

**Question for written answer E-004013/2025/rev.1
to the Commission**

Rule 144

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Subject: Follow-up: protection of Hungarian citizens against biometric surveillance:
follow-up of question for written answer E-002415/2025

Reports state that the Hungarian Government used facial recognition to identify individuals participating in public demonstrations that had been banned by the government. This was already authorised for Budapest Pride, and presumably occurred at Pécs Pride on 4 October 2025.

In Commission Vice-President Henna Virkkunen's reply on 1 August 2025¹, it was stated that the Commission was 'closely monitoring the situation in Hungary' and 'currently analysing the received replies'.

1. What has the analysis of the information given about the use of facial recognition by the Hungarian Government revealed?
2. Can the Commission state whether such use complies with the Artificial Intelligence Act's prohibition on real-time biometric identification², applying all legal safeguards and criteria, and also confirm that post-remote identification cannot be used to bypass Article 5, which has already entered into force³?
3. If the national authorities responsible for oversight are unable or unwilling to act 'independently, impartially and without bias', as required by the Artificial Intelligence Act, will the Commission, if necessary, initiate infringement proceedings, and if so, will such proceedings be based on breaches of the EU Treaties – and the Charter of Fundamental Rights – or of the Artificial Intelligence Act, in order to ensure that Hungarian citizens are effectively protected under both the Artificial Intelligence Act and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU?

Submitted: 13.10.2025

¹ E-002415/2025(ASW), https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-10-2025-002415-ASW_EN.html#def1.

² Article 5(1), point (c) and Article 5(2) of Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 (AI Act).

³ Article 26(10) of the AI Act.