

## **Basic Law of Hungary <sup>1</sup>**

Of 25 April 2011

*God, bless the Hungarians!*

### **NATIONAL CONFESSION <sup>2</sup>**

WE, THE MEMBERS OF THE HUNGARIAN NATION, at the beginning of the new millennium, with responsibility for all Hungarians, declare the following:

We are proud that our King St. Stephen put the Hungarian state on a solid footing a thousand years ago and made our country a part of Christian Europe.

We are proud of our ancestors who are fighting for the survival, freedom and independence of our country.

We are proud of the great intellectual creations of the Hungarian people.

We are proud that our people have defended Europe in struggles for centuries and enriched their common values with their talent and diligence.

We recognize the nation-preserving role of Christianity. We appreciate the different religious traditions of our country.

We promise to preserve the spiritual and spiritual unity of our nation, torn apart by the storms of the last century. We declare that the nationalities living with us are part of the Hungarian political community and state-forming factors.

We undertake to nurture and preserve our heritage, our unique language, the Hungarian culture, the language and culture of the Hungarian nationalities, the natural and man-made values of the Carpathian Basin. We have a responsibility to our descendants, so we protect the living conditions of future generations through the careful use of our material, intellectual and natural resources.

We believe that our national culture is a rich contribution to the diversity of European unity.

We respect the freedom and culture of other peoples, and strive for cooperation with all nations of the world.

We believe that the basis of human existence is human dignity.

We believe that individual freedom can only unfold in cooperation with others.

We believe that the most important framework of our coexistence is the family and the nation, the basic values of our togetherness are loyalty, faith and love.

We believe that the strength of community and the honor of all people is based on work, the performance of the human spirit.

We have a duty to help the fallen and the poor.

We believe that the common goal of the citizen and the state is the fulfillment of the good life, security, order, justice and freedom.

We believe that popular rule is only where the state serves its citizens, conducting their affairs fairly, without abuse and bias.

We respect the achievements of our historical constitution and the Holy Crown, which embodies the constitutional continuity of Hungary and the unity of the nation.

We believe that protecting our self-identity, rooted in our historic constitution, is a fundamental duty of the state.

We do not recognize the suspension of our historic constitution due to foreign occupation. We deny the statute of limitations for the inhuman crimes committed against the Hungarian nation and its citizens under the rule of the National Socialist and Communist dictatorships.

We do not recognize the communist constitution of 1949 because it was the basis of a tyrannical rule, so we declare it invalid.

We agree with the representatives of the first free Parliament, who stated in their first resolution that our freedom today emerged from our 1956 revolution.

The restoration of the state self-determination of Hungary, which was lost on March 19, 1944, dates from the second of May 1990, the formation of the first freely elected people's representation. We consider this day to be the beginning of the new democracy and constitutional order of our country.

We believe that after decades of moral turmoil in the twentieth century, we are in dire need of spiritual and spiritual renewal.

We look forward to a jointly shaped future, to the commitment of the younger generations. We believe that our children and grandchildren will make Hungary great again with their talent, perseverance and spirit.

Our basic law is the basis of our legal system, an alliance between the Hungarians of the past, present and future. A living framework that expresses the will of the nation, the form in which we want to live.

We, the citizens of Hungary, are ready to base the order of our country on the cooperation of the nation.

## **BASIC**

### *Article*

OUR HOME NAME IS HUNGARY.

### *Article B*

- (1) Hungary is an independent, democratic state governed by the rule of law.
- (2) The state form of Hungary is a republic.
- (3) The source of public power is the people.
- (4) The people exercise their power through their elected representatives, exceptionally directly.

### *Article C*

- (1) The operation of the Hungarian state is based on the principle of the division of power.
- (2) No one's activities shall be directed at the acquisition or exercise of power or the exclusive possession thereof. Everyone has the right and obligation to take legal action against such efforts.
- (3) In order to enforce the Basic Law and legislation, the state is entitled to apply coercion.

### *Article D*

Bearing in mind the unity of the united Hungarian nation, Hungary is responsible for the fate of Hungarians living outside its borders, promotes the survival and development of their communities, supports their efforts to preserve their Hungarianness, enforce their individual and community rights, establish their self-governments, and prosper With Hungary.

### *Article E)*

- (1) Hungary shall contribute to the creation of European unity in order to achieve the freedom, prosperity and security of the peoples of Europe.
- (2) <sup>3</sup> In order to participate in the European Union as a Member State, Hungary may, on the basis of an international treaty, exercise certain powers arising from the Basic Law jointly with other Member States, through the institutions of the European Union, to the extent necessary to exercise the rights and fulfill obligations. The exercise of powers under this paragraph shall be in conformity with the fundamental rights and freedoms enshrined in the Basic Law and

shall not restrict Hungary's inalienable right to dispose of its territorial unit, population, state form and state system.

3. European Union law may, within the framework of paragraph 2, lay down a general rule of conduct.

(4) Authorization to recognize the binding effect of an international treaty pursuant to paragraph (2) shall require a two-thirds majority of the members of Parliament.

*Article F)*

(1) The capital of Hungary is Budapest.

(2) <sup>4</sup>The territory of Hungary is divided into capitals, counties, cities and villages. Districts can be formed in the capital and in cities.

*Article G)*

(1) By birth, the child of a Hungarian citizen is a Hungarian citizen. Pivotal law may also define other cases of the acquisition or acquisition of Hungarian citizenship.

(2) Hungary protects its citizens.

(3) No one may be deprived of his or her Hungarian citizenship by birth or lawfully acquired.

(4) The detailed rules concerning citizenship are determined by a cardinal law.

*Article H)*

(1) The official language in Hungary is Hungarian.

(2) Hungary shall protect the Hungarian language.

(3) Hungary protects the Hungarian sign language as part of Hungarian culture.

*Article I)*

(1) The coat of arms of Hungary is a pointed shield with a pointed sole. Its first field was cut seven times with red and silver. Second, red field of green triple pile with gold crowned prominent middle part of silver double cross. The Hungarian Holy Crown rests on the shield.



(2) The flag of Hungary consists of three horizontal stripes of equal width, red, white and green from above, in which red is a symbol of strength, white is a symbol of loyalty, and green is a symbol of hope.



(3) The anthem of Hungary is the poem Anthem of Ferenc Kölcsey with the music of Ferenc Erkel.

(4) The coat of arms and the flag may be used in other historically developed forms. The detailed rules for the use of the coat of arms and the flag, as well as state awards, are determined by a cardinal law.

*Article J)*

(1) National holidays in Hungary:

(a) 15 March, 1848-49. in memory of the Revolution and the War of Independence;

b) 20 August, in memory of the founding of the state and the founder of the state, King St. Stephen;

(c) 23 October to commemorate the 1956 Revolution and the War of Independence.

(2) The official public holiday is August 20th.

*Article K)*

The official currency of Hungary is the forint.

*Article L)*

(1) <sup>5</sup> Hungary protects the institution of marriage as a cohabitation between a man and a woman, formed on the basis of a voluntary decision, and the family as the basis for the survival of the nation. The basis of the family relationship is the marriage and the parent-child relationship.

(2) Hungary supports the adoption of children.

(3) The protection of families is regulated by a cardinal law.

*Article M)*

(1) Hungary's economy is based on value-creating work and freedom of enterprise.

(2) Hungary shall ensure conditions of fair economic competition. Hungary takes action against the abuse of a dominant position and protects the rights of consumers.

*Article N)*

1. Hungary shall implement the principle of balanced, transparent and sustainable budgetary management.

(2) The National Assembly and the Government shall be primarily responsible for the enforcement of the principle under paragraph (1).

(3) The Constitutional Court, courts, local governments and other state bodies shall be obliged to respect the principle referred to in paragraph (1) in the performance of their duties.

*Article O)*

Everyone is responsible for himself, and according to his abilities and possibilities he is obliged to contribute to the performance of state and community tasks.

*P) Article <sup>6</sup>*

(1) Natural resources, in particular arable land, forests and water resources, biodiversity, in particular native plant and animal species, and cultural assets, constitute a common heritage of the nation, the protection, preservation and preservation of which for future generations. it is the duty of the state and everyone.

(2) <sup>7</sup> The limits and conditions necessary for the acquisition and use of land and forests to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 1, as well as the rules on integrated agricultural production management and family farms, as well as other agricultural holdings, shall be laid down in a cardinal law.

*Article Q)*

(1) Hungary seeks to co-operate with all peoples and countries of the world in order to establish and maintain peace and security and the sustainable development of humankind.

(2) In order to fulfill Hungary's obligations under international law, it shall ensure the consistency of international law and Hungarian law.

(3) Hungary accepts the generally recognized rules of international law. Other sources of international law become part of the Hungarian legal system by promulgating them in legislation.

*Article R)*

(1) The Basic Law is the basis of the legal system of Hungary.

(2) The Basic Law and legal acts are binding on everyone.

(3) The provisions of the Basic Law shall be interpreted in accordance with their purpose, the National Creed and the achievements of our historical constitution.

(4) <sup>8</sup> The protection of Hungary's constitutional identity and Christian culture is the duty of all bodies of the state.

*Article S)*

(1) A proposal for the adoption of a Basic Law or an amendment to the Basic Law may be submitted by the President of the Republic, the Government, a parliamentary committee or a Member of Parliament.

(2) The adoption of the Basic Law or the amendment of the Basic Law requires the vote of two-thirds of the members of Parliament.

(3) <sup>9</sup> The adopted Basic Law or the adopted amendment to the Basic Law shall be signed by the Speaker of the National Assembly and sent to the President of the Republic within five days. The President of the Republic shall sign the submitted Basic Law or the amended amendment to the Basic Law within five days of its receipt and order its publication in the Official Gazette. If the President of the Republic considers that the procedural requirements for the enactment of the Basic Law or an amendment to the Basic Law contained in the Basic Law have not been complied with, he shall request the Constitutional Court to examine this. If the Constitutional Court does not find a violation of these requirements during its investigation, the President of the Republic shall immediately sign the Basic Law or the amendment to the Basic Law and order its publication in the Official Gazette.

(4) The indication of an amendment to the Basic Law during promulgation shall include the title, the serial number of the amendment and the date of promulgation.

*Article T)*

(1) <sup>10A</sup> generally binding rule of conduct may be established by the Basic Law and legislation enacted in the Official Gazette by a body empowered by the legislature specified in the Basic Law. Pivotal law may lay down different rules for the promulgation of a municipal decree and legislation enacted in a special legal order.

(2) Legislation is the law, the government decree, the decree of the Prime Minister, the decree of the minister, the decree of the Governor of the Magyar Nemzeti Bank, the decree of the head of the independent regulatory body and the local government decree. Legislation is also a decree of the Defense Council issued during a state of emergency and the President of the Republic during a state of emergency.

(3) Legislation may not be in conflict with the Basic Law.

(4) A cardinal law is a law the adoption and amendment of which requires a two-thirds vote of the members of parliament present.

*(U) Article <sup>11</sup>*

(1) The state system based on the rule of law, created by the will of the nation through the first free elections in 1990, is incompatible with the previous communist dictatorship. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and its legal predecessors, as well as other political organizations established to serve them in the spirit of communist ideology, were criminal organizations whose leaders have perpetual responsibilities.

(a) for the maintenance and management of the repressive regime, the violations committed and the betrayal of the nation;

(b) the abolition, with Soviet military assistance, of a democratic attempt based on a multi-party system in the years following the Second World War;

(c) the establishment of a legal order based on the exclusive exercise of power and lawlessness;

(d) the abolition of the economy based on freedom of property and the indebtedness of the country;

*e)* for subordinating Hungary's economy, national defense, diplomacy and human resources to foreign interests;

*f)* the systematic destruction of the values of the European tradition of civilization;

*g)* for depriving citizens and certain groups of them of their fundamental human rights or for severely restricting them, in particular for killing people, exposing them to foreign power, illegally imprisoning them, deporting them to forced labor camps, torturing them or subjecting them to inhuman treatment; for the arbitrary deprivation of citizens of their property, for the restriction of their property rights; for the complete deprivation of citizens' freedoms and the coercion of political expression and will to state; to discriminate against people on the basis of their origin, worldview or political beliefs, and to prevent them from advancing and asserting themselves on the basis of knowledge, diligence and talent;

*h)* for the repression of the revolution and the war of independence that broke out on 23 October 1956 in cooperation with the Soviet occupiers, for the subsequent reign of terror and retaliation, for the forced flight of two hundred thousand Hungarians from their homeland;

*i)* for all offenses under public law which have been committed for political reasons and which have not been prosecuted by the judiciary for political reasons.

During the democratic transition, political organizations that gained legal recognition as the legal successor of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party also share the responsibility of their predecessors as heirs of illegally accumulated wealth.

(2) In view of the provisions of paragraph (1), a realistic exploration of the functioning of the communist dictatorship and a sense of justice for society shall be ensured as provided for in paragraphs (3) to (10).

(3) In order to preserve the memory of the communist dictatorship in the state, there is a Committee of National Remembrance. The Committee of National Remembrance explores the functioning of the communist dictatorship, the role of persons and organizations holding communist power, and publishes the results of its activities in a comprehensive report and other documents.

(4) Holders of power of the communist dictatorship are obliged to tolerate statements of facts concerning their role and acts related to the operation of the dictatorship, except for intentionally made, which are materially false statements, and their personal data related to these roles and acts may be disclosed.

(5) The pension or other benefit provided by the state on the basis of law to the leaders of the communist dictatorship specified by law may be reduced to the extent specified by law; the proceeds should be used, as defined by law, to alleviate the damage caused by the communist dictatorship and to nurture the memory of the victims.

(6) The criminal offenses of serious crimes against Hungary or persons committed in the name, on behalf of or with the consent of the party state in the communist dictatorship, which were not prosecuted for political reasons in disregard of the criminal law in force at the time of the commission, shall not be considered time-barred.

(7) The criminal offense under subsection (6) shall expire after the expiry of the period from the date of entry into force of the Basic Law under the criminal law in force at the time of the offense, provided that the statute of limitations expires on 1 May 1990.

(8) The criminal offense of an offense under subsection (6) shall lapse after the period between the date of commission and 1 May 1990, the date of entry into force of the Basic Law, provided that the statute of limitations is 2 May 1990. would have taken place between 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2011 and the perpetrator was not prosecuted for the offense.

(9) A new claim for compensation in cash or in kind for persons who have been wrongfully deprived of their life or liberty for political reasons before 2 May 1990 and who have suffered damage as a result of damage unjustly caused by the state may not be established by law.

(10) The documents of the Communist State Party, social and youth organizations established with its participation or under its direct influence, as well as the trade unions created under the communist dictatorship shall be the property of the state. to place.

## **FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY**

### *Article I.*

1. The inviolable and inalienable fundamental rights of the human person shall be respected. Their protection is the primary duty of the state.

(2) Hungary recognizes the fundamental individual and community rights of the individual.

(3) The rules concerning fundamental rights and obligations shall be established by law. A fundamental right may be restricted in order to enforce another fundamental right or to protect a constitutional value, to the extent strictly necessary, in proportion to the aim pursued, while respecting the essential content of the fundamental right.

(4) Legal entities established on the basis of law are also guaranteed the fundamental rights, as well as they are burdened with obligations which, by their nature, do not only apply to humans.

### *II. article*

Human dignity is inviolable. Every human being has the right to life and human dignity, and the life of the fetus is protected from conception.

### *III. article*

(1) No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment or to any servitude. Trafficking in human beings is prohibited.

2. No medical or scientific experiment shall be performed on a human without informed consent.

(3) The practice of breeding human beings, the exploitation of the human body and its parts and the copying of human specimens shall be prohibited.

### *ARC. article*

(1) Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person.

(2) No one shall be deprived of his liberty save on such grounds or in accordance with a procedure prescribed by law. Imprisonment for life imprisonment can only be imposed for the commission of an intentional, violent crime.

(3) A person suspected of having committed a criminal offense and detained shall be released or brought to justice as soon as possible. The court shall hear the person brought before it and decide on his or her release or arrest without delay in a written reasoned decision.

(4) A person whose liberty has been unreasonably or unlawfully restricted shall be entitled to compensation for damage.

### *Article V.*

Everyone has the right to the prevention of unlawful attacks on or direct threats to his or her person or property, as provided by law.

### *VI. Article <sup>12</sup>*

1. Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home, his relations and his reputation. Freedom of expression and the exercise of the right of assembly must not infringe on the private and family life of others or on the home.

(2) The state shall provide legal protection for the tranquility of the home.

(3) Everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning him or her, and to have access to and dissemination of data of public interest.

(4) The exercise of the right to the protection of personal data and access to data of public interest shall be monitored by an independent authority established by a cardinal law.



### *VII. article*

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right includes freedom to choose or to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in religion or belief, or in public or in private, practice or teach.

(2) <sup>13</sup> Followers of the same beliefs may form a religious community operating in an organizational form specified in a cardinal law for the purpose of practicing their religion.

(3) <sup>14</sup> The state and religious communities operate separately. Religious communities are independent.

(4) <sup>15</sup> The state and religious communities can work together to achieve community goals. The cooperation is decided by the Parliament on the basis of the request of the religious community. The religious communities involved in the collaboration operate as established churches. The state grants special rights to established churches in view of their participation in tasks aimed at achieving community goals.

(5) <sup>16</sup> The common rules for religious communities, as well as the conditions of co-operation, the established churches and the detailed rules applicable to them, are laid down in a cardinal law.

### *VIII. article*

(1) Everyone has the right to peaceful assembly.

(2) Everyone has the right to form and to join organizations.

(3) Parties may form and operate freely on the basis of the right of association. The parties contribute to the formation and expression of the will of the people. Parties cannot exercise public power directly.

(4) The detailed rules of the operation and management of parties are determined by a cardinal law.

(5) Trade unions and other interest representation organizations may form and operate freely on the basis of the right of association.

### *IX. article*

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression.

(2) Hungary recognizes and protects the freedom and diversity of the press, and ensures the conditions for free information necessary for the formation of a democratic public opinion.

(3) <sup>17</sup> to appropriate information required for the formation of a democratic election campaign period, only public without consideration, in addition to communicable political advertising media services, conditions ensuring equal opportunity laid down in a cardinal law.

(4) <sup>18</sup> The exercise of freedom of expression must not be directed against the human dignity of others.

(5) <sup>19</sup> The exercise of freedom of expression shall not be aimed at violating the dignity of the Hungarian nation, national, ethnic, racial or religious communities. Persons belonging to such a community are entitled, as defined by law, to assert their claims in court against the expression of an opinion that offends the community, for violation of their human dignity.

(6) <sup>20</sup> The detailed rules on freedom of the press and the body supervising media services, press products and the telecommunications market are laid down in a cardinal law.

### *Article X*

(1) Hungary shall ensure the freedom of scientific research and artistic creation, as well as - in order to acquire the highest possible level of knowledge - the freedom of learning and teaching within the framework specified by law.

(2) The state is not entitled to decide on the issue of scientific truth, only the practitioners of science are entitled to evaluate scientific research.



(3) <sup>21</sup> Hungary protects the scientific and artistic freedom of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Hungarian Academy of Arts. Higher education institutions are independent in terms of the content and methods of research and teaching, and their organizational order is regulated by law. The management system of state higher education institutions is determined by the Government within the framework of law, and their management is supervised by the Government.

*XI. article*

(1) Every Hungarian citizen has the right to education.

(2) Hungary shall ensure this right by expanding and generalizing public education, free and compulsory primary education, free and accessible secondary education for all, and higher education accessible to all on the basis of its abilities, as well as financial support for those receiving education as defined by law.

(3) <sup>22 An</sup> Act may link financial support for the receipt of higher education to participation in employment or the exercise of an entrepreneurial activity for a specified period of time, which is regulated by Hungarian law.

*XII. article*

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of choice of employment, occupation and occupation. By working to the best of their abilities and capabilities, everyone has a responsibility to contribute to the growth of the community.

(2) Hungary shall endeavor to create the conditions for all able-bodied people who wish to work to work.

*XIII. article*

(1) Everyone has the right to own property and to inherit. Property is a social responsibility.

(2) Property may be expropriated only exceptionally and in the public interest, in cases and in a manner specified by law, with full, unconditional and immediate compensation.

*XIV. article*

(1) <sup>23 No</sup> foreign population may be settled in Hungary. A foreign citizen - excluding persons with the right of free movement and residence - may live in the territory of Hungary on the basis of an application assessed individually by the Hungarian authorities. The basic rules for the conditions for submitting and examining an application are set out in a cardinal law.

(2) <sup>24</sup> Hungarian citizens may not be expelled from the territory of Hungary and may return home from abroad at any time. An alien residing in the territory of Hungary can only be expelled on the basis of a legal decision. Group expulsions are prohibited.

(3) <sup>25</sup> No one shall be expelled or extradited to a State where there is a risk that he or she would be sentenced to death, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

(4) <sup>26</sup> Hungary, if neither its country of origin nor another country provides protection, grants asylum on request to non-Hungarian citizens who, in their country or country of habitual residence, are subject to race, nationality, membership of a particular social group, religion or political affiliation, persecuted for their beliefs, or their fear of direct persecution is justified. A non-Hungarian citizen who has entered the territory of Hungary through a country where he or she has not been subjected to persecution or an imminent threat of persecution is not entitled to asylum.

(5) <sup>27</sup> The basic rules for granting asylum are set out in a cardinal law.

*XV. article*

(1) Everyone is equal before the law. All people have legal capacity.

(2) Hungary guarantees fundamental rights to all without any discrimination, namely race, color, sex, disability, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

(3) Women and men are equal.

(4) <sup>28</sup> Hungary promotes the realization of equal opportunities and social inclusion through special measures.

(5) <sup>29</sup> Hungary takes special measures to protect families, children, women, the elderly and the disabled.

*XVI. article*

1. Every child has the right to such protection and care as is necessary for his or her physical, mental and moral development.

(2) Parents have the right to choose the education to be given to their child.

(3) Parents are obliged to take care of their minor child. This obligation includes teaching their child.

(4) Adult children are obliged to take care of their parents in need.

*XVII. article*

1. Workers and employers shall cooperate with each other, taking into account employment, the sustainability of the national economy and other Community objectives.

(2) <sup>30</sup> *As* defined by law, employees, employers and their organizations have the right to negotiate with each other, to conclude a collective agreement on the basis thereof, and to act jointly to protect their interests, which includes the right of employees to terminate their employment.

3. Every worker has the right to working conditions which respect his or her health, safety and dignity.

4. Every worker has the right to daily and weekly rest periods and to an annual period of paid leave.

*XVIII. article*

(1) The employment of children is prohibited, except in cases which do not endanger their physical, mental and moral development, as specified by law.

(2) Hungary shall take special measures to ensure the protection of young people and parents at work.

*XIX. article*

(1) <sup>31</sup> Hungary strives to provide social security for all its citizens. In case of maternity, illness, disability, disability, widowhood, orphanage and unemployment through no fault of their own, all Hungarian citizens are entitled to the benefits specified by law.

(2) Hungary shall implement social security in accordance with paragraph 1 and in the case of other persons in need through a system of social institutions and measures.

(3) The law may also determine the nature and extent of social measures in accordance with the activity of the person receiving the social measure for the benefit of the community.

(4) Hungary promotes the provision of living in old age by maintaining a unified state pension system based on social solidarity and by enabling the operation of voluntarily established social institutions. The law may also lay down the conditions for entitlement to a state pension in view of the need for increased protection for women.

*XX. article*

(1) Everyone has the right to physical and mental health.

(2) Hungary shall promote the exercise of the right under paragraph (1) by agriculture free of genetically modified organisms, by ensuring access to healthy food and drinking water, by organizing occupational safety and health care, by supporting sports and regular exercise, and by ensuring the protection of the environment. live.

*XXI. article*

(1) Hungary recognizes and enforces the right of everyone to a healthy environment.

(2) Whoever causes damage to the environment is obliged to restore it - as specified by law - or to bear the cost of the restoration.

(3) It is prohibited to import polluting waste into the territory of Hungary for disposal.

*XXII. Article <sup>32</sup>*

(1) <sup>33</sup> The state provides legal protection for the home. Hungary strives to ensure decent housing conditions and access to public services for all.

(2) <sup>34</sup> The state and local governments also help to create the conditions for decent housing and to protect the public use of public space by striving to provide accommodation for all homeless people.

(3) <sup>35</sup> It is forbidden to be in a public way of life.

*XXIII. article*

(1) Every adult Hungarian citizen has the right to vote and stand for election in the elections of members of parliament, local governments and mayors, and members of the European Parliament.

(2) Every adult citizen of another Member State of the European Union residing in Hungary has the right to vote and stand for election in the elections of local government representatives and mayors, as well as members of the European Parliament.

(3) Every adult recognized in Hungary as a refugee, immigrant or settler has the right to vote in the election of local government representatives and mayors.

(4) A cornerstone law may make the right to vote or its completeness subject to residence in Hungary, and the right to stand for election to additional conditions.

(5) In the election of local government representatives and mayors, the voter may vote at the place of residence or declared residence. A voter may exercise his or her right to vote at his or her place of residence or declared residence.

(6) A person who is excluded from the right to vote by a court due to the commission of a criminal offense or the limitation of his or her discretion shall not have the right to vote. A citizen of another Member State of the European Union residing in Hungary may not be elected if he or she has been excluded from exercising this right in his or her country on the basis of the legislation, court or official decision of the state of which he or she is a citizen.

(7) Everyone who has the right to vote in a national referendum has the right to participate in a national referendum. Everyone who has the right to vote in a local referendum has the right to take part in the election of local councilors and mayors.

(8) Every Hungarian citizen has the right to hold public office in accordance with his or her aptitude, education and professional knowledge. Law defines public offices that a party member or official may not hold.

*XXIV. article*

1. Everyone has the right to have his or her affairs handled impartially, fairly and within a reasonable time by the authorities. Authorities are required by law to give reasons for their decisions.

(2) Everyone has the right to compensation for damage unlawfully caused by the authorities in the performance of their duties, as defined by law.

*XXV. article*

Everyone has the right to make a written request, complaint or suggestion to any public authority, alone or in association with others.

*XXVI. article*

The state strives to apply new technical solutions and scientific results in order to increase the efficiency of its operation, raise the standard of public services, improve the transparency of public affairs and promote equal opportunities.

*XXVII. article*

(1) Everyone residing legally in the territory of Hungary has the right to freedom of movement and residence.

(2) Every Hungarian citizen has the right to enjoy the protection of Hungary during his or her stay abroad.

*XXVIII. article*

(1) Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offense on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offense, under national and international law.

(3) A person subject to criminal proceedings shall have the right to a defense at all stages of the proceedings. The defense counsel shall not be held liable for any opinion expressed in the performance of the defense.

(4) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offense on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offense, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed.

5. Paragraph 4 shall not preclude the prosecution and conviction of any person for an act which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the generally recognized rules of international law.

(6) Except in exceptional cases specified by law, no one may be prosecuted or convicted of a criminal offense for which he or she has already been finally acquitted or convicted in accordance with the law in Hungary or, within the scope of an international treaty or an act of the European Union. .

(7) Everyone has the right to an appeal against a judicial, administrative or other administrative decision which infringes his or her rights or legitimate interests.

*XXIX. article*

(1) Nationalities living in Hungary are state-forming factors. Every Hungarian citizen of any nationality has the right to freely assume and preserve his or her identity. Nationalities living in Hungary have the right to use their mother tongue, to use individual and community names in their own language, to cultivate their own culture and to be educated in their mother tongue.

(2) Nationalities living in Hungary may establish local and national self-governments.

(3) <sup>36</sup> The detailed rules concerning the rights of nationalities living in Hungary, nationalities and the conditions for recognition as nationality, as well as the rules for the election of local and national ethnic self-governments are laid down in a cardinal law. Pivotal law may link recognition as a nationality to nationality for a specified period of time and to the initiative of a specified number of persons claiming to belong to that nationality.

*XXX. article*

1. Everyone shall contribute to meeting common needs in accordance with his or her capacity to carry the load and his or her participation in the economy.

2. The amount of the contribution to meet common needs shall be determined in the case of children raising children by reference to the costs of raising the child.

*XXXI. article*

(1) Every Hungarian citizen has a duty to protect his or her homeland.

(2) Hungary maintains a voluntary national defense reserve system.

(3) During a state of emergency or in a pre-emptive defense situation decided by the National Assembly, adult men of Hungarian citizenship residing in Hungary shall perform military service. If, in the conscience of a conscript, the performance of armed service is incompatible,

he shall perform unarmed service. The forms and detailed rules for the performance of military service are determined by a cardinal law.

(4) Adult Hungarian citizens residing in Hungary may be required to perform national defense work for the duration of a state of emergency, as defined in a cardinal law.

(5) In order to perform national defense and disaster protection tasks, civil protection obligations may be imposed on adult Hungarian citizens residing in Hungary, in accordance with the provisions of a cardinal law.

(6) In order to perform defense and disaster management tasks, everyone may be obliged to perform economic and material services, as specified in a cardinal law.

## THE STATE

### The National Assembly

#### *Article 1*

(1) The main representative body of HUNGARY is the Parliament.

(2) The National Assembly

*a)* creates and amends the Basic Law of Hungary;

*b)* make laws;

*c)* adopt the central budget and approve its implementation;

*d)* authorize the recognition of the binding effect of an international agreement falling within its mission and competence;

*e)* <sup>37</sup> elect the President of the Republic, the members and President of the Constitutional Court, the President of the Curia, the President of the National Judicial Office, the Attorney General, the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and his deputies, and the President of the State Audit Office;

*f)* elects the Prime Minister, decides on the issue of confidence in the Government;

*g)* dissolve the representative body operating in violation of the Constitution;

*h)* decide on the declaration of a state of war and the conclusion of peace;

*i)* take decisions on special legal orders and on participation in military operations;

*j)* exercises public pardon;

*k)* exercises additional tasks and powers specified in the Basic Law and the law.

#### *Article 2*

(1) Members of Parliament shall be elected by the electorate on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, by direct and secret ballot, in elections ensuring the free expression of the will of the electorate, in the manner specified in a cardinal law.

(2) The participation of nationalities living in Hungary in the work of the National Assembly is regulated by a cardinal law.

(3) The general election of members of the National Assembly shall be held in April or May of the fourth year following the election of the previous National Assembly, except for the election due to the dissolution or dissolution of the National Assembly.

#### *Article 3*

(1) The term of office of the National Assembly begins with its inaugural session and lasts until the inaugural session of the next National Assembly. The inaugural meeting shall be convened by the President of the Republic within thirty days after the election.

(2) The National Assembly may declare its dissolution.

(3) The President of the Republic may dissolve the National Assembly by holding elections at the same time, if

*a)* in the event of termination of the term of office of the Government, the person nominated by the President of the Republic to the Prime Minister shall not be elected by the National Assembly within forty days from the date of the first personal proposal, or

*b)* the National Assembly does not adopt the central budget for the given year by 31 March.

(4) Before the dissolution of the National Assembly, the President of the Republic is obliged to seek the opinion of the Prime Minister, the President of the National Assembly and the leaders of the parliamentary groups.

(5) The President of the Republic may exercise his right under subsection (3) *a)* until the Parliament elects the Prime Minister. The President of the Republic may exercise his right under paragraph (3) (*b*) until the National Assembly has adopted the central budget.

(6) A new Parliament shall be elected within ninety days of the dissolution or dissolution of the National Assembly.

#### *Article 4*

(1) The rights and obligations of members of parliament are equal, they carry out their activities in the public interest, they cannot be instructed in this respect.

(2) A Member of Parliament shall be entitled to immunity and remuneration ensuring his or her independence. Pivotal law defines the public offices that a Member of Parliament may not hold, as well as other cases of conflict of interest.

(3) The term of office of a Member of Parliament shall terminate

*a)* upon termination of the term of office of the National Assembly;

*b)* by his death;

*c)* by declaring a conflict of interest;

*d)* by resignation;

*e)* if the conditions for his election are no longer fulfilled;

*f)* if he does not participate in the work of the National Assembly for one year.

(4) The Parliament shall decide on the establishment of the absence of the conditions necessary for the election of a Member of Parliament, the declaration of a conflict of interest and the fact that the Member of Parliament has not participated in the work of the Parliament for one year by a two-thirds majority of the Members present.

(5) The detailed rules concerning the legal status and remuneration of Members of Parliament shall be determined by a cardinal law.

#### *Article 5*

(1) The sittings of the National Assembly shall be public. At the request of the Government or any Member of Parliament, the National Assembly may decide to hold a closed session by a two-thirds majority vote of the Members of Parliament.

(2) The National Assembly shall elect a President, Vice-Presidents and Registrars from among its members.

(3) The National Assembly shall form standing committees consisting of members of the National Assembly.

(4) <sup>38</sup> Members of Parliament may form a parliamentary group to coordinate their activities in accordance with the conditions laid down in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure.

(5) The National Assembly has a quorum if more than half of the members of the National Assembly are present at the sitting.

(6) <sup>39</sup> Unless otherwise provided by the Basic Law, resolutions of the National Assembly shall be adopted by the votes of more than half of the Members of Parliament present. House rules may make certain decisions subject to a qualified majority.

(7) <sup>40</sup> The National Assembly shall establish the rules of operation and the order of negotiations in provisions of the Rules of Procedure adopted by a two-thirds majority of the



Members of Parliament present. In order to ensure the smooth operation of the Parliament and to preserve its dignity, the Speaker of the Parliament shall exercise the law enforcement and disciplinary powers specified in the provisions of the House Rules.

(8) The provisions ensuring the regular sitting of the National Assembly shall be determined by a cardinal law.

(9) <sup>41</sup> The security of the National Assembly shall be ensured by a parliamentary guard. The operation of the Parliamentary Guard is managed by the Speaker of the Parliament.

#### *Article 6*

(1) A law may be initiated by the President of the Republic, the Government, a parliamentary committee or a member of parliament.

(2) On the motion of the initiator of the law, the Government or the Speaker of the National Assembly before the final vote, the National Assembly may send the adopted law to the Constitutional Court for examination of its compliance with the Basic Law. The National Assembly decides on the motion after the final vote. If the motion is approved, the Speaker of the National Assembly shall immediately send the adopted law to the Constitutional Court for examination of its compliance with the Basic Law.

(3) The adopted law shall be signed by the Speaker of the National Assembly and sent to the President of the Republic within five days. The President of the Republic shall sign the sent law within five days and order its promulgation. If, pursuant to paragraph (2), the Parliament has sent the law to the Constitutional Court for examination of its compliance with the Constitution, the Speaker of the Parliament may sign it and send it to the President only if the Constitutional Court has not found it unconstitutional.

(4) If the President of the Republic considers the law or any of its provisions to be in conflict with the Basic Law - and no examination has been carried out in accordance with paragraph (2), it shall send the law to the Constitutional Court for examination of its compliance with the Basic Law.

(5) If the President of the Republic does not agree with the law or any of its provisions and has not exercised her right under paragraph (4), he or she may return the law to the National Assembly for consideration once he or she has submitted his or her comments before signing. The National Assembly renegotiates the law and decides on its adoption again. The President of the Republic may exercise this right even if the Constitutional Court has not established any unconstitutionality during the investigation conducted on the basis of a resolution of the National Assembly.

(6) The Constitutional Court shall decide on the petition pursuant to subsections (2) and (4) out of turn, but not later than within thirty days. If the Constitutional Court finds that the constitutionality is unconstitutional, the Parliament shall reconsider the law in order to eliminate the unconstitutionality.

(7) If the Constitutional Court does not establish an unconstitutionality during an investigation conducted on the initiative of the President of the Republic, the President of the Republic shall immediately sign the law and order its promulgation.

(8) The examination of the conformity of a law negotiated and adopted by the Parliament pursuant to paragraph (6) with the Basic Law may be repeatedly requested from the Constitutional Court pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (4). The Constitutional Court shall decide on the repeated motion out of turn, but no later than within ten days.

(9) If the law returned by the President of the Republic due to its disagreement is amended by the National Assembly, the examination of compliance with the Basic Law pursuant to subsections (2) and (4) may be requested only in respect of the amended provisions or with reference to the The procedural requirements of the Basic Law were not met. If the law returned by the President of the Republic due to disagreement is passed by the National Assembly with



an unchanged text, the President of the Republic may request an examination of compliance with the Basic Law in view of non-compliance with the procedural requirements of the Basic Law.

#### *Article 7*

(1) A Member of Parliament may address a question to the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the President of the State Audit Office, the Attorney General and the President of the Magyar Nemzeti Bank in any matter within their competence.

(2) A Member of Parliament may address an interpellation and a question to the Government and a member of the Government in any matter within their competence.

(3) The investigative activities of parliamentary committees and the obligation to appear before the committees are regulated by a cardinal law.

### **National referendum**

#### *Article 8*

(1) On the initiative of at least two hundred thousand voters, the National Assembly shall order a national referendum. At the initiative of the President of the Republic, the Government or one hundred thousand voters, the National Assembly may order a national referendum. The decision taken in a valid and effective referendum is binding on the Parliament.

(2) The subject of a national referendum may be an issue falling within the tasks and competence of the National Assembly.

(3) No national referendum may be held

*a)* the issue of amending the Basic Law;

*b)* the content of the law on the central budget, the implementation of the central budget, the type of central tax, levies, contributions, customs duties and the central conditions of local taxes;

*c)* the content of laws on the election of members of parliament, local government and mayors, and members of the European Parliament;

*d)* an obligation under an international agreement;

*e)* on the issue of personnel and organizational formation within the competence of the National Assembly;

*f)* the dissolution of the National Assembly;

*g)* the dissolution of a representative body;

*h)* the declaration of a state of war, the declaration of a state of emergency and a state of emergency, and the declaration and extension of a preventive defense situation;

*i)* the question of participation in military operations;

*j)* the exercise of public pardon.

(4) A national referendum is valid if more than half of all voters have validly voted and is successful if more than half of the valid voters have given the same answer to the formulated question.

### **The President of the Republic**

#### *Article 9*

(1) The head of state of Hungary is the President of the Republic, who expresses the unity of the nation and guards the democratic functioning of the state organization.

(2) The President of the Republic is the Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian Armed Forces.

(3) The President of the Republic

*a)* represents Hungary;

- b)* may participate and speak at the meetings of the National Assembly;
  - c)* may initiate legislation;
  - d)* may initiate a national referendum;
  - e)* set the general elections for members of parliament, local government and mayors, as well as the dates for the European elections and the national referendum;
  - f)* take decisions affecting special legal orders;
  - g)* convene the inaugural session of the National Assembly;
  - h)* dissolve the Parliament;
  - i)* <sup>42</sup> may submit the adopted Basic Law and amendments to the Basic Law to the Constitutional Court for examination of their compliance with the procedural requirements of its Constitution, the adopted Law may be submitted to the Constitutional Court for examination of its compliance with the Basic Law, or it may be returned to Parliament for consideration
  - j)* make <sup>43</sup> proposals for the person of the Prime Minister, the President of the Curia, the President of the National Judicial Office, the Attorney General and the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights;
  - k)* appoint the professional judges and the President of the Budget Council;
  - l)* <sup>44</sup> confirms the President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the President of the Hungarian Academy of Arts;
  - m)* establish the organization of his office.
- (4) The President of the Republic
- a)* recognizes the binding effect of the international treaty on the basis of the authorization of the National Assembly;
  - b)* entrust and receive ambassadors and ambassadors;
  - c)* appoints the ministers, the governor and vice-presidents of the Magyar Nemzeti Bank, the head of the independent regulatory body and the university professors;
  - d)* entrusts the rectors of the universities;
  - e)* appoint and promote generals;
  - f)* donates awards, awards and titles specified by law, and authorizes the wearing of foreign state awards;
  - g)* exercise the right of individual pardon;
  - h)* decides on spatial planning issues within its tasks and competence;
  - i)* decide on matters relating to the acquisition and termination of nationality;
  - j)* decide on all matters referred to its competence by law.

(5) All measures and decisions of the President of the Republic specified in paragraph (4) shall be countersigned by a member of the Government. A law may provide that a decision referred by law to the authority of the President of the Republic does not require a countersignature.

(6) The President of the Republic shall refuse to comply with the provisions of paragraph 4 (*b*) to (*e*) if the legal conditions are missing or he / she has good reason to conclude that this would seriously disrupt the democratic functioning of the state organization.

(7) The President of the Republic shall refuse to comply with the provisions of paragraph (4) *f*) if this would violate the values of the Basic Law.

#### *Article 10*

- (1) The President of the Republic is elected by the National Assembly for a term of five years.
- (2) Any Hungarian citizen who has reached the age of thirty-five may be elected President of the Republic.

(3) The President of the Republic may be re-elected to this office no more than once.

#### *Article 11*

1. The President of the Republic shall be elected at least thirty days and not more than sixty days before the expiry of the term of office of the former President of the Republic, and within thirty days of the termination of office. The election of the President of the Republic is scheduled by the Speaker of the National Assembly. The National Assembly elects the President of the Republic by secret ballot.

(2) The election of the President of the Republic shall be preceded by a nomination. The validity of the nomination requires the written recommendation of at least one-fifth of the members of parliament. The nomination must be submitted to the Speaker of the National Assembly before the vote is ordered. Each Member of Parliament may nominate one candidate. For a candidate who nominates more than one candidate, all of their recommendations are invalid.

(3) The President of the Republic elected on the basis of the first ballot is the one who received the votes of two-thirds of the members of the National Assembly.

(4) If the first ballot was unsuccessful, a second ballot shall be held. In the second ballot, the two candidates who received the most votes may be put to the vote. In the event of a tie in the first ballot, the ballot shall be put to the candidates who have received the highest number of votes. If there is only a tie in the second ballot in the first ballot, the candidates who received the two highest votes may vote. The President of the Republic elected by a second ballot is the one who receives the most valid votes, regardless of the number of voters. If the second ballot is also unsuccessful, a new election shall be held on the basis of re-nomination.

5. The voting procedure shall be completed within a maximum of two consecutive days.

(6) Upon the expiration of the term of office of the former President of the Republic, the elected President of the Republic shall take office on the eighth day after the announcement of the results of the election, and shall take an oath before the National Assembly before taking office.

#### *Article 12*

1. The person of the President of the Republic shall be inviolable.

(2) The office of President of the Republic is incompatible with any other state, social, economic and political office or mandate. The President of the Republic may not engage in any other gainful occupation and may not accept remuneration for his other activities, with the exception of those subject to copyright protection.

(3) The term of office of the President of the Republic is terminated

(a) at the end of his term of office;

(b) by his death;

(c) if he is unable to perform his duties for more than ninety days;

(d) if the conditions for his election are no longer fulfilled;

(e) by declaring a conflict of interest;

f) by resignation;

g) by deprivation of the office of President of the Republic.

(4) The National Assembly shall decide by a two-thirds majority of the Members of Parliament present on the establishment of the condition of the President of the Republic that makes it impossible for him to perform his duties beyond ninety days and the absence of the conditions necessary for his election.

(5) <sup>45</sup> The detailed rules and remuneration of the status of the President of the Republic and the former President of the Republic are determined by a cardinal law.

#### *Article 13*

(1) Criminal proceedings against the President of the Republic may be instituted only after the termination of his or her term of office.

(2) <sup>46</sup> One-fifth of the members of the National Assembly may apply for deprivation of office against the President of the Republic who has intentionally violated the Basic Law or in the exercise of his or her office or who has committed an intentional criminal offense.

(3) A two-thirds vote of the members of the National Assembly shall be required to initiate the deprivation procedure. The vote is secret.

(4) From the adoption of the resolution of the National Assembly until the end of the deprivation procedure, the President of the Republic may not exercise his powers.

(5) The conduct of the deprivation procedure falls within the competence of the Constitutional Court.

(6) If, as a result of the proceedings, the Constitutional Court establishes the public liability of the President of the Republic, he may deprive the President of the Republic of his office.

#### *Article 14*

(1) In the event of a temporary impediment of the President of the Republic until the termination of the impediment or the termination of the term of office of the President of the Republic until the new President takes office, the duties and powers of the President shall be exercised by the Speaker.

(2) The fact of the temporary impediment of the President of the Republic shall be established by the Parliament on the initiative of the President of the Republic, the Government or any Member of Parliament.

(3) During the replacement of the President of the Republic, the Speaker of the National Assembly may not exercise the rights of Members of the National Assembly, and the duties of the Speaker of the National Assembly shall be performed by the Vice-President appointed by the National Assembly.

### **The government**

#### *Article 15*

(1) The Government is a general body of the executive power, the tasks and powers of which extend to everything which is not expressly referred to the tasks and powers of another body by the Basic Law or legislation. The Government is accountable to Parliament.

(2) The Government is the supreme body of public administration, and may establish state administration bodies as specified by law.

(3) Acting within its scope of duties, the Government shall issue a decree on a subject not regulated by law or on the basis of an authorization received by law.

(4) A government decree may not be in conflict with law.

#### *Article 16*

(1) The members of the Government are the Prime Minister and the Ministers.

(2) The Prime Minister shall appoint one or more Deputy Prime Ministers in a decree.

(3) The Prime Minister is elected by the National Assembly on the proposal of the President of the Republic.

(4) The election of the Prime Minister requires the vote of more than half of the members of Parliament. The Prime Minister takes office with his election.

(5) The proposal of the President of the Republic pursuant to paragraph 3,

*a)* if the term of office of the Prime Minister is terminated by the formation of the newly elected Parliament, he shall do so at the inaugural session of the new Parliament;

*b)* if the Prime Minister resigns, dies, declares a conflict of interest, is terminated due to lack of conditions for his election or because the National Assembly has expressed a vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister in a vote of confidence, he shall do so within fifteen days of the Prime Minister's termination.

(6) If the person nominated as Prime Minister pursuant to subsection (5) has not been elected by the National Assembly, the President of the Republic shall make his or her new proposal within fifteen days.

(7) The Minister shall be appointed by the President of the Republic on the proposal of the Prime Minister. The Minister shall take office on the date specified in his appointment or, failing that, on his appointment.

(8) The Government shall be formed by the appointment of ministers.

(9) A member of the Government shall take an oath before the National Assembly.

#### *Article 17*

(1) The list of ministries is provided by law.

(2) A minister without portfolio may be appointed to perform the duties specified by the Government.

(3) The general state administrative body of the Government is the capital and county government offices.

(4) The provision of a cornerstone law concerning the designation of a ministry, minister or administrative body may be amended by law.

(5) The legal status of government officials is regulated by law.

#### *Article 18*

(1) The Prime Minister shall determine the general policy of the Government.

(2) Within the framework of the general policy of the Government, the Minister shall independently manage the branches of the state administration falling within its competence and the subordinate bodies, as well as perform the tasks determined by the Government or the Prime Minister.

(3) A member of the Government shall, on the basis of an authorization received by law or a government decree, acting within his or her duties, independently or with the consent of another minister, make a decree which may not be in conflict with a law, government decree or decree of the Governor of the Magyar Nemzeti Bank.

(4) A member of the Government shall be responsible for the activities of the National Assembly and the Minister shall be responsible to the Prime Minister. A member of the Government may attend and speak at meetings of the National Assembly. The Parliament and the Parliamentary Committee may oblige a member of the Government to appear at the meeting.

(5) The detailed rules of the legal status of a member of the Government, his remuneration and the procedure for the replacement of ministers shall be determined by law.

#### *Article 19*

The National Assembly may request information from the Government on the government's position to be represented in the decision-making process of the institutions of the European Union with government participation, and may take a position on the draft agenda in the procedure. The Government acts on the basis of the resolution of the Parliament during the decision-making of the European Union.

#### *Article 20*

(1) The term of office of the Government shall terminate upon the termination of the term of office of the Prime Minister.

(2) The term of office of the Prime Minister is terminated

*a) with the formation of the newly elected Parliament;*

*b) if the National Assembly expresses a vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister and elects a new Prime Minister;*

*c)* if the National Assembly expresses a vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister in a vote of confidence initiated by the Prime Minister;

*(d)* by resignation;

*(e)* by his death;

*(f)* by declaring a conflict of interest;

*(g)* if the conditions for his election are no longer fulfilled.

(3) The term of office of the Minister shall terminate

*(a)* upon the termination of the term of office of the Prime Minister;

*(b)* by the resignation of the Minister;

*(c)* by dismissal;

*(d)* by his death.

(4) The National Assembly shall decide on the establishment of the absence of the conditions necessary for the election of the Prime Minister and on the declaration of conflicts of interest by a two-thirds majority of the Members of Parliament present.

#### *Article 21*

(1) One-fifth of the members of Parliament may submit a motion of censure to the Prime Minister in writing, indicating the person nominated for the post of Prime Minister.

(2) If the National Assembly supports the motion of censure, thereby expressing its distrust of the Prime Minister, and at the same time elect the person proposed for the office of Prime Minister in the motion of censure as Prime Minister. A decision of the National Assembly requires the vote of more than half of the members of the National Assembly.

(3) The Prime Minister may propose a vote of confidence. The National Assembly expresses its distrust of the Prime Minister if more than half of the members of the National Assembly do not support the Prime Minister in a vote of confidence held on the proposal of the Prime Minister.

(4) The Prime Minister may propose that a vote on a proposal submitted by the Government be a vote of confidence. The National Assembly expresses its distrust of the Prime Minister if it does not support the proposal submitted by the Government.

(5) The National Assembly shall take a decision on a matter of confidence three days after the submission of the motion of censure or the motion of the Prime Minister pursuant to subsections (3) and (4), but no later than eight days after the submission.

#### *Article 22*

(1) The Government shall exercise its powers as an executive government from the termination of its term of office until the formation of the new Government, however, it may not recognize the binding effect of an international treaty, it may issue a decree only on the basis of a law.

(2) If the term of office of the Prime Minister is terminated or the newly elected Parliament is formed, the Prime Minister shall exercise his powers as Executive Prime Minister until the election of a new Prime Minister, but may not propose the dismissal or appointment of a new Minister.

(3) If the term of office of the Prime Minister is terminated due to his death, declaration of conflict of interest, lack of conditions necessary for his election or due to the Parliament's vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister, the powers of the Prime Minister shall be limited. by the Deputy Prime Minister or, in the case of several Deputy Prime Ministers, by the Deputy Prime Minister appointed in the first place.

(4) From the termination of the term of office of the Prime Minister to the appointment of a new Minister or the appointment of another member of the new Government to the temporary performance of ministerial duties, the Minister shall exercise his powers as an Executive Minister, but may issue decrees only in urgent cases.

## Independent regulatory bodies

### Article 23

(1) In a cardinal law, the National Assembly may establish independent regulatory bodies for the performance and exercise of certain tasks and powers falling within the scope of the executive power.

(2) The head of the independent regulatory body shall be appointed by the Prime Minister or, on the proposal of the Prime Minister, by the President of the Republic for a period specified in a cardinal law. The head of the independent regulatory body shall appoint his deputy or deputies.

(3) The head of the independent regulatory body shall report annually to the Parliament on the activities of the independent regulatory body.

(4) The head of the independent regulatory body shall issue a decree on the basis of the authorization received by law, within the scope of duties specified in the cardinal law, which may not be in conflict with law, government decrees, prime ministerial decrees, ministerial decrees and decrees of the Governor of the Magyar Nemzeti Bank. The head of the independent regulatory body may be replaced by a deputy appointed by the decree in the issuance of a decree.

## The Constitutional Court

### Article 24

(1) The Constitutional Court is the supreme body for the protection of the Basic Law.

(2) The Constitutional Court

(a) examine laws adopted but not promulgated for compliance with the Basic Law;

(b) on the initiative of <sup>47</sup> judges, review the compatibility of the legislation applicable to the individual case with the Basic Law out of turn, but no later than within 90 days;

(c) on the basis of a constitutional complaint, review the compliance of the legislation applied in the individual case with the Basic Law;

(d) on the basis of a constitutional complaint, review the compliance of the judicial decision with the Basic Law;

(e) <sup>48</sup> to review the compliance of the legislation with the Basic Law on the initiative of the Government, a quarter of the members of parliament, the Speaker of the Curia, the Prosecutor General or the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights;

(f) examine the conflict of laws with international agreements;

(g) exercises additional duties and powers specified in the Basic Law or in the Cardinal Law.

(3) The Constitutional Court

(a) <sup>49</sup> annul, in the exercise of its powers under paragraph 2 ( b), (c) and (e) , a law or regulation which is contrary to the Constitution;

(b) annul a judicial decision contrary to the Constitution in its power under paragraph 2 ( d) ;

(c) <sup>50</sup> may, in its powers under paragraph 2 (f), annul a law or regulation which is inconsistent with an international agreement;

or establishes a legal consequence specified in a cardinal law.

(4) <sup>51</sup> The Constitutional Court may examine or annul a provision of a legal act which is not requested to be reviewed only if it is closely related to the legal provision requested to be reviewed.

(5) <sup>52</sup> The Constitutional Court may review the Basic Law and the amendment of the Basic Law only with regard to the procedural requirements for its creation and promulgation contained in the Basic Law. This study



a) the President of the Republic in respect of the Basic Law and the amendment to the Basic Law adopted but not yet promulgated,

b) <sup>53</sup> within thirty days of promulgation, the Government, a quarter of the members of parliament, the Speaker of the Curia, the Attorney General or the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights

you can initiate.

(6) <sup>54</sup> The Constitutional Court shall decide on the motion under paragraph (5) out of turn, but not later than within thirty days. If the Constitutional Court finds that the amendment of the Basic Law or the Basic Law did not comply with the procedural requirements specified in paragraph (5), the Basic Law or the amendment of the Basic Law

a) paragraph (5) a) case in point, the Parliament renegotiate,

b) in the case referred to in paragraph 5 ( b ) , annulled by the Constitutional Court.

(7) <sup>55</sup> As defined in a cardinal law, the Constitutional Court hears the legislator, the initiator of the law or their representative, and obtains their opinion in the course of the proceedings if the case concerns a wide range of persons. This stage of the procedure is public.

(8) <sup>56</sup> The Constitutional Court is a body of fifteen members, the members of which are elected by the National Assembly by a two-thirds majority of the members of the National Assembly for a term of twelve years. The National Assembly elects a President from among the members of the Constitutional Court by a two-thirds majority of the members of the National Assembly, and the term of office of the President lasts until the end of the term of office of the Constitutional Court. Members of the Constitutional Court may not be members of a party or engage in political activity.

(9) <sup>57</sup> The detailed rules of the competence, organization and operation of the Constitutional Court are determined by a cardinal law.

## The court

### Article 25

(1) <sup>58</sup> The courts carry out judicial activities. The main judicial body is the Mansion.

(2) <sup>59</sup> The court decides in criminal cases, private law disputes, the legality of administrative decisions, the conflict and annulment of a municipal decree with other legislation, the finding of failure of a local government to fulfill its statutory legislative obligation and other matters specified by law.

(3) <sup>60</sup> In addition to the provisions of paragraph (2), the Curia shall ensure the unity of the application of the law of the courts, and shall issue a decision on the unity of the law binding on the courts.

(4) <sup>61</sup> The judicial organization is multilevel.

(5) <sup>62</sup> The central tasks of the administration of courts are performed by the President of the National Court Registry. The National Council of Judges oversees the central administration of the courts. The National Judicial Council and other judicial self-government bodies are involved in the administration of the courts.

(6) <sup>63</sup> The President of the National Judicial Office shall be elected by the National Assembly from among the judges for a term of nine years on the proposal of the President of the Republic. The election of the President of the National Judicial Office requires a two-thirds vote of the members of Parliament. A member of the National Council of Judges is the President of the Curia, and other members are elected by the judges as defined by a cardinal law.

(7) <sup>64</sup> The law may allow the proceedings of other bodies in certain disputes.

(8) <sup>65</sup> The detailed rules for the organization, administration and central administration of the courts, the legal status of judges and the remuneration of judges are laid down in a cardinal law.

#### *Article 26*

(1) Judges shall be independent and subject only to the law, and may not be instructed in their judicial activity. Judges may be removed from office only for a reason and within the framework of a procedure specified in a cardinal law. Judges may not be members of a party or engage in political activity.

(2) <sup>66</sup> Professional judges are appointed by the President of the Republic, as defined in a cardinal law. A judge is one who has reached the age of thirty. With the exception of the President of the Curia and the President of the National Court Registry, the service of a judge may last until the general retirement age is reached.

(3) <sup>67</sup> The President of the Curia shall be elected by the National Assembly from among the judges for a term of nine years on the proposal of the President of the Republic. The election of the President of the Curia requires a two-thirds vote of the members of Parliament.

#### *Article 27*

(1) Unless otherwise provided by law, the court shall adjudicate in a council.

(2) In cases and in the manner prescribed by law, non-professional judges shall also participate in the judgment.

(3) Only a professional judge may act as single judge and chairman of the council. In cases specified by law, a court clerk may also act under the authority of a single judge, to whom Article 26 (1) shall apply in the course of this activity.

(4) <sup>68</sup>

#### *Article 28* <sup>69</sup>

In the application of the law, the courts interpret the text of the legislation primarily in accordance with its purpose and the Basic Law. In determining the purpose of the legislation, account shall be taken, in particular, of the preamble to the legislation or the statement of reasons for the proposal to create or amend the legislation. When interpreting the Basic Law and legislation, it must be assumed that they serve a common purpose, moral and economic purpose in accordance with common sense and the common good.

## **The prosecution**

#### *Article 29*

(1) <sup>70</sup> of the General Prosecutor and the prosecutor's office is independent, the judiciary involved as a public prosecutor as the state's punitive demand exclusive validator. The prosecution prosecutes crimes, takes action against other offenses and omissions, and helps prevent wrongdoing.

(2) <sup>71</sup> The Attorney General and the Public Prosecutor's Office

(a) exercise rights in connection with an investigation as defined in <sup>72</sup> laws;

(b) represent the public prosecution in legal proceedings;

(c) supervise the lawfulness of the execution of the sentence;

(d) <sup>73</sup> exercises additional duties and powers specified by the Basic Law or law as a defender of the public interest.

(3) The organization of prosecutors shall be led and directed by the Chief Prosecutor, and prosecutors shall be appointed. With the exception of the Attorney General, the employment of a prosecutor may last until the general retirement age.

(4) The Chief Prosecutor shall be elected by the Parliament from among the prosecutors on the proposal of the President of the Republic for a term of nine years. The election of the Attorney General requires a two-thirds vote of members of parliament.

- (5) The Attorney General shall report annually on his activities to the Parliament.
- (6) Prosecutors may not be members of a party or engage in political activity.
- (7) The detailed rules of the organization and operation of the prosecutor's office, the status of the chief prosecutor and the prosecutors, as well as their remuneration shall be determined by a cardinal law.

### **Commissioner for Fundamental Rights**

#### *Article 30*

- (1) The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights carries out activities for the protection of fundamental rights, and anyone can initiate his or her proceedings.
2. The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights shall investigate or have investigated any abuses which come to his notice in connection with fundamental rights and shall initiate general or specific measures to remedy them.
- (3) The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and his deputies shall be elected by the National Assembly by a two-thirds majority of the members of the National Assembly for a term of six years. The deputies protect the interests of future generations and the rights of the nationalities living in Hungary. The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and his deputies may not be members of a party or engage in political activity.
- (4) The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights shall report annually on his activities to the Parliament.
- (5) The detailed rules concerning the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and his deputies shall be determined by law.

### **Local governments**

#### *Article 31*

- (1) In Hungary, local governments operate in order to manage local public affairs and exercise local public power.
- (2) A local referendum may be held on a matter falling within the duties and competence of a local government as specified by law.
- (3) The rules applicable to local governments are determined by a cardinal law.

#### *Article 32*

- (1) Local government in the management of local public affairs within the framework of law
  - (a) constitute a regulation;
  - (b) take a decision;
  - (c) manages independently;
  - (d) determine its organizational and operational arrangements;
  - e) exercises the rights of the owner in respect of municipal property;
  - f) determines its budget and manages it independently;
  - (g) to carry on business without endangering the performance of his duties with the assets and income which may be used for that purpose;
  - h) decide on the type and rate of local taxes;
  - (i) create municipal symbols, local awards and recognitions;
  - j) may request information, initiate a decision or express an opinion from the body responsible for the task and competent authority;
  - k) may freely associate with other local governments, form an interest representation association, co-operate with local governments of other countries in its tasks and competences, and be a member of an international local government organization;
  - l) exercises additional tasks and powers specified by law.

(2) Acting within the scope of its duties, the local government shall form a local government decree for the settlement of local social relations not regulated by law or on the basis of an authorization received by law.

(3) A municipal decree may not be in conflict with other legislation.

(4) The local government shall send the local government decree to the capital and county government offices immediately after its promulgation. If the capital and county government office finds the local government decree or any of its provisions to be in violation of the law, it may initiate a review of the local government decree in court.

(5) <sup>74</sup> The capital city and county government offices may initiate in the court the establishment of the failure of the local government to make a decree-making or decision-making obligation based on law. If the local government fails to comply with its decree-making or decision-making obligation by the date specified in the decision establishing the omission, the court shall, on the initiative of the metropolitan and county government office, order the head of government office.

(6) Local governments are public property that serves the performance of their duties.

#### *Article 33*

(1) The tasks and powers of the local government shall be exercised by the representative body.

(2) The local representative body shall be chaired by the mayor. The chairman of the county representative body is elected by the county representative body from among its own members for the term of office.

(3) The representative body may elect a committee and establish an office as specified in the cardinal law.

#### *Article 34*

1. Local government and public bodies shall cooperate to achieve Community objectives. Mandatory tasks and powers for the local government may be established by law. The local government is entitled to budget and other property support commensurate with the performance of its obligatory tasks and powers.

(2) An Act may order the local government to perform the obligatory task of an association.

(3) <sup>75</sup> Exceptionally, a government decree or a government decree based on statutory authority may exceptionally establish public administration tasks and powers for the mayor, the chairman of the county representative body and the head or administrator of the office of the representative body.

(4) The Government shall ensure the legality supervision of local governments through the capital offices of the capital and counties.

(5) In order to preserve the budget balance, the law may make the borrowing or other commitment of the local government to the extent specified by law conditional on the consent of the Government.

#### *Article 35*

(1) Local government representatives and mayors shall be elected by the electorate on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, by direct and secret ballot, in elections ensuring the free expression of the will of the electorate, in the manner prescribed by a cardinal law.

(2) <sup>76</sup> The general election of local government representatives and mayors shall be held in October of the fifth year following the previous general election of local government representatives and mayors.

(3) The term of office of the representative body shall last until the day of the general election of local government representatives and mayors. In the absence of candidates, the term of office of the Board of Representatives shall be extended until the date of the by-election. The term of office of the mayor lasts until the election of a new mayor.

(4) The Board of Representatives may declare its dissolution as specified in a cardinal law.

(5) On the motion of the Government submitted after seeking the opinion of the Constitutional Court, the National Assembly shall dissolve the representative body operating in violation of the Constitution.

(6) Dissolution and dissolution shall also terminate the term of office of the mayor.

## **Public funds**

### *Article 36*

(1) The National Assembly shall enact a law on the central budget and the implementation of the central budget for each year. Bills on the central budget and the implementation of the central budget shall be submitted by the Government to the Parliament within the term prescribed by law.

(2) Bills on the central budget and its implementation shall include public expenditures and revenues in the same structure, in a transparent manner and in reasonable detail.

(3) By adopting the Act on the Central Budget, the Parliament authorizes the Government to collect the revenues and expenditures specified therein.

(4) The National Assembly may not pass a law on the central budget as a result of which the public debt would exceed half of the total domestic product.

(5) As long as the public debt exceeds half of the total gross domestic product, the National Assembly may only pass a law on the central budget which contains a reduction of the ratio of the public debt to the total gross domestic product.

6. Paragraphs 4 and 5 may be departed from only in so far as the special legal order so requires, to the extent necessary to alleviate the consequences thereof or, in the event of a lasting and significant economic downturn, to restore equilibrium.

(7) If the Parliament has not passed the Central Budget Act by the beginning of the calendar year, the Government is entitled to collect the revenues in accordance with the legislation and to implement the expenditures for the previous calendar year within the expenditure appropriations specified in the Central Budget Act.

### *Article 37*

(1) The Government is obliged to implement the central budget legally and expediently, by managing public funds efficiently and ensuring transparency.

2. In the implementation of the central budget, with the exceptions provided for in Article 36 (6), no borrowing or financial commitment shall be made which would result in the government debt exceeding half of the gross domestic product.

3. As long as government debt exceeds half of gross domestic product, with the exceptions provided for in Article 36 (6), no borrowing or financial commitment may be made in the course of the implementation of the central budget which would result in a reduction in government debt. its ratio to gross domestic product would increase compared to the previous year.

(4) As long as public debt exceeds half of the total gross domestic product, the Constitutional Court shall, in accordance with Article 24 (2) ( *b* ) to ( *e* ), compliance with the Basic Law of the laws on the central budget, the implementation of the central budget, central tax types, levies and contributions, customs duties and the central conditions of local taxes only with the right to life and human dignity, the protection of personal data in connection with the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or the rights related to Hungarian citizenship, and may annul it for violation of these rights. The Constitutional Court is also entitled to annul laws belonging to this subject without restriction if the procedural requirements for the creation and promulgation of the law contained in the Basic Law have not been met.

(5) <sup>77</sup> paragraph A (4), which came into force in the period, while the public debt has exceeded half of the total gross domestic product for the statutory provisions, should respect this period will also apply if the debt half of the total gross domestic product is not greater than me.

(6) <sup>78</sup> The method of calculating government debt and gross domestic product and the rules for implementing Article 36 and paragraphs 1 to 3 shall be determined by law.

(7) <sup>79</sup>

#### *Article 38*

(1) The state and local governments own national property. The purpose of the management and protection of national property is to serve the public interest, to meet common needs and to conserve natural resources, and to take into account the needs of future generations. The requirements for the preservation, protection and responsible management of national property are set out in a cardinal law.

(2) The scope of the exclusive property and exclusive economic activity of the state, as well as the limits and conditions of the alienation of national property of special economic importance shall be determined by a cardinal law with regard to the purposes referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) National property may be transferred only for the purpose specified by law, with the exceptions specified by law, taking into account the requirement of proportionality.

(4) A contract for the transfer or utilization of national assets may be concluded only with an organization whose ownership structure, structure and activities related to the management of the national assets transferred or utilized are transparent.

(5) Economic organizations owned by the state and local governments shall operate independently and responsibly in the manner specified by law, in accordance with the requirements of legality, expediency and efficiency.

#### *Article 39*

1. A grant may be awarded from the central budget only to an organization or payment on the basis of a contract which can be performed, the ownership structure, structure and activities of which are transparent.

(2) Every organization managing public funds shall be accountable to the public for its management of public funds. Public funds and national wealth must be managed in accordance with the principles of transparency and purity of public life. Data on public funds and national wealth are data of public interest.

#### *Article 40*

The basic rules of public burden-bearing and the pension system are set out in a cardinal law for a predictable contribution to meeting common needs and security of life in old age.

#### *Article 41*

(1) The Magyar Nemzeti Bank is the central bank of Hungary. The Magyar Nemzeti Bank is responsible for monetary policy in the manner specified in the cardinal law.

(2) <sup>80</sup> The Magyar Nemzeti Bank supervises the financial intermediation system.

(3) <sup>81</sup> The President and Vice-Presidents of the Magyar Nemzeti Bank shall be appointed by the President of the Republic for a term of six years.

(4) <sup>82</sup> The Governor of the Magyar Nemzeti Bank shall report annually to the Parliament on the activities of the Magyar Nemzeti Bank.

(5) <sup>83</sup> The Governor of the Magyar Nemzeti Bank shall issue a decree on the basis of the authorization received by law, within the scope of duties specified in the cardinal law, which may not be in conflict with law. The Governor of the Magyar Nemzeti Bank may be replaced by a Vice-Governor appointed by the Decree.

(6) <sup>84</sup> The detailed rules of the organization and operation of the Magyar Nemzeti Bank are laid down in a cardinal law.

*Article 42* <sup>85</sup>

*Article 43*

(1) The State Audit Office is the financial and economic control body of the Parliament. The State Audit Office audits the implementation of the central budget, the management of public finances, the use of public finance resources and the management of national assets within the scope of its statutory tasks. The State Audit Office carries out audits in accordance with the criteria of legality, expediency and effectiveness.

(2) The President of the State Audit Office shall be elected by the National Assembly by a two-thirds majority of the members of the National Assembly for a term of twelve years.

(3) The President of the State Audit Office shall report annually to the Parliament on the activities of the State Audit Office.

(4) The detailed rules of the organization and operation of the State Audit Office are determined by a cardinal law.

*Article 44*

(1) The Budget Council is a body supporting the legislative activity of the National Assembly, which examines the validity of the central budget.

(2) The Budget Council shall participate in the preparation of the Act on the Central Budget in the manner specified by law.

(3) The adoption of the Law on the Central Budget requires the prior consent of the Budget Council in order to comply with the provisions of Article 36 (4) and (5).

(4) The members of the Budget Council are the President of the Budget Council, the President of the Magyar Nemzeti Bank and the President of the State Audit Office. The President of the Budget Council is appointed by the President of the Republic for a term of six years.

(5) The detailed rules for the operation of the Budget Council shall be determined by a cardinal law.

## **The Hungarian Armed Forces**

*Article 45*

(1) The armed forces of Hungary are the Hungarian Armed Forces. The basic task of the Hungarian Armed Forces is the military protection of Hungary's independence, territorial integrity and borders, the performance of joint defense and peacekeeping tasks arising from an international treaty, and the performance of humanitarian activities in accordance with the rules of international law.

(2) Unless otherwise provided by an international treaty, the Parliament, the President of the Republic, the Defense Council, the Government and the Minister with duties and powers are entitled to command the Hungarian Armed Forces within the framework specified in the Basic Law and the Cardinal Law. The operation of the Hungarian Armed Forces is managed by the Government.

(3) The Hungarian Armed Forces shall contribute to the prevention of disasters, the elimination and mitigation of their consequences.

(4) Professional members of the Hungarian Armed Forces may not be members of a party and may not engage in political activities.

(5) The detailed rules concerning the organization, tasks, management and command and operation of the Hungarian Armed Forces are determined by a cardinal law.

## **The police and national security services**

*Article 46*



(1) <sup>86</sup> The basic task of the police is to prevent and detect criminal offenses, to protect public security, public order and the order of the state border. The police are involved in preventing illegal immigration.

(2) The operation of the police is managed by the Government.

(3) The basic task of the national security services is to protect the independence and legal order of Hungary and to enforce its national security interests.

(4) The operation of the national security services is managed by the Government.

(5) Professional members of the police and national security services may not be members of a party or engage in political activity.

(6) The detailed rules concerning the organization and operation of the police and national security services, the rules for the application of secret service tools and methods, and the rules related to national security activities shall be determined by a cardinal law.

### **Decision to participate in military operations**

#### *Article 47*

(1) The Government shall decide on the troop movements of the Hungarian Armed Forces and the foreign armed forces involving border crossings.

(2) Except in the cases specified in paragraph (3), the National Assembly shall decide, by a two-thirds vote of the Members of Parliament present, on the employment or stationing of the Hungarian Armed Forces abroad or in Hungary.

(3) The Government shall decide on the deployment of the Hungarian Armed Forces and the foreign armed forces pursuant to paragraph (2), based on a decision of the European Union or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as well as on other troop movements.

(4) The Government, with the simultaneous notification of the President of the Republic, shall immediately report to the National Assembly on its decision on the basis of paragraph (3) and on the approval of the Hungarian Armed Forces to participate in peacekeeping or humanitarian activities in foreign military areas.

### **THE SPECIAL LEGAL ORDER**

#### **Common rules for emergencies and emergencies**

#### *Article 48*

(1) The National Assembly

(a) *in the event of a* declaration of a state of war or an imminent threat of an armed attack by a foreign power (threat of war), declare a state of emergency and establish a Defense Council;

(b) declare a state of emergency in the event of armed acts aimed at overthrowing the rule of law or the exclusive acquisition of power, as well as serious acts of violence, armed or armed, endangering the security of life and property on a large scale.

(2) The declaration of a state of war, the conclusion of a peace and the promulgation of a special legal order pursuant to paragraph (1) shall require the vote of two-thirds of the members of Parliament.

(3) The President of the Republic has the right to declare a state of war, to declare a state of emergency and to establish a Defense Council, as well as to declare a state of emergency if the National Assembly is prevented from taking such decisions.

(4) The National Assembly shall be prevented from taking such decisions if it does not meet and its convening encounters an unavoidable obstacle due to the shortness of time and events causing a state of war, a state of emergency or a state of emergency.

(5) The fact of obstruction, as well as the justification for declaring a state of war, declaring a state of emergency or a state of emergency, shall be unanimously established by the Speaker of the National Assembly, the President of the Constitutional Court and the Prime Minister.

(6) The National Assembly shall review the justification for declaring a state of war, declaring a state of emergency or a state of emergency at its first sitting after the cessation of its obstruction and decide on the legality of the measures applied. This decision requires a two-thirds majority of the members of parliament.

(7) During a state of emergency or state of emergency, the National Assembly may not declare its dissolution and may not be dissolved. The general election of members of Parliament may not be scheduled or held during a state of emergency and a state of emergency, in which case a new Parliament shall be elected within ninety days of the end of the state of emergency or state of emergency. If the general election of members of Parliament has already been held, but the new Parliament has not yet been formed, the President of the Republic shall convene the inaugural sitting within a period of thirty days from the end of the state of emergency or state of emergency.

(8) The dissolved or dissolved Parliament may be convened by the Defense Council during a state of emergency and by the President of the Republic in a state of emergency.

### **The state of emergency**

#### *Article 49*

(1) The President of the National Defense Council is the President of the Republic, its members are the President of the National Assembly, the leaders of the parliamentary groups, the Prime Minister, the ministers and, with the right of deliberation, the Chief of the Defense Forces.

(2) Exercised by the Defense Council

a) the rights delegated to it by the Parliament;

b) the rights of the President of the Republic;

c) the rights of the Government.

(3) The Defense Council shall decide

a) the employment of the Hungarian Armed Forces abroad or in Hungary, its participation in peacekeeping, its humanitarian activities in the field of foreign operations, and its stationing abroad;

b) the use of foreign armed forces originating in or from the territory of Hungary and their stationing in Hungary;

c) the introduction of emergency measures specified in a cardinal law.

(4) The Defense Council may issue a decree by which, as defined in a cardinal law, it may suspend the application of certain laws, deviate from legal provisions and take other extraordinary measures.

(5) A decree of the National Defense Council shall be repealed upon the cessation of the state of emergency, unless the National Assembly extends the validity of the decree.

### **The state of emergency**

#### *Article 50*

(1) The Hungarian Armed Forces may be used in a state of emergency if the use of the police and national security services is insufficient.

(2) In the event of an impediment to the National Assembly during the state of emergency, the President of the Republic shall decide on the use of the Hungarian Armed Forces in accordance with paragraph (1).

(3) In times of emergency, the extraordinary measures specified in the cardinal law shall be introduced by decree by the President of the Republic. By decree of the President of the Republic, as defined in a cardinal law, it may suspend the application of certain laws, deviate from legal provisions, and take other extraordinary measures.

(4) The President of the Republic shall immediately inform the Speaker of the National Assembly of the extraordinary measures introduced. During the state of emergency, the Parliament - in the event of its impediment - the Parliamentary Committee on Defense Affairs - meets continuously. In the event of its impediment, the Parliamentary Committee on National Defense Affairs may suspend the application of the extraordinary measures introduced by the President of the Republic.

(5) Extraordinary measures introduced by decree shall remain in force for thirty days, unless their validity is extended by the Parliament - in the event of its impediment - by the Parliamentary Committee on National Defense Affairs.

(6) A decree of the President of the Republic shall be repealed upon the cessation of the state of emergency.

### **The preventive protection situation**

#### *Article 51*

(1) In the event of a threat of an external armed attack or in order to fulfill a federal obligation, the National Assembly shall declare a preventive defense situation for a specified period of time, at the same time authorizing the Government to introduce emergency measures specified in a cardinal law. The duration of the preventive protection situation may be extended.

(2) A two-thirds vote of the members of Parliament present shall be required for the promulgation or extension of the special legal order pursuant to subsection (1).

(3) Following the initiation of the promulgation of a preventive defense situation, the Government may introduce measures deviating from the laws affecting the operation of the public administration, the Hungarian Armed Forces and law enforcement agencies. The measures thus introduced shall remain in force until the decision of the National Assembly to declare a preventive defense situation, but for a maximum of sixty days.

(4) During the preventive protection situation, the Government may issue a decree by which, as specified in a cardinal law, it may suspend the application of certain laws, deviate from statutory provisions and take other extraordinary measures.

(5) A Government Decree shall be repealed upon the cessation of the preventive protection situation.

### **Terrorist situation [87](#)**

#### *51 / A. Article [88](#)*

(1) On the initiative of the Government, the National Assembly shall declare a terrorist emergency for a specified period of time in the event of a significant and imminent threat of a terrorist attack or a terrorist attack, at the same time authorizing the Government to introduce emergency measures specified in a cardinal law. The duration of a terrorist emergency may be extended.

(2) A two-thirds vote of the members of Parliament present shall be required for the promulgation or extension of the special legal order pursuant to subsection (1).

(3) Following the initiation of the declaration of a terrorist emergency in a government decree, the Government may introduce measures deviating from the laws affecting the organization, operation and performance of the public administration, the Hungarian Armed Forces, law enforcement agencies and national security services, and specified in a cardinal law. keep it informed of its standing committees with specific tasks and responsibilities. The

measures thus introduced shall remain in force until the decision of the National Assembly to declare a terrorist emergency, but for a maximum of fifteen days.

(4) In the event of a terrorist emergency, the Government may issue a decree by which, as specified in a cardinal law, it may suspend the application of certain laws, deviate from legal provisions and take other extraordinary measures.

(5) The Hungarian Armed Forces may be used during the period of validity of the measures pursuant to paragraph (3) and in the event of a terrorist emergency if the use of the police and national security services is insufficient.

(6) The Government Decree shall be repealed upon the cessation of the terrorist threat.

### **The unexpected attack**

#### *Article 52*

(1) In the event of an unexpected intrusion of external armed groups into the territory of Hungary by the Government, to prevent the attack, to protect the territory of Hungary with domestic and allied air defense and air readiness forces, to protect law and order, safety of life and property, public order and public safety - if necessary, in accordance with the armed defense plan approved by the President of the Republic, until the decision to declare a state of emergency or a state of emergency, he is obliged to act immediately with forces proportionate to the attack and prepared for it.

(2) The Government shall immediately inform the Parliament and the President of the Republic of the action taken on the basis of paragraph (1).

(3) In the event of an unexpected attack, the Government may introduce extraordinary measures specified in a cardinal law and may issue a decree by which, as specified in a cardinal law, it may suspend the application of certain laws, deviate from statutory provisions and take other extraordinary measures.

(4) The Government Decree shall be repealed upon the cessation of the unexpected attack.

### **The emergency**

#### *Article 53*

(1) The Government shall declare a state of emergency in the event of an elemental disaster or an industrial accident endangering the safety of life and property, and in order to prevent the consequences thereof, and may introduce emergency measures specified in a cardinal law.

(2) In the event of an emergency, the Government may issue a decree by which, as specified in a cardinal law, it may suspend the application of certain laws, deviate from statutory provisions and take other extraordinary measures.

(3) A decree of the Government pursuant to subsection (2) shall remain in force for fifteen days, unless the Government, on the basis of the authorization of the National Assembly, extends the validity of the decree.

(4) A Government decree shall be repealed upon the cessation of the emergency situation.

### **Common rules on the special legal order**

#### *Article 54*

(1) The exercise of fundamental rights in a special legal order - Annex II and III. and Article XXVIII. With the exception of the fundamental rights set out in Article I (2) to (6), it may be suspended or limited beyond what is provided for in Article I (3).

(2) In a special legal order, the application of the Basic Law may not be suspended, the operation of the Constitutional Court may not be restricted.

3. The special legal order shall be terminated by the body empowered to introduce the special legal order if the conditions for its promulgation are no longer fulfilled.

(4) The detailed rules applicable in the special legal order are determined by a cardinal law.

#### FINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS <sup>89</sup>

1. The Basic Law of Hungary shall enter into force on 1 January 2012.

2. This Basic Law was passed by the Parliament in accordance with Act XX of 1949. pursuant to Section 19 (3) ( *a*) and Section 24 (3) of the Act.

3. <sup>90</sup> The transitional provisions related to the entry into force of the Basic Law are set out in Articles 8–26. is included in point.

4. The Government is obliged to submit the bills necessary for the implementation of the Basic Law to the Parliament.

5. <sup>91</sup> Decisions of the Constitutional Court made before the entry into force of the Basic Law shall be repealed. This provision is without prejudice to the legal effects of these decisions.

6. <sup>92</sup> April 25 - in memory of the promulgation of the Basic Law - is the day of the Basic Law.

7. <sup>93</sup> The first general election of local government representatives and mayors after the entry into force of the Basic Law will take place in October 2014.

8. <sup>94</sup> The entry into force of the Basic Law does not affect the scope of legislation enacted before its entry into force, issued regulatory instruments of public law and other legal instruments of state administration, individual decisions taken, and international legal obligations entered into.

9. <sup>95</sup> The tasks and powers are defined in Article XX of the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary of 1949. The legal successor of a body exercising its functions under the Act is the body exercising its duties and powers under the Basic Law.

10. <sup>96</sup> In accordance with the legal provisions in force on 31 December 2011, the name referring to the Republic of Hungary may be used as a reference to Hungary even after the entry into force of the Basic Law until the changeover to the Basic Law can be implemented in accordance with the principles of responsible management.

11. <sup>97</sup> Entry into force of the Basic Law - Articles 12–18. with the exception specified in point - does not affect the mandates of the Parliament, the Government and local government representative bodies, as well as the persons appointed or elected before the entry into force of the Basic Law.

12. <sup>98</sup> The Basic Law

*a)* Articles 3 and 4 of the incumbent Parliament and the Member of Parliament,

*(b)* Articles 12 and 13 by the President-in-Office,

*(c)* Articles 20 and 21 by the incumbent Government and the incumbent member of the Government,

*(d)* Article 27 (3), by the Registrar in office,

*(e)* Article 33 (2) of the Acting President of the County Assembly, and

*(f)* Article 35 (3) to (6) shall be replaced by the incumbent local council and the mayor. shall also apply to his mandate.

13. <sup>99</sup> The calculation of the term pursuant to Article 4 (3) (*f*) of the Basic Law begins with the entry into force of the Basic Law.

14. <sup>100</sup> (1) The legal successor of the Supreme Court, the National Judicial Council and its President is the Curia in respect of judicial activity, and the President of the National Courts Office in respect of the administration of courts, with the exception specified by law.

(2) The term of office of the President of the Supreme Court, the President and members of the National Judicial Council shall terminate with the entry into force of the Basic Law.

15. [101](#) (1) The minimum age requirement specified in Article 26 (2) of the Basic Law shall apply to a judge appointed on the basis of a competition announced after the entry into force of the Basic Law, with the exception provided for in paragraph (2).

(2) If the appointment is made without a call for tenders as defined by law, the minimum age requirement shall apply to a judge appointed after the entry into force of the Basic Law.

16. [102](#) The title of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Civil Rights has been the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights since the entry into force of the Basic Law. The successor to the Parliamentary Commissioner for Civil Rights, the Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Rights and the Parliamentary Commissioner for Future Generations is the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights. The Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Minority Rights has been the Deputy Commissioner for Fundamental Rights for the protection of the rights of nationalities living in Hungary since the entry into force of the Basic Law; from the entry into force of the Basic Law, the Parliamentary Commissioner for future generations is the Deputy Commissioner for Fundamental Rights for the protection of the interests of future generations; their term of office shall end with the termination of the term of office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights.

17. [103](#) The mandate of the incumbent Data Protection Commissioner shall terminate upon the entry into force of the Basic Law.

18. [104](#) Name of the position of the chairman of the county assembly for the purposes of the Basic Law, since its entry into force he has been the chairman of the county representative body. The county representative body according to the Basic Law is the legal successor of the county assembly.

19. [105](#) (1) The provisions of the Basic Law - with the exception of the provisions of paragraphs (2) - (5) - shall also be applied in pending cases.

(2) Article 6 of the Basic Law shall apply from the first sitting of the National Assembly beginning after the entry into force of the Basic Law.

(3) Proceedings initiated on the basis of a petition submitted to the Constitutional Court before the entry into force of the Basic Law by a petitioner who no longer has the right of petition under the Basic Law shall terminate if the procedure falls within the competence of another body. The petitioner may re-submit the petition under the conditions specified in a cardinal law.

(4) Contracts and grant entitlements existing on 1 January 2012, as well as ongoing procedures for concluding contracts or granting grants, in accordance with Articles 38 (4) and 39 (1) of the Basic Law, if so provided by law, shall be applied as provided by law.

(5) Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary. Act 70 / E in force on 31 December 2011. The third sentence of § (3) shall apply to benefits qualifying as pensions according to the rules in force on 31 December 2011 with regard to changing their conditions, nature and amount, converting them into other benefits or terminating them until 31 December 2012.

20. [106](#) Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary. Section 26 (6) of Act No. 28 / D. §, 28 / E. § 31 (2) and (3) shall also apply in matters pending at the time of the entry into force of the Basic Law after the entry into force of the Basic Law.

21. [107](#) The participation of nationalities living in Hungary in the work of the National Assembly pursuant to Article 2 (2) of the Basic Law shall first be ensured in the work of the National Assembly formed after the first general election of members of the National Assembly after the entry into force of the Basic Law.

22. [108](#) The entry into force of the Basic Law does not affect the Parliament or the Government before its entry into force - Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary. according to the law - on the use of the Hungarian Armed Forces within the country

or abroad, on the use of foreign armed forces in Hungary or from the territory of the country, and on the stationing of the Hungarian Armed Forces abroad or the stationing of foreign armed forces in Hungary.

23. [109](#) Announced

*a)* for a state of emergency, the Basic Law for a state of emergency,

*b)* a state of emergency, if it has been declared due to armed acts aimed at overthrowing the constitutional order or the exclusive acquisition of power, or serious acts of violence, armed or armed, endangering the security of life and property on a large scale, the state of emergency,

*c)* a state of emergency, if it has been declared due to an elemental disaster or industrial accident endangering the safety of life and property on a large scale, the emergency law of the Basic Law,

*d)* the preventive protection situation of the Basic Law to the preventive protection situation,

*e)* Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary. Act 19 / E. § of the Basic Law for an unexpected attack and

*f)* for emergencies, the Basic Law for emergencies shall apply.

24. [110](#) (1) A person who is subject to a ban on the exercise of public affairs on the basis of a final judgment upon the entry into force of the Basic Law shall not have the right to vote during that period.

(2) A person who is under guardianship restricting or excluding his or her capacity to act on the basis of a final judgment upon the entry into force of the Basic Law shall not have the right to vote until the termination of guardianship or until the existence of his or her right to vote is established by a court.

25. [111](#) (1) Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary. Section 12 (2) of the Act, which is in force on 31 December 2011, shall apply to the transfer of local government property to the state or other local government until 31 December 2013.

(2) Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary. Act 44 / B in force on 31 December 2011 § (4) shall apply until 31 December 2012. After 31 December 2011, a government decree may establish state administrative tasks and powers for the notary on the basis of a law or a statutory authorization.

(3) Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary. Paragraphs (1) and (3) - (5) of Section 22 of the Basic Law shall apply until 31 December 2011, pending the entry into force of the cardinal law pursuant to Article 5 (8) of the Basic Law. The cardinal law pursuant to Article 5 (8) and Article 7 (3) of the Basic Law shall be enacted by the Parliament by 30 June 2012.

(4) Until 31 December 2012, the adoption of certain resolutions of the National Assembly may be subject to a qualified majority by a cardinal law.

26. [112 is](#) repealed

*a)* Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary law,

*b)* the XX of 1949. Act I of 1972 on the Amendment of the Act and the Uniform Text of the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic,

*c)* Act XXXI of 1989 amending the Constitution. law,

*d)* Act XVI of 1990 on the Amendment of the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary. law,

*e)* Act XXIX of 1990 on the amendment of the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary. law,

*f)* Act XL of 1990 on the Amendment of the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary. law,

*g)* amendment of the Constitution on 25 May 2010,

*h)* amendment of the Constitution on 5 July 2010,

*i)* amendments to the Constitution of 6 July 2010,



- j) amendments to the Constitution of 11 August 2010,  
k) Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary. Act CXIII of 2010 amending Act law,  
l) Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary. Act CXIX of 2010 on the amendment of Act law,  
m) Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary. CLXIII of 2010 on the amendment of Act law,  
n) Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary. Act LXI of 2011 on the amendment of the Act necessary for the creation of certain transitional provisions related to the Basic Law. law,  
o) Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary. Act CXLVI of 2011 amending Act law, and  
p) Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary. CLIX of 2011 on the amendment of Act law.

27. [113](#)

28. [114](#)

\*

We, the representatives of the Parliament elected on April 25, 2010, aware of our responsibility to God and man, exercising our constitutional power, establish the first unified Basic Law of Hungary as described above.

**Legyen béke, szabadság és egyetértés.**

~~—[Signature]—~~

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<sup>1</sup> The Basic Law of Hungary was adopted by the National Assembly on 18 April 2011.

<sup>2</sup> The NATIONAL CERTIFICATE part is amended in accordance with Article 21 (1) (a) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013) and Article 1 of the Seventh Amendment to the Basic Law (28 June 2018).

<sup>3</sup> Article E (2) is the text established by Article 2 of the Seventh Amendment to the Basic Law (28 June 2018).

<sup>4</sup> Article F (2) is amended in accordance with Article 21 (1) (b) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>5</sup> Article L (1) is the text established by Article 1 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>6</sup> AP) Text established by Article 1 of the Third Amendment to the Basic Law (21 December 2012).

<sup>7</sup> Article AP (2) Text amended in accordance with Article 21 (1) (c) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>8</sup> Article R (4) was inserted by Article 3 of the Seventh Amendment to the Basic Law (28 June 2018).

<sup>9</sup> Article S (3) is the text established by Article 2 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>10</sup> Article T (1) Text amended in accordance with Article 21 (1) (d) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>11</sup> Article U) was inserted by Article 3 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>12</sup> A VI. Article 2 is the text established by Article 4 of the Seventh Amendment to the Basic Law (28 June 2018).

<sup>13</sup> A VII. Article 2 (2) is the text established by Article 1 (1) of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013).

<sup>14</sup> A VII. Article 5 (3) is the text established by Article 1 (1) of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013).

<sup>15</sup> A VII. Article 4 (4) was inserted by Article 4 (2) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013), the text of which is the text established by Article 1 (1) of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013).

<sup>16</sup> A VII. Article 5 (5) was inserted by Article 1 (2) of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013).

<sup>17</sup> A IX. Article 2 (3) is the text established by Article 2 of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013).

<sup>18</sup> A IX. Article 5 (4) was inserted by Article 5 (2) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>19</sup> A IX. Article 5 (5) was inserted by Article 5 (2) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>20</sup> A IX. Article 5 (6) was inserted by Article 5 (2) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>21</sup> Article X (3) is the text established by Article 6 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>22</sup> A XI. Article 7 (3) was inserted by Article 7 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>23</sup> A XIV. Article 7 (1) is the text established by Article 5 (1) of the Seventh Amendment to the Basic Law (28 June 2018).

<sup>24</sup> A XIV. Article 2 (2) is the text established by Article 5 (1) of the Seventh Amendment to the Basic Law (28 June 2018).

<sup>25</sup> A XIV. Article 3 (3) is the text established by Article 5 (1) of the Seventh Amendment to the Basic Law (28 June 2018).

<sup>26</sup> A XIV. Article 5 (4) was inserted by Article 5 (2) of the Seventh Amendment to the Basic Law (28 June 2018).

<sup>27</sup> A XIV. Article 5 (5) was inserted by Article 5 (2) of the Seventh Amendment to the Basic Law (28 June 2018).

<sup>28</sup> A XV. Article 4 (4) Text amended in accordance with Article 21 (1) (e) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>29</sup> A XV. Article 5 (5) Text amended in accordance with Article 21 (1) (f) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>30</sup> A XVII. Article 2 (2) Text amended in accordance with Article 21 (1) (g) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>31</sup> A XIX. Article 1 (1) Text amended in accordance with Article 21 (1) (h) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>32</sup> A XXII. The text laid down in Article 8 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>33</sup> A XXII. Article 7 (1) is the text established by Article 6 (1) of the Seventh Amendment to the Basic Law (28 June 2018).

<sup>34</sup> A XXII. Article 7 (2) is the text established by Article 6 (2) of the Seventh Amendment to the Basic Law (28 June 2018).

<sup>35</sup> A XXII. Article 6 (3) is the text established by Article 6 (2) of the Seventh Amendment to the Basic Law (28 June 2018).

<sup>36</sup> A XXIX. Article 3 (3) is the text established by Article 9 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>37</sup> Article 1 (2) (e) is the text established by Article 1 of the Eighth Amendment to the Basic Law (12 December 2019).

<sup>38</sup> Article 5 (4) is amended in accordance with Article 21 (1) (j) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>39</sup> Article 5 (6) Article 4 (1) (k) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013), Article 6 (1) of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013) amended text.

<sup>40</sup> Article 5 (7) is the text established by Article 10 (1) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>41</sup> Article 5 (9) was inserted by Article 10 (2) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>42</sup> Article 9 (3) (i) is the text established by Article 11 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>43</sup> Article 9 (3) (j) is the text established by Article 2 of the Eighth Amendment to the Basic Law (12 December 2019).

<sup>44</sup> Article 9 (3) (l) Text amended in accordance with Article 21 (1) (m) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>45</sup> Article 12 (5) is amended in accordance with Article 1 (2) of the First Amendment to the Basic Law (18 June 2012).

<sup>46</sup> Article 13 (2) is amended in accordance with Article 21 (1) (n) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>47</sup> Article 24 (2) (b) Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013) Article 6 (2) of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013) established by Article 12 (1) amended text.

<sup>48</sup> Article 24 (2) (e) is the text established by Article 3 of the Eighth Amendment to the Basic Law (12 December 2019).

<sup>49</sup> Article 24 (3) (a) Text amended in accordance with Article 6 (3) of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013).

<sup>50</sup> Article 24 (3) (c) Text amended in accordance with Article 6 (3) of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013).

<sup>51</sup> Article 24 (4) is the text established by Article 12 (3) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>52</sup> Article 24 (5) is the text established by Article 12 (3) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>53</sup> Article 24 (5) (b) is the text established by Article 4 of the Eighth Amendment to the Basic Law (12 December 2019).

<sup>54</sup> Article 24 (6) was inserted by Article 12 (4) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>55</sup> Article 24 (7) was inserted by Article 12 (4) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>56</sup> Article 24 (8) was inserted by Article 12 (4) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>57</sup> Article 24 (9) was inserted by Article 12 (4) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>58</sup> Article 25 (1) is the text established by Article 5 of the Eighth Amendment to the Basic Law (12 December 2019).

<sup>59</sup> Article 25 (2) is the text established by Article 5 of the Eighth Amendment to the Basic Law (12 December 2019).

<sup>60</sup> Article 25 (3) is the text established by Article 5 of the Eighth Amendment to the Basic Law (12 December 2019).

<sup>61</sup> Article 25 (4) is the text established by Article 5 of the Eighth Amendment to the Basic Law (12 December 2019).

<sup>62</sup> Article 25 (5) is the text established by Article 5 of the Eighth Amendment to the Basic Law (12 December 2019).

<sup>63</sup> Article 25 (6) is the text established by Article 3 of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013).

<sup>64</sup> Article 25 (7) is the text established by Article 13 (1) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>65</sup> Article 25 (8) was inserted by Article 13 (2) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013), worded in accordance with Article 6 (4) of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013). amended text.

<sup>66</sup> Article 26 (2) is the text established by Article 6 of the Eighth Amendment to the Basic Law (12 December 2019).

<sup>67</sup> Article 26 (3) is the text established by Article 6 of the Eighth Amendment to the Basic Law (12 December 2019).

<sup>68</sup> Article 27 (4) was inserted by Article 14 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013) and repealed by Article 7 (1) of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013).

<sup>69</sup> Article 28 is the text established by Article 8 of the Seventh Amendment to the Basic Law (28 June 2018).

<sup>70</sup> Article 29 (1) Text amended in accordance with Article 21 (1) (r) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>71</sup> The opening text of Article 29 (2) is the text amended in accordance with Article 21 (1) (s) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>72</sup> Article 29 (2) (a) Text amended in accordance with Article 21 (1) (t) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>73</sup> Article 29 (2) (d) Text amended in accordance with Article 21 (1) (u) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>74</sup> Article 32 (5) is amended in accordance with Article 21 (1) (v) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>75</sup> Article 34 (3) is the text established by Article 15 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>76</sup> Article 35 (2) is the text established by Article 16 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>77</sup> Article 37 (5) is the text established by Article 17 (1) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>78</sup> Article 37 (6) was inserted by Article 17 (2) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013), worded as set out in Article 4 of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013).

<sup>79</sup> Article 37 (7) was repealed by Article 7 (2) of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013).

<sup>80</sup> Article 41 (2) is the text established by Article 5 (1) of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013).

<sup>81</sup> Article 41 (3) is the text established by Article 5 (1) of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013).

<sup>82</sup> Article 41 (4) is the text established by Article 5 (1) of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013).

<sup>83</sup> Article 41 (5) is the text established by Article 5 (1) of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013).

<sup>84</sup> Article 41 (6) was inserted by Article 5 (2) of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013).

<sup>85</sup> Article 42 was repealed by Article 7 (3) of the Fifth Amendment to the Basic Law (26 September 2013).

<sup>86</sup> Article 46 (1) is the text established by Article 9 of the Seventh Amendment to the Basic Law (28 June 2018).

<sup>87</sup> 51 / A. The subheading preceding Article 1 was inserted by Article 1 of the Sixth Amendment to the Basic Law of Hungary (14 June 2016).

<sup>88</sup> The 51 / A. Article 1 was inserted by Article 1 of the Sixth Amendment to the Basic Law of Hungary (14 June 2016).

<sup>89</sup> FINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS section is the text established by Article 18 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>90</sup> Point 3 is the text established by Article 19 (1) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>91</sup> Point 5 was inserted by Article 1 (1) of the First Amendment to the Basic Law (18 June 2012), the text of which is the text established by Article 19 (2) of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>92</sup> Point 6 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>93</sup> Point 7 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>94</sup> Point 8 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>95</sup> Point 9 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>96</sup> Point 10 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>97</sup> Point 11 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>98</sup> Point 12 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>99</sup> Point 13 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>100</sup> Point 14 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>101</sup> Point 15 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

<sup>102</sup> Point 16 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

[103](#) Point 17 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

[104](#) Point 18 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

[105](#) Point 19 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

[106](#) Point 20 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

[107](#) Point 21 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

[108](#) Point 22 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

[109](#) Point 23 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

[110](#) Point 24 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

[111](#) Point 25 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

[112](#) Point 26 was inserted by Article 20 of the Fourth Amendment to the Basic Law (25 March 2013).

[113](#) Point 27 was inserted by Article 10 of the Seventh Amendment to the Basic Law (28 June 2018) and repealed by Article 7 of the Eighth Amendment to the Basic Law (12 December 2019).

[114](#) Point 28 was inserted by Article 10 of the Seventh Amendment to the Basic Law (28 June 2018) and repealed by Article 7 of the Eighth Amendment to the Basic Law (12 December 2019).