16. The police continue to fail offering adequate protection (128.132, 128.133) to smaller LGBTQI community events of the Budapest Pride Community Festival and other events throughout the year: they either do not show up at the events at all, show up late, or only observe the events, but do not intervene even if unlawful acts are committed. In most criminal cases that were launched regarding such incidents the authorities found that no hate crime had been committed in spite of the threatening and / or violent behavior and a clear bias motive.<sup>14</sup> In the two cases where the authorities did find that a hate crime might have been committed – on appeal by the victim or the organization reporting the case – the investigation has been pending for several years.<sup>15</sup> In April 2023, the President of the Republic pardoned several extreme right-wingers convicted of committing terrorist crimes in 2007-2009, including Molotov-cocktail attacks against two gay bars and a Jewish ticket

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<sup>12</sup> <https://rm.coe.int/ecri-6th-report-on-hungary-translation-in-hungarian-/1680aa687b>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.parlament.hu/irom42/03849/03849.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> 01080/2558/2018.bü., 01000/4980/2019.bü., 01000/4381/2020.bü., 01000/1447/2022.bü.

<sup>15</sup> 01000/4484/2019.bü., 01000/1773/2022.bü.

office. The decision was widely criticized for condoning violence and legitimizing aggression against vulnerable groups. The President offered no public justification for the pardon.

### **Tackling LGBTQI homelessness**

17. As part of measures to tackle poverty among minorities (128.237), it is worth noting that in June 2022 the local government of the capital city Budapest adopted a new strategy on homelessness<sup>16</sup> that explicitly mentions sexual minorities as specifically at risk of homelessness, and sexual minorities and trans people as vulnerable groups within the homeless population in need of individualized care. Háttér Society is not aware of any specific measures that the local government undertook to deal with this heightened risk and vulnerability.

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<sup>16</sup> <https://service-einfoszab.budapest.hu/api/dvd/185971>

## OVERVIEW OF RECOMMENDATIONS<sup>17</sup>

Recommendation	Government's position	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<b>128.15 Act against discrimination based on sexual orientation, and gender identity, and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence</b>	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 15.
128.23 Recognise the important role of civil society organisations and human rights defenders in a democratic society and to remove any obstacles to their effective functioning	Noted	Not implemented
128.24 Further reinforce democracy by promoting inclusive environment for civil society activities	Accepted	Not implemented
128.25 Create an enabling environment for civil society by removing all legislation which affects organisations' abilities to operate effectively, including over restrictive rules and oversight	Accepted	Not implemented
128.27 Broaden the scope of actions aimed at strengthening cooperation with civil society organisations, as contained in the Public Participation Act	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 2.
128.28 Improve both formal and informal dialogue and public consultation between the Government and civil society. Foster sharing of information and best practices between civil society and the Commission for Fundamental Rights	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 2.
128.32 Pursue implementing practical steps aimed at the development of the institutional and human rights infrastructure to fulfil its human rights obligations	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 2.

<sup>17</sup> Recommendations explicitly referencing sexual orientation or gender identity are marked in bold.



128.35 Consider further improvement in the activities of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 12.
128.36 Continue to strengthen national institutions engaged in advancing human rights, through increased resources and other support	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 12.
128.40 Establish a permanent national mechanism for the implementation of follow-up reports on human rights recommendations, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for that end within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 2.
<b>128.42 Promote and fully respect the rights of LGBTI people and the removal of stigmatizing and discriminatory provisions against them</b>	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 5-11.
<b>128.44 Combat intolerance and discrimination against members of vulnerable groups, including refugees, asylum seekers, migrants, women and girls, Roma, Muslims, Jews, and LGBTQI+ persons. This effort should include discouraging intolerant rhetoric, and repealing laws that ban public depictions of LGBTQI+ persons in the media and that refuse to legally recognize trans individuals' gender identity</b>	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 5-9, 15.
<b>128.45 Review anti-paedophilia legislation in accordance with its international human rights obligations to ensure that it focuses on combating this serious problem, including by removing provisions contrary to the human rights of the LGBTI population</b>	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 5-6.
<b>128.46 Prevent discrimination against LGBTI persons by repealing laws that prohibit certain discussions about sexual orientation and gender identity with those under the age of 18 years</b>	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 5-6.
<b>128.47 Take steps to protect the rights of LGBTI persons, in particular allowing</b>	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 7-9.

<b>authorities to change the designation of the gender of individuals in official documents to reflect their gender identity</b>		
<b>128.48 Implement additional measures aimed at the promotion of equal rights considering the law on LGTBI persons</b>	Noted	Not implemented, see para 15.
<b>128.49 Abolish discriminatory legislative provisions vis-a-vis LGBTQI persons</b>	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 5-11.
<b>128.50 Take all the necessary steps to end stigmatisation of and discrimination against the LGBTI+ community, including by repealing legislation that uses child protection as a pretext for further marginalising LGBTI+ persons</b>	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 5-6. 15.
<b>128.51 Support the adoption of the Council of the European Union conclusions on the new European Union strategy on children's rights and ensure, at national level, that all textbooks and other teaching materials address sexual orientation and gender identity in an objective way, and promote tolerance and respect for LGBTI+ people</b>	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 5-6.
<b>128.52 Take concrete measures to prevent and prohibit discrimination against LGBTQI people, and specifically same-sex couples and their children, in the fields of employment, education, healthcare, and access to social benefits</b>	Noted	Not implemented, see para 15.
<b>128.53 Improve the systems for the prevention, reporting, investigation and prosecution of hate crimes, incitement to violence and discrimination against migrants, refugees, Roma and LGBT people</b>	Noted	Not implemented, see para 15.
<b>128.54 Take effective measures to prevent and prohibit discrimination against LGBTI people, including by revoking the anti-LGBTI provisions of the anti-paedophilia law and re-establishing the Equal Treatment Authority</b>	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 5-6., 12., 15.

<b>128.55 Strengthen measures to combat hate speech and hate crime, especially when targeted towards LGBTI persons, asylum seekers, migrants and Roma</b>	Noted	Not implemented, see para 14-15.
<b>128.56 Repeal the legislation banning the „promotion of homosexuality” among minors, and enacts legislation to protect LGBTI persons from discriminatory practices</b>	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 5-6, 15.
<b>128.57 Continue its work on tackling hate speech directed towards religious and racial minorities and LGBT persons</b>	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 14.
<b>128.58 Develop a national action plan to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and promote awareness raising campaigns to combat stigmatization and bullying against LGBTI persons</b>	Noted	Not implemented, see para 13.
128.59 Further improve interfaith and intercultural understanding in society and ensure access to justice for victims of hatred or racial violence	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 15.
128.60 Continue taking steps to provide uniform, effective and professional law enforcement responses to hate crimes, including through conducting training for police forces	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 15.
128.63 Take immediate measures to prevent racial hate crimes and racist violence and to ensure that all reported hate crimes are effectively recorded and are properly investigated and prosecuted	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 15.
128.65 Improve the reporting, investigation, prosecution and punishment of hate crimes and criminal hate speech	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 14-15.
<b>128.67 Take the necessary measures to strengthen the efforts to combat discrimination based on origin, gender, sexual orientation and gender identity</b>	Noted	Not implemented, see para 15.

128.69 Take all measures to prevent hate speech and all forms of discrimination, especially based on race, colour, religion and nationality	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 14-15.
128.72 Ensure that civil society organisations can operate freely, without discrimination or undue restriction	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 5-6.
<b>128.79 Guarantee compliance with the rules against discrimination and violence against LGBTI people</b>	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 15.
<b>128.83 Repeal discriminatory legislation, including the 2020 amendments restricting adoptions for same-sex couples</b>	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 11.
<b>128.84 Revoke discriminatory provisions in the anti-paedophilia law, and actively promote tolerance and respect for persons with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities</b>	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 5-6.
<b>128.85 Make progress in the development of anti-discrimination legislation so that it specifically includes discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity</b>	Noted	Not implemented, see para 15.
<b>128.86 Take concrete measures to combat all forms of discrimination, including when based on religion or belief, ethnicity and sexual orientation, in compliance with international and European obligations. Consider revising legislative provisions that could result in discriminations</b>	Noted	Not implemented, see para 15.
<b>128.87 Repeal the articles of the „Anti-Paedophilia Law” that prohibit the representation of gender identity other than the sex of birth, the change of sex and homosexuality</b>	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 5-6.
<b>128.90 Adopt a comprehensive strategy and plan of action, including repealing any restrictive or discriminatory legislation, to ensure and uphold the equality and</b>	Noted	Not implemented, see para 13.

<b>dignity of all human beings irrespective of their sexual orientation or gender identity</b>		
<b>128.91 Revert the current ban on legal gender recognition and develop a procedure for recognition based on personal autonomy and self-identification</b>	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 7-9.
<b>128.92 Take effective steps to eliminate abusive language and incitement to hate, discrimination, hostility or violence against persons and communities based on their race, ethnicity, sexual orientation or gender identity, in particular in the public sphere</b>	Noted	Not implemented, see para 14-15.
<b>128.93 Strengthen legislation and policies protecting against any forms of discrimination, especially discrimination against ethnic and sexual minorities as well as women</b>	Noted	Not implemented, see para 15.
<b>128.94 Reform legislation that denies the right to legal recognition of gender change and criminalize all forms of domestic violence</b>	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 7-9.
<b>128.95 Re-establish the Equal Treatment Authority, adopt a comprehensive strategy and action plan to tackle discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity</b>	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 12-13.
<b>128.97 Strengthen measures to prevent racial hate crimes, the incitement of violence, and related discriminatory behaviour against refugees, migrants, the Roma and other ethnic and sexual minorities, including by State officials, and ensure the effective registration, investigation and prosecution of all reported hate crimes</b>	Noted	Not implemented, see para 15.
128.98 Improve the protection of the human rights of all individuals, including immigrants, refugees and other displaced persons, by strengthening democratic institutions, in particular the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, in order to ensure	Noted	Not implemented, see para 12., 15.

equality of treatment and to combat all forms of discrimination		
128.100 Intensify its efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance, including by taking action against hate speech and hate crimes against minority and vulnerable groups	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 14-15.
128.105 Make progress in the comprehensive reform of detention centres, through a human rights based approach, and in compliance with the recommendations of the Committee against Torture	Noted	Not implemented, no specific measures to protect the human rights of LGBTQI inmates.
128.129 Protect civil and political rights, and repeal laws that place undue restrictions on civic space and the media	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 5-6.
128.131 Ensure holding consultation processes when drafting new laws, in order to allow for a timely public debate and inclusive interaction with non-state actors and free media, in accordance with the target 16.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 2.
128.132 Ensure the protection and promotion of the rights to freedom of association, peaceful assembly and expression and ensure that the exercise of these rights does not bring prejudice	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 16.
128.133 Redouble efforts to ensure full respect for the rights to freedom of association, peaceful assembly and expression, including the protection of civil society and academia	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 16.
128.152 Continue to mainstream human rights education in school curricula	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 5-6., 15.
128.154 Ensure that education is provided to all children, on a non-discriminatory basis	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 5-6., 15.
<b>128.179 Adopt a comprehensive strategy and action plan to counter violence, discrimination and stigmatisation based on sexual orientation and gender identity</b>	Noted	Not implemented, see para 13.

<b>128.189 Take measures to increase women’s participation in political and public life and to eradicate all forms of violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression</b>	Noted	Not implemented, see para 15.
<b>128.207 Take the necessary steps to combat discrimination and violence against women and children, and on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity</b>	Noted	Not implemented, see para 15.
<b>128.221 Revoke the new legislation purporting to protect children, which stigmatizes and discriminates against persons based on their sexual orientation and gender identity and establishes inadmissible links between homosexuality and paedophilia</b>	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 5-6.
<b>128.226 Guarantee the right of children to comprehensive sexuality education, including on the full diversity of sexual orientations, gender identities, and sex characteristics</b>	Rejected	Not implemented, see para 5-6.
128.237 Strengthen policies to end poverty especially for minorities	Accepted	Partially implemented, see para 17.
128.248 Redouble efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against groups in vulnerable situations, such as Roma, refugees, and migrants, within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goal 10	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 15.
128.252 Ensure that civil society organisations operate in an enabling environment and have access to transit centres for migrants	Noted	Not implemented, see para 2.
128.267 Increase efforts to raise public awareness on tolerance and vigorously prosecute all hate crimes to prevent discrimination and protect the human rights of all people	Accepted	Not implemented, see para 15.