THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW OF HUNGARY

English translation of the consolidated version of the Fundamental Law of Hungary incorporating:

- **the First Amendment to the Fundamental Law,**
- **the Second Amendment to the Fundamental Law,**
- **the Third Amendment to the Fundamental Law,**
- **the Fourth Amendment to the Fundamental Law,**
- **the Fifth Amendment to the Fundamental Law,**
- **the Sixth Amendment to the Fundamental Law,**
- **the Seventh Amendment to the Fundamental Law,**
- **the Eighth Amendment to the Fundamental Law,**
- **the Ninth Amendment to the Fundamental Law,**
- **the Tenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law,**
- **the Eleventh Amendment to the Fundamental Law,**
- **the Twelfth Amendment to the Fundamental Law,**
- **the Thirteenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law,**
- **the Fourteenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law,**
- **the Fifteenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law,**
- **the Sixteenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law,**
- **the Seventeenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law**

as in force on 1 October 2026

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE HUNGARY

Ministry of Justice, 2026

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The Fundamental Law of Hungary

(25 April 2011)

God bless the Hungarians

NATIONAL AVOWAL

WE, THE MEMBERS OF THE HUNGARIAN NATION, at the beginning of the new millennium, with a sense of responsibility for every Hungarian, hereby proclaim the following:

We are proud that our king Saint Stephen built the Hungarian State on solid ground and made our country a part of Christian Europe one thousand years ago.

We are proud of our forebears who fought for the survival, freedom and independence of our country.

We are proud of the outstanding intellectual achievements of the Hungarian people.

We are proud that our nation has over the centuries defended Europe in a series of struggles and enriched Europe's common values with its talent and diligence.

We recognise the role of Christianity in preserving nationhood. We value the various religious traditions of our country.

We promise to preserve our nation's intellectual and spiritual unity, torn apart in the storms of the last century.

We proclaim that the national minorities living with us form part of the Hungarian political community and are constituent parts of the State.

We commit ourselves to promoting and safeguarding our heritage, our unique language, Hungarian culture and the languages and cultures of national minorities living in Hungary, along with all man-made and natural assets of the Carpathian Basin. We bear responsibility for our descendants and therefore we shall protect the living conditions of future generations by making prudent 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 nations, and strive to cooperate with all nations of the world.

We hold that human existence is based on human dignity.

We hold that individual freedom can only be complete in cooperation with others.

We hold that the family and the nation constitute the principal framework of our coexistence, and that our fundamental cohesive values are loyalty, faith and love.

We hold that the strength of a community and the honour of each person are based on labour and the achievement of the human mind.

We hold that we have a general duty to help the vulnerable and the poor.

We hold that the common goal of citizens and the State is to achieve the highest possible measure of well-being, safety, order, justice and liberty.

We hold that democracy is only possible where the State serves its citizens and handles their affairs in an equitable manner, without abuse and impartially.

We honour the achievements of our historic constitution and we honour the Holy Crown, which embodies the constitutional continuity of Hungary's statehood and the unity of the nation.

We hold that the protection of our identity rooted in our historic constitution is a fundamental obligation of the State.

We do not recognise the suspension of our historic constitution due to foreign occupations. We deny any statute of limitations for the inhuman crimes committed against the Hungarian nation and its citizens under the national socialist and the communist dictatorship.

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We do not recognise the communist constitution of 1949, since it was the basis for tyrannical rule; we therefore proclaim it to be invalid.

We agree with the Members of the first free National Assembly, which proclaimed as its first decision that our current liberty was born of our 1956 Revolution.

We date the restoration of our country's self-determination, lost on the nineteenth day of March 1944, from the second day of May 1990, when the first freely elected organ of popular representation was formed. We shall consider this date to be the beginning of our country's new democracy and constitutional order.

We hold that after the decades of the twentieth century, which led to a state of moral decay, we have an abiding need for spiritual and intellectual renewal.

We trust in a jointly shaped future and the commitment of younger generations. We believe that our children and grandchildren will make Hungary great again with their talent, persistence and moral strength.

Our Fundamental Law shall be the basis of our legal order; it shall be an alliance among Hungarians of the past, present and future. It is a living framework which expresses the nation's will and the form in which we want to live.

We, the citizens of Hungary, are ready to found the order of our country upon the common endeavours of the nation.

FOUNDATION

Article A)

The name of OUR COUNTRY shall be Hungary.

Article B)

(1) Hungary shall be an independent, democratic rule-of-law State.

(2) The form of government of Hungary shall be a republic.

(3) The source of public power shall be the people.

(4) The power shall be exercised by the people through elected representatives or, in exceptional cases, directly.

Article C)

(1) The functioning of the Hungarian State shall be based on the principle of the division of powers.

(2) No one shall act with the aim of acquiring or exercising power by force, and of exclusively possessing it. Everyone shall have the right and obligation to resist such attempts in a lawful way.

(3) The State shall have the right to use coercion in order to enforce the Fundamental Law and the laws.

Article D)

Bearing in mind that there is one single Hungarian nation that belongs together, Hungary shall bear responsibility for the fate of Hungarians living beyond its borders, shall facilitate the survival and development of their communities, shall support their efforts to preserve their Hungarian identity, the effective use of their individual and collective rights, the establishment of their community self-governments, and their prosperity in their native lands, and shall promote their cooperation with each other and with Hungary.

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Article E)

(1) In order to enhance the liberty, well-being and security of the people of Europe, Hungary shall contribute to the creation of European unity.

(2) With a view to participating in the European Union as a Member State and on the basis of an international treaty, Hungary may, to the extent necessary to exercise the rights and fulfil the obligations deriving from the Founding Treaties, exercise some of its competences arising from the Fundamental Law jointly with other Member States, through the institutions of the European Union. Exercise of competences under this paragraph shall comply with the fundamental rights and freedoms provided for in the Fundamental Law and shall not limit the inalienable right of Hungary to determine its territorial unity, population, form of government and state structure.

(3) The law of the European Union may, within the framework set out in paragraph (2), lay down generally binding rules of conduct.

(4) For the authorisation to express consent to be bound by an international treaty referred to in paragraph (2), the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly shall be required.

Article F)

(1) The capital of Hungary shall be Budapest.

(2) The territory of Hungary shall consist of the capital, counties, towns and villages. The capital and towns may be divided into districts.

Article G)

(1) The child of a Hungarian citizen shall be a Hungarian citizen by birth. A cardinal Act may specify other instances of the origin or acquisition of Hungarian citizenship.

(2) Hungary shall protect its citizens.

(3) No one shall be deprived of Hungarian citizenship established by birth or acquired in a lawful manner. The citizenship of a Hungarian citizen who also holds the citizenship of another State may be suspended for a definite period of time in accordance with the provisions of a cardinal Act. For the period of suspension, the person subject to suspension shall forfeit citizenship. Collective suspension shall be prohibited.

(4) The detailed rules for citizenship shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

Article H)

(1) In Hungary the official language shall be Hungarian.

(2) Hungary shall protect the Hungarian language.

(3) Hungary shall protect the Hungarian Sign Language as a part of the Hungarian culture.

Article I)

(1) The coat of arms of Hungary shall be a vertically divided shield with a pointed base. The left field shall contain eight horizontal bars of red and silver. The right field shall have a red background and shall depict a base of three green hills with a golden crown on top of the higher central hill from which rises a silver patriarchal cross. The Holy Crown shall rest on top of the shield.



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(2) The flag of Hungary shall feature three horizontal bands of equal width coloured red, white and green from top to bottom as the symbols of strength, loyalty and hope, respectively.



(3) The national anthem of Hungary shall be the poem *Himnusz* by KÖLCSEY Ferenc set to music by ERKEL Ferenc.

(4) The coat of arms and the flag may also 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 decorations, shall be laid down in an Act.

Article J)

(1) The national holidays of Hungary shall be:

a) the 15th day of March, in memory of the 1848–49 Revolution and War of Independence;

b) the 20th day of August, in memory of the foundation of the State and of King Saint Stephen the State Founder;

c) the 23rd day of October, in memory of the 1956 Revolution and War of Independence.

(2) The official state holiday shall be the 20th day of August.

Article K)

The official currency of Hungary shall be the forint.

Article L)

(1) Hungary shall protect the institution of marriage as the union of one man and one woman established by voluntary decision, and the family as the basis of the survival of the nation. Family ties shall be based on marriage or the relationship between parents and children. Human beings shall be male or female. The mother shall be a woman; the father shall be a man.

(2) Hungary shall support the commitment to have children.

(3) The protection of families shall be regulated by a cardinal Act.

Article M)

(1) The economy of Hungary shall be based on work which creates value, and on freedom of enterprise.

(2) Hungary shall ensure the conditions for fair economic competition. Hungary shall act against any abuse of a dominant position, and shall protect the rights of consumers.

Article N)

(1) Hungary shall observe the principle of balanced, transparent and sustainable budget management.

(2) The National Assembly and the Government shall have primary responsibility for the observance of the principle referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) In performing their duties, the Constitutional Court, courts, local governments and other state organs shall be obliged to respect the principle referred to in paragraph (1).

Article O)

Everyone shall be responsible for him- or herself, and shall be obliged to contribute to the performance of state and community tasks according to his or her abilities and possibilities.

Article P)

(1) Natural resources, in particular arable land, forests and the reserves of water; biodiversity, in particular native plant and animal species; and cultural artefacts, shall form the common heritage of the nation, it shall be the obligation of the State and everyone to protect and maintain them, and to preserve them for future generations.

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(2) The limits and conditions for acquisition of ownership and for use of arable land and forests that are necessary for achieving the objectives referred to in paragraph (1), as well as the rules concerning the organisation of integrated agricultural production and concerning family farms and other agricultural holdings, shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

Article Q)

(1) In order to create and maintain peace and security, and to achieve the sustainable development of humanity, Hungary shall strive for cooperation with all the peoples and countries of the world.

(2) In order to comply with its obligations under international law, Hungary shall ensure that Hungarian law is in conformity with international law.

(3) Hungary shall accept the generally recognised rules of international law. Other sources of international law shall become part of the Hungarian legal system by promulgation in laws.

Article R)

(1) The Fundamental Law shall be the foundation of the legal system of Hungary.

(2) The Fundamental Law and the laws shall be binding on everyone.

(3) The provisions of the Fundamental Law shall be interpreted in accordance with their purposes, the National Avowal contained therein and the achievements of our historic constitution.

(4) The protection of the constitutional identity and Christian culture of Hungary shall be an obligation of every organ of the State.

Article S)

(1) A proposal for the adoption of a fundamental law or for the amendment of the Fundamental Law may be submitted by the President of the Republic, the Government, any parliamentary committee or any Member of the National Assembly.

(2) For the adoption of a fundamental law or for the amendment of the Fundamental Law, the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly shall be required.

(3) The Speaker of the National Assembly shall sign the adopted Fundamental Law or the adopted amendment of the Fundamental Law within five days and shall send it to the President of the Republic. The President of the Republic shall sign the Fundamental Law or the amendment of the Fundamental Law sent to him or her within five days of receipt and shall order its promulgation in the official gazette. If the President of the Republic finds that any procedural requirement laid down in the Fundamental Law with respect to the adoption of the Fundamental Law or the amendment of the Fundamental Law has not been met, he or she shall request the Constitutional Court to examine the issue. Should the examination by the Constitutional Court not establish the violation of such requirements, the President of the Republic shall sign the Fundamental Law or the amendment of the Fundamental Law without delay, and shall order its promulgation in the official gazette.

(4) The designation of the amendment of the Fundamental Law in its promulgation shall include the title, the serial number of the amendment and the day of promulgation.

Article T)

(1) Generally binding rules of conduct may be laid down in the Fundamental Law and in laws adopted by an organ having legislative competence specified in the Fundamental Law and promulgated in the official gazette. A cardinal Act may lay down different rules for the promulgation of local government decrees, and an Act may lay down different rules for the promulgation of laws adopted after the Government’s request for the declaration of state of war or state of emergency, or under a special legal order.

(2) Laws shall be Acts, government decrees, prime ministerial decrees, ministerial decrees, decrees of the Governor of the Hungarian National Bank, decrees of the heads of independent regulatory organs and local government decrees.

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(3) No law shall conflict with the Fundamental Law.

(4) Cardinal Acts shall be Acts, the adoption and amendment of which requires the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly present.

Article U)

(1) The state structure based on the rule of law, established in accordance with the will of the nation through the first free elections held in 1990, and the previous communist dictatorship are incompatible. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and its legal predecessors and the other political organisations established to serve them in the spirit of communist ideology were criminal organisations, and their leaders shall have responsibility without statute of limitations for:

a) maintaining and directing an oppressive regime, violating the law and betraying the nation;

b) thwarting with Soviet military assistance the democratic attempt built on a multi-party system in the years after World War II;

c) establishing a legal order built on the exclusive exercise of power and unlawfulness;

d) putting an end to the economy based on the freedom of property, and indebting the country;

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

f) systematically devastating the traditional values of European civilisation;

g) depriving citizens and certain groups of citizens of their fundamental human rights or seriously restricting such rights, in particular for murdering people, delivering them to a foreign power, unlawfully imprisoning them, deporting them to forced labour camps, torturing them and subjecting them to inhuman treatment; arbitrarily depriving citizens of their assets, restricting their rights to property; totally depriving citizens of their liberties, subordinating the expression of political opinion and will to coercion by the State; discriminating against people on the grounds of origin, worldview or political belief, impeding their advancement and success based on knowledge, diligence and talent; setting up and operating a secret police to unlawfully observe and influence the private lives of people;

h) suppressing with bloodshed, in cooperation with Soviet occupying forces, the Revolution and War of Independence which broke out on 23 October 1956, the ensuing reign of terror and retaliation, and the forced flight of two hundred thousand Hungarian people from their native country;

i) all ordinary criminal offences committed for political motives and left unprosecuted by the justice system for political motives.

Political organisations that gained legal recognition during the democratic transition as legal successors of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party continue to share the responsibility of their predecessors as beneficiaries of their unlawfully accumulated assets.

(2) With regard to paragraph (1), the operation of the communist dictatorship shall be realistically revealed and society's sense of justice must be ensured in accordance with paragraphs (3) to (10).

(3) In order for the State to preserve the memory of the communist dictatorship, a Committee of National Remembrance shall operate. The Committee of National Remembrance shall reveal the operation of the communist dictatorship in terms of power and the role of individuals and organisations that held communist power, and shall publish the results of its activity in a comprehensive report and other documents.

(4) The holders of power under the communist dictatorship shall be obliged to allow statements of fact about their roles and acts related to the operation of the dictatorship, with the exception of deliberate statements that are untrue in essence; their personal data related to such roles and acts may be disclosed to the public.

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(5) The pensions or any other benefits provided by the State under laws to leaders of the communist dictatorship specified in an Act may be reduced to the extent specified in an Act; the arising revenues must be used to mitigate the injuries caused by the communist dictatorship and to keep alive the memory of victims as provided for by an Act.

(6) Serious criminal offences laid down in an Act which were committed against Hungary or persons under the communist dictatorship in the name or in the interest of, or in agreement with the party-state and which were left unprosecuted for political reasons by ignoring the Act on criminal law in force at the time of commission, shall not be considered as time-barred.

(7) The criminal offences referred to in paragraph (6) shall become time-barred on the expiry of the period determined in the Act on criminal law in force at the time of commission, to be calculated as of the day of the entry into force of the Fundamental Law, provided that they would have become time-barred by 1 May 1990 under the Act on criminal law in force at the time of commission.

(8) The criminal offences referred to in paragraph (6) shall become time-barred on the expiry of the period between the date of commission and 1 May 1990, to be calculated as of the day of the entry into force of the Fundamental Law, provided that they would have become time-barred between 2 May 1990 and 31 December 2011 under the Act on criminal law in force at the time of commission and that the perpetrator was not prosecuted for the criminal offence.

(9) No law may establish new legal grounds for compensation providing financial or any other pecuniary payment to individuals who were unlawfully deprived of their lives or freedom for political reasons and who suffered undue property damage by the State, before 2 May 1990.

(10) The documents, created during the communist dictatorship, of the communist state party, of civil society organisations and youth organisations established with the contribution of, and influenced directly by, the communist state party, and those of trade unions shall be the property of the State and must be deposited in public archives in the same way as the files of organs performing public duties.

FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY

Article I

(1) The inviolable and inalienable fundamental rights of MAN must be respected. It shall be the primary obligation of the State to protect these rights.

(2) Hungary shall recognise the fundamental individual and collective rights of man.

(3) The rules for fundamental rights and obligations shall be laid down in an Act. A fundamental right may only be restricted to allow the effective use of another fundamental right or to protect a constitutional value, to the extent absolutely necessary, proportionate to the objective pursued and with full respect for the essential content of that fundamental right.

(4) Fundamental rights and obligations which, by their nature, do not only apply to man shall be guaranteed also for legal entities established by an Act.

Article II

Human dignity shall be inviolable. Every human being shall have the right to life and human dignity; the life of the foetus shall be protected from the moment of conception.

Article III

(1) No one shall be subject to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, or held in servitude. Trafficking in human beings shall be prohibited.

(2) It shall be prohibited to perform medical or scientific experiment on human beings without their informed and voluntary consent.

(3) Practices aimed at eugenics and the use of the human body or its parts for financial gain, as well as human cloning, shall be prohibited.

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Article IV

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

(2) No one shall be deprived of liberty except for reasons specified in an Act and in accordance with the procedure laid down in an Act. Life imprisonment without parole may only be imposed for the commission of intentional and violent criminal offences.

(3) Any person suspected of having committed a criminal offence and taken into detention must, as soon as possible, be released or brought before a court. The court shall be obliged to hear the person brought before it and shall without delay make a decision with a written statement of reasons to release or to arrest that person.

(4) Everyone whose liberty has been restricted without a well-founded reason or unlawfully shall have the right to compensation.

Article V

Everyone shall have the right to repel any unlawful attack against his or her person and property, or one that poses a direct threat to them, as provided for by an Act.

Article VI

(1) Everyone shall have the right to have his or her private and family life, home, communications and good reputation respected. Exercising the right to freedom of expression and assembly shall not impair the private and family life and home of others.

(2) The State shall provide legal protection for the tranquillity of homes.

(3) Everyone shall have the right to the protection of his or her personal data, as well as to access and disseminate data of public interest.

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

Article VII

(1) Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include the freedom to choose or change one's religion or other belief, and the freedom of everyone to manifest, abstain from manifesting, practise or teach his or her religion or other belief through religious acts, rites or otherwise, either individually or jointly with others, either in public or in private life.

(2) People sharing the same principles of faith may, for the practice of their religion, establish religious communities operating in the organisational form specified in a cardinal Act.

(3) The State and religious communities shall operate separately. Religious communities shall be autonomous.

(4) The State and religious communities may cooperate to achieve community goals. At the request of a religious community, the National Assembly shall decide on such a cooperation. The religious communities participating in such cooperation shall operate as established churches. The State shall provide specific privileges to established churches with regard to their participation in the fulfilment of tasks that serve to achieve community goals.

(5) The common rules relating to religious communities, as well as the conditions of cooperation, the established churches and the detailed rules relating to established churches, shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

Article VIII

(1) Everyone shall have the right to peaceful assembly.

(2) Everyone shall have the right to establish and join organisations.

(3) Political parties may be formed and may operate freely on the basis of the right of association. Political parties shall contribute to the formation and expression of the will of the people. Political parties may not exercise public power directly.

(4) The detailed rules for the operation and management of political parties shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

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(5) Trade unions and other representative organisations may be formed and operate freely on the basis of the right of association.

Article IX

(1) Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression.

(2) Hungary shall recognise and protect the freedom and diversity of the press, and shall ensure the conditions for the free dissemination of information necessary for the formation of democratic public opinion.

(3) In the interest of the appropriate provision of information as necessary during the electoral campaign period for the formation of democratic public opinion, political advertisements may only be published in media services free of charge, under the conditions guaranteeing equal opportunities, laid down in a cardinal Act.

(4) The right to freedom of expression may not be exercised with the aim of violating the human dignity of others.

(5) The right to freedom of expression may not be exercised with the aim of violating the dignity of the Hungarian nation or of any national, ethnic, racial or religious community. Persons belonging to such communities shall be entitled to enforce their claims in court against the expression of an opinion which violates their community, invoking the violation of their human dignity, as provided for by an Act.

(6) The detailed rules relating to the freedom of the press and the organ supervising media services, press products and the communications market shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

Article X

(1) Hungary shall ensure the freedom of scientific research and artistic creation, the freedom of learning for the acquisition of the highest possible level of knowledge and, within the framework laid down in an Act, the freedom of teaching.

(2) The State shall have no right to decide on questions of scientific truth; only scientists shall have the right to evaluate scientific research.

(3) Hungary shall protect the scientific and artistic freedom of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Hungarian Academy of Arts. Higher education institutions shall be autonomous in terms of the content and the methods of research and teaching; their organisation shall be regulated by an Act. The Government shall, within the framework of the Acts, lay down the rules governing the management of public institutes of higher education and shall supervise their management.

Article XI

(1) Every Hungarian citizen shall have the right to education.

(2) Hungary shall ensure this right by extending and generalising community culture, by providing free and compulsory primary education, free and generally accessible secondary education, and higher education accessible to everyone according to his or her abilities, and by providing financial support as provided for by an Act to those receiving education.

(3) An Act may provide that financial support of higher education studies shall be subject to participation for a specific period in employment or to performing entrepreneurial activities for a specific period, regulated by Hungarian law.

Article XII

(1) Everyone shall have the right to choose his or her work and occupation freely and to engage in entrepreneurial activities. Everyone shall be obliged to contribute to the enrichment of the community through his or her work, in accordance with his or her abilities and potential.

(2) Hungary shall strive to create the conditions that ensure that everyone who is able and willing to work has the opportunity to do so.

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Article XIII

(1) Everyone shall have the right to property and inheritance as well as to pay in cash. Property shall entail social responsibility.

(2) Property may only be expropriated exceptionally, in the public interest and in those cases and ways provided for by an Act, subject to full, unconditional and immediate compensation.

Article XIV

(1) No foreign population shall be settled in Hungary. A foreign national, not including persons who have the right to free movement and residence, may only live in the territory of Hungary under an application individually examined by the Hungarian authorities. The basic rules on the requirements for the submission and assessment of such applications shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

(2) Hungarian nationals shall not be expelled from the territory of Hungary and may return from abroad at any time. Foreigners residing in the territory of Hungary may only be expelled under a lawful decision. Collective expulsion shall be prohibited.

(3) No one shall be expelled or extradited to a State where there is a risk that he or she would be sentenced to death, tortured or subjected to other inhuman treatment or punishment.

(4) Hungary shall, upon request, grant asylum to non-Hungarian nationals who are persecuted in their country or in the country of their habitual residence for reasons of race, nationality, the membership of a particular social group, religious or political beliefs, or have a well-founded reason to fear direct persecution if they do not receive protection from their country of origin, nor from any other country. A non-Hungarian national shall not be entitled to asylum if he or she arrived in the territory of Hungary through any country where he or she was not persecuted or directly threatened with persecution.

(5) The basic rules for granting asylum shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

Article XV

(1) Everyone shall be equal before the law. Every human being shall have legal capacity.

(2) Hungary shall guarantee fundamental rights to everyone without discrimination and in particular without discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, sex, disability, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or any other status.

(3) Women and men shall have equal rights.

(4) By means of separate measures, Hungary shall help to achieve equality of opportunity and social inclusion.

(5) By means of separate measures, Hungary shall protect families, children, women, the elderly and those living with disabilities.

Article XVI

(1) Every child shall have the right to the protection and care necessary for his or her proper physical, mental and moral development. This right shall prevail over any other fundamental right other than the right to life. Hungary shall protect the right of children to a self-identity corresponding to their sex at birth, and shall ensure an upbringing for them that is in accordance with the values based on the constitutional identity and Christian culture of our country.

(2) Parents shall have the right to choose the upbringing to be given to their children.

(3) Parents shall be obliged to take care of their minor children. This obligation shall include the provision of schooling for their children.

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

Article XVII

(1) Employees and employers shall cooperate with each other with a view to ensuring jobs and the sustainability of the national economy, and to other community goals.

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(2) Employees, employers and their organisations shall have the right, as provided for by an Act, to negotiate with each other and conclude collective agreements, and to take collective action to defend their interests, including the right of workers to discontinue work.

(3) Every employee shall have the right to working conditions which ensure respect for his or her health, safety and dignity.

(4) Every employee shall have the right to daily and weekly rest periods and to a period of annual paid leave.

Article XVIII

(1) The employment of children shall be prohibited, except in those cases specified in an Act where there is no risk to their physical, mental or moral development.

(2) By means of separate measures, Hungary shall ensure the protection of young people and parents at work.

Article XIX

(1) Hungary shall strive to provide social security to all of its citizens. Every Hungarian citizen shall be entitled to assistance in the event of maternity, illness, invalidity, disability, widowhood, orphanage and unemployment for reasons outside of his or her control, as provided for by an Act.

(2) Hungary shall implement social security for those persons referred to in paragraph (1) and for others in need through a system of social institutions and measures.

(3) The nature and extent of social measures may be determined in an Act in accordance with the usefulness to the community of the beneficiary's activity.

(4) Hungary shall contribute to ensuring a life of dignity for the elderly by maintaining a general state pension system based on social solidarity and by allowing for the operation of voluntarily established social institutions. An Act may lay down the conditions for entitlement to state pension also with regard to the requirement for stronger protection for women.

Article XX

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

(2) Hungary shall promote the effective implementation of the right referred to in paragraph (1) through agriculture free of genetically modified organisms, by ensuring access to healthy food and drinking water, by organising safety at work and healthcare provision and by supporting sports and regular physical exercise as well as by ensuring the protection of the environment.

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(3) Producing, using, distributing and promoting drugs shall be prohibited in Hungary.

Article XXI

(1) Hungary shall recognise and endorse the right of everyone to a healthy environment.

(2) Anyone who causes damage to the environment shall be obliged to restore it or to bear the costs of restoration, as provided for by an Act.

(3) The transport of pollutant waste into the territory of Hungary for the purpose of disposal shall be prohibited.

Article XXII

(1) The State shall provide legal protection for homes. Hungary shall strive to ensure decent housing conditions and access to public services for everyone.

(2) The State and local governments shall also contribute to creating decent housing conditions and to protecting the use of public space for public purposes by striving to ensure accommodation for all persons without a dwelling.

(3) Using a public space as a habitual dwelling shall be prohibited.

Article XXIII

(1) With the exception laid down in paragraph (2), every adult Hungarian citizen shall have the right to vote and to be voted for in elections of Members of the National Assembly.

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(2) Any person who has already served as a Member of the National Assembly for a total period of at least twelve years, or who has been elected Member of the National Assembly in at least three elections, shall not be eligible to be voted for in elections of Members of the National Assembly.

(3) Every adult Hungarian citizen shall have the right to vote and to be voted for in elections of local government representatives and mayors and of Members of the European Parliament.

(4) Every adult citizen of another Member State of the European Union with domicile in Hungary shall have the right to vote and to be voted for in elections of local government representatives and mayors and of Members of the European Parliament.

(5) Every adult person recognised as a refugee or enjoying permanent residence status in Hungary shall have the right to vote in elections of local government representatives and mayors.

(6) A cardinal Act may provide that only persons with domicile in Hungary may be granted the right or the full right to vote and to be voted for, and may specify further requirements for the eligibility to be voted for.

(7) In elections of local government representatives and mayors, voters may vote at their place of domicile or registered place of residence. Voters may exercise their right to cast their vote at their place of domicile or registered place of residence.

(8) Those disenfranchised by a court for the commission of a criminal offence or for limited mental capacity shall not have the right to vote and to be voted for. Citizens of another Member State of the European Union with domicile in Hungary shall not have the right to be voted for if they have been excluded from the exercise of this right in their country pursuant to the law, a court decision or an authority decision of their State of citizenship.

(9) Everyone having the right to vote in elections of Members of the National Assembly shall have the right to participate in national referendums. Everyone having the right to vote in elections of local government representatives and mayors shall have the right to participate in local referendums.

(10) Every Hungarian citizen shall have the right to hold public office according to his or her aptitude, qualifications and professional competence. Public offices that may not be held by members or officials of political parties shall be specified in an Act.

Article XXIV

(1) Everyone shall have the right to have his or her affairs handled impartially, fairly and within a reasonable time by the authorities. Authorities shall be obliged to state the reasons for their decisions, as provided for by an Act.

(2) Everyone shall have the right to compensation for any damage unlawfully caused to him or her by the authorities in the performance of their duties, as provided for by an Act.

Article XXV

Everyone shall have the right to submit, either individually or jointly with others, written applications, complaints or proposals to any organ exercising public power.

Article XXVI

(1) The State shall strive to use the latest technical solutions and the achievements of science to make its operation efficient, raise the standard of public services, improve the transparency of public affairs and promote equality of opportunity.

(2) To further the objectives set out in paragraph (1), priority shall be given to the digital administration of affairs in Hungary; to this end, the State shall secure for everyone a unique digital identifier as provided for in an Act. The State shall process the data necessary for the digital administration of affairs in a manner and within the scope determined in a decree of the Government.

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Article XXVII

(1) Everyone residing lawfully in the territory of Hungary shall have the right to move freely and to choose his or her place of residence freely. The exercise of the right to choose place of residence freely shall be without prejudice to the fundamental right to self-identity of local communities in Hungary.

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

Article XXVIII

(1) Everyone shall have the right to have any indictment brought against him or her, or his or her rights and obligations in any court action, adjudicated within a reasonable time in a fair and public trial by an independent and impartial court established by an Act.

(2) No one shall be considered guilty until his or her criminal liability has been established by the final and binding decision of a court.

(3) Persons subject to criminal proceedings shall have the right to defence at all stages of the procedure. Defence counsels shall not be held liable for their opinion expressed while providing legal defence.

(4) No one shall be held guilty of, or be punished for, an act which, at the time when it was committed, did not constitute a criminal offence under Hungarian law or, within the scope specified in an international treaty and a legal act of the European Union, under the law of another State.

(5) Paragraph (4) shall not prejudice the prosecution and conviction of any person for any act which, at the time when it was committed, was a criminal offence according to the generally recognised rules of international law.

(6) With the exception of extraordinary cases of legal remedy laid down in an Act, no one shall be prosecuted or convicted for a criminal offence for which he or she has already been finally acquitted or convicted in Hungary or, within the scope specified in an international treaty and a legal act of the European Union, in another State, as provided for by an Act.

(7) Everyone shall have the right to seek legal remedy against any court, authority or other administrative decision which violates his or her rights or legitimate interests.

Article XXIX

(1) National minorities living in Hungary shall be constituent parts of the State. Every Hungarian citizen belonging to a national minority shall have the right to freely express and preserve his or her identity. National minorities living in Hungary shall have the right to use their mother tongue, to use names in their own languages individually and collectively, to nurture their own cultures, and to receive education in their mother tongues.

(2) National minorities living in Hungary shall have the right to establish their self-government at both local and national level.

(3) The detailed rules relating to the rights of national minorities living in Hungary, the national minorities, the requirements for recognition as a national minority, and the rules for the election of the self-governments of national minorities at local and national level shall be laid down in a cardinal Act. A cardinal Act may make recognition as a national minority conditional upon a certain length of time of presence and an initiative by a certain number of people claiming to be members of the national minority concerned.

Article XXX

(1) Everyone shall contribute to covering common needs according to his or her capabilities and to his or her participation in the economy.

(2) For persons raising children, the extent of their contribution to covering common needs must be determined while taking the costs of raising children into consideration.

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Article XXXI

(1) The defence of the country shall be a national cause. All Hungarian citizens shall be obliged to defend the country.

(2) Hungary shall maintain a volunteer reserve system for national defence purposes.

(3) During a state of war, adult male Hungarian citizens with domicile in Hungary shall perform military service. If military service involving the use of arms cannot be reconciled with the conscientious belief of the person obliged to perform military service, he shall perform unarmed service. The forms of, and the detailed rules for, the performance of military service shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

(4) For the period of state of war, adult Hungarian citizens with domicile in Hungary may be ordered to perform work for national defence purposes, as provided for by a cardinal Act.

(5) For adult Hungarian citizens with domicile in Hungary, a civil defence obligation may be prescribed in the interest of performing national defence and disaster management tasks, as provided for by a cardinal Act.

(6) In the interest of performing national defence and disaster management tasks, everyone may be ordered to provide economic and material services, as provided for by a cardinal Act.

THE STATE

The National Assembly

Article 1

(1) HUNGARY's supreme organ of popular representation shall be the National Assembly.

(2) The National Assembly:

a) shall adopt and amend the Fundamental Law of Hungary;

b) shall adopt Acts;

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

d) shall authorise the expression of consent to be bound by international treaties falling within its functions and powers;

e) shall elect the President of the Republic, the members of the Constitutional Court, the President of the Curia, the President of the National Office for the Judiciary, the Prosecutor General, the President and Vice-Presidents of the National Asset Recovery and Protection Office, the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and his or her deputies, and the President of the State Audit Office;

f) shall elect the Prime Minister and decide on questions of confidence related to the Government;

g) shall dissolve representative bodies, the operation of which is in conflict with the Fundamental Law;

h) shall decide on the declaration of war situation and the conclusion of peace;

i) shall make decisions concerning a special legal order or related to participation in military operations;

j) shall grant amnesty;

k) shall exercise further functions and powers laid down in the Fundamental Law or in an Act.

(3) For war situation to be declared and peace to be concluded, the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly shall be required.

Article 2

(1) Members of the National Assembly shall be elected by universal and equal suffrage in a direct and secret ballot, in elections which guarantee the free expression of the will of the voters, in the manner laid down in a cardinal Act.

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(2) The participation of national minorities living in Hungary in the work of the National Assembly shall be regulated by a cardinal Act.

(3) The general elections of the Members of the National Assembly shall be held in the month of April or May of the fourth year following the election of the previous National Assembly, except for elections held due to the National Assembly dissolving itself or to it being dissolved.

Article 3

(1) The term of the National Assembly shall commence with its constitutive sitting and shall last until the constitutive sitting of the next National Assembly. The constitutive sitting shall be convened by the President of the Republic for a date within thirty days of the elections.

(2) The National Assembly may declare its own dissolution.

(3) The President of the Republic, while simultaneously setting a date for new elections, may dissolve the National Assembly if:

a) the National Assembly, when the term of the Government terminates, fails to elect the person proposed for Prime Minister by the President of the Republic within forty days of the presentation of the first proposal, or

b) the National Assembly fails to adopt the central budget for the year in question by 31 March.

(4) Before dissolving the National Assembly, the President of the Republic shall be obliged to seek the opinion of the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the National Assembly, and the leaders of the parliamentary groups.

(5) The President of the Republic may exercise his or her right set out in paragraph (3) *a)* until the National Assembly elects the Prime Minister. The President of the Republic may exercise his or her right set out in paragraph (3) *b)* until the National Assembly adopts the central budget.

(6) The new National Assembly shall be elected within ninety days of the National Assembly dissolving itself or of it being dissolved.

Article 4

(1) Members of the National Assembly shall have equal rights and obligations; they shall perform their activities in the public interest, and they shall not be given instructions in that respect.

(2) Members of the National Assembly shall be entitled to immunity and to remuneration ensuring their independence. A cardinal Act shall specify the public offices which may not be held by Members of the National Assembly, and may lay down other cases of incompatibility or conflict of interest.

(3) The mandate of a Member of the National Assembly shall terminate:

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

b) upon his or her death;

c) upon the declaration of incompatibility or a conflict of interest;

d) upon his or her resignation;

e) if the conditions required for his or her election no longer exist;

f) if he or she has failed to participate in the National Assembly's work for one year.

(4) The National Assembly shall decide, with the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly present, on the establishment of the absence of the conditions required for the election of a Member of the National Assembly, on the declaration of incompatibility or a conflict of interest, as well as on the establishment of a Member of the National Assembly's failure to participate in the National Assembly's work for one year.

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(5) The detailed rules relating to the legal status and the remuneration of Members of the National Assembly shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

Article 5

(1) The sittings of the National Assembly shall be public. At the request of the Government or of any Member of the National Assembly and with the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly, the National Assembly may decide to hold a sitting in camera.

(2) The National Assembly shall elect the Speaker of the National Assembly, Deputy Speakers and parliamentary notaries from among its members.

(3) The National Assembly shall establish standing committees consisting of Members of the National Assembly.

(4) In order to coordinate their activities, the Members of the National Assembly may establish parliamentary groups in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Rules of Procedure Instruments.

(5) The National Assembly shall have a quorum if more than half of its Members are present at the sitting.

(6) Unless otherwise provided in the Fundamental Law, the National Assembly shall make its decisions with the votes of more than half of the Members of the National Assembly present. The Rules of Procedure Instruments may provide that a qualified majority shall be required for certain decisions to be taken.

(7) The National Assembly shall establish the rules of its operation and the order of its debates in the Rules of Procedure Instruments adopted with the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly present. In order to ensure an undisturbed operation of the National Assembly and to preserve its dignity, the Speaker of the National Assembly shall exercise disciplinary powers laid down in the Rules of Procedure Instruments.

(8) The provisions ensuring regular sittings of the National Assembly shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

(9)

Article 6

(1) The President of the Republic, the Government, any parliamentary committee or any Member of the National Assembly may initiate Acts.

(2) The National Assembly may, upon the motion submitted before the final vote by the initiator of the Act, by the Government or by the Speaker of the National Assembly, send the adopted Act to the Constitutional Court for examination of its conformity with the Fundamental Law. The National Assembly shall decide on the motion after the final vote. If the motion is adopted, the Speaker of the National Assembly shall send the adopted Act to the Constitutional Court without delay for examination of its conformity with the Fundamental Law.

(3) The Speaker of the National Assembly shall sign the adopted Act within five days and send it to the President of the Republic. The President of the Republic shall sign the Act sent to him or her within five days and order its promulgation. If the National Assembly has sent the Act to the Constitutional Court for examination of its conformity with the Fundamental Law under paragraph (2), the Speaker of the National Assembly may only sign and send it to the President of the Republic if the Constitutional Court has not found any conflict with the Fundamental Law.

(4) If the President of the Republic considers the Act or any of its provisions to be in conflict with the Fundamental Law and no examination under paragraph (2) has been conducted, he or she shall send the Act to the Constitutional Court for examination of its conformity with the Fundamental Law.

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(5) If the President of the Republic disagrees with the Act or any of its provisions and has not exercised his or her right under paragraph (4) then, prior to signing the Act, he or she may return it once, along with his or her comments, to the National Assembly for reconsideration. The National Assembly shall hold a new debate on the Act and decide on its adoption again. The President of the Republic may also exercise this right if no conflict with the Fundamental Law has been established by the Constitutional Court during the examination conducted under the National Assembly's decision.

(6) The Constitutional Court shall decide on the motion under paragraph (2) or (4) as a priority but within no more than thirty days. If the Constitutional Court establishes a conflict with the Fundamental Law, the National Assembly shall hold a new debate on the Act in order to eliminate the conflict.

(7) If the Constitutional Court does not establish any conflict with the Fundamental Law in the examination sought by the President of the Republic, the President of the Republic shall sign the Act without delay and shall order its promulgation.

(8) The Constitutional Court may be requested to conduct another examination, under paragraph (2) or (4), of the conformity with the Fundamental Law of the Act debated and adopted by the National Assembly in accordance with paragraph (6). The Constitutional Court shall decide on the repeated motion as a priority but within no more than ten days.

(9) If the National Assembly amends the Act returned due to the disagreement of the President of the Republic, the examination of its conformity with the Fundamental Law under paragraph (2) and (4) may be requested only in relation to the amended provisions or on the grounds of failure to meet the procedural requirements laid down in the Fundamental Law for making such an Act. If the National Assembly adopts the Act returned due to the disagreement of the President of the Republic with the text unamended, the President of the Republic may request the examination of its conformity with the Fundamental Law on the grounds of failure to meet the procedural requirements laid down in the Fundamental Law for the making of that Act.

Article 7

(1) Members of the National Assembly may address questions to the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the President of the State Audit Office, the Prosecutor General, the President of the National Asset Recovery and Protection Office or the Governor of the Hungarian National Bank on any matter within their functions.

(2) Members of the National Assembly may address interpellations or questions to the Government or any of its members about any matter within their functions.

(3) The inquiry activities of parliamentary committees and the obligation to appear before such committees shall be regulated by an Act.

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National referendums

Article 8

(1) The National Assembly shall order a national referendum at the initiative of at least two hundred thousand voters. The National Assembly may order a national referendum at the initiative of the President of the Republic, the Government or one hundred thousand voters. The decision made in a valid and conclusive referendum shall be binding on the National Assembly.

(2) National referendums may be held about any matter falling within the functions and powers of the National Assembly.

(3) No national referendum may be held on:

a) any matter aimed at the amendment of the Fundamental Law;

b) the content of the Acts on the central budget, the implementation of the central budget, central taxes, duties, contributions, customs duties or the central conditions for local taxes;

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c) the content of the Acts on the elections of Members of the National Assembly, local government representatives and mayors or Members of the European Parliament;

d) any obligation arising from international treaties;

e) person- and organisation-related matters falling 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 war situation, the conclusion of peace, the declaration and termination of state of war, and the declaration, extension and termination of state of emergency;

i) any matter related to participation in military operations;

j) the granting of amnesty.

(4) A national referendum shall be valid if more than half of all voters have cast valid votes, and it shall be conclusive if more than half of those voting validly have given the same answer to the question asked.

The President of the Republic

Article 9

(1) The Head of State of Hungary shall be the President of the Republic who shall embody the unity of the nation and be the guardian of the democratic functioning of the state organisation.

(2) The President of the Republic shall be the Commander in Chief of the Hungarian Defence Forces.

(3) The President of the Republic:

a) shall represent Hungary;

b) may attend and address the sittings of the National Assembly;

c) may initiate Acts;

d) may initiate national referendums;

e) shall set the date for general elections of Members of the National Assembly, local government representatives and mayors, as well as for European Parliament elections and national referendums;

f) shall make decisions concerning a special legal order;

g) shall convene the constitutive sitting of the National Assembly;

h) may dissolve the National Assembly;

i) may send the adopted Fundamental Law or the amendment of the Fundamental Law to the Constitutional Court for an examination of its conformity with the procedural requirements laid down in the Fundamental Law with respect to its adoption, and may send adopted Acts to the Constitutional Court for an examination of their conformity with the Fundamental Law or may return them to the National Assembly for reconsideration;

j) shall propose persons for the offices of the Prime Minister, the President of the Curia, the President of the National Office for the Judiciary, the Prosecutor General and the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights;

k) shall appoint professional judges and the President of the Fiscal Council;

l) shall confirm the President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the President of the Hungarian Academy of Arts in his or her office;

m) shall form the organisation of his or her office;

n) shall exercise the right to grant individual pardons.

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(4) The President of the Republic:

a) shall, on the basis of authorisation by the National Assembly, express consent to be bound by international treaties;

b) shall accredit and receive ambassadors and envoys;

c) shall appoint Ministers, the Governor and Deputy Governors of the Hungarian National Bank, the heads of independent regulatory organs and university professors;

d) shall assign university rectors;

e) shall appoint and promote generals;

f) shall award decorations, prizes and titles specified in an Act and authorise the use of foreign state decorations;

g)

h) shall decide on matters of territorial organisation falling within his or her functions and powers;

i) shall decide on matters related to the acquisition or termination of citizenship excluding suspension;

j) shall decide on all matters within the powers delegated to him or her by an Act.

(5) The counter-signature of a Member of the Government shall be required for all actions and decisions of the President of the Republic under paragraph (4). An Act may provide that no counter-signature is required for decisions made within the powers delegated to the President of the Republic by an Act.

(6) The President of the Republic shall refuse to act in accordance with the provisions set out in paragraphs (4) *b)* to *e)* if the conditions required by the law are not met or if he or she has well-founded reasons to conclude that it would lead to a serious disorder in the democratic functioning of the state organisation.

(7) The President of the Republic shall refuse to act in accordance with the provisions set out in paragraph (4) *f)* if it would violate the values enshrined in the Fundamental Law.

(8) The intentional criminal offences against children as regards which the President of the Republic may not exercise the right to grant individual pardons set out in paragraph (3) *n)* shall be specified in a cardinal Act.

Article 10

(1) The President of the Republic shall be elected for a term of five years by the National Assembly.

(2) Any Hungarian citizen who has reached the age of thirty-five years may be elected President of the Republic.

(3) The President of the Republic may be re-elected only once.

Article 11

(1) The President of the Republic shall be elected no sooner than sixty but no later than thirty days before the expiry of the term of office of the previous President of the Republic, or, if his or her term of office terminated prematurely, within thirty days of the termination. The date for the election of the President of the Republic shall be set by the Speaker of the National Assembly. The National Assembly shall elect the President of the Republic by secret ballot.

(2) The election of the President of the Republic shall be preceded by nomination. For a nomination to be valid, the written recommendation of at least one fifth of the Members of the National Assembly shall be required. Nominations shall be submitted to the Speaker of the National Assembly before the vote is ordered. Every Member of the National Assembly may recommend one candidate. If a Member of the National Assembly recommends more than one candidate, all recommendations of that Member shall be invalid.

(3) The President of the Republic elected in the first round of voting shall be the candidate who receives the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly.

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(4) If the first round of voting is inconclusive, a second round shall be held. In the second round of voting, votes may be cast for the two candidates receiving the highest and second highest numbers of votes in the first round. In the event of a tie for first place in the first round of voting, votes may be cast for those candidates who have received the highest number of votes. In the event of a tie only for second place in the first round of voting, votes may be cast for those candidates who have received the highest and second highest numbers of votes. The President of the Republic elected in the second round of voting shall be the candidate who – regardless of the number of those participating in the vote – receives the highest number of valid votes. Should the second round of voting also be inconclusive, a new election shall be held on the basis of repeated nomination.

(5) The voting procedure shall be completed within no more than two consecutive days.

(6) The President-elect of the Republic shall take office upon the expiry of the term of office of the previous President of the Republic or, if his or her term of office terminated prematurely, on the eighth day after the announcement of the result of the election; prior to taking office, the President-elect of the Republic shall take an oath before the National Assembly.

Article 12

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

(2) The office of the President of the Republic shall be incompatible with any other state, social, economic or political office or assignment. The President of the Republic may not pursue any other gainful occupation, and may not receive remuneration for any other activity, except for activities falling under copyright protection.

(3) The mandate of the President of the Republic shall terminate:

a) upon the expiry of his or her term of office;

b) upon his or her death;

c) if he or she is incapable of performing his or her functions for over ninety days;

d) if the conditions required for his or her election no longer exist;

e) upon the declaration of incompatibility or a conflict of interest;

f) upon his or her resignation;

g) upon his or her removal from the office of the President of the Republic.

(4) The National Assembly shall decide with the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly present on the establishment of any condition of the President of the Republic preventing him or her from performing his or her functions for over ninety days, or of the absence of the conditions required for his or her election, or on the declaration of incompatibility or a conflict of interest.

(5) The detailed rules for the legal status of the President of the Republic and the previous Presidents of the Republic and for their remuneration shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

Article 13

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

(2) If the President of the Republic intentionally violates the Fundamental Law or, in connection with performing his or her office, any Act, and if he or she commits an intentional criminal offence, one fifth of the Members of the National Assembly may propose his or her removal from office.

(3) For the impeachment procedure to be instituted, the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly shall be required. Voting shall be held by secret ballot.

(4) Starting from the adoption of the decision by the National Assembly, the President of the Republic may not exercise his or her powers until the impeachment procedure is concluded.

(5) The Constitutional Court shall have the power to conduct the impeachment procedure.

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(6) If, as a result of the procedure, the Constitutional Court establishes the responsibility of the President of the Republic under public law, it may remove the President of the Republic from office.

Article 14

(1) If the President of the Republic is temporarily prevented from acting, or if the mandate of the President of the Republic terminates, the Speaker of the National Assembly shall exercise the functions and powers of the President of the Republic until he or she is no longer prevented from acting, or until the new President of the Republic takes office, respectively.

(2) The fact that the President of the Republic is temporarily prevented from acting shall be established by the National Assembly at the initiative of the President of the Republic, the Government or any Member of the National Assembly.

(3) While substituting for the President of the Republic, the Speaker of the National Assembly may not exercise his or her rights as a Member of the National Assembly, and his or her duties as Speaker of the National Assembly shall be performed by the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly designated by the National Assembly.

The Government

Article 15

(1) The Government shall be the general organ of executive power; it shall exercise all the functions and powers which are not expressly conferred by the Fundamental Law or the law on another organ. The Government shall be accountable to the National Assembly.

(2) The Government shall be the principal organ of public administration; it may establish organs of state administration as provided for by an Act.

(3) Acting within its functions, the Government shall adopt decrees in matters not regulated by an Act or on the basis of authorisation by an Act.

(4) No decree of the Government shall conflict with any Act.

Article 16

(1) The Members of the Government shall be the Prime Minister and the Ministers.

(2) By means of a decree, the Prime Minister shall designate one or more Deputy Prime Minister(s) from among the Ministers.

(3) The Prime Minister shall be elected by the National Assembly on a proposal from the President of the Republic. A person who has already held the office of Prime Minister for a total period of at least eight years, whether consecutive or non-consecutive, may not be elected Prime Minister. For the purposes of calculating this eight-year period, only service in the office of Prime Minister on or after 2 May 1990 shall be taken into account.

(4) The Prime Minister shall be elected with the votes of more than half of the Members of the National Assembly. The Prime Minister shall take office upon his or her election.

(5) The President of the Republic shall present his or her proposal referred to in paragraph (3):

a) at the constitutive sitting of the new National Assembly, if the Prime Minister's mandate terminated upon the formation of the newly elected National Assembly;

b) within fifteen days of the termination of the Prime Minister's mandate, if the Prime Minister's mandate has terminated upon his or her resignation, his or her death, the declaration of incompatibility or a conflict of interest, due to the absence of the conditions required for his or her election or because the National Assembly has expressed its lack of confidence in the Prime Minister in a confidence vote.

(6) If the National Assembly fails to elect the person proposed for Prime Minister in accordance with paragraph (5), the President of the Republic shall present a new proposal within fifteen days.

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(7) Ministers shall be appointed by the President of the Republic on a proposal from the Prime Minister. Ministers shall take office on the date designated in the deed of appointment or, in its absence, upon their appointment.

(8) The Government shall be established upon the appointment of the Ministers.

(9) The Members of the Government shall take an oath before the National Assembly.

Article 17

(1) Ministries shall be listed in an Act.

(2) Ministers without portfolio may be appointed to perform the functions determined by the Government.

(3) The capital or county government offices shall be the territorial state administration organs of the Government with general competence.

(4) Provisions of a cardinal Act regarding the designation of ministries, Ministers or organs of public administration may be amended by an Act.

(5) The legal status of government officials shall be regulated by an Act.

Article 18

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

(2) Ministers shall, within the framework of the general policy of the Government, autonomously control the sectors of state administration within their functions and the subordinated organs, and shall perform the tasks determined by the Government or the Prime Minister.

(3) Acting on the basis of authorisation by an Act or a government decree and within their functions, Members of the Government shall adopt decrees, either autonomously or in agreement with other Ministers; no such decree shall conflict with any Act, government decree or decree of the Governor of the Hungarian National Bank.

(4) Members of the Government shall be accountable to the National Assembly for their actions, and Ministers shall be accountable to the Prime Minister. Members of the Government may attend and address the sittings of the National Assembly. The National Assembly or a parliamentary committee may oblige Members of the Government to attend their sitting.

(5) The detailed rules for the legal status of Members of the Government and their remuneration, as well as the rules regarding the substitution of Ministers, shall be laid down in an Act.

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Article 19

The National Assembly may request information from the Government on the Government's position to be represented in the decision-making procedure of the intergovernmental institutions of the European Union, and may take a position on the draft placed on the agenda in the procedure. In the course of the decision making of the European Union, the Government shall act on the basis of the position taken by the National Assembly.

Article 20

(1) Upon the termination of the Prime Minister's mandate, the term of the Government shall terminate.

(2) The Prime Minister's mandate shall terminate:

a) upon the formation of the newly elected National Assembly;

b) if the National Assembly expresses its lack of confidence in the Prime Minister and elects a new Prime Minister;

c) if the National Assembly expresses its lack of confidence in the Prime Minister in a confidence vote requested by the Prime Minister;

d) upon his or her resignation;

e) upon his or her death;

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f) upon the declaration of incompatibility or a conflict of interest;

g) if the conditions required for his or her election no longer exist.

h) if he or she has held the office of Prime Minister for a total period of at least eight years.

(3) A Minister's mandate shall terminate:

a) upon the termination of the Prime Minister's mandate;

b) upon his or her resignation;

c) upon his or her dismissal;

d) upon his or her death.

(4) The National Assembly shall decide, with the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly present, to establish the absence of the conditions required for the election of the Prime Minister or to declare incompatibility or a conflict of interest.

Article 21

(1) One fifth of the Members of the National Assembly may, together with the designation of a candidate for the office of Prime Minister, submit a written motion of no confidence against the Prime Minister.

(2) If the National Assembly supports the motion of no confidence, it thereby expresses its lack of confidence in the Prime Minister and simultaneously elects the person proposed for the office of Prime Minister in the motion of no confidence. The votes of more than half of the Members of the National Assembly shall be required for such a decision by the National Assembly.

(3) The Prime Minister may move for a confidence vote. The National Assembly expresses its lack of confidence in the Prime Minister if more than half of the Members of the National Assembly do not support the Prime Minister in the confidence vote proposed by the Prime Minister.

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

(5) The National Assembly shall decide on the question of confidence after the third day, but no later than eight days following the submission of the motion of no confidence or of the Prime Minister's motion pursuant to paragraphs (3) or (4).

Article 22

(1) From the termination of its term until the formation of the new Government, the Government shall exercise its powers as a caretaker government; however, it may not express consent to be bound by international treaties, and may adopt decrees only on the basis of authorisation by an Act in cases of urgency.

(2) If the Prime Minister's mandate terminates upon his or her resignation or the formation of the newly elected National Assembly, the Prime Minister shall exercise his or her powers as a caretaker Prime Minister until the election of the new Prime Minister; however, he or she may not propose the dismissal of Ministers or the appointment of new Ministers, and may adopt decrees only on the basis of authorisation by an Act in cases of urgency.

(3) If the Prime Minister's mandate has terminated upon his or her death, the declaration of incompatibility or a conflict of interest, due to the absence of the conditions required for his or her election or because the National Assembly has expressed its lack of confidence in the Prime Minister in a confidence vote, the powers of the Prime Minister shall be exercised by the Deputy Prime Minister or, in the case of more than one Deputy Prime Minister, by the one designated as first Deputy Prime Minister, until the new Prime Minister is elected and with the limitations set out in paragraph (2).

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(4) A Minister shall exercise his or her powers as caretaker Minister from the termination of the Prime Minister's mandate until a new Minister is appointed or another member of the new Government is assigned to perform the ministerial functions temporarily; however, he or she may adopt decrees only in cases of urgency.

Independent regulatory organs

Article 23

(1) By means of a cardinal Act, the National Assembly may establish independent regulatory organs to perform and exercise certain functions and powers belonging to the executive power.

(2) The head of an independent regulatory organ shall be appointed by the Prime Minister or, on a proposal from the Prime Minister, by the President of the Republic for a term specified in a cardinal Act. The head of an independent regulatory organ shall appoint his or her deputy or deputies.

(3) The head of an independent regulatory organ shall give an account annually to the National Assembly of the activities of the independent regulatory organ.

(4) Acting on the basis of authorisation by an Act and within his or her functions laid down in a cardinal Act, the head of an independent regulatory organ shall issue decrees; no such decree shall conflict with any Act, government decree, prime ministerial decree, ministerial decree or decree of the Governor of the Hungarian National Bank. In issuing decrees, the head of an independent regulatory organ may be substituted by the deputy he or she designated in a decree.

The Constitutional Court

Article 24

(1) The Constitutional Court shall be the principal organ for the protection of the Fundamental Law.

(2) The Constitutional Court:

a) shall examine adopted Acts not yet promulgated for conformity with the Fundamental Law;

b) shall, at the request of a judge, review the conformity with the Fundamental Law of any law applicable in a particular case as a priority but within no more than ninety days;

c) shall, on the basis of a constitutional complaint, review the conformity with the Fundamental Law of any law applied in a particular case;

d) shall, on the basis of a constitutional complaint, review the conformity with the Fundamental Law of any judicial decision;

e) shall, at the request of the Government, one quarter of the Members of the National Assembly, the President of the Curia, the Prosecutor General, the President of the National Asset Recovery and Protection Office or the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, review the conformity with the Fundamental Law of any law;

f) shall examine any law for conflict with any international treaties;

g) shall exercise further functions and powers as laid down in the Fundamental Law and in a cardinal Act.

(3) The Constitutional Court:

a) shall, within its powers set out in paragraph (2) *b)*, *c)*, and *e)*, annul any law or any provision of a law which conflicts with the Fundamental Law;

b) shall, within its powers set out in paragraph (2) *d)*, annul any judicial decision which conflicts with the Fundamental Law;

c) may, within its powers set out in paragraph (2) *f)*, annul any law or any provision of a law which conflicts with an international treaty;

and shall determine legal consequences as set out in a cardinal Act.

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(4) Those provisions of a law that were not requested to be reviewed may be reviewed and annulled by the Constitutional Court only if there is a close substantive connection between them and the provisions requested to be reviewed.

(5) The Constitutional Court may review the Fundamental Law or the amendment of the Fundamental Law only in relation to the procedural requirements laid down in the Fundamental Law for making and promulgating it. Such an examination may be requested by:

a) the President of the Republic in respect of the Fundamental Law or the amendment of the Fundamental Law if adopted but not yet promulgated;

b) the Government, one quarter of the Members of the National Assembly, the President of the Curia, the Prosecutor General, the President of the National Asset Recovery and Protection Office or the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights within thirty days of promulgation.

(6) The Constitutional Court shall decide on the motion pursuant to paragraph (5) as a priority but within no more than thirty days. If the Constitutional Court finds that the Fundamental Law or the amendment of the Fundamental Law does not comply with the procedural requirements referred to in paragraph (5), the Fundamental Law or the amendment of the Fundamental Law:

a) shall again be debated in the National Assembly in the case laid down in paragraph (5) *a)*;

b) shall be annulled by the Constitutional Court in the case laid down in paragraph (5) *b)*.

(7) The Constitutional Court shall, as provided for by a cardinal Act, hear the legislator of the law, the initiator of the Act or their representative or shall obtain their opinions during its procedure if the matter affects a wide range of persons. This stage of the procedure shall be public.

(8) The Constitutional Court shall be a body composed of fifteen members, each elected by the National Assembly with the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly for a term of nine years. A member of the Constitutional Court may not be re-elected to that office. The Constitutional Court shall elect its President from among its members for a term of three years; the President may be re-elected to that office. Members of the Constitutional Court may not be members of political parties or engage in political activities. The mandate of a member of the Constitutional Court shall terminate upon reaching the age of seventy years.

(9) The detailed rules for the powers, organisation and operation of the Constitutional Court shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

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Courts

Article 25

(1) Courts shall administer justice. The supreme judicial organ shall be the Curia.

(2) Courts shall decide on criminal matters, civil disputes, the lawfulness of administrative decisions, the conflict of local government decrees with any other law and their annulment, the establishment of omission by a local government of its obligation based on an Act to legislate, and on other matters specified in an Act.

(3) In addition to the provisions of paragraph (2), the Curia shall ensure the uniformity of the application of law by courts, and shall make uniformity decisions which are binding on courts.

(4) The organisation of the judiciary shall have multiple levels.

(5) The central responsibilities of the administration of courts shall be performed by the President of the National Office for the Judiciary. The National Judicial Council shall supervise the central administration of courts. The National Judicial Council and other bodies of judicial self-government shall participate in the administration of courts.

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(6) The President of the National Office for the Judiciary shall be elected from among the judges by the National Assembly for a term of six years on a proposal from the President of the Republic. The President of the National Office for the Judiciary may not be re-elected. The President of the Republic shall propose one of no more than three persons nominated by the judges in accordance with a cardinal Act for the position of President of the National Office for the Judiciary. The President of the National Office for the Judiciary shall be elected with the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly. The President of the Curia shall be a member of the National Judicial Council, the other members of which shall be elected by judges, as laid down in a cardinal Act.

(7) The mandate of the President of the National Office for the Judiciary shall terminate as provided for by a cardinal Act:

a) upon expiry of the term of office;

b) upon the termination of his or her judicial service relationship;

c) by resignation;

d) upon the declaration of incompatibility or a conflict of interest;

e) by dismissal;

f) by deprivation of office;

g) by recall upon judicial initiative.

(8) An Act may provide that other organs may also act in certain legal disputes.

(9) The detailed rules for the organisation and administration of courts and for the legal status of judges, as well as the remuneration of judges, shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

Article 26

(1) Judges shall be independent and subordinated only to the law; they shall not be instructed in relation to their judicial activities. Judges may be removed from office only for the reasons and in a procedure specified in a cardinal Act. Judges may not be members of political parties or engage in political activities.

(2) Professional judges shall be appointed by the President of the Republic as provided for by a cardinal Act. A person may be appointed as a judge only if he or she has reached the age of thirty-five years. Except for the President of the Curia and the President of the National Office for the Judiciary, the service relationship of a judge may continue until he or she reaches the general retirement age and, in cases specified by a cardinal Act, until he or she reaches the age of seventy years.

(3) The President of the Curia shall be elected by the National Assembly from among the judges for a term of six years on a proposal from the President of the Republic. The President of the Curia may not be re-elected. The President of the Republic shall propose one of no more than three persons nominated by the judges in accordance with a cardinal Act for the position of President of the Curia. The President of the Curia shall be elected with the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly.

(4) The mandate of the President of the Curia shall terminate as provided for by a cardinal Act:

a) upon expiry of the term of office;

b) upon the termination of his or her judicial service relationship;

c) by resignation;

d) upon the declaration of incompatibility or a conflict of interest;

e) by dismissal;

f) by deprivation of office;

g) by recall upon judicial initiative.

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Article 27

(1) Unless otherwise provided in an Act, courts shall adjudicate in panels.

(2) Non-professional judges shall also participate in the administration of justice in the cases and ways specified in an Act.

(3) Only professional judges may act as a single judge or panel chair. In cases specified in an Act, junior judges may also act within the powers of a single judge; Article 26 (1) shall apply to him or her in the course of such activity.

Article 28

In the course of the application of law, courts shall interpret the text of laws primarily in accordance with their purpose and with the Fundamental Law. In the course of ascertaining the purpose of a law, consideration shall be given primarily to the preamble of that law and the justification of the proposal for, or for amending, the law. When interpreting the Fundamental Law or laws, it shall be presumed that they serve moral and economic purposes which are in accordance with common sense and the public good.

The prosecution service

Article 29

(1) The Prosecutor General and the prosecution service shall be independent and shall, in accordance with an Act, contribute to the administration of justice by acting as public prosecutor and enforcing the State's demand for punishment. The prosecution service shall prosecute criminal offences and take action against other unlawful acts and omissions, as well as contribute to the prevention of unlawful acts.

(2) The Prosecutor General and the prosecution service:

a) shall exercise powers in connection with investigations, as provided for by an Act;

b) shall represent the public prosecution in court proceedings;

c) shall supervise the lawfulness of penal enforcement;

d) shall, as a guardian of public interest, exercise further functions and powers laid down in the Fundamental Law or in an Act.

(3) The organisation of the prosecution service shall be led and directed by the Prosecutor General, who shall appoint prosecutors. Except for the Prosecutor General, the service relationship of a prosecutor may continue until he or she reaches the age of seventy years.

(4) The Prosecutor General shall be elected by the National Assembly for a term of nine years on a proposal from the President of the Republic. The Prosecutor General shall be elected with the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly.

(5) The Prosecutor General shall give an account annually to the National Assembly of his or her activities.

(6) Prosecutors may not be members of political parties or engage in political activities.

(7) The detailed rules for the organisation and operation of the prosecution service and for the legal status of the Prosecutor General and the prosecutors, as well as their remuneration, shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights

Article 30

(1) The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights shall perform fundamental rights protection activities; his or her proceedings may be requested by anyone.

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(2) The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights shall investigate any violations related to fundamental rights that come to his or her knowledge, or have such violations investigated, and shall request general or specific measures to remedy them.

(3) The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and his or her deputies shall be elected by the National Assembly with the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly for a term of six years. The deputies shall protect the interests of future generations and the rights of national minorities living in Hungary. The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and his or her deputies may not be members of political parties or engage in political activities.

(4) The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights shall give an account annually to the National Assembly of his or her activities.

(5) The detailed rules for the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and his or her deputies shall be laid down in an Act.

Local governments

Article 31

(1) In Hungary, local governments shall function to manage local public affairs and exercise local public power.

(2) Local referendums may be held on any matter within the functions and powers of the local government, as provided for by an Act.

(3) The rules relating to local governments shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

Article 32

(1) In the management of local public affairs and within the framework of the Acts, local governments:

a) shall adopt decrees;

b) shall make decisions;

c) shall autonomously administer their affairs;

d) shall determine the rules of their organisation and operation;

e) shall exercise the rights of ownership with respect to local government property;

f) shall determine their budgets and autonomously manage their affairs on that basis;

g) may engage in entrepreneurial activities using their assets and revenues available for this purpose, without jeopardising the performance of their mandatory duties;

h) shall decide on the types and rates of local taxes;

i) may create local government symbols and establish local awards and honorific titles;

j) may request information from the organ vested with the relevant functions and powers, induce decision making or express an opinion;

k) may associate freely with other local governments, establish associations for the representation of their interests, cooperate with local governments of other countries within their functions and powers, and become members of international organisations of local governments;

l) shall exercise further functions and powers laid down in an Act.

(2) Acting within their functions, local governments shall adopt local government decrees to regulate local social relations not regulated by an Act or on the basis of authorisation by an Act.

(3) No local government decree shall conflict with any other law.

(4) Local governments shall send local government decrees to the capital or county government office immediately after their promulgation. If the capital or county government office finds the local government decree or any of its provisions to be in breach of any law, it may apply to the court for the review of the local government decree.

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(5) The capital or county government office may apply to the court for the establishment of the omission of a local government of its obligation that is based on an Act to adopt decrees or make decisions. Should the local government fail to comply with its obligation to adopt decrees or make decisions by the date determined by the court in its decision establishing omission, the court shall, at the initiative of the capital or county government office, order the head of the capital or county government office to adopt the local government decree or local government decision required to remedy the omission in the name of the local government.

(6) The property of local governments shall be public property, which shall serve the performance of their tasks.

Article 33

(1) The functions and powers of a local government shall be exercised by its representative body.

(2) A local representative body shall be headed by the mayor. The president of a county representative body shall be elected by the county representative body from among its members for the term of the county representative body.

(3) A representative body may elect committees and establish an office, as provided for by a cardinal Act.

Article 34

(1) Local governments and state organs shall cooperate to achieve community goals. An Act may set out mandatory functions and powers for local governments. For the performance of their mandatory functions and powers, local governments shall be entitled to proportionate budgetary and other financial support.

(2) An Act may provide that mandatory tasks of local governments shall be performed through associations.

(3) An Act or a government decree based on authorisation by an Act may exceptionally specify functions and powers of state administration for mayors, presidents of county representative bodies and for heads or officers of the office of representative bodies.

(4) The Government shall ensure supervision of the legality of local governments through the capital or county government offices.

(5) In order to preserve a balanced budget, an Act may provide that, for any borrowing or other undertaking of commitments by local governments to the extent determined in an Act, certain conditions and the consent of the Government shall be required.

Article 35

(1) Local government representatives and mayors shall be elected by universal and equal suffrage in a direct and secret ballot, in elections which guarantee the free expression of the will of the voters, in a manner laid down in a cardinal Act.

(2) The general elections of local government representatives and mayors shall be held in the month of April, May, June or July of the fifth year following the previous general election of local government representatives and mayors, at the same time as the election of Members of the European Parliament.

(3) The term of representative bodies shall last until the day of the general election of local government representatives and mayors. If no election can be held due to a lack of candidates, the term of the local representative body shall be extended until the day of the by-elections. The mandate of mayors shall last until the election of the new mayors.

(4) Representative bodies may declare their own dissolution, as provided for by a cardinal Act.

(5) At the motion of the Government – submitted after seeking the opinion of the Constitutional Court –, the National Assembly shall dissolve representative bodies operating in conflict with the Fundamental Law.

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(6) Upon a representative body dissolving itself or upon it being dissolved, the mandate of the mayor shall also terminate.

Public funds

Article 36

(1) The National Assembly shall adopt an Act on the central budget and on the implementation of the central budget for each year. The Government shall submit the legislative proposal on the central budget and on the implementation of the central budget to the National Assembly within the period determined in an Act.

(2) The legislative proposals on the central budget and on its implementation shall contain state expenditures and revenues in the same structure, in a transparent manner and in reasonable detail.

(3) By the adoption of the Act on the central budget, the National Assembly shall authorise the Government to collect the revenues and to disburse the expenditures determined in that Act.

(4) The National Assembly may not adopt an Act on the central budget as a result of which government debt would exceed half of the total gross domestic product.

(5) As long as government debt exceeds half of the total gross domestic product, the National Assembly may only adopt an Act on the central budget which provides for a reduction of the ratio of government debt to the total gross domestic product.

(6) Any derogation from the provisions of paragraphs (4) and (5) shall only be allowed during a special legal order and to the extent necessary to mitigate the consequences of the circumstances triggering the special legal order, or, in the event of an enduring and significant national economic recession, to the extent necessary to restore the balance of the national economy.

(7) If the National Assembly fails to adopt the Act on the central budget by the beginning of the calendar year, the Government shall be authorised to collect the revenues provided for by law and, within the limits of the expenditure appropriations laid down in the Act on the central budget for the previous calendar year, make expenditures on a *pro rata* basis.

Article 37

(1) The Government shall be obliged to implement the central budget in a lawful and expedient manner, with efficient management of public funds and by ensuring transparency.

(2) With the exceptions specified in Article 36 (6), no such borrowing may be contracted and no such financial commitment may be undertaken in the course of the implementation of the central budget that would allow the government debt to exceed half of the total gross domestic product.

(3) As long as government debt exceeds half of the total gross domestic product, with the exceptions specified in Article 36 (6), no such borrowing may be contracted and no such financial commitment may be undertaken in the course of the implementation of the central budget that would result in an increase, as compared to the previous year, of the ratio of government debt to the total gross domestic product.

(4)

(5)

(6) The method for the calculation of the government debt and the total gross domestic product, as well as the rules relating to the implementation of the provisions of Article 36 and paragraphs (1) to (3), shall be laid down in an Act.

(7) If a borrowing by the European Union or the related guarantee would lead to a payment obligation on the part of Hungary, Hungary may only consent to it by way of an individual decision of the Government subject to an individual resolution adopted by the National Assembly with the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly.

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Article 38

(1) The property of the State and of local governments shall be national assets. The management and protection of national assets shall aim at serving the public interest, meeting common needs and preserving natural resources, as well as at taking into account the needs of future generations. The requirements for preserving and protecting national assets and for the sound management of national assets shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

(2) The scope of the exclusive property and of the exclusive economic activities of the State, as well as the limitations and conditions of the alienation of national assets of outstanding importance for the national economy, shall be determined in a cardinal Act with regard to the goals referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) National assets may only be transferred for purposes specified in an Act, with the exceptions specified in an Act, taking into account the requirement of proportionate values.

(4) Contracts for the transfer or utilisation of national assets may only be concluded with organisations of which the ownership structure, the organisation and the activity aimed at the management of the national assets transferred or assigned for utilisation is transparent.

(5) Business organisations owned by the State or local governments shall manage their affairs in a manner determined in an Act, autonomously and responsibly according to the requirements of lawfulness, expediency and efficiency.

(6) The establishment, operation and termination of, and the performance of public duty by, a public interest asset management foundation performing public duty shall be regulated in a cardinal Act.

Article 39

(1) Support or contractual payments from the central budget may only be granted to organisations of which the ownership structure, the organisation and the activity aimed at the use of the support is transparent.

(2) Every organisation managing public funds shall be obliged to publicly account for its management of public funds. Public funds and national assets shall be managed according to the principles of transparency and the purity of public life. Data relating to public funds and national assets shall be data of public interest.

(3)

Article 40

In the interests of satisfying common needs in a predictable manner and of the secure livelihood of the elderly, the basic rules for sharing public burdens and for the pension system shall be laid down in an Act.

Article 41

(1) The central bank of Hungary shall be the Hungarian National Bank. The Hungarian National Bank shall be responsible for monetary policy, as provided for by an Act.

(2) The Hungarian National Bank shall perform the supervision of the financial intermediary system.

(3) The Governor and Deputy Governors of the Hungarian National Bank shall be appointed for a term of six years by the President of the Republic.

(4) The Governor of the Hungarian National Bank shall give an account annually to the National Assembly of the activities of the Hungarian National Bank.

(5) Acting on the basis of authorisation by an Act and within his or her functions laid down in an Act, the Governor of the Hungarian National Bank shall issue decrees; no such decree shall conflict with any Act. On issuing decrees, the Governor of the Hungarian National Bank may be substituted by the Deputy Governor he or she designated in a decree.

(6) The detailed rules for the organisation and operation of the Hungarian National Bank shall be laid down in an Act.

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Article 42

(1) In order to protect public assets and to facilitate the tracing and recovery of public assets that have been unlawfully managed or used, a National Asset Recovery and Protection Office shall operate.

(2) The National Asset Recovery and Protection Office shall be independent and shall, in accordance with an Act, contribute to the administration of justice by acting as public prosecutor and enforcing the State's demand for punishment.

(3) The National Asset Recovery and Protection Office shall, in accordance with an Act,

a) exercise powers in connection with investigations;

b) represent the public prosecution in court proceedings;

c) perform functions relating to the recovery and protection of public assets.

(4) The President and the Vice-Presidents of the National Asset Recovery and Protection Office shall be elected by the National Assembly with the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly for a term of six years.

(5) The President of the National Asset Recovery and Protection Office shall give an account annually to the National Assembly of his or her activities.

(6) Members of the staff of the National Asset Recovery and Protection Office may not be members of political parties or engage in political activities.

(7) The detailed rules relating to the organisation and operation of the National Asset Recovery and Protection Office, its President, and the legal status of its Vice-Presidents shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

Article 43

(1) The State Audit Office shall be the organ of the National Assembly responsible for financial and economic audit. Acting within its functions laid down in an Act, the State Audit Office shall audit the implementation of the central budget, the administration of public finances, the use of funds from public finances and the management of national assets. The State Audit Office shall carry out its audits according to the criteria of lawfulness, expediency and efficiency.

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

(3) The President of the State Audit Office shall give an account annually to the National Assembly of the activities of the State Audit Office.

(4) The detailed rules for the organisation and operation of the State Audit Office shall be laid down in an Act.

Article 44

(1) As an organ supporting the legislative activity of the National Assembly, the Fiscal Council shall examine the feasibility of the central budget.

(2) The Fiscal Council shall take part in the preparation of the Act on the central budget, as provided for by an Act.

(3)

(4) The members of the Fiscal Council shall be the President of the Fiscal Council, the Governor of the Hungarian National Bank and the President of the State Audit Office. The President of the Fiscal Council shall be appointed for a term of six years by the President of the Republic.

(5) The detailed rules for the operation of the Fiscal Council shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

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The Hungarian Defence Forces

Article 45

(1) Hungary's armed forces shall be the Hungarian Defence Forces. The core duties of the Hungarian Defence Forces shall be the military defence of the independence, territorial integrity and borders of Hungary and the performance of collective defence and peacekeeping tasks arising from international treaties, as well as carrying out humanitarian activities in accordance with the rules of international law.

(2) Unless otherwise provided in an international treaty and within the framework determined in the Fundamental Law and in a cardinal Act, the National Assembly, the President of the Republic, the Government and the Minister vested with the relevant functions and powers shall have the right to direct the Hungarian Defence Forces.

(3) The operation of the Hungarian Defence Forces shall be directed by the Government.

(4) Members of the professional personnel of the Hungarian Defence Forces may not be members of political parties or engage in political activities.

(5) The detailed rules relating to the organisation, tasks, command and control, and operation of the Hungarian Defence Forces shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

(6) The Government shall adopt a decree on the legal status of the members of the professional personnel of the Hungarian Defence Forces, in which the Minister vested with the relevant functions and powers may be authorised to lay down detailed rules.

(7) The rules on the fundamental rights and obligations of the members of the professional personnel of the Hungarian Defence Forces in relation to their legal status may be laid down also in the government decree referred to in paragraph (6).

(8) A trade union may not be formed, nor operate in relation to the legal status of a member of the professional personnel of the Hungarian Defence Forces. Any other representative organisation operating in relation to the legal status of a member of the professional personnel of the Hungarian Defence Forces may be formed and operate in accordance with the specific rules laid down in a decree of the Government.

The police and national security services

Article 46

(1) The core duties of the police shall be the prevention and investigation of criminal offences and the protection of public safety and public order, as well as of the order of state borders. The police shall participate in preventing illegal immigration.

(2) The police shall operate under the direction of the Government.

(3) The core duties of the national security services shall be the protection of the independence and lawful order of Hungary, and the promotion of its national security interests.

(4) The national security services shall operate under the direction of the Government.

(5) Members of the professional personnel of the police and the national security services may not be members of political parties or engage in political activities.

(6) The detailed rules relating to the organisation and operation of the police and the national security services and the rules for the use of special investigative means and techniques, as well as the rules concerning national security activities, shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

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Decisions on participation in military operations

Article 47

The basic rules for authorising military operations, stationing and other cross-border troop movements of the Hungarian Defence Forces, as well as military operations, stationing and other cross-border troop movements of foreign armed forces affecting the territory of Hungary shall be laid down in a cardinal Act. .

SPECIAL LEGAL ORDER

Article 48

Special legal order shall include state of war, state of emergency and state of danger.

State of war

Article 49

(1) The National Assembly may declare a state of war

a) in the event of the declaration of a war situation or in the event of danger of war;

b) in the event of external armed attack, an act with an impact equivalent to an external armed attack, or imminent danger thereof; or

c) in the event of the fulfilment of an alliance commitment regarding collective defence.

(2) For state of war to be declared, the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly shall be required.

(3) During a state of war, the Government shall exercise the powers delegated to it by the National Assembly, and shall decide on the deployment of the Hungarian Defence Forces abroad or within Hungary, their participation in peacekeeping, their humanitarian activity in a foreign operational area, and stationing them abroad, as well as on the deployment of foreign armed forces in Hungary or departing from the territory of Hungary and stationing them in Hungary.

State of emergency

Article 50

(1) The National Assembly may declare a state of emergency

a) in the event of an act aimed at overthrowing or subverting the constitutional order or at exclusively acquiring power, or

b) in the event of a serious unlawful act massively endangering life and property.

(2) For state of emergency to be declared, the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly shall be required.

(3) State of emergency may be declared for thirty days. The National Assembly may, with the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly, extend the state of emergency by thirty days if the circumstance serving as grounds for the declaration of the state of emergency continues to exist.

State of danger

Article 51

(1) The Government may declare a state of danger in the event of an armed conflict, war situation or humanitarian catastrophe in a neighbouring country, or a serious incident endangering life and property, in particular a natural disaster or industrial accident, and in order to eliminate the consequences thereof.

(2) A state of danger may be declared for thirty days.

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(3) Acting on the basis of authorisation by the National Assembly, the Government may extend the state of danger if the circumstance serving as grounds for the declaration of the state of danger continues to exist.

(4) The National Assembly shall decide on the authorisation referred to in paragraph (3) with the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly present.

Common rules for special legal order

Article 52

(1) During the period of special legal order, the application of the Fundamental Law shall not be suspended.

(2) During the period of special legal order, the exercise of fundamental rights, except for the fundamental rights provided for in Articles II and III, and Article XXVIII (2) to (6), may be suspended, or may be restricted beyond the extent specified in Article I (3).

(3) During the period of special legal order, the Government shall be obliged to take every measure to guarantee the continuous operation of the National Assembly.

(4) During the period of special legal order, the operation of the Constitutional Court shall not be restricted. During the period of special legal order, the Government shall be obliged to take every measure to guarantee the continuous operation of the Constitutional Court.

(5) The detailed rules to be applied during the period of special legal order shall be laid down in an Act.

Article 53

(1) During the period of special legal order, the Government may adopt decrees by means of which it may take extraordinary measures as provided for by an Act, and may suspend the application of certain Acts and derogate from the provisions of Acts

a) without specific authorisation by the National Assembly during a state of war or a state of emergency;

b) on the basis of authorisation granted, for a definite period, by the National Assembly with the votes of two thirds of the Members of the National Assembly present during a state of danger.

(2) The Government shall continuously inform the President of the Republic, the Speaker of the National Assembly, and the standing committee of the National Assembly vested with the relevant functions and powers about any decree adopted during the period of, and in accordance with the rules related to, special legal order.

(3) The National Assembly may repeal a decree adopted by the Government during the period of, and in accordance with the rules related to, special legal order. The Government shall not adopt again a repealed decree with identical content, unless this is justified by a substantial change in circumstances. The Government shall, without delay, inform the President of the Republic, the Speaker of the National Assembly, and the standing committee of the National Assembly vested with the relevant functions and powers about any decree thus adopted, along with the reasons for its adoption.

(4) The organ entitled to declare the special legal order shall terminate the special legal order if the conditions for its declaration no longer exist.

(5) A decree adopted by the Government during the period of, and in accordance with the rules related to, special legal order shall be repealed upon the end of the period of special legal order.

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Common rules for state of war and state of emergency

Article 54

(1) After the Government's request for the declaration of state of war or state of emergency, the Government may adopt decrees by means of which it may, as provided for by an Act and to the extent necessary for immediately tackling the circumstances serving as grounds for the declaration, suspend the application of certain Acts, derogate from the provisions of Acts and take other extraordinary measures.

(2) The Government shall continuously inform the President of the Republic, the Speaker of the National Assembly, and the standing committee of the National Assembly vested with the relevant functions and powers about any decree referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) A decree under paragraph (1) shall remain in force until the decision on the declaration of state of war or state of emergency, but for not more than sixty days after the Government's request for the declaration; in the event of the declaration of state of war or state of emergency, such a decree shall remain in force until the end of state of war or state of emergency at the latest.

(4) If state of war or state of emergency is not declared, the National Assembly shall adopt an Act to settle regulatory transition connected to the extraordinary measures taken by way of a decree under paragraph (1).

(5) After it has requested the declaration of state of war or state of emergency, the Government shall be obliged to take every measure to guarantee the continuous operation of the National Assembly.

(6) The National Assembly may repeal a decree under paragraph (1). The Government shall not adopt again a repealed decree with identical content, unless this is justified by a substantial change in circumstances. The Government shall, without delay, inform the President of the Republic, the Speaker of the National Assembly, and the standing committee of the National Assembly vested with the relevant functions and powers about any decree thus adopted, along with the reasons for its adoption.

(7) After the Government's request for state of war or state of emergency, the operation of the Constitutional Court may not be restricted. After it has requested the declaration of state of war or state of emergency, the Government shall be obliged to take every measure to guarantee the continuous operation of the Constitutional Court.

(8) The detailed rules to be applied after the Government's request for state of war or state of emergency shall be laid down in an Act.

Article 55

(1) During state of war or state of emergency, the National Assembly may not dissolve itself and may not be dissolved. During state of war and state of emergency, no date may be set for the general election of the Members of the National Assembly, and no such general election may be held; in such a case, a new National Assembly shall be elected within ninety days of the end of the state of war or state of emergency. If the general election of Members of the National Assembly have already been held but the new National Assembly has not yet been formed, the constitutive sitting shall be convened by the President of the Republic for a date within thirty days of the end of the state of war or state of emergency.

(2) During a state of war or state of emergency, the President of the Republic may convene the National Assembly that has dissolved itself or has been dissolved.

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Specific special legal order rules applicable to the National Assembly and the President of the Republic

Article 56

(1) If the National Assembly is prevented from making such decisions, the President of the Republic shall have the right to declare a state of war, to declare and extend a state of emergency, and to authorise the Government to extend a state of danger, as well as to suspend the application of certain Acts and to derogate from the provisions of Acts during a state of emergency.

(2) The Speaker of the National Assembly, the President of the Constitutional Court and the Prime Minister, speaking with one voice, shall establish that the National Assembly is prevented from acting if it is not in session and convening it is made impossible by insurmountable obstacles caused by shortage of time and the circumstance serving as grounds for the declaration of special legal order.

(3) As soon as it is no longer prevented from acting, the National Assembly shall at its first sitting decide, in accordance with the rules applicable for when it is not prevented from acting, whether the decision by the President of the Republic under paragraph (1) was justified and lawful, and review the extraordinary measures taken during the period of special legal order.

FINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

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

2. This Fundamental Law shall be adopted by the National Assembly pursuant to sections 19 (3) *a)* and 24 (3) of Act XX of 1949.

3. The transitional provisions related to the entry into force of the Fundamental Law are contained in points 8 to 26.

4. The Government shall be obliged to submit the legislative proposals required for the implementation of the Fundamental Law to the National Assembly.

5. The decisions of the Constitutional Court made prior to the entry into force of the Fundamental Law are repealed. This provision shall be without prejudice to the legal effects produced by those decisions.

6. The 25th day of April shall be Fundamental Law Day, to commemorate the promulgation of the Fundamental Law.

7. The first general election of local government representatives and mayors after the entry into force of the Fundamental Law shall take place in October 2014.

8. The entry into force of the Fundamental Law shall not affect the legal force of laws adopted, public law regulatory instruments and other legal instruments of state administration issued, individual decisions made and international legal commitments undertaken before its entry into force.

9. The legal successor of the organ exercising the relevant functions and powers under Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary shall be the organ exercising the relevant functions and powers under the Fundamental Law.

10. After the entry into force of the Fundamental Law, the name referring to the Republic of Hungary may remain in use as a reference to Hungary in accordance with the laws in force on 31 December 2011, until the transition to the use of the name under the Fundamental Law can be achieved in observance of the principles of sound financial management.

11. With the exceptions laid down in points 12 to 18, the entry into force of the Fundamental Law shall not affect the terms of the National Assembly, the Government and local representative bodies, and the mandates of persons appointed or elected before the entry into force of the Fundamental Law.

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12. The following provisions of the Fundamental Law shall also apply to the following:

a) Articles 3 and 4 to the term of the National Assembly and the mandate of the Members of the National Assembly in office;

b) Articles 12 and 13 to the mandate of the President of the Republic in office;

c) Articles 20 and 21 to the term of the Government in office and the mandate of the Members of the Government in office;

d) Article 27 (3) to the mandate of junior judges in office;

e) Article 33 (2) to the mandate of the presidents of the county assemblies in office; and

f) Article 35 (3) to (6) to the term of local representative bodies and the mandate of mayors in office.

13. The calculation of the period referred to in Article 4 (3) *f)* of the Fundamental Law shall start upon the entry into force of the Fundamental Law.

14. (1) The legal successor of the Supreme Court, the National Council of Justice and its President shall be the Curia in terms of administering justice, and, with the exception laid down in a cardinal Act, the President of the National Office for the Judiciary in terms of the administration of courts.

(2) The mandates of the President of the Supreme Court and of the President and members of the National Council of Justice shall terminate upon the entry into force of the Fundamental Law.

15.

16. As of the entry into force of the Fundamental Law, the designation for the office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Citizens' Rights shall be Commissioner for Fundamental Rights. The legal successor of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Citizens' Rights, the Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Minority Rights and the Parliamentary Commissioner for Future Generations shall be the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights. As of the entry into force of the Fundamental Law, the Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Minority Rights in office shall become Deputy of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights responsible for the protection of the rights of national minorities living in Hungary; as of the entry into force of the Fundamental Law, the Parliamentary Commissioner for Future Generations in office shall become Deputy of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights responsible for the protection of the interests of future generations; their mandates shall terminate upon the termination of the mandate of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights.

17. The mandate of the Commissioner for Data Protection in office shall terminate upon the entry into force of the Fundamental Law.

18. For the purposes and as of the entry into force of the Fundamental Law, the designation for the office of the president of the county assembly shall be president of the county representative body. The county representative body pursuant to the Fundamental Law shall be the legal successor of the county assembly.

19. (1) With the exceptions laid down in paragraphs (2) to (5), the provisions of the Fundamental Law shall also apply to cases in progress.

(2) Article 6 of the Fundamental Law shall apply as of the first sitting of the National Assembly to be held following the entry into force of the Fundamental Law.

(3) Procedures initiated upon applications submitted to the Constitutional Court before the entry into force of the Fundamental Law by applicants who no longer have the right to submit applications under the Fundamental Law shall be terminated and if, as of the entry into force of the Fundamental Law, the procedure falls within the powers of another organ, the application shall be transferred. In accordance with the conditions laid down in a cardinal Act, the applicant may submit the application again.

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(4) Articles 38 (4) and 39 (1) of the Fundamental Law shall apply to contracts and subsidy entitlements existing on 1 January 2012, and to procedures underway aimed at concluding contracts or granting subsidies if provided for by an Act, and as provided for by that Act.

(5) The third sentence of section 70/E (3) of Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary in force on 31 December 2011 shall, until 31 December 2012, apply to benefits which qualify as pension benefits under the rules in force on 31 December 2011 with respect to any change in their conditions, nature or amount, to their conversion to other benefits or to their termination.

20. Sections 26 (6), 28/D, 28/E, and 31 (2) and (3) of Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary in force on 31 December 2011 shall apply to cases in progress at the entry into force of the Fundamental Law also after the entry into force of the Fundamental Law.

21. The participation of the national minorities living in Hungary in the work of the National Assembly as referred to in Article 2 (2) of the Fundamental Law shall be ensured for the first time 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 Fundamental Law.

22. The entry into force of the Fundamental Law shall not affect any decision of the National Assembly or the Government made before that entry into force and under Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary on the deployment of the Hungarian Defence Forces within Hungary or abroad, on the deployment of foreign armed forces in Hungary or departing from the territory of Hungary, as well as on stationing the Hungarian Defence Forces abroad and of foreign armed forces in Hungary.

23. In a declared

a) state of national crisis, the provisions of the Fundamental Law on the state of national crisis,

b) state of emergency, if it was declared due to armed actions aimed at overthrowing the constitutional order or at exclusively acquiring power, or in the event of serious acts of violence massively endangering life and property, committed with weapons or with instruments capable of causing death, the provisions of the Fundamental Law on the state of emergency,

c) state of emergency, if it was declared due to a natural disaster or industrial accident massively endangering life and property, the provisions of the Fundamental Law on the state of danger,

d) state of preventive defence, the provisions of the Fundamental Law on the state of preventive defence,

e) state defined in section 19/E of Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary, the provisions of the Fundamental Law on unexpected attack, and

f) state of danger, the provisions of the Fundamental Law on the state of danger

shall apply.

24. (1) Anyone who, under a final and binding judgment, is excluded from participating in public affairs at the entry into force of the Fundamental Law shall not have the right to vote and to be voted for as long as the prohibition is in effect.

(2) Anyone who, under a final and binding judgment, is placed under custodianship limiting or excluding his or her capacity to act at the entry into force of the Fundamental Law shall not have the right to vote and to be voted for until that custodianship is terminated or a court rules that he or she has the right to vote and to be voted for.

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25. (1) Section 12 (2) of Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary in force on 31 December 2011 shall, until 31 December 2013, apply to the delivery of any local government property to the State or another local government.

(2) Section 44/B (4) of Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary in force on 31 December 2011 shall apply until 31 December 2012. After 31 December 2011, an Act or a government decree based on authorisation by an Act may specify functions and powers of state administration for local government clerks.

(3) Section 22 (1) and (3) to (5) of Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary in force on 31 December 2011 shall apply until the entry into force of the cardinal Act referred to in Article 5 (8) of the Fundamental Law. The National Assembly shall adopt the cardinal Act referred to in Articles 5 (8) and 7 (3) of the Fundamental Law by 30 June 2012.

(4) Until 31 December 2012, a cardinal Act may provide that, for the adoption of certain decisions of the National Assembly, a qualified majority shall be required.

26. The following shall be repealed:

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

b) Act I of 1972 on the amendment to Act XX of 1949 and the consolidated text of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Hungary,

c) Act XXXI of 1989 on the amendment to the Constitution,

d) Act XVI of 1990 on the amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary,

e) Act XXIX of 1990 on the amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary,

f) Act XL of 1990 on the amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary,

g) the Amendment to the Constitution dated 25 May 2010,

h) the Amendment to the Constitution dated 5 July 2010,

i) the Amendments to the Constitution dated 6 July 2010,

j) the Amendments to the Constitution dated 11 August 2010,

k) Act CXIII of 2010 on the amendment to Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary,

l) Act CXIX of 2010 on the amendment to Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary,

m) Act CLXIII of 2010 on the amendment to Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary,

n) Act LXI of 2011 on the amendment to Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary required for the adoption of certain transitional provisions related to the Fundamental Law,

o) Act CXLVI of 2011 on the amendment to Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary, and

p) Act CLIX of 2011 on the amendment to Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary.

27. Article 35 (2) as introduced by the Eleventh Amendment to the Fundamental Law of Hungary shall apply also to the next general election of local government representatives and mayors following the general election of local government representatives and mayors held in 2019; however, notwithstanding Article 35 (3), the term of the representative bodies and the terms of office of the mayors in office shall last until 1 October 2024.

28. After the entry into force of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law, a name referring to "*vármegye*" (the designation formerly used for county) may remain in use as a reference to "*megye*" (the designation for county as reintroduced by the Seventeenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law) in accordance with the laws in force on 30 September 2026, until the transition to the use of the designation under the Fundamental Law can be achieved in observance of the principles of sound financial management.

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29. Article XXIII (3) as introduced by the Twelfth Amendment to the Fundamental Law shall apply from 1 March 2024. From 1 January 2024 to 29 February 2024 the wording of Article XXIII (3) as in force on 31 December 2023 shall apply.

30. An applicant may be appointed as a judge on the basis of a call for applications announced before the entry into force of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law if he or she has reached the age of thirty years.

31. A junior judge whose service relationship with a judicial organ was established before 1 January 2025 as well as a junior judge who served as trainee judge under a service relationship at a judicial organ before 1 January 2025 may be appointed as a judge if he or she reached the age of thirty years.

32. The lowest age requirement set by Article 26 (2) as introduced by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law shall not apply to judges who are already appointed.

33. The assets provided by the State, as founder, joining party or on any other legal basis, to a public interest asset management foundation performing public duty (hereinafter "foundation") in operation on the date of entry into force of the Sixteenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law, together with the proceeds of such assets and any assets replacing them, shall, upon the termination of the foundation, pass to the State as universal successor, free of charge, and any asset management right, including any asset management right attached to a public duty, relating to assets owned by the State shall terminate. The founder's rights in respect of the foundation shall be exercised by the State. The holder of the founder's rights may terminate the foundation. The rules governing the operation and termination of the foundation, as well as the performance of its public duties and other tasks, shall be laid down by an Act.

34. On the day following the entry into force of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law, the mandate of the President of the Republic in office shall terminate. Following the termination of the mandate of the President of the Republic in office, the National Assembly shall elect a President of the Republic in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 to serve until the entry into force of the new Constitution, but for no longer than five years.

35. With the exception laid down in point 36, Article 24 (8), as established by the Seventeenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law, shall apply for the first time to members of the Constitutional Court elected after the entry into force of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law.

36. If a member of the Constitutional Court has already reached the age of seventy years on the day of the entry into force of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law, his or her mandate shall terminate on the first day of the second month following the entry into force of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law. If a member of the Constitutional Court in office at the date of the entry into force of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law reaches the age of seventy years after the entry into force of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law, his or her mandate shall terminate on the day on which he or she reaches the age of seventy years.

37. Article 25 (6), as established by the Seventeenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law, shall apply for the first time to the President of the National Office for the Judiciary elected after the entry into force of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law.

38. Article 26 (3), as established by the Seventeenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law, shall apply for the first time to the President of the Curia elected after the entry into force of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law.

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39. Article XXIII (2), as established by the Seventeenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law, shall not affect the mandates of Members of the National Assembly holding a mandate as a Member of the National Assembly at the date of the entry into force of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law, existing at the date of the entry into force of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law.

*

We, the Members of the National Assembly elected on 25 April 2010, being aware of our responsibility before God and man and in exercise of our constituent power, hereby adopt this to be the first unified Fundamental Law of Hungary.

“MAY THERE BE PEACE, FREEDOM AND ACCORD”

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
HUNGARY

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