

Permanent Mission of Hungary to the OSCE, the UN and
other International Organizations
in Vienna

Ref. No.: 77/2024

NOTE VERBALE

The Permanent Mission of Hungary to the OSCE, the UN and other International Organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to all Missions and Delegations of the participating States to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and to the Conflict Prevention Centre and in accordance with Decision 2/09 of the Forum for Security Co-operation has the honour to submit Hungary's Annual Information Exchange on the Implementation of the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security.

The Permanent Mission of Hungary to the OSCE, the UN and other International Organizations in Vienna avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Missions and Delegations of the participating States to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.

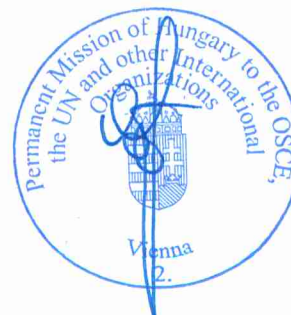
Vienna, 17 May 2024

Attachment

**To All Missions and Delegations of the participating States
to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe**

Conflict Prevention Centre

Vienna



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OSCE Code of Conduct on the Politico-military Aspects of Security

**Annual information exchange on the
implementation of the
Code of Conduct**

Hungary

Valid as of 15 April 2024

Section I. Inter-State elements

1. Account of measures to prevent and combat terrorism

1.1 To which agreements and arrangements (universal, regional, sub-regional and bilateral) related to preventing and combating terrorism is your State a party?

Hungary condemns all acts of terrorism whatever their motives and is not willing to make any kind of concession to terrorists to ensure that they do not benefit from their acts.

To this end, Hungary works together bilaterally with other governments and multilaterally through international organisations such as the United Nations (UN), the Council of Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the European Union (EU).

UN – Multilateral Conventions

The work of the United Nations in the area of international counter-terrorism is fully supported by Hungary. The country has signed and ratified all 13 conventions and protocols on terrorism:

- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (promulgated by Law-decree no. 24 of 1971);
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (promulgated by Law-decree no. 8 of 1972);
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civilian Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (promulgated by Law-decree no. 17 of 1973);
- International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted at New York on 17 December 1979 (promulgated by Law-decree no. 24 of 1987);
- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings concluded at New York on 15 December 1997 (promulgated by Act XXV of 2002);
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973 (promulgated by Law-decree no. 22 of 1977);
- International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999 (promulgated by Act LIX of 2002);
- Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991 (promulgated by Act LXVI of 2003, effective for Hungary from 21 June 1998);
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980 (promulgated by Law-decree no. 8 of 1987);
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988. (promulgated by Act XXXVII of 2004);
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988. (promulgated by Act LXVIII of 2003);
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988. (promulgated by Act LXVIII. of 2003);

- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, New York, 13 April 2005 (promulgated by Act XX of 2007);
- Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (8 July 2005) (promulgated by Act LXII of 2008);
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (15 November 2000) (promulgated by Act CI of 2006).

Hungary has not signed the following conventions and protocols or is not party to these treaties:

- Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (2005)
- Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (2010)
- Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (2010, not yet in force)

Council of Europe Conventions:

Hungary is fully committed to the Council of Europe’s work to combat terrorism. The list of instruments drawn up in the Council of Europe which have been signed or ratified by Hungary is attached below. Work is currently underway in Hungary to enable the ratification of the remaining instruments.

Hungary	Signed	Ratified
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (CETS No: 090)	3/5/1996	6/5/1997
Protocol amending European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (CETS No: 190)	15/5/2003	
European Convention on Extradition (CETS No: 024ETS 24)	19/11/1991	13/7/1993
Additional Protocol to European Convention on Extradition (CETS No: 086)	19/11/1991	13/7/1993
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (CETS No: 098)	19/11/1991	13/7/1993
European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (CETS No: ETS 030)	19/11/1991	13/7/1993
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (CETS No: 099)	19/11/1991	13/7/1993
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (CETS No: 182)	15/1/2003	09/01/2018
European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (CETS No: ETS073)	8/11/2001	-
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime (CETS No: 141)	6/11/1997	2/3/2000
Convention on Cybercrime (CETS No: 185)	23/11/2001	4/12/2003
Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (CETS No: 196)	10/10/2007	21/3/2011
Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (CETS No: 198)	14/4/2009	14/4/2009

Hungary	Signed	Ratified
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (CETS No: ETS 182)	08/11/2001	11/12/2017
Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (CETS No: ETS 217)	22/10/2015	05/07/2018

Other international treaties relating to terrorism:

Hungary is a party to the following international conventions and treaties relating to terrorism and cross-border cooperation of law enforcement authorities:

- The 1995 Europol Convention (implemented by the Act XIV of 2006);
- Agreement on the cooperation in the fight against cross-border crime in the framework of the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI) signed in Bucharest, on 26th June 1999 (implemented by the Act CXV of 2000);
- The 1990 Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985 between the governments of the States of the Benelux Economic Union, the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic, on the gradual abolition of checks at their common borders;
- Interpol Agreement (concluded between the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) and the European Police Office (Europol));
- The 29 May 2000 Convention, adopted by the EU Council of Ministers on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and its Protocol of 16 October 2001 (implemented by the Act CXVI of 2005);
- The Treaty of Prüm on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration (implemented by the Act CXII of 2007);

These agreements, inter alia, allow for the exchange of information and intelligence between law enforcement authorities, in order to strengthen the co-operation in the fight against terrorism.

Bilateral Agreements:

As Hungary is a committed participant in the fight against terrorism, several bilateral agreements have been concluded with other states on cooperation to combat terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking of drugs in the last decade. Among others, Hungary has bilateral agreements in this field with Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, France, Greece, Croatia, the United Kingdom, the United States, Ukraine, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Italy, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Slovakia, South Africa, Serbia, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Tunisia and Vietnam.

1.2 What national legislation has been adopted in your State to implement the above-mentioned agreements and arrangements?

The agreements at paragraph 1.1 have been promulgated in Hungarian legislation (see above, the number of Act of Parliament, following the names of the agreements, in brackets.).

According to Article 94 of Act CXL of 2021 on the national defence and the Hungarian Defence Forces (hereinafter referred to as National Defence Act), use of weapons is permitted to stop or interrupt terrorist acts as one of the authorities of the Hungarian Defence Forces (hereinafter referred to as HDF).

As the basic legal document of the European Union, the Lisbon Treaty (promulgated by Act CLXVIII of 2007) entered into force in Hungary on 1st December 2009; all its provisions - including those dealing with the prevention and suppression of terrorism, cooperation in this field, active solidarity with the attacked - are to be implemented by different internal legislative measures.

1.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces and the police in preventing and combating terrorism in your State?

Preventing and combating terrorism in peacetime is primarily the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior and of the police including its special units and the national security services.

The HDF may participate in certain counter-terrorism tasks of the Police and other Ministry of Interior's organizations only in a declared emergency situation, if the situation could not be properly handled by the aforementioned primarily responsible organizations. Articles 48 and 50 of the Fundamental Law (the constitution) contain the legal basis for the deployment of HDF in an emergency situation. Article 50 applies to acts aimed at overturning the constitutional order or acquiring exclusive power, or to serious unlawful acts of violence threatening life and property in mass. These events can include acts of terror. Article 59 paragraph 1 point k) of the National Defence Act contains that the HDF is authorized to use force while carrying out tasks in relation to an emergency situation.

1.4 Provide any additional relevant information on national efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, e.g., those pertaining inter alia to:

- *Financing of terrorism;*
- *Border controls;*
- *Travel document security;*
- *Container and supply chain security;*
- *Security of radioactive sources;*
- *Use of the Internet and other information networks for terrorist purposes;*
- *Legal co-operation including extradition;*
- *Safe havens and shelter to terrorists and terrorist organizations.*
- Articles 314-318 of Act C of 2012 on Criminal Code define the terrorist act and criminalizing terrorist activities such as omission to prosecute a terrorist act or financing of terrorism;
- Other criminal law regulations also have specific rules in relation to terrorist activities and the perpetrators thereof;
- Act LIII. of 2017 on Obstruction and Prevention of Money laundering and the Financing of Terrorism;
- Act V of 2014 on promulgation of Arms Trade Treaty;
- The Act CXXV of 1995 on National Security Services also contains provisions in relation to counter-terrorist activities;
- Anti-terrorism National Action Plan, Enclosure 1 to the Governmental Resolution 2112 of 2004 on Actual Assignments of Fight Against Terrorism;

- Act CIX of 2005 on the authorisation of military goods’ production and provision of military services;
- Government decree 156/2017 on the detailed rules of authorisation of military goods’ production and certification of enterprises;
- Act CXL of 2021 on the national defence and the Hungarian Defence Forces;
- Act XCIII of 2021 about the harmonization of defence and security activities about the potential governmental measures under special legal order.
- Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police contains provisions relating to the fight against terrorism, including provisions on the counter-terrorism body (Counter Terrorism Centre).

2. Stationing of armed forces on foreign territory

2.1 Provide information on stationing of your States armed forces on the territory of other participating States in accordance with freely negotiated agreements as well as in accordance with international law.

Hungary is a Party to the Agreement between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty regarding the Status of their Forces, signed in London on 19 June 1951 (ratified and promulgated by Act CXVII of 1999), and to the Agreement among the States Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty and the other States participating in the Partnership for Peace (PfP), done in Brussels on 19 June 1995 (ratified and promulgated by Act CII of 1995). These international agreements and the related national domestic laws provide the rules during stationing and transit of forces on the territory of NATO and PfP countries.

The Fundamental Law of Hungary regulates the authorization for stationing and troop movements of foreign forces in Hungary or of the Hungarian Defence Forces abroad. The Fundamental Law reserves the prerogative for the Parliament to decide on the stationing of the Hungarian defence forces or the stationing of foreign forces in Hungary if these are not based on NATO or EU decisions, or on the decision of an international organization of defence and security cooperation.

According to Article 47:

„ (1) The Government shall decide on any cross-border manoeuvre of the Hungarian Defence Forces and foreign armed forces.

(2) With a two-thirds majority of the votes of its members present, Parliament shall decide on any foreign or domestic deployment and foreign stationing of the Hungarian Defence Forces and on any deployment of foreign armed forces in Hungary or departing from Hungary or their stationing in Hungary, except for the cases defined by Paragraph (3).

(3)) The Government shall decide on the deployment of the Hungarian Defence Forces and foreign armed forces under paragraph (2), based on a decision of the European Union or the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation or of an international defence and security cooperation organisation confirmed by law by the Parliament, and on other troop movements.

(4) The Government shall immediately report to the Parliament, and notify the President of the Republic of, any decision made under Paragraph (3) or made to authorise the participation of the Hungarian Defence Forces in any peacekeeping or humanitarian activity in a foreign operational area.”

The definition of stationing is specified by Article 3 para 2 of the National Defence Act. According to this definition, stationing is a lasting foreign presence of the HDF – or in the case of foreign armed forces’ presence on the territory of Hungary – exceeding the time of an exercise or the time necessary for the units to transit the country, the purpose of activity being dominantly to be present in the territory. The condition for the term stationing is that the main goal of the activity is to ensure the long-term presence even without any specific additional activity. Activities by armed forces on foreign territory that happen frequently resulting in a permanent presence are also considered to be stationing.

The troop movements as well as the military movements are permitted by the Government in a resolution. The 190/2000 (XI. 14.) Governmental Decree on ‘The governmental tasks in the approval of troop movements involving border-crossing’ gives the detailed definition of troop movements. The Governmental Decree is also applicable to the preparation process regarding the Parliament’s decision. According to the Decree, the Minister of Defence, not later than 15th of December each year, submits the list of troop movements planned for the following year – in order to obtain a decision – to the Government. This list includes the troop movements to be submitted to the Parliament as well, although it’s not the Government that will decide in this case.

In the reporting year, the HDF participated and contributed to NATO, EU and UN lead operations and missions:

NATO -led missions and operations:

- NATO HQ-Sarajevo (NATO-led operation);
- Kosovo force (KFOR): (NATO-led operation. HUN provides ~400 PAX to NATO KFOR. Hungarian Contingent includes: KFOR staff officers and national individual posts: ~30 Personnel, the KFOR Tactical Reserve Battalion (KTRBN), Reconnaissance platoon, HUMINT platoon, SIGINT group, Liaison and Monitoring Team, UAV group);
- NATO Mission Iraq (NM-I - NATO-led operation): 3 „Active” posts, 8 „sleeping” posts;
- Deployable Communication Modul (DCM-E): 3 Pers (employment based on NATO rotation plan) – supports the NM-I;

EU-led missions and operations:

- European Union Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR ALTHEA, Berlin +, EU-led mission). In 2023 HDF held the EUFOR COS position, HUN fills the EUFOR COM post from 2024 January, for 1 year; HUN contribution to EUFOR (~266 Pers. + 160 Pers. reserve): 71 Pers. to EUFOR HQ in Sarajevo, EUFOR HQ STAFF members, FORCE AVIATION POOL & MEDEVAC capability, 17 Staff officers (including COM) in EUFOR Multinational Battalion HQ (MNBN), 1 COY to MNBN in annual rotation with Austria, 1 PLT to MNBN HQ COY. Reserve forces: 1 COY to EUFOR reserve forces in annual rotation with Austria (2024.09.15-2025.09.15.), 1 COY to EUFOR reserve forces (2024 year), 1 MP-Element (2024 year), 1 CBRN-Element (2024 year), 1 Engineer- Element (2024 year).
- EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EU-led mission) Unarmed civilian monitoring (CSDP) mission. HUN contribution depends on the result of the Call for Contribution selection process (max. 5 Pers).
- HUN monitors (3PAX) were temporarily deployed to Armenia first as a part of EU Monitoring Capacity (EUMCAP), and later as a part of EU Planning Assistance Team

(EUPAT) in order to prepare the launch of a CSDP mission (EUMA) HUN contribution depends on the result of the Call for Contribution selection process (max. 3 Pers);

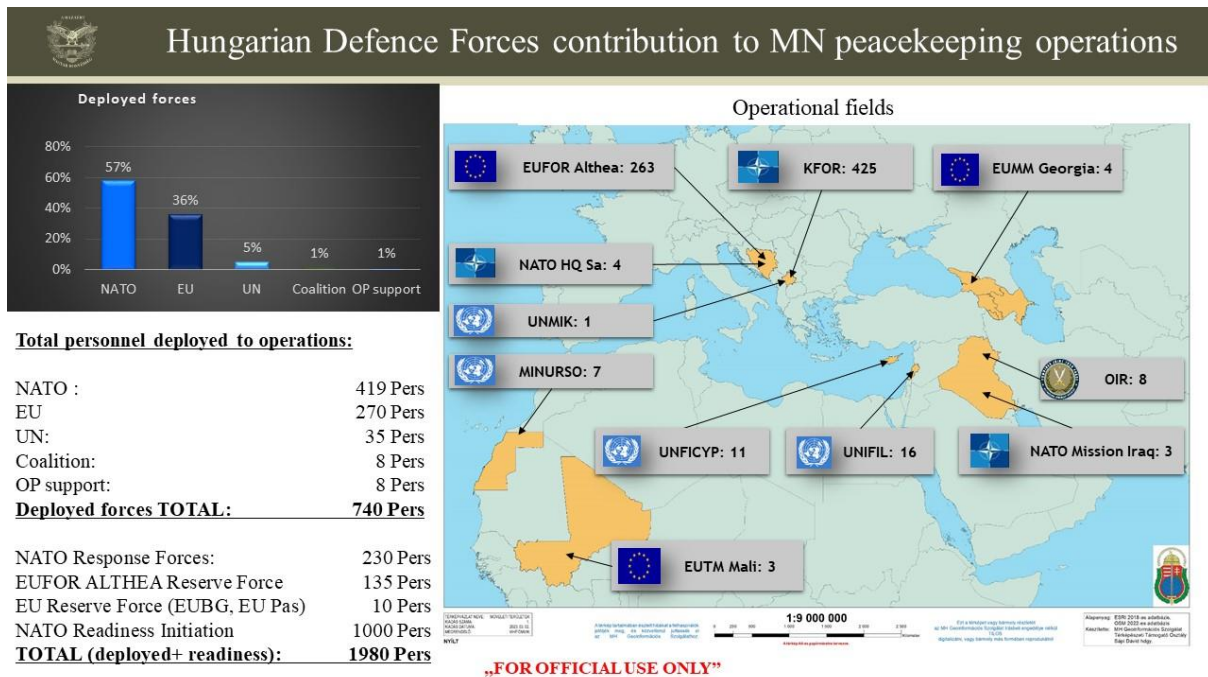
- European Union military operation in the Mediterranean (EUNAVFOR MED IRINI, EU-led mission): 2 Per

EU-led missions:

- United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP - UN led mission): 11 Pers. (6 staff officers (including 1 police officer) and 5 military police officers (including 2 police officers));
- European Union Training Mission Mali (EU-led mission). The mission does not conduct operational training under its renewed mandate. The reorganization of the mission in 2022 resulted in a reduction of the Hungarian contribution, we have 3 Pers in Bamako;
- United Nations Mission for the Referendum of Western Sahara (MINURSO - UN led mission): 7 Pers. military observers
- United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL - UN led mission): 16 Pers. (Staff officer and FP platoon in a Polish company)
- United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK - UN led mission): 1 Pers. (military liaison officer)

Others:

- International Coalition against the Islamic State in the Republic of Iraq (Operation Inherent Resolve). HUN contribution in 2024: 8 pers;



3. Implementation of other international commitments related to the Code of Conduct

3.1 Provide information on how your State ensures that commitments in the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building as an element of indivisible security are implemented in good faith.

Beyond the provisions of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, Hungary provides information on all changes of the Treaty limited equipment and continuously notifies reduction activities.

In accordance with the provisions of Vienna Document 2011, inspectors conducting Specified Area Inspection in Hungary are always offered the possibility to visit the units within the area. They receive information on the units' designation, peacetime location, subordination, personnel strength, equipment, training- and firing ranges, current activities and their questions are openly answered.

Hungary is a signatory and depository of the Treaty on Open Skies. Hungary is obligated to receive four observation flights a year over its territory by the States Parties, and may conduct four observation flights a year over the territory of States Parties as well. Based on the Treaty, Hungary makes the imagery collected from its Open Skies missions available to any State Party upon request for the cost of reproduction.

3.2 Provide information on how your State pursues arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building measures with a view to enhancing security and stability in the OSCE area.

Based on Chapter X. "REGIONAL MEASURES" of the Vienna Document 1994, Hungary established a bilateral agreement with Ukraine, based on Chapter X. "REGIONAL MEASURES" of the Vienna Document 1999 a bilateral agreement with Serbia, and bilateral cooperation with Cyprus. In the framework of these agreements and cooperation, the Participating States have additional possibilities to conduct inspections within a specified area, evaluation visits and to invite representatives to observe certain military activities below VD 2011 thresholds. In 2021 Hungary joined to the arms control cooperation originally formed by the Czech Republic, Germany and South Korea. The aim of this agreement is to improve mutual military relations throughout arms control training activities and exchange of ideas. In the framework of this cooperation, the Parties have possibilities to delegate instructors and participants to each other for arms control related trainings and courses. Additionally, whenever Hungary, the Czech Republic or Germany organizes any CSBM event pursuant to the Vienna Document, they also invite South Korea.

Section II.

1. National planning and decision-making process

1.1 What is the national planning and decision-making process in determining/approving military posture and defence expenditures in your State?

The military posture:

Defence is a national priority. The National Defence Act contains provisions concerning the role of the Parliament, the Committee on Defence and Law Enforcement of the Parliament, the President of the Republic, the Government, the Minister of Defence.

The Act XCIII of 2021 contains further instructions on the harmonization of defence and security activities.

Defence expenditures:

Defence expenditures are determined as a part of the central budget of Hungary. The annual defence budget proposal is compiled along the lines of a Planning Document published by the Ministry of Finance. The Central Budget proposal is submitted to the Parliament where it is discussed in the appropriate committees and at plenary sessions of the House. After considering amendment proposals, the Parliament approves the defence budget as a chapter of the Central Budget Act. The government is committed to increase the defence budget to at least 2% of the GDP by 2024 and keep at that level from 2025 onwards, which is set in the modified 1273/2016 Government Resolution. (Hungary has achieved the 2 % threshold already in 2023.) Furthermore, responding to the changing security environment, the Government may grant additional central funds for specific military tasks above this level. The budget proposal, amendments, the approved annual budget and the aforementioned Government Resolution are all publicly disclosed documents.

1.2 How does your State ensure that its military capabilities take into account the legitimate security concerns of other States as well as the need to contribute to international security and stability?

The Government of Hungary considers NATO as the cornerstone of Trans-Atlantic security. A dynamic development of the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy is in the interest of Hungary, and at the same time, we are strengthening the strategic partnership between the EU and NATO. Hungary is a constructive member of the European Union and NATO. An important task of the Hungarian defence policy is to support new member countries and those with a chance for integration. Therefore, extending - and increasing the efficiency of - bilateral and multilateral military cooperation with neighbouring countries is in the strategic interest of Hungary. In the framework of the Visegrád Group (V4) cooperation and the Central European Defence Cooperation (CEDC), Hungary and the other participating states promote defence cooperation amongst each other to contribute to a peaceful Central Europe.

In addition to the pre-eminent role of the United Nations (UN), Hungary attaches great importance to the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) from the aspect of maintaining international peace and security, and participates in the actions and international operations conducted by these organizations.

2. Existing structures and processes

2.1 What are the constitutionally established procedures for ensuring democratic political control of military, paramilitary and internal security forces, intelligence services and the police?

Military forces:

The Hungarian Government decided in 2018 to reorganize the command and control structure of the HDF. The General Staff (GS) was an integral part of the Ministry of Defence (MoD) from 1 September 2001 to 31 December 2018, therefore the MoD had a central part in command and control of the HDF. It was decided to terminate the integrated character of the MoD, in parallel with the establishment of the Hungarian Defence Forces Command (HDFC), as a separated supreme military command led by the Commander of HDF, through the unification of the DS and the Joint Force Command. A concept regarding the reorganization was adopted in November 2018 and the separated MoD and HDFC became operational on 1 January 2019. As the result of the reorganization, responsibilities regarding the command and control of the HDF has been sharply separated between the MoD and the HDFC was established. Later on 1 January 2023 HDFC was transformed into the Defence Staff. According to Article 6. § of the National Defence Act, the HDF is managed by the Minister of Defence responsible for control and by the Chief of the Defence Staff (CHOD) responsible for command. Consequently, the CHOD performs its tasks under the control of the Minister of Defence.

The Fundamental Law of Hungary and the National Defence Act prescribe wide-ranging obligations for the Minister and the Government to inform and report to the plenary session and the Defence and Internal Security Committee of the Parliament, which completes the effectiveness of democratic control. Defence expenditures are approved by the Parliament as a chapter of the annual Central Budget Act (as of 2024, the Central Budget Act LV. of 2023).

Paramilitary forces:

Hungary does not have paramilitary forces.

Internal security forces:

Hungary does not have internal security forces.

Intelligence services:

Hungary has five national security services. Act CXXV of 1995 on National Security Services, as last amended in 2022, established five national security services, four of which are civilian and one military. The national security services specified by the National Security Act include the Information Office, the Constitution Protection Office, the Special Service for National Security, the National Information Centre, which is the legal successor of the former Counter-terrorism Information and Criminal Analysis Centre, (hereinafter: civil security services) and the Military National Security Service.

All national security services are organisations operating with independent budget and nationwide jurisdiction under the direction of the Government. As budget planning authorities,

all of them are authorized to make their own decisions on the application of the material and financial resources allocated to them.

The direction of the national security services is exercised through designated high-level government officials. The Information Office, the Constitution Protection Office, the Special Service for National Security and the National Information Centre are supervised by the Head of Cabinet of the Prime Minister, while the Military National Service is supervised by the Minister of Defence.

The Parliament exercises oversight over all the national security services through its Committee on National Security (CNS). The chairman of the Committee on National Security - according to the Fundamental Law of Hungary - is always an MP of an opposition party.

The civil security services are merely accountable to the Committee on National Security, while both parliamentary committees (CNS, Committee on Defence and Law Enforcement) are competent authorities concerning the Military National Security Service.

The national security services may carry out concealed information collection activities and use secret methods, in certain cases subject to external authorisation granted by a judge or the Minister of Justice.

There are additional methods of the parliamentary control that are exercised by the Ombudsman. The previous Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner – including the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Citizen Rights, the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Minorities Rights, and the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Future Generations – was replaced by the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, by the new Act CXI of 2011 on the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, as of 1 January 2012.

Police:

Democratic control of the police (including the border guard, which was integrated into the police structure in 2007) is ensured by the Fundamental Law of Hungary. According to the Fundamental Law of Hungary, the basic task of the Police is to protect internal security and public order. The Police - within the framework of their policing duty - provide for the protection of the national border, the control of border traffic and the maintenance of order on the borders. It has been granted by the adoption of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police that ensures its oversight by the Parliament, local governments and the public.

The Minister of Interior as a member of the Government is accountable to the Parliament for all issues concerning the police and the border guard. The Minister accounts to the Parliament including appearance, as requested before the plenary session of the Parliament and before the relevant parliamentary committees. The Parliament accepts the budget of the Police and the border guard annually in separate titles under the chapter of the Ministry of Interior.

According to section 4 of paragraph 8 of the Act on the Police, the head of the local police reports annually to the local governing authority (council) on demand on the public safety situation of the area of jurisdiction, on measures taken to the benefit of public safety, on the duties connected as well as relations between the police and the local council. The Act on the

Police provides numerous other opportunities for the co-operation of the police and the local government:

- The body of representatives can make observations concerning the decisions, measures of the police or their omission;
- The local government can conclude contracts with the head of local council especially to perform duties concerning the local public security to enhance the co-operation between local authorities and the police to establish, enlarge and upgrade the local police;
- The heads of the local police and the local government can establish a crime prevention and public safety committee to assist and oversee the duties connected to public safety.

2.2 How is the fulfilment of these procedures ensured, and which constitutionally established authorities/institutions are responsible for exercising these procedures?

The Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces is the President of the Republic. According to the Articles from 52 to 56 of the Fundamental Law, in a state of emergency it's the Government's role to make the necessary decisions, but the President of the Republic and the Parliament has important monitoring functions.

2.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces, and how does your State control that such forces act solely within the constitutional framework?

Military:

According to Article 45 of the Fundamental Law, the basic mission of the Hungarian Defence Forces is to protect the independence, territorial integrity and borders of Hungary, take part in collective defence and peacekeeping tasks originating from international treaties, and to accomplish humanitarian action in accordance with international law. Article 59 of the Defence Act contains details about these tasks, but also establishes additional responsibilities, such as contribution to disaster relief, civil protection, the guarding of critical infrastructure or participation in protocollary tasks, to participate in health crisis related tasks, action against military-type cyberspace operations, to counter acts or cyberattacks affecting cyberspace etc.

The Government and the Ministry of Defence carry out the authorisation, control and reporting functions defined by the Fundamental Law and the National Defence Act. These regulations ensure that the military acts solely within the framework of the Fundamental Law. Beyond reporting provisions, a two third majority is required in order to make legislative changes.

Paramilitary forces:

Hungary does not have paramilitary forces.

Security forces:

Hungary does not have internal security forces.

3. Procedures related to different forces' personnel

3.1 What kind of procedures for recruitment and call-up of personnel for service in your military, paramilitary and internal security forces does your State have?

Military forces:

The general compulsory conscript system – except in war time – has been suspended in Hungary since November 2004.

According to the National Defence Act, active military service personnel include professional, contract and voluntary reservist soldiers in peacetime. The introduction of the voluntary reserve system is an ongoing process. Previously 20.000 voluntary reserve statuses had been built up. The voluntary reserve system consists of three elements: voluntary defence reserve, voluntary operational reserve and voluntary territorial defence reserve. These statuses are for peacetime and wartime tasks as well. The voluntary defence and operational reservists have the same limit for service age as the professional officers for active military duty.

The other two categories of the reserve system are the trained reserve and the potential reserve (which are compulsory conscripts when it is re-established) for the wartime readiness only. Any Hungarian citizen who is a graduate of a civilian or military secondary school can voluntarily apply for a professional officer rank in military service. The contract soldier serves professionally and voluntarily for a definite period of time. Currently professional and contracted soldiers and voluntary reservists serve in the HDF.

According to the Act CXCIX of 2011 on Civil Servants and the Act CXXV of 2018 on Governmental Administration (implemented on 1st of January in 2019), which regulates the employment of government officials in the ministerial structure, there is not any distinction based on gender. There is special regulation due to maternity leave in favour of women.

Paramilitary forces:

Hungary does not have paramilitary forces.

Security forces:

Hungary does not have internal security forces.

3.2 What kind of exemptions or alternatives to military service does your State have?

National Defence Act CXL of 2021 (paragraph 37) and the Government Decree No. 614 of 2022 (paragraph 20) determines the cases of exemptions from military service:

Exemptions from military service e.g. the person

- who is under 18 years of age;
- who is not capable for military service;
- who takes care of three or more children, or takes care his/her relative alone, or provides for his/her child under 18 years of age alone; or takes care of his/her relative in the direct ascending line or spouse, unmarried partner reliant on care alone;
- who takes care of his/her dependants living in his/her household alone;

- who is already a professional or contracted soldier of the HDF, or the Police;
- whose spouse carries out military service;
- who has accomplished the civilian service;
- who has been registered as candidate for parliamentary, European parliamentary, municipal representative, mayor, minority representative or elected as such (until the duration of nomination or mandate expires);
- who is trained, after his age of 65;
- who is untrained, after his age of 50.;
- An alternative type of service can be performed by conscript soldiers in case. Conscientious objectors may perform unarmed military service in certain cases, subject to special permission.

The HDF started to set up a Volunteer Reserve Force in 2010 with the authorization of the Parliament.

Before this decision, the HDF had very few soldiers in reserve. The major step towards setting up a reservist system was taken when the National Defence Act CV of 2004 was replaced by National Defence Act CXIII of 2011, later replaced by the National Defence Act CXL of 2021.

The National Defence Act renewed elements in other fields as well (elements of legal status of the personnel, re-introduction of administrative secretary and deputy secretary positions, structure of the HDF Command, means of regulation etc.), as a result of the new governmental structure set up by different new acts, following the parliamentary elections of 2010.

The military training of the reservists had already started in November 2011. The new type of Volunteer Reserve System was officially established in Hungary on the 1st of January 2011 and has been progressing since. The recruitment of reservists started at the end of 2010, when the number of reservists guarding the HDF objects increased to over two thousand. Security guards changed their legal status to voluntary defence reservist at fifty-seven objects and military compounds of the HDF.

By setting up this volunteer reserve system, disaster recovery tasks and protection of the military 'critical infrastructure' can be effectively accomplished. In emergency situations the reservists can be deployed immediately. Moreover, they can carry out host nation support tasks. Force protection capabilities will also be improved in Hungary with their help. The red sludge disaster and floods in Hungary revealed that there was a great need for reservists. By setting up a reserve system, HDF is able to accomplish disaster management more effectively.

Introducing the system, Hungary has taken an important step to fulfil its commitments to the EU and NATO.

3.3 What are the legal and administrative procedures to protect the rights of all forces personnel as well as conscripts?

Members of the defence forces have similar legal and administrative procedures and opportunities to protect their rights to those of civilians'. Additional regulations mentioned before contain measures of guarantees and remedial procedures to enforce their rights in special situations related to actions in service.

These regulations are incorporated in acts of Parliament, such as the Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Military Personnel (hereinafter: Status Act), which provide for the protection of rights within the forces and by civilian organisations outside the forces and the right to appeal to courts as well. This Act ensures the right for the organised way of protecting rights through trade unions and representation of interests.

Personnel of the HDF consist of professional and contract soldiers, voluntary reservists, officer cadets and non-commissioned officer cadets, government officials and defence civilian employees. The pay rates of the military and civilian staff of the HDF are defined in the relevant laws on their legal status. These laws are promulgated in the Official Gazette of Hungary, i.e. they are available for the public. All payments and allowances are defined and paid according to legislative regulations applicable to the above-mentioned forms of employment, which precisely determine all relevant details of the payment process, of salaries and other allowances including the amount and deadline of payment.

4. Implementation of other political norms, principles, decisions and international humanitarian law

4.1 How does your State ensure that International Humanitarian Law and Law of War are made widely available, e.g., through military training programmes and regulations?

Pursuant to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II of 1977, the HDF implements the dissemination of the Conventions as well as other applicable rules of international humanitarian law. The training programs vary based on the age, qualifications, rank and responsibilities of the trainees. In military higher education, there are various levels of training programs, including undergraduate and postgraduate programs, reserve officers' training courses, courses offered by foreign institutions, BSc and MSc levels, according to the Bologna process. The curricula of these are organized to provide an extensive understanding of the rules of the armed conflicts.

At university level, students take separate courses dedicated to international law and the rules of armed conflicts. In addition, special courses for high-ranking military officers focus on the theoretical questions of security policy and national security, including the enforceability of the rules of the armed conflicts and the role of senior officers in their enforcement.

The ministries concerned with the issues of international humanitarian law have regular contacts with each other, and have close relations with other governmental or non-governmental organisations such as the National Advisory Committee on the Dissemination of the International Humanitarian Law, the Hungarian Society of Military Law and the Law of War and the Hungarian Red Cross.

The MoD and the HDF have legal advisors who advise the superiors, including the Minister and the Chief of the Defence Staff on international humanitarian law.

TRAINING IN THE FIELD OF LAW OF WAR AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AT THE LUDOVIKA -UNIVERSITY OF PUBLIC SERVICE ON THE FACULTY OF MILITARY SCIENCES AND OFFICER TRAINING:

On Military Leadership Branch (BSc) training:

<u>Law of Home Defence</u>	<u>1st semester</u>	<u>28 classes</u>
<u>International Humanitarian Law</u>	<u>3rd semester</u>	<u>28 classes</u>
<u>Law of War</u>	<u>3rd semester</u>	<u>14 classes</u>

On Military Logistics (BSc) training:

<u>Law of War</u>	<u>2nd semester</u>	<u>14 classes</u>
<u>International Humanitarian Law</u>	<u>4th semester</u>	<u>28 classes</u>

On Military Info-communication (BSc) training:

<u>Law of War</u>	<u>2nd semester</u>	<u>14 classes</u>
<u>International Humanitarian Law</u>	<u>4th semester</u>	<u>28 classes</u>

Major in each Military Branch (MSc) training:

<u>Law of War</u>	<u>2nd semester</u>	<u>28 classes</u>
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On faculty of Law of Armed Conflict:

<u>each semester</u>	<u>64 classes</u>
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Major in Defence and Security Policy (MSc level):

<u>International Law of War I</u>	<u>2nd semester</u>	<u>4 classes</u>
<u>International Law of War II.</u>	<u>3rd semester</u>	<u>4 classes</u>

PhD studies at the Doctoral School of Military Sciences: eleven subjects are available in the field of „*protection of social sciences issues*”:

Subject code	Title of Course	Study hours
HHDIDAL25A	National security	20
HHDIDAL17A	Social Science Issues of Defence	30
HHDIDAL32A	War and ethics	20
HHDID2KO22A*	Psychology of Religious Extremism, its Formation and Activities in western Democratic Societies	20
HHDID2KO23A*	The Vatican's Diplomacy for the Protection of the Christians Living in Crisis Zones	20
HHDID2KO30A*	The Leadership Aspects of Crisis Response Operations	20
HHDID2KSZ43A*	Armed Forces Maintained on a Voluntary or Conscript Basis	20
HHDID2KSZ44A*	Auftragstaktik, Mission Command	20
HHDID2KSZ08A*	Crisis Response Operations and Social Sciences	20
HHDID2KSZ12A*	Psychology of Religious Extremism, its Formation and Activities in Western Democratic Societies	20
HHDID2KSZ14A*	The Security Situation of Christians in Crisis Areas	10
HHDID2KSZ31A*	Propaganda analysis	20

*Optional for PhD students in the 1-4th semester if it is needed to their research subject.

PhD studies at the Doctoral School of Military Engineering: three subjects are available:

Subject code	Title of Course	Study hours (Full time training 20 hours/ part time training)
HKDID4202A	Chemistry of toxic substances	30/10
HKDID4208A	Non-proliferation actions against the weapons of mass destruction	30/10
HKDID4215A	Technologies of monitoring and extermination of weapons of mass destruction	30/10

4.2 What has been done to ensure that armed forces personnel are aware of being individually accountable under national and international law for their actions?

The new basic training system and training program was introduced in 2022. The new program, just like the previous one, contains lectures on law of war and military ethics as well. During the basic training, the trainees become familiar with the basic principles of the law of war, with particular focus on the rules for the protection of the civilian population and prisoners of war. This is the first stage of training where soldiers encounter these questions. After that, at various stages of their military training, these topics will return.

An extract of International Humanitarian Law and Law of War – as an enclosure – is a part of the Service Field Manual of HDF, thus the opportunity to get immersed in the topic is widely available for all soldiers.

In addition, NATO STANAG 2449 on the training of law of armed conflict has been introduced officially into the available official legal training materials.

Moreover, all Hungarian soldiers sent to missions abroad are given extra lectures (depending on the specification of the given mission and the theatre of operation) during the pre-deployment training on the topic mentioned above, focusing mainly on the Rules of Engagement. The topic is partly covered by other interrelated lectures as well (Human Rights; Women, Peace and Security; Protection of Civilians; Conflict Related Sexual Violence; Child Protection; Respect for Diversity; Conduct and Discipline; Sexual Exploitation and Abuse etc.).

The Status Act CCV of 2012 and Defence Ministerial Decree No. 9/2013 and No. 10/2013 regulate the individual legal liability of defence forces personnel regarding disciplinary and damages liability.

4.3 How does your State ensure that armed forces are not used to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights by persons as individuals or as representatives of groups nor to deprive them of national, religious, cultural, linguistic or ethnic identity?

The HDF can only be used in the territory of Hungary in accordance with the framework established by the Fundamental Law and the National Defence Act. Therefore, the HDF may only be used this way, in the case of special legal orders (established in the Fundamental Law), unexpected attack (National Defence Act, Article 108), mass migration crisis (Law on Asylum,

Article 80/G), health emergency crisis (Law on Healthcare Article 229), national defence emergency (National Defence Act, Article 107), and in coordinated defence measures (Act XCIII of 2021 on Coordinated Defence and Security Measures, Article 76).

Restrictive actions against the rights of citizens may be carried out by the HDF solely according to the provisions of the National Defence Act (amending this act requires two-thirds majority). This Act provides legal remedy to all restrictive actions. The National Defence Act Article 2 also contains basic principles, such as proportionality and necessity, civil control, verifiability, accountability (etc.). These principles apply during the organization of national defence and the implementation of tasks related to thereto.

4.4 What has been done to provide for the individual service member's exercise of his or her civil rights and how does your State ensure that the country's armed forces are politically neutral?

The Fundamental Law of Hungary regulates that professional members of the HDF, the Police and the national security services may not be members of political parties and may not engage in political activities. Restrictions on the political activities of non-professional members of the HDF may be established by a statute passed by a majority of two-thirds of the votes of the Members of Parliament present.

The Status Act CCV of 2012 regulates the fundamental rights of military personnel and the limitation of their rights e.g. the practice of the right of assembly subjects to the permission of employer. The Status Act and other ministerial decrees, orders provide the legal provisions in order to maintain the political neutrality of military command and defence forces as an institution.

In accordance with the Ethical Code of Conduct the soldiers shall respect the human and civil rights. In compliance with the Military Code of Ethics the soldiers shall tolerate and take cognizance of the human diversity with special regard to the dignity. Furthermore, during the performance of duty he/she shall not put anyone in an unpleasant, humiliating or unfair situation. The commander shall strive for the fulfilment of the gender equality. He/she shall negotiate in an accurate manner that is suitable to maintain the authority of the leadership, but at the same time is polite and well-mannered and does not offend one's human dignity, personal rights and self-esteem.

The right to join a political party: The professional member of the Hungarian Defence Forces shall not be member of a political party and he/she may not pursue political activities. The contracted member shall suspend his/her party membership in the course of the performance of duty.

The right to freedom of association: The military personnel may not join organisations which are at variance / not compatible with the task and the functions of the HDF. The military personnel shall report in written form to the superior if he / she is a member of an organization whose goal is not linked to the goal of the HDF. The joining and the maintenance of the membership may be prohibited by the employer in case of incompatibility.

4.5 How does your State ensure that its defence policy and doctrine are consistent with international law?

According to the Fundamental Law, the legal system of Hungary adopts the generally recognized rules of international law, and shall further ensure the harmony between domestic law and the obligations assumed under international law. The National Defence Act provides in its preamble a reference to the UN Charter and in Article 91 Paragraph 1 it also states that the HDF accomplishes its armed tasks in accordance with international treaties and other rules.

As a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Hungary avails itself of the relevant NATO doctrines and documents.

Section III: Public access and contact information

1. Public access

1.1 How is the public informed about the provisions of the Code of Conduct?

The Hungarian Ministry of Defence Press Department provides information about the provision of the Code of Conduct via e-mail: sajto@hm.gov.hu, if it is requested.

1.2 What additional information related to the Code of Conduct, e.g., replies to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct, is made publicly available in your State?

Further information on the HDF and MoD is available at the official homepage: <https://kormany.hu/honvedelmi-miniszterium>

- **PR-Strategy**

MoD Press Department makes individual Public Affairs (PA) Strategies and plans related to different issues or events, like Hungarian commitment to NATO/EU operations, recruitment system, National Defence and Armed Forces Development Program, volunteer reserve system, defence sport association, cadet system for high school students.

- **Tasks/range of activity**

MoD Press Department main tasks are the following ones:

- Develops PA strategy, guidelines and plans of the MoD.
- Provides accurate, truthful and timely information to internal and external audiences to gain public support.
- Plans, organises, coordinates, directs, controls and leads internal and external communication.
- Plans and conducts communication activities with NATO, EU and other partners.
- Prepares key leaders for media engagements.
- Develops communication plans for contingency and crisis events.
- Plans and organises press conference and other types of media events.
- Keeps contact with media representatives, provides answers to media queries.

- **Public access to information and documents related to the armed forces**

Information is available on the official website of the Hungarian Ministry of Defence (<https://kormany.hu/honvedelmi-miniszterium>) and on the official website of the military press (<https://honvedelem.hu> or <https://defence.hu>).

For any further information please contact to the MoD Press Department: sajto@hm.gov.hu.

- **Public access to parliamentary debates:**

Events and transcripts on parliamentary decisions and debates are available on the official website of the Hungarian Parliament (<http://www.parlament.hu/en/web/house-of-the-national->

[assembly](#)). For any further questions related to MoD/HDF regulations, please turn to the MoD Communication Department: sajto@hm.gov.hu.

- **Exhibitions/ Shows/ Demonstration of new weapon and equipment**

Open Door Days in multiple locations.

- **Possibilities to visit the troops (Events, Open Door Days)**

Having personal information and experience on the HDF unit(s) in town for local population is an important part of the MoD/HDF PA strategy. Units regularly organise events of public interest (e.g. military music festival, sports, heritage/tradition programmes).

- **Engagement in public schools:**

In the capital, the staff of the Ludovika - University of Public Service carry out visits to universities. Since 2018, MoD maintains partnership with several institution of higher education (13 universities till 2022). Within this frame, the students have the opportunity to attend the course “Basics of National Defence” on a voluntary basis, for ECTS points, built into the curricula of the institutions. The course provides the civilian students with a perspective about security policy and national defence in general, the structure and function of HDF, and the legislative and international background of its work. Learning material is provided and constantly updated by the Faculty of Military Science and Officers Training, Ludovika – University of Public Service.

Officers of the HDF Military Administration and Central Registry Command visit classes of secondary grammar schools and universities providing information about the HDF.

Parallel to the activities above, the national defence education of the youth of Hungary happens in two stages and only on voluntary basis.

The MoD takes a significant role in supporting national defence education. This activity takes place with respect to international and national regulations, conforming the educational and youth-related strategic principles and programs of Hungary.

The general defence education program includes common defence topics and activities integrated in the national curriculum and in the higher education programs. This education program also includes adventurous summer camps for students, sports activities, intellectual contests, sports trainings and tournaments (self-defence, shooting, orienteering, etc.).

In the frame of the general defence education program the secondary-level “home defence” school subject was introduced in 6 secondary schools as a pilot in the academic year 2023/2024.

The aim of the new secondary-level school subject is to help young Hungarians to become responsible citizens who:

- o is committed to their homeland,
- o has practical knowledge of national defense.
- o is familiar with Hungary's outstanding military past.

With the introduction of the new school subject “Home Defence”, the main goal is familiarizing young people with national defense-related civic tasks and the basic knowledge of public law.

Youth-related topics, such as terrain science, camping techniques, military technology, military culture, or military heritage are also part of the curriculum.

The education is carried out by military instructors specially prepared for this task; they are obliged to participate in a preliminary examination of psychological suitability and pedagogical competence.

The subject does not aim military exercise. Still, the military troops located in the vicinity of schools support the military instructors and the realization of the program either at the school or at an external location.

The advanced national defence education program of the MoD manifests in the national accredited education program called “Defence Cadet Program”, for secondary school-level students (in high schools and vocational schools). The number of attending secondary school is 149 (March 2024). In the frame of this program, cadets learn about national defence topics and skills on a higher, more intensive level. The participants of the program are not obligated to join the HDF and they do not participate in any form of military training.

The defence cadet vocational secondary school training, is an extended, more intensive defence educational program. Those vocational schools participating in the program do not function as military secondary schools and also, there is no compulsory living in attached dormitories.

The defence-related secondary school education program is practised in the “Kratochvil Károly Honvéd” Defence Secondary School and Dormitory in Debrecen and also in its member institute the “vitéz Mikecz Kálmán Honvéd” Defence Dormitory in Nyíregyháza, Defence Secondary School and Dormitory in Hódmezővásárhely, and Defence Dormitory in Szolnok.

The defence-related vocational secondary school training provides seven different qualifications:

- Motor vehicle mechatronics technician
- Electronics technician
- National defence administration clerk
- IT communications networking and operating technician
- IT systems and applications operator
- Environmental technician
- Logistics technician

The curriculum contains advanced level physical education (6 lessons per week), advanced level English as second language education (including military terminology), cartographical-, security policy-, international military law-, theoretical rifle practice- and basic military technology education. After graduating a defence-related vocational secondary school, students receive extra points in case they apply for admission to NCO Academy or Ludovika – the University of Public Service. If students do not intend to join HDF they have the opportunity to obtain a civilian qualification.

The new NCO education system - provided by the “Steel Cube” Training System is organized exclusively by the HDF and was launched in September 2019 - is a non-military vocational training program to military positions.

To support the planned NCO career system, the HDF built up a 5-level education system consisting the following levels:

- sub-unit leader course
- basic NCO course
- advanced NCO course
- integrated warrant officer course
- joint NCO leader course

- **Seminars, workshops, presentations:**

In cooperation with the Ludovika - University of Public Service and Hungarian Military Science Association, the MoD and the HDF organise seminars, workshops and presentations on policy/professional issues. These events are usually open for the public.

For further details please visit the Ludovika - University of Public Service website: <http://www.uni-nke.hu>.

- **Press releases/ Press conferences and public discussions**

MoD Press Department releases press-announcements about the activities of the HDF and the Ministry of Defence, and organises press conferences on important policy/professional issues.

- **Publications (journals, newspapers, annual reviews)/ CD-Rom/ TV**

Ministry of Defence has its own printed periodicals related to military and security and defence policy issues:

- Honvédségi Szemle (bi-monthly periodical)
- Honvéd Altiszti Folyóirat (bi-monthly periodical) www.honvedelem.hu
- Katonai Logisztika (quarterly periodical) <https://www.mkle.net/katonai-logisztika/megjelent-szamok/>
- Defence Review <https://honvedelem.hu/kereses?q=defence+review>
- Magyar Honvéd (monthly magazine)
- Haditechnika (bi-monthly magazine)
- Honvédorvos (quarterly magazine) <https://www.mhek.hu/honvedorvos-katonaorvosi-szakfolyoirat.html>
- Felderítő Szemle <https://www.knbsz.gov.hu/hu/publikaciok.html>

The magazines and periodicals are available for the public as well.

The Ludovika - University of Public Service also operates many different periodicals related to military, security, and defence policy and law enforcement issues:

- AARMS – Academic and Applied Research in Military Science (quarterly periodical);
Internet: <https://folyoirat.ludovika.hu/index.php/aarms>

- Pro Publico Bono
Internet: <https://folyoirat.ludovika.hu/index.php/ppb>
- Acta Humana – Emberi Jogi Közlemények
Internet: <https://folyoirat.ludovika.hu/index.php/actahumana>
- Európai Tükör
Internet: <https://folyoirat.ludovika.hu/index.php/eumirror>
- Pro Publico Bono – Magyar Közigazgatás
Internet: <https://folyoirat.ludovika.hu/index.php/ppbmk>
- Public Governance, Administration and Finances
Internet: <https://folyoirat.ludovika.hu/index.php/pgaf>
- Nemzet és biztonság (quarterly periodical);
Internet: <https://folyoirat.ludovika.hu/index.php/neb>
- Nemzetbiztonsági Szemle
Internet: <https://folyoirat.ludovika.hu/index.php/nbsz>
- Hadmérnök (quarterly periodical);
Internet: <https://folyoirat.ludovika.hu/index.php/hadmernok>
- Hadtudományi Szemle (quarterly periodical),
Internet: <https://folyoirat.ludovika.hu/index.php/hsz>
- Műszaki Katonai Közlöny (quarterly periodical);
Internet: <https://folyoirat.ludovika.hu/index.php/mkk>
- Magyar Rendészet (quarterly periodical).
Internet: <https://folyoirat.ludovika.hu/index.php/magyrend>
- Repüléstudományi Közlemények
Internet: <https://folyoirat.ludovika.hu/index.php/reptudkoz>

The magazines and periodicals are available for the public as well.

- **Radio/ Internet (websites)**

The MoD and the HDF have official websites, social media channels and an intranet site. Relevant and up-to-date information on the official engagements and statements of the Minister of Defence is available on his official Facebook, Instagram and Twitter accounts.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/szalay.bobrovniczky.kristof>

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/szalay.bobrovniczky.kristof/>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/SzBobrovniczky>

For daily updated information about the events of the MoD and the HDF please visit the official webpage: <https://kormany.hu/honvedelmi-miniszterium>

For more MoD/HDF related news, please visit the online magazine (www.honvedelem.hu, www.defence.hu).

In December 2011, MoD launched the HDF 'Forces' social media channels on Facebook and YouTube. For more information please visit www.facebook.com/magyarhonvedseg
https://www.instagram.com/magyar_honvedseg
www.facebook.com/HonvedelmiMiniszterium
https://www.instagram.com/honvedelmi_miniszterium/
<https://www.youtube.com/user/amagyarhonvedseg>

1.3 How does your State ensure public access to information related to your State's armed forces?

The Hungarian Parliament adopted the Act CXII of 2011 on Informational Self-Determination and Freedom of Information (the new Data Protection Act of 2011), the domestic implementation of the European Data Protection Directive (95/46/EC) which entered into force by 1 January 2012. The new Act replaced the Act LXIII of 1992 on the Protection of Personal Data and Public Access to Data of Public Interest (the Data Protection Act of 1992).

Due to the regulation, a new body has been established within the Ministry of Defence Office of Authorities for the related tasks. MoD Office of Authorities Data, Labour, Fire, Environment Protection Directory is responsible for overview the public access to all information of HDF, which is under the regulations of new Data Protection Act, the Act XXI of 2022 on the data handling of the military and administrative tasks regarding certain military obligations, and the 2/2019 MoD order.

2. Contact information

2.1 Provide information on the national point of contact for the implementation of the Code of Conduct.

Contact place/ contact person (answering letters, calls, est.)

For further questions, please contact MoD Defence Policy Department at the following email address: hm.vpf@hm.gov.hu

Address: H-1055 Budapest, Balaton utca 7-11.

Postal Address: H-1885, Budapest P.O. Box. 25.

Telephone: +36 1 474 13 26

Section IV

Updated Indicative List of Issues Pertaining to Women, Peace and Security to be provided in the Questionnaire on the OSCE Code of Conduct

3.1. PREVENTION

A. Checklist of key commitments taken by participating States

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Please indicate if your State is party to the following universal and regional legal instruments relevant to protecting women, peace and security. If your State is not a party to a treaty, but considers becoming a party, kindly indicate at which stage is such consideration (e.g., undergoing inter-ministerial co-ordination, approved by government and sent to parliament, approved by parliament and awaiting enactment by president, etc.)

	Party by: ratification P(R) , accession P(a) , succession P(s) , acceptance P(A) , approval P(AA) , or Not party	Law and date of ratification, accession, succession, acceptance, or approval
Universal legal instruments		
1.	Protocol Supplementary to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000)	P(R) signature: 14 Dec 2000. ratification: 22 Dec 2006. Act CII. of 2006.
2.	United Nations Convention on All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979)	P(A) Signed: Jun 6, 1980 Deposited: Dec 22, 1980 Statutory Rule no. 10. of 1982.
The Council of Europe legal instruments		
3.	European Convention Against Trafficking in Human Beings (2005) CETS No: 197	EU member State 2005.
4.	European Convention on Preventing and Combatting Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (2011) CETS No: 210	EU member State 2011.

	Other arrangements	Yes	No
5.	National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325		X EU: 5 July 2019 NATO: 2018.
6.	National legislation to implement the UN CEDAW convention (if a party), with particular reference to combating discrimination in employment, education, access to health services and participation in institutions ensuring democratic oversight and public scrutiny of the security sector.	main: Statutory Rule no. 10. of 1982. Fundamental Law Article XV. Act CXXV of 2003. on equal treatment and the promotion of equal opportunities. Act XCII. of 2023 about the antidiscriminative rulings within public education	
7.	Other related information, clarification or details to share: Directorate for Equal Treatment (1 Jan. 2021. under the Ombudsman of Basic Rights, based on Act CXXV. of 2003.		

B. Checklist of key measures taken by participating States

Please indicate if your State has the following preventative measures in place. More detailed information of the preventative measure can be included in Part B below.

	Type of Measure	Yes	No
1.	Mechanism to assess risk of abuse of small arms to commit or facilitate serious acts of gender-based violence and violence against women and children		x
2.	Inclusion of women's organisations and women in religious, ethnic minority or community groups in measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to counter and prevent terrorism and violent extremism - to raise awareness of the potential risks of exploitation and radicalization¹ 		x

¹ See also similar question 3a in form to input to UN SG UNSCR 1325 report.

3.	Inclusion of gender perspective and special needs of women and girls in a national counter-terrorism strategy ²		x
4.	Inclusion of specific matters related to the protection of women's and girl's rights in the basic education of armed forces.		x
5.	Availability of specialised in-service training for armed forces personnel on the protection of women's and girl's rights.	x	
6.	Inclusion of specific matters related to the protection of women's and girl's rights in the pre-deployment training for international peacekeeping missions.	x	
7.	Plans to address and gather information from local women's populations in areas at risk of conflicts.		x
8.	Mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the implementation of gender mainstreaming into operations		x
9.	Feedback mechanisms: - from operations to chiefs of defence or military planners - between forces leading multi-national missions and forces providing personnel to such missions		x
10.	Membership of a regional network or leadership network such as the WPS Chiefs of Defence Network		x
11.	Other related information, clarification or details to share: N/A		

C. More detailed information for sharing good practice between participating States

1. National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325

1.1 In case you have a National Action Plan on WPS, how is your NAP developed, implemented and its impact assessed, including involvement of women's organisations and other civil society organisations and co-ordination across government?

N/A

1.2 In case you have a National Action Plan on WPS, who takes the lead and owns the budget? What contribution is made by your defence ministry and security forces?

N/A

1.3 In case you have a National Action Plan on WPS, , how does the NAP support enhancement of institutional capacity in defence and security? N/A

1.4 In case you have a National Action Plan on WPS, how do you publicise progress on implementation of your NAP? N/A

² See also similar question 3a in form to input to UN SG UNSCR 1325 report.

2. Measures to prevent sexual and gender-based harm

2.1 Horizon scanning, intelligence and risk?

- How do you include systematic gender analysis of areas at risk of conflict, including gender disaggregated socio-economic indicators, power over resources and decision-making, increases in sexual and gender-based violence, on-line and other threats of violence against women in public life, journalists and those providing humanitarian assistance? **N/A**
- How do you incorporate a gender perspective into actions preventing and combatting the tensions which lead to conflict, such as increases in sexual and gender-based violence, terrorism, violent extremism and human trafficking? **N/A**
- What is the role of your military, police and other security personnel in such activities? **N/A**

2.2 Planning.

- How do you incorporate a gender perspective into operational planning?

Hungary incorporates a gender perspective into operational planning according to the Equality plan by the Order no. 5/2013. (I. 21) of the Minister of Defence.

- How do you plan to address and gather information from local women's populations in areas at risk of conflict? **N/A**

2.3 Awareness and understanding of WPS at all levels and types of security personnel.

- What training do you give on incorporating a gender perspective and protecting the rights of women and girls to security personnel at basic education, officer training and specialised in-service training?

Considering peacekeeping training, gender related topics are part of the pre-deployment training for all Hungarian military leaders and soldiers.

Depending on the type of pre-deployment training the gender related topics are covered by specific gender lectures and partly by other interrelated lectures (Cultural awareness; Local Religions; Code of Conduct; Law of armed conflicts; Conflict Related Sexual Violence; Child Protection; Women, Peace and Security; Protection of Civilians etc.). The curriculum of the gender lectures is based on current NATO, EU and UN gender guidelines, publications and training materials.

- How do you train security personnel to protect women and girls, men and boys from sexual and gender-based violence?³

In every year the HDF Peace Support Training Center organizes Gender Trainings for the leaders of the Hungarian Defence Staff and HDF Commanders. The training includes the topics of sexual violence, sexual exploitation and abuse in connection with armed conflicts, considering the NATO ADL 168, 169.

³ See also similar question 6a in the NATO Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Implementation Progress Report.

2.4 Vetting of security personnel, especially pre-deployment

- What measures do you take to vet and prevent the recruitment, retention, promotion and deployment of security personnel with a record of sexual or gender-based violence or other violations of human rights?⁴

According to Section 18 para 31. of the Act CCV of 2012 on the legal status of military personnel: (2) No employment relationship may be established with, a) a person with a criminal record.

- In the course of peacekeeping training, protection against sexual harassment as well as gender issues are part of the pre-deployment training for all Hungarian military leaders and soldiers before deployment. Gender issues are incorporated into the CIMIC and human rights courses as part of the pre-deployment training.
- In Hungarian law, the term 'harassment' and 'sexual exploitation and abuse' are not specified. One can take actions against the perpetrator of the sexual harassment based on the Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code. The most relevant offences for sexual harassment are among certain crimes against sexual freedom and sexual morality (such as sexual coercion, sexual violence or indecent exposure). In these cases, more severe consequences are attached to the crime if the abuse is made of a recognized position of trust, authority or influence over the victim. In principle, these offences are to be prosecuted only upon private initiative of the victim, but in aggravated cases this is no longer a condition for initiating proceedings. Moreover, if the perpetrator of the sexual harassment is superior officer of the subordinate victim, the crime under Section 449 of the Criminal Code is also constituted – according to which 'any person who insults his subordinate in his human dignity in front of others or in a manifestly gross manner is guilty of a misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment not exceeding one year'.
- Within the HDF, as a rule, an unworthiness procedure is conducted in cases where the behavior or actions of a soldier are morally reprehensible (such as committing a crime) and the Defence Forces cannot be expected to maintain the service relationship of the member of personnel, thus the removal of the person is justified. For example, the imposition of an executable term of imprisonment for a crime will entail by itself a presumption of unworthiness. A finding of unworthiness of an active serviceman will in all cases result in termination of service. According to the Section 162 para 1 of the Act CCV of 2012 on the legal status of military personnel unworthy of military service:
 - a) who has been sentenced to an executable term of imprisonment with final effect, except for a special case under Section 132 para 1 of the Criminal Code
 - (b) who has been sentenced to a suspended sentence of imprisonment with final effect and has not previously been exempted from the disqualifications attaching to their criminal record, or
 - (c) whose conduct seriously undermines the maintenance of public confidence in the defence organisation and it cannot therefore be expected to maintain their service relationship with the defence organisation.
- Sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse, are conducts which are suitable to undermine public confidence in the defence organisation, even if the act itself does not constitute a criminal offence, and may therefore be grounds for initiating an unworthiness procedure. In addition to termination of service (which takes place without a period of suspension), a soldier who has been found to be unworthy is not entitled to wear uniform,

⁴ See also similar question 2 and 8 in the NATO Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Implementation Progress Report.

loses their rank and is deprived of any other benefits, i.e. loses the right to rented accommodation.

2.5 Other preventative measures

- What other preventative measures do you have, for example to prevent sexual abuse or sexual exploitation on deployments and other forms of engagement of security forces abroad?⁵

As it was mentioned above, in the course of peacekeeping training, protection against sexual harassment as well as gender issues are part of the pre-deployment training for all Hungarian military leaders and soldiers before deployment. Gender issues are incorporated into the CIMIC and human rights courses as part of the pre-deployment training.

In Hungary one can take actions against the perpetrator of the sexual exploitation and other forms of engagement based on the Act C of 2012 on the Penal Code. The sexual coercion, sexual violence or indecent exposure cases have more severe consequences attached to them if the abuse is made of a recognized position of trust, authority or influence over the victim. Within the Hungarian Defence Forces, as a rule, an unworthiness procedure is conducted in cases where the behavior or actions of a soldier are morally reprehensible (such as committing a crime) and the Defence Forces cannot be expected to maintain the service relationship of the member of personnel, thus the removal of the person is justified. For example: the imposition of an executable term of imprisonment for a crime will entail by itself a presumption of unworthiness. A finding of unworthiness of an active serviceman will in all cases result in termination of service. According to the Section 162 para 1 of the Act CCV of 2012 on the legal status of military personnel unworthy of military service.

3 Leadership, accountability and assurance

3.1 Integrating WPS into the command climate

- How do you integrate a gender perspective and WPS into your policy and operational framework, including military manuals, national security policy frameworks, codes of conduct, protocols, standard operating procedures and command directives?

The Hungarian Ministry of Defence accepts and follows the recommendations of UNSCR 1325 and the subsequent nine resolutions. Issues concerning equal treatment and gender equality are involved in fundamental documents of recruitment, training and employment. In accordance with the Act CXXV of 2003 on equal treatment and the promotion of equal opportunities, selection, employment, payment and promotion of female soldiers is based on same expectations as in the case of male soldiers. Further documents focus on the rights and obligations, norms and standards of conduct for both sexes are the following:

- Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Military Personnel of the HDF and the 9/2013 (VIII. 12.) Defence Ministerial Decree on the Implementation of the Act CCV of 2012;
- Act CXL of 2021 on National Defence and the Hungarian Defence Forces [National Defence Act];
- Decree no. 24/2005 (VI.30.) of the Minister of Defence on issuing the service regulations of the HDF;

⁵ See also similar question 7 in the NATO Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Implementation Progress Report.

- Order no. 67/2003 (HK 18.) of the Minister of Defence on publication of the Military Ethics Code of Conduct and establishment of the Military Ethics Council.

The Ministry of Defence prepared an equality plan by the Order no. 5/2013. (I. 21) of the Minister of Defence. A new equal opportunity plan has been prepared and is in the senior management decision phase. The MoD requires the subordinate organizations of the Hungarian Defence Forces General Staff to prepare an Equal Opportunities Plan within 6 months of the entry into force of the MoD Instruction, based on the Equal Opportunities Guidelines set out in the MoD Instruction and the MoD "Equal Opportunities Plan", which is to be reviewed and updated every two years.

According to the designations of the equality plan, equality rapporteurs operate in the MoD. The improvement and upgrading of the network for equal opportunities is coordinated by the equality rapporteur of the MoD.

3.2 Accountability and Performance assessment

- What measures, systems or procedures do you have on individual and collective accountability for acting in accordance with such policies or directives?

As it was mentioned above, depending on the act, it can be a crime, or the base of an unworthiness procedure.

3.3 Assurance

- How do you provide specialist advice to operational commanders on WPS? N/A
- What systems or measures do you use to co-ordinate specialist advice on WPS throughout your security forces and to provide democratic oversight? N/A

4 Sharing of good practice

- 4.1 How do you share good practice and learn from others? N/A

3.2 PARTICIPATION

A. Checklist of key measures taken by participating States

Please indicate if your State has the following measures in place to increase women's participation in security forces and decision making, including at all stages of any peace-making process. More detailed information of such measure can be included in Part B below.

	Type of Measure	Yes	No
1.	Collection and monitoring of sex disaggregated statistics on applicants to armed forces	x	
2.	Policies to attract female candidates (targeted campaigns, review of accession tests etc)		x
3.	Policies to promote equal opportunities for women and men across the security sector	x	

4.	Collection and monitoring of sex disaggregated statistics of armed forces personnel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By rank - By promotion - By retention 	x	
5.	Collection and monitoring of sex disaggregated statistics of complaints by armed forces personnel of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discrimination - sexual harassment - gender based harassment - sexual violence - gender-based violence 		x
6.	Collection and monitoring of sex disaggregated statistics of complaints by civilian personnel in the security sector of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - discrimination - sexual harassment - gender based harassment - sexual violence - gender-based violence 		x
7.	Anonymous staff surveys/climate assessment surveys or similar (monitoring incidences of behaviour contrary to military standards of conduct)		x
8.	Collection and monitoring of sex-disaggregated statistics of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - personnel deployed on operations and peace-keeping missions - and by rank 	x	
9.	Collection and monitoring of sex-disaggregated statistics of decision makers in the security sector		x
10.	Other related information, clarification or details to share: N/A		

B. More detailed information for sharing good practice on participative measures between participating States

1. **Measures to increase the number of women in general and in decision-making positions in the armed forces and the ministry of defence (and other security forces-optional).**
 - 1.1 **What are the numbers and percentages of women and men applying for and recruited to your military forces?**

Rate of military personnel entering the organisation between 01.03.2023 - 01.03.2024

Legal Status	Professional and contract				Volunteer reservists	Total
	Officer	NCO	Common soldier	Total	Total	
Women	95	151	163	409	642	1051
Men	225	312	1479	2016	2411	4427
Total	320	463	1642	2425	3053	5478
Percentage of women	29,69%	32,61%	9,93%	16,87%	21,03%	19,19%

1.2 What are the numbers and percentages of women and men in your military forces, disaggregated by rank?

Due to the high number of female soldiers in the HDF (19,7%), gender related topics remain important.

As of 01 March 2024, there are 3630 servicewomen in the HDF and in the MoD all together. This strength involves professional (cca. 52%) and contract (cca. 48%) troops. Focusing on ranks, there are 1108 female officers, while the number of non-commissioned officers and warrant officers is 1770. Rank-and-file female soldiers consist of 752 people and there are 71 female cadets (officer + NCO). Within female soldiers 11% are in decision-making positions, and among military leaders 13% are female.

Due to the high number of female soldiers in the HDF, which marks the general popularity of military profession among women, there is no need to target women via special campaigns. Nevertheless, such initiatives as accredited teaching programs for pupils and students called “Defence Cadet Program” or lectures, training programs about the HDF organized for secondary grammar schools and universities might foster young women to join the HDF. Online magazine (www.honvedelem.hu), related presence in social media (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube) and „Open Days” of military bases also helps to reach female candidates.

The Hungarian Ministry of Defence has more ongoing projects which indirectly contribute to higher rates of female soldiers in deployment (e.g.: endeavor for atypical employment or flexible working conditions, projects for creating better work-life balance).

Number and percentage of women in the military forces disaggregated by rank

As of 01 March 2024, number and percentage of female soldiers can be summarized by the following numbers of the chart:

Rank	Number of female soldiers	Percentage within rank (%)
Colonel General	0	0
Lieutenant General	0	0
Major General	0	0
Brigadier General	1	6
Colonel	8	5
Lieutenant Colonel	139	16
Major	238	23
Captain	177	23

Rank	Number of female soldiers	Percentage within rank (%)
First Lieutenant	287	31
Second Lieutenant	258	30
Chief Warrant Officer	0	0
Second Warrant Officer	203	32
Warrant Officer	390	24
Sergeant First Class	451	22
Staff Sergeant	278	19
Sergeant	448	25
Corporal	142	7
Private First Class	171	15
Private (PV2)	312	19
Private (PV1) (does not exist)	-	-
Common soldier	127	11
Officer + NCO cadets	71	13

1.3 If you regularly analyse retention and promotion statistics disaggregated by gender and rank, what are the trends and what action, if any, are you taking as a result?

In the Hungarian Armed Forces, there is no analysis of retention and promotion by gender. The analysis of inflow and outflow data is typically treated in a uniform way, i.e. gender is not separated in our turnover analyses.

1.4 What are the numbers and percentages of complaints raised by women and men about discrimination, harassment, sexual or gender-based violence? N/A

1.5 How do you monitor outcomes? N/A

1.6 How is a gender-perspective integrated into a ‘climate assessment’ or similar anonymous staff survey, if used? N/A

2 Measures to increase the numbers of women and specialist WPS advisers in peacekeeping forces.⁶

2.1 What are the numbers and percentages of women and men in peacekeeping forces, disaggregated by rank?

Hungarian female soldiers take part of international peacekeeping missions under the auspices of NATO, EU and UN. The related data provided by the Hungarian Defence Forces General Staff are summarized in the chart below.

⁶ See also similar question B1 in form to input to UN SG UNSCR 1325 report.

Stakeholder	Only active duty military personnel	Total number	Total (%)	Ranks ⁷									
				OF-6 and higher		OF 3-5		OF 1-2		OR 5-9		OR1-4	
NATO	Army	115	8,69%	0	0%	4	8,51	29	16,38%	37	7,94%	45	7,12%
	Air Force	11	0,83%	0	0%	0	0,0%	1	0,56%	6	1,29%	4	0,63%
Total		126	9,52%	0	0%	4	8,51%	30	16,94%	43	9,23%	49	7,75%
EU	Army	37	14,86%	0	0%	1	3,33%	8	22,86%	16	17,39%	12	13,19%
	Air Force	3	1,20%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	3,26%	0	0,60%
Total		40	16,06%	0	0%	1	3,33%	8	22,86%	19	20,65%	12	13,79%
UN	Army	5	9,43%	0	0%	1	12,50%	3	27,27%	1	5,26%	0	0%
	Air Force	2	3,77%	0	0%	0	0%	1	9,09%	1	5,26%	0	0%
Total		7	13,20%	0	0%	1	12,50%	4	36,36%	2	10,53%	0	0%

2.2 What are the numbers and percentages of international missions to which you appointed Gender Advisers, Gender Focal Points or Women Protection Advisers?

Special gender advisors were not appointed in international missions.

3 Democratic oversight of Security Forces and WPS

3.1 How do your security forces publicise, report on and account for their actions on policies and plans related to WPS? N/A

3.2 What is the representation of women in decision-making positions in institutions ensuring democratic oversight and public scrutiny? N/A

3.3 PROTECTION

A. Checklist of measures taken by participating States

Please indicate if your State has the following protective measures in place. More detailed information of the protective measure can be included in Part B below.

	Type of Measure	Yes	No
1.	Specialist Advisers on WPS: - Gender Advisers - Gender Focal Points - Women Protection Advisers	x	
2.	Policies to protect women and others in conflict and post-conflict areas from sexual abuse and exploitation by your State's security personnel ⁸	x	

⁷Ranks in accordance with NATO STANAG 2116, 1992 (Edition 5), <https://www.natoschool.nato.int/multimedia.asp>

⁸ See also similar question B2 in form to input to UN SG UNSCR 1325 report as well as question 3a in NATO Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Implementation Progress Report.

3.	Policies which set out the duties of commanders and other superiors to prevent abuse or exploitation by their subordinates.	x	
4.	Collection and monitoring of reported cases of exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by military, para-military and security forces: -referred -investigated - acted upon		x
5.	Measures to increase your State’s capacity to investigate alleged violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in areas of conflict or post-conflict including sexual and gender-based violence ^{9,10}		x
6.	National legislation conferring powers to prosecute alleged extra-terrestrial violations of human rights	x	
7.	Other related information, clarification or details to share: N/A		

B. More detailed information for sharing good practice on protective measures between participating States

1. Measures to embed protection of women and girls in operations and international missions

1.1 How do you define conflict-related violence in your policies, manuals, standard operating procedures and training material?

- Does it include sexual and gender-based violence, forced sterilisations and abductions, also of men and boys, and forced pregnancy and forced abortions?
- Does it include victims of terrorism or other armed groups?

There are no specific policies or manuals in HDF regarding this topic, the above-mentioned general rules apply.

1.2 Number and percentage of participating State’s international missions that address specific issues affecting women and girls in their terms of reference and the mission reports. N/A

1.3 How are military, para-military and security forces trained to respond to sexual violence and gender-based harm?

In the course of peacekeeping training, protection against sexual harassment as well as gender issues are part of the pre-deployment training for all Hungarian military leaders and soldiers before deployment. Gender issues are incorporated into the CIMIC and human rights courses as part of the pre-deployment training. Depending on the type of pre-deployment training the gender related topics are covered by specific gender lectures and partly by other interrelated lectures (Cultural awareness; Local Religions; Code of Conduct; Law of armed conflicts;

⁹ See also similar question 4a in Similar question in NATO Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Implementation Progress Report.

¹⁰ In general, the sexual offences are considered as crimes in the HDF, therefore the commanders in charge must report them to the Chief of Defence. Based on the report of the sexual offence the commanders in charge make a report to the competent prosecutor office or conduct themselves an investigation.

Conflict Related Sexual Violence; Child Protection; Women, Peace and Security; Protection of Civilians etc.). The curriculum of the gender lectures is based on current NATO, EU and UN gender guidelines, publications and training materials.

2. Investigating alleged violations

2.1 How do you identify, record, investigate and prosecute any alleged violations, cases of exploitation and abuse perpetrated by military, para-military and security forces? What experience do you have of such investigations and prosecutions?

Regarding the recording and investigating of any case of abuse perpetrated by military forces, the MoD is utilizing national legislation including a Penal Code. Depending on the act, it can be a crime, or the base of an unworthiness procedure or a disciplinary procedure.

2.2 What are the number and percentage of reported cases of exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by military, para-military and security forces that are referred, investigated and acted upon? N/A

2.3 How do you ensure access to justice for victims of conflict related violence including cases of exploitation and abuse by military, para-military and security forces?

Regarding the justice for victims of conflicts related to violence including cases of exploitation and abuse by military forces, the MoD is utilizing national legislation including a Penal Code.

3. Other measures to protect women and girls

3.1 What lessons could you share in relation to protective measures? N/A

3.4 SUSTAINING PEACE

A. Checklist of key measures taken by participating States

Please indicate if your State has the following measures in place to sustain peace, especially with regard to relief and recovery and to post-conflict situations. More detailed information of such measures can be included in Part B below.

	Type of Measure	Yes	No
1.	Measures to ensure the involvement of women from the outset in seeking a peaceful settlement of potential or actual conflicts.		x
2.	Measures to support those who have experienced sexual or gender-based violence during or post-conflict to support their recovery from trauma		x
3.	Measures to support the role of women as agents of change and transformation in areas emerging from conflict		x

4.	Measures to support capacity building in the security and other sectors of fragile states or post-conflict situations to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, especially relating to women and girls		x
5.	Other related information, clarification or details to share: N/A		

B. More detailed information for sharing good practice between participating States

1.1 How do security personnel support and seek to embed the involvement of women in peacekeeping and throughout the peace building and post -conflict process? N/A

1.2 What training are your security personnel given as regards survivor focus? N/A

1.3 What roles do your security personnel or other personnel play in support of demobilisation, access to humanitarian assistance or to facilitate re-integration post-conflict? N/A

1.4 What lessons could you share in relation to recovery and relief issues in the WPS agenda? N/A

3.5 FINAL REFLECTIONS

1. What do you consider biggest obstacles as well as what are the priorities for your country on WPS in the context of the Code of Conduct?

Hungary's biggest obstacle to WPS is that it does not yet have a WPS National Action Plan. Without a well-developed strategy, it is more difficult to enforce the ratified UN 1325 resolution in the armed forces and society. Therefore, the adoption of a Hungarian WPS National Action Plan is now the most important step in the Code of Conduct.

2. Would you like to share any additional information, clarification or details? N/A

Section V

INDICATIVE LIST OF ISSUES PERTAINING TO CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT TO BE PROVIDED AS VOLUNTARY ATTACHMENT THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE OSCE CODE OF CONDUCT ON POLITICO-MILITARY ASPECTS OF SECURITY

A. International legal framework and commitments

- 1. Please indicate if your State is a party to or has endorsed the following international legal instruments or voluntary commitments. Please also kindly elaborate in case of any reservations or interpretative statements.**

	YES	NO	Reservations/ Interpretative Statements
Convention on the Rights of the Child	x		None
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	x		None
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the rights of the child on the involvement of children in armed conflict	x		None
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the rights of the child on a communication procedure		x	
ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labour	x		None
Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction	x		None
Safe Schools Declaration		x	
Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups	x		
Vancouver Principles on Peacekeeping and the Prevention of the Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers	x		
Political Declaration on EWIPA (Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas)	x		

B. National measures to end and prevent CAAC violations

- 2. What is the minimum legal age for recruitment (including voluntary recruitment) for service in military, paramilitary and security forces in your State?**

In Hungary the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OPAC) was ratified by Act CLX of 2009. Article 1 and 2 of the OPAC oblige the State Parties to ensure that people under the age of 18 do not take part in hostilities and are not compulsorily recruited into their armed forces. The Hungarian

legal system completely respects these provisions, in fact, it even goes further by adopting stricter rules. Firstly, based on Article 31 Paragraph 1 of Act CCV of 2012 only people above 18 are allowed to voluntarily join the HDF. Similarly, based on Article XXXI Paragraph 3 of the Fundamental Law, only adults can be compulsorily drafted into the military during a state of war. Paragraph 4 of the same article also ensures that only people above 18 can be obligated to participate in civil protection duties.

- 3. If the legal age for recruitment is set below 18 years, what measures are taken to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict, with particular regard to the obligation that children do not directly participate in hostilities and are not subject to mandatory recruitment?**

The legal age for recruitment is not set below 18 years.

- 4. Please indicate if your State has any national reference document (for example in the form of laws, regulations, policies or action plans) on issues related to the protection of children in armed conflicts.**

Under Section 146 of the Act C of 2012 on Criminal Code it is punishable in general to recruit persons in the territory of Hungary into armed forces of other states or into foreign armed organisations. If the recruited person is below the age of 18, then the punishment is even more severe.

- 5. Do the military doctrine and guidance of your State include issues related to children and armed conflict, with particular regard to the six grave violations identified by the UN Security Council: recruitment and use of children, killing and maiming, abduction, rape and other forms of sexual violence against children, attacks on schools and hospitals and military use of schools and hospitals, denial of humanitarian access to children?**

The military doctrines and guidance on law of armed conflict include general provisions on the protection of civilians, women, children, and other protected persons. The different sections of Act C of 2012 on Criminal Code provide punishment for the different breaches of law, including humanitarian law.

- 6. How is the protection of children – especially with regard to the above-mentioned six grave violations - included in military planning and other operational considerations, including rules of engagement as relevant? Are there mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the implementation of such specific child protection procedures into operations? N/A**

<i>If relevant, please also indicate if your States has:</i>	YES	NO
reporting mechanisms specifically related to incidents involving children from operations to chiefs of defence or military planners and between forces leading multi-national missions and forces providing personnel to such missions		x

mechanisms to collect and monitor reported cases of exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by military, para-military and security forces		x
mechanism to assess risk of abuse of small arms to commit or facilitate serious acts against children		x
mechanisms to collect within military operations, humanitarian activities or development cooperation projects disaggregated information per sex, age, sexual orientation, religion, and ethnicity of children affected by armed conflicts		x
mechanisms to protect the anonymity and personal data of children affected by armed conflicts collected during military operations, humanitarian activities or development cooperation projects		x

If yes, please add any relevant information or comments with the view of sharing/identifying best practices.

- 7. How does the protection of schools in situations of armed conflicts feature in the military planning and other operational considerations of your State, including rules of engagement as relevant? N/A**

C. Education and training activities for troops on CAAC issues

- 1. Do your armed forces receive dedicated training on issues related to children and**

<i>If relevant, please also indicate if:</i>	YES	NO
Specific matters related to children and armed conflict/child protection are included in the basic education of armed forces		x
Specialised in-service and/or pre-deployment trainings on children and armed conflict/child protection are available	x	
Dedicated modules on children and armed conflict/child protection are included in the pre-deployment training for deployment of national contingents or individuals to international peacekeeping missions and military deployments.	x	
First aid courses and other medical trainings of armed forces to prevent and respond to child casualties are available	x	
Adequate mental health support is provided pre, during and post-deployment for military encountering children during military operations		

armed conflict?

If yes, please add any relevant information or comments with the view of sharing/identifying best practices.

- 2. Does your State ban military training involving the use of firearms for children under the age of 18 years?**

Children under the age of 18 may not take part in military training in Hungary. However, the MoD operates a nationally accredited education program called "Defence Cadet Program", for secondary school students (in high schools and vocational schools). The participants of this program receive cartographical-, security policy-, international military law- and basic military technology education. They are not members of or any way obligated to join the HDF and do not participate in any form of military training. Based on Article 37 Paragraph 5a of the 253/2004. Government Decree on weapons and ammunitions, cadets participating in this

programme, for educational purposes, can take part in shooting practice – in theory. In practice they do not make use of live ammo. In the past the MoD specifically assessed the compliance of this system with the internationally recognised instruments on the rights of children (especially the provisions of the OPAC), and determined that the Cadet Program is in full compliance with international rules.

D. International partnerships

- 1. In case of collaboration and training programmes of your State with other States, to what extent are issues related to children and armed conflict addressed and included, in particular for those countries that are mentioned in the UN Secretary General annual report on children and armed conflict? N/A**
- 2. Does your State support capacity building initiatives in the security and other sectors of other States, in particular those in conflict or post-conflict situations, which include the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and respect of international humanitarian law? If yes, to what extent are issues related to children and armed conflict addressed in those measures? N/A**
- 3. Please add any relevant information or comments with the view of sharing/identifying best practices.**