

Politik i Ungarn

Overblik

Budabloggeren har d. 27/11 2011 på hjemmesiden www.hungarybudapestguide.com givet en beskrivelse af de seneste års politiske udvikling i Ungarn, og den er vist en meget gængs. Centrum-venstre oppositionen til regeringspartierne Fidesz og KDNP anser regeringsflertallet for suspekt, nemlig som en vej til enevælde og diktatur.

In 2006 the Hungarians celebrated the 50 year anniversary of the revolution in 1956, where the Hungarians stood up against the communists. Another revolution was also on the rise in the autumn of 2006, the new Hungarian revolution. A recording of a speech made by Ferenc Gyurcsany at a private political meeting, the prime minister in Hungary at that time, was leaked to the press and it had some interesting words and sentences in it. He spoke of how they had lied to the people of Hungary, and how they had not done anything at all (his party had then been leading the nation for the last four years, and had recently won the right to rule for four more years). Not only did he say this, but he cursed and used some really bad words... The people heard the recording and at once they demanded that he should step back from his post as Prime Minister of Hungary. He did not, and this lead to lots of demonstrations, which again lead to riots in the city on October 23rd in 2006 and the days after.

After this event the popularity of the left side sank to the bottom, and during the election of local politicians in the same year, the right side led by Fidesz won in almost all cities and regions of Hungary.

Both sides reacted to the speech of Ferenc Gyurcsany that was leaked to the press, and the right side claimed that he finally said what is true; the left side did nothing and they lied to the people of Hungary. The left side claimed that what the Prime Minister spoke about was that none ever did anything in Hungary since the fall of communism, and enough was enough. It was time for politicians to stop lying and to start making changes in the country. After this scandal the right side constantly left the Hungarian Parliament during the discussions inside; why listen to a left side and a Prime Minister that is lying? Therefore it was always only a half full Parliament during discussions following this event.

Since 2010 lots of things have changed in Hungary. During the election back then Fidesz led by Viktor Orban won and alone they got 2/3 of all representatives in the Hungarian Parliament. Thus the party can do whatever they want, since 2/3 can do anything, even change, add and remove the laws in the constitution. The other parties are all represented in the Parliament, but they can not really make any difference, as Fidesz alone can control everything.

On the left side you can hear radio and TV say that Hungary is the only democratic nation ever to vote for dictatorship to return.

On the right side in the political world you can hear about how Fidesz now try to make up for the eight years of destruction made by the left side between 2002-2010, and how the only way to get Hungary out of the financial crisis and the present day troubles was to give one party all power in the nation. In that way they can do all the necessary changes without any one else destroying and interrupting (like the left side claim the right side did some years earlier).

Again, it all depends on what newspapers you read, who you speak with and what TV channel you watch.

The current rulers of the country (Fidesz) have changed quite some laws and added and changed things in the constitution since 2010. One important change is that if anyone would like to make changes to the constitution, they will need 2/3 of all votes in the Parliament during one reign (4 year period), and then the law needs to be accepted during the next 4 year period by 2/3 of the

Parliament. This is of course only valid for changes happening later, and the changes they have currently made does not need to be accepted by anyone else during the next reign, they are written in stone! They have also made changes to laws about the rights of the employees and the employers, about how the elections in the country are going to be, about the age of judges and lots of other stuff.

Maybe these laws are helping Hungary back on track, or maybe it is leading Hungary back into dictatorship? Who knows, but time will show.

<http://www.hungarybudapestguide.com/introduction-hungarian-politics/>

Seneste parlamentsvalg (flere kilder)

Seneste parlamentsvalg fandt sted d. 4. april 2014.

Parlamentets 199 pladser blev fordelt således :

Fidesz: 117 + KDNP (Kristendemokrater) 16 =	133
Unity (socialister, liberale m.fl.):	38
Jobbik (chauvinistisk og antijødisk parti)	23
LMP (liberalt-grønt parti)	5

Februar 2015: Et nyvalg i byen Veszprém flyttede ét mandat fra Fidesz til oppositionen, hvorved det absolutte flertal til Fidesz og KDNP gik tabt. Regeringspartierne mistede yderligere et mandag, da Jobbik april 2015 vandt et kredsmandat, som havde tilhørt Fidesz. Når det gælder det absolutte flertal i parlamentet, er regeringspartierne altså afhængige Jobbik.

<http://www.euronews.com/2015/04/13/hungary-far-right-jobbik-wins-first-individual-constituency-seat/>

April 2015: Demonstrationer flere steder i Ungarn mod regeringens påståede korrupsion og angreb på frihedsrettigheder. Demonstranterne tager tråden op fra EU-kommissionens kritik.

<http://www.euronews.com/2015/04/20/thousands-protest-government-corruption-across-hungary/>

EU-kommisionens chef, Jean-Claude Juncker, var hurtigt ude med skarp kritik, fordi Fidesz ville drøfte genindførelse af dødsstraffen i Ungarn.

<http://www.euronews.com/2015/04/30/jean-claude-juncker-slaps-downs-hungarys-plans-for-capital-punishment/>

Maj 2015: Sundheds- og sygehusmedarbejdere, inklusive læger og sygeplejersker, demonstrerede i stort tal i Budapest mod dårlige løn- og arbejdsforhold.

<http://www.euronews.com/2015/05/13/protesting-healthcare-workers-in-budapest-demand-better-conditions/>

Juli 2015: Det diskuteres intenst, hvorfor Jobbik-partiet vinder frem. Korrupsions-beskyldningerne mod Fidesz er én hypotese. Centrum-venstre-partiernes svaghed og interne skænderier er en anden.

http://www.budapesttelegraph.com/news/924/jobbik's_surge_baffles_pundits

Oppositionskilder og andre kilder

Internet-avisen The Budapest Beacon har et hadefuldt forhold til Viktor Orbán, jfr. denne udtalelse fra 28/1, 2015: "We at the Budapest Beacon believe Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán poses an existential threat to Fidesz, Hungary and the European Union, and for this reason should immediately resign. In exchange, he should be allowed to go into political exile in Switzerland where some believe he has built himself a sizable nest egg." Udtalelsen hænger formodentlig sammen med korrupsions-beskyldningerne mod regeringspartiet Fidez, men er i sig selv upræcis. The Budapest Beacon forsømmer ingen lejlighed til at forsøge at stille Orbán i et dårligt lys, f. eks. i flg. historie, hvor man tager polakken Donald Tusk til indtægt.

<http://budapestbeacon.com/politics/tusk-gives-orban-lesson-on-christianity/26746>

<http://budapestbeacon.com/>

Ifølge Wikipedia er The Budapest Beacon ejet af firmaet NewsLanc.com i USA.

<http://newslanc.com/about/>

Hjemmesiden Hungarian Spectrum er også en Orbán-kritisk hjemmeside, som er bekymret for det internationale rygte, som man mener, at Orbáns politik internationalt giver Ungarn.

f.eks. <http://hungarianspectrum.org/2015/09/04/viktor-orbans-refugee-strategy/>

jfr. <http://hungarianspectrum.org/>

Andre kilder

<http://www.economist.com/topics/hungarian-politics>

<http://www.euronews.com/tag/hungarian-politics/>

<http://www.budapesttelegraph.com/>

<http://www.politics.hu/>

Ungarn og Europa

Fidesz og Viktor Orbán er indenrigspolitisk vanskelig for udenforstående at vurdere i helhed, men i europæisk sammenhæng gør Ungarns regering nytte. Orbán har med sin selvstændige politik og til tider provokerende facon udfordret det selvgoede EU-system, ikke mindst den tysk-franske moraliserende front. Det virker voldsomt at tale om at bruge militær, men det kan være nødvendigt, hvis virkelig vil kontrollere og stoppe strømmen af krigs- og fattigdomsflygtninge fra syd mod nord i Europa. Ungarn har vist, hvor vanskeligt det er reelt at forsvare EU's ydre grænser i en situation som den aktuelle, og Ungarn har ret i at anklage Tyskland og EU-kommissionen. Vi ser hvilke følger det får, når man giver desperate fattigdomsflygtninge indtryk af, at der er brug for dem i f. eks. Tyskland, hvor landet åbenbart flyder med mælk og honning.

1) [http://jyllands-](http://jyllands-posten.dk/international/europa/ECE7993238/Orb%C3%A1n%3A+Vi+kan+blive+minoriteter+p%C3%A5+vores+eget+kontinent/)

[posten.dk/international/europa/ECE7993238/Orb%C3%A1n%3A+Vi+kan+blive+minoriteter+p%C3%A5+vores+eget+kontinent/](http://jyllands-posten.dk/international/europa/ECE7993238/Orb%C3%A1n%3A+Vi+kan+blive+minoriteter+p%C3%A5+vores+eget+kontinent/)

2) <http://jyllands-posten.dk/international/europa/ECE7992070/Ungarns-leder-Vi-vil-ikke-have-mange-muslimer-til-landet/>

3) <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/refugee-crisis-hungary-may-deploy-military-to-southern-border-says-pm-viktor-orban-10488073.html>

4) <http://www.trust.org/item/20150905074919-0j5io/>

5) <http://mortenuhrskov.dk/det-ekstreme-tyskland/>

6) <http://jyllands-posten.dk/debat/blogs/mortenjensen/ECE7944920/750.000-asyls%C3%B8gere-i-Tyskland-i-2015/>

EU-systemet hævder nu, at de fleste i flygningestrømmen er reelle (krigs-)flygtninge, hvilket modsiges af kendere, f.eks. Røde Kors.

1) <http://jyllands-posten.dk/international/europa/ECE7996672/EUs-udenrigschef-De-fleste-der-kommer-er-flygtninge/>

2) <http://www.jyllands-posten.dk/protected/premium/international/ECE7995848/R%C3%B8de-Kors-Halvdelen-kan-sendes-hjem-igen/>

Hvornår kommer vi videre? Den danske udenrigsminister Kristian Jensen peger på nogle overordnede linjer, som det er på høje tid at gøre noget ved.

<http://jyllands-posten.dk/international/europa/ECE7997394/Kristian-Jensen-Flere-m%C3%A5-til-lommerne/>