

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-001277/25
to the Commission
Diana Riba i Giner (Verts/ALE)
(26 March 2025)**

Subject: Hungary's ban on Pride

The recent amendment to Hungary's so-called 'child protection' law, which bans Pride marches and authorises police to use facial recognition technology to track participants, represents a serious challenge to EU law. This targeted attack on the LGBTIQ+ community is a direct and deliberate violation of fundamental EU principles. The right to peaceful assembly is enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights as a cornerstone of EU values. Additionally, the use of AI-driven surveillance to monitor individuals exercising their rights raises significant concerns regarding privacy, data protection and discrimination, directly conflicting with the EU AI Act and existing privacy regulations. This constitutes a discriminatory measure aimed at undermining the rights and dignity of LGBTIQ+ individuals.

1. What immediate actions will the Commission take to address this clear breach of fundamental rights and ensure Hungary upholds its obligations under the EU Treaties?
2. Given the systematic erosion of LGBTIQ+ rights in Hungary, will the Commission take legal steps to prevent further democratic backsliding and protect affected communities?

Submitted: 26.3.2025

**Answer given by Mr McGrath on behalf of the European Commission
(23 June 2025)**

Equality and the respect for human dignity and human rights are core values of the EU, enshrined in the Treaty of the European Union and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights ⁽¹⁾.

These also include the right to freedom of expression and to peaceful assembly and association. The Commission is committed to promoting and safeguarding these rights.

In December 2022, the Commission referred Hungary to the Court of Justice of the EU over national rules that discriminate against people based on their sexual orientation and gender identity ⁽²⁾.

The Commission considered that they violate several EU laws, both single market rules and the fundamental rights of individuals, in particular of lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, intersex and queer (LGBTIQ) people, as well as the common values at the core of the EU.

The case is pending before the Court of Justice. A hearing on this case took place on 19 November 2024 and the Advocate General issued her Opinion on 5 June 2025.

The Commission is assessing the recent legislative amendments and closely monitoring the situation in Hungary. The Commission remains fully committed to addressing inequality and discrimination affecting LGBTIQ persons as outlined in the LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025 ⁽³⁾.

⁽¹⁾ 2012/C 326/02, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:C2012/326/02>.

⁽²⁾ C-769/22 Commission v Hungary (Valeurs de l'Union).

⁽³⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52020DC0698>.