

Act XXXVI of 2012

on the National Assembly

Based upon the Fundamental Law of Hungary stating that Hungary's supreme organ of popular representation shall be the National Assembly;

having regard to the centuries-old traditions of parliamentarism in Hungary;

conscious that since the second day of May 1990, the date of the formation of the first freely elected organ of popular representation, the National Assembly has been the most important constitutional institution of our modern age democracy and the trustee of the people's sovereignty;

confirming that it is an indispensable condition of the democratic operation of the State to allow the National Assembly to exercise its legislative duties and its controlling functions over the executive power in an effective and transparent manner;

recognising that the nationalities living in Hungary as constituent parts of the State have the right to be represented in the National Assembly in the interest of preserving their identity, fostering their language and culture and being granted a possibility of participating in our common affairs;

emphasising the common responsibility of all Members of the National Assembly for serving the Hungarian nation and the common good;

guaranteeing the inviolability of the proper exercising of the rights of the Members of the National Assembly and the operation of the National Assembly consonant with the dignity of its position under public law;

facilitating the cooperation between the National Assembly and the Government in European Union affairs, in line with the efforts of the European Union to provide for the emphasized role of the national parliaments;

the National Assembly adopts, on the basis of Article 2(2), Article 4(2) and (5), Article 5(4), (7) to (9), Article 7(3) and Article 19 of the Fundamental Law, the following Act for the implementation of the Fundamental Law and for establishing, on the level of Acts, certain provisions of the Rules of Procedure:

PART ONE

ORGANISATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Chapter I

Officers of the National Assembly

Section 1 The officers of the National Assembly shall be

- a)* the Speaker of the National Assembly (hereinafter: "Speaker"),
- b)* the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly (hereinafter: "Deputy Speaker"),
- c)* the Principal of the National Assembly as appointed deputy of the Speaker (hereinafter: "Principal of the House"), and
- d)* the parliamentary notary.

1. The Speaker of the National Assembly

Section 2 (1) The Speaker shall ensure the exercising of the rights of the National Assembly, provide for safeguarding the reputation of the National Assembly, for maintaining the order and the security of the National Assembly and for organising the work of the National Assembly.

(2) The Speaker

a) shall represent the National Assembly in the relations with other organs of the State, non-governmental and other organisations,

b) shall represent the National Assembly in its international relations, directly supervise the international activities of the National Assembly and lay down the rules of such activities,

c) shall, on the basis of his or her duties under public law, represent Hungary in the course of negotiations with foreign partners,

d) shall, prior to the meetings of the European Council and before events of strategic importance, convene the Consultative Body on European Union Affairs for parliamentary consultation of the policy related to the European Union; shall invite the Prime Minister to inform the Consultative Body on European Union Affairs of

Hungary's position, may make proposals for the standing committee dealing with European Union affairs or for other standing committees to discuss any question of strategic importance related to the European Union,

- e)* shall convene the session of the National Assembly and the individual sittings within the session,
- f)* shall open, conduct impartially and close the sittings; shall call upon speakers, oversee compliance with the provisions of the Rules of Procedure, shall announce the result of votes and watch over the order of the sittings,
- g)* shall chair the sittings of the House Committee,
- h)* shall coordinate the operation of parliamentary committees, make proposals, as provided for by this Act, for the number, the name, the functions and the number of members of parliamentary committees, as well as for the election of the chairs, deputy chairs and members, and any changes concerning these persons,
- i)* shall transmit the motions and submissions received by the National Assembly to the parliamentary committee vested with the relevant functions for preparing or taking measures,
- j)* shall make a proposal to the National Assembly for the election and dismissal of the Principal of the House,
- k)* shall appoint and dismiss the Director General and the heads of the administrative organs specified in the Organisational and Operational Regulations of the Office of the National Assembly, and shall exercise the employer's rights over the executives appointed by him or her,
- l)* shall establish the Organisational and Operational Regulations of the Office of the National Assembly in a Speaker's order, and may issue Speaker's orders in the course of exercising his or her functions and powers,
- m)* shall approve the draft budget of the Office of the National Assembly and of the Parliamentary Guard, and shall supervise the implementation of the adopted budget,
- n)* shall take or initiate the measures necessary for granting the security of the National Assembly,
- o)* shall exercise the rights related to confidentiality of the chair of a parliamentary committee terminated without a legal successor,
- p)* shall exercise his or her policing and disciplinary powers in the cases specified in this Act,
- q)* shall, in connection with directing the Parliamentary Guard, issue the Organisational and Operational Regulations of the Parliamentary Guard,
- r)* may order the executives of the Office of the National Assembly and of the Parliamentary Guard to carry out a task or to make up for an omission, may order the Office of the National Assembly or the Parliamentary Guard to submit a report, and may reserve the right to approve the decisions of those organs in advance or subsequently,
- s)* shall perform all the duties specified for the Speaker by the Fundamental Law, the provisions of the Rules of Procedure or another Act or resolution of the National Assembly.

(3) The Speaker

- a)* may, in order to maintain the order of the debate, speak at any time at the sittings; however, should the Speaker wish to speak to the substance of a matter, he or she shall hand over the Speaker's duties,
- b)* may attend, in a consultative capacity, the sitting of any parliamentary committee.

2. The Deputy Speakers of the National Assembly

Section 3 (1) The Speaker shall be substituted for by the Deputy Speakers in the order determined by the Speaker.

(2) If the mandate of the Speaker terminates or if, with the exception of the case specified in Article 14(3) of the Fundamental Law, the Speaker is permanently prevented from acting, the Deputy Speakers shall perform the Speaker's functions and powers in the order determined by the Speaker until the new Speaker is elected or until the Speaker is no longer prevented from acting, respectively.

(3) In the case referred to in Article 14(3) of the Fundamental Law, the National Assembly shall, on the proposal of the Speaker, decide on the designation of the Deputy Speaker to perform the duties of the Speaker substituting for the President of the Republic.

(4) The Deputy Speaker substituting for the Speaker shall have the same rights and the same obligations as the Speaker; however, he or she shall not be entitled to exercise the functions and powers referred to in Section 2(2)*j)* to *l)* and *q)*.

(5) The National Assembly shall also elect a Deputy Speaker responsible for legislation.

3. The Principal of the National Assembly

Section 4 (1) With the exception of the functions and powers specified in Section 2(2)*d)* to *h)*, *j)* to *m)* and *o)* to *q)*, the Principal of the House shall exercise the functions and powers delegated to him or her by the Speaker in the Organisational and Operational Regulations of the Office of the National Assembly.

(2) The Principal of the House shall act under the direction of the Speaker.

(3) Any Member of the National Assembly (hereinafter: "Member") or any person who complies with the requirements applicable to the establishment of public service employment can be elected Principal of the House.

(4) The Principal of the House shall enjoy immunity. The rules pertaining to the immunity of Members shall apply to the immunity of the Principal of the House.

(5) With the exception of a Member's mandate, the Principal of the House may not pursue any other gainful occupation and may not receive remuneration for any other activity, except for scientific, lecturing, artistic, reviewer or editorial activities, intellectual activities falling under legal protection and activities performed within the framework of an employment relationship as foster parent.

(6) The remuneration of the Principal of the House with a Member's mandate shall be equal to the remuneration of the Deputy Speaker.

(6a) The remuneration of the Principal of the House without a Member's mandate shall be equal to the remuneration of a Minister consisting of basic remuneration, remuneration supplement and executive supplement, as laid down in the Act on the central organs of state administration and the status of the members of the Government and the Ministers of State, as well as other benefits provided for Ministers by a legal regulation. With the exception of the establishment and termination of the mandate, the compliance with the obligation of making a declaration of assets as well as of incompatibility or conflict of interest, the provisions of the Act on public service officials shall apply to the status of the Principal of the House without a Member's mandate.

(7) The Principal of the House shall make a declaration of the same kind as the declaration of assets, income and economic interests (hereinafter: "declaration of assets") of the Members within thirty days of the establishment of his or her mandate and in each subsequent year until 31 January as well as within thirty days of the termination of his or her mandate. The rules pertaining to the procedure related to the declaration of assets of Members shall apply to the procedure related to the declaration of assets of the Principal of the House.

4. Parliamentary notaries

Section 5 (1) The parliamentary notaries

- a) shall contribute to conducting the sitting of the National Assembly,
- b) shall count the votes in the case of a vote by show of hands, if necessary,
- c) shall act as a vote-counting panel in the case of a secret ballot,
- d) shall read out parliamentary documents and the Hungarian text of the oath in the event of taking the oath,
- e) shall keep the list of the Members applied for speaking,
- f) shall indicate for the Speaker or Deputy Speaker chairing the sitting (hereinafter jointly: "chair of the sitting") the expiry of speaking time, and
- g) shall certify the verbatim minutes of the National Assembly.

(2) Two parliamentary notaries, preferably one who belongs to a parliamentary group supporting the Government and another one from an opposition parliamentary group, shall serve simultaneously at the sitting of the National Assembly in the order determined by the Speaker.

(3) If there are no parliamentary notaries present in the adequate number at the sitting of the National Assembly, the chair of the sitting shall request another Member to perform the parliamentary notary's duties.

5. Election of the officers of the National Assembly

Section 6 (1) Upon the motion of the leaders of the parliamentary groups of the political parties represented in the National Assembly, on the basis of the proposal of the most senior Member (hereinafter: "chair of age"), the National Assembly shall, at its constitutive sitting, elect the Speaker by secret ballot, and the Deputy Speakers and parliamentary notaries by open ballot. By virtue and at the time of his or her election, the Deputy Speaker responsible for legislation shall become the candidate chair of the committee on legislation.

(2) If the parliamentary groups do not put forward a joint motion, or the necessary majority has not been reached in the vote held on the basis of the joint motion, the leader of the parliamentary group with the most members shall be entitled to propose a candidate for Speaker. In this case, after the election of the Speaker, the National Assembly shall, upon the joint motion of the leaders of the parliamentary groups or, in the absence of such motion, after considering the individual motions, on the proposal of the Speaker, elect the Deputy Speakers and the parliamentary notaries.

(3) If the leaders of the parliamentary groups fail to reach an agreement on the joint motion, and the parliamentary group with the most members cannot be identified due to the equal number of mandates in more parliamentary groups, all the parliamentary groups having the highest number of members shall be entitled to propose a candidate for Speaker.

(4) No proposal for amendment shall be submitted to the proposal referred to in paragraphs (1) to (3). The National Assembly shall take its decision on the officers individually by each person, without debate.

(5) Upon casting the votes, the eight most junior Members (hereinafter: “parliamentary notaries of age”) shall count the votes under the supervision of the chair of age, and the chair of age shall announce the result.

(6) If the majority necessary for the election of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker or the parliamentary notary has not been reached on the basis of paragraphs (2) to (3) either, a repeated vote shall be held at the constitutive sitting with regard to that office. If there were more candidates for the office of the Speaker, in the repeated vote votes may be cast for the two candidates who have received the highest number of votes. With respect to the Deputy Speaker and the parliamentary notary, the number of candidates to vote for in the repeated vote shall be, from the candidates who have received the highest number of votes, the number of officers to be elected plus one candidate.

(7) If also the repeated vote is inconclusive, a new nomination and a new vote shall be held for the unfilled office. With respect to the Speaker, in the course of the new nomination, the parliamentary group with the second highest number of members, or in the event of a subsequent inconclusive vote, the parliamentary group with the next highest number of members shall be entitled to propose a candidate for Speaker.

Section 7 At its constitutive sitting, the National Assembly shall, on the proposal of the Speaker, elect the Principal of the House by open ballot.

Section 8 In the case of the termination of an officer’s mandate, the provisions of Sections 6 to 7 shall apply to the election of the new officer with the proviso that parliamentary notaries shall proceed instead of the parliamentary notaries of age, and the Speaker or, in the case of the election of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker shall proceed instead of the chair of age.

Section 9 The Speaker shall take an oath before the National Assembly on the day of his or her election.

6. Termination of the mandate of the officers

Section 10 (1) The mandate of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and parliamentary notary shall terminate

- a) upon the termination of his or her Member’s mandate,
- b) upon his or her leaving or exclusion from the parliamentary group, and in the case of a Member not belonging to any parliamentary group (hereinafter: “independent Member”), upon joining any of the parliamentary groups,
- c) upon the termination of the parliamentary group he or she is the member of,
- d) upon his or her dismissal,
- e) upon his or her resignation from the office.

(1a) The mandate of the Deputy Speaker responsible for legislation shall also terminate if the National Assembly does not elect him or her as the chair of the committee on legislation, or when his or her mandate as the chair of the committee on legislation terminates according to Section 19(1)b), e) or h).

(2) The mandate of the Principal of the House shall terminate

- a) upon the formation of the new National Assembly,
- b) upon his or her death,
- c) upon his or her dismissal,
- d) upon his or her resignation from the office.
- e) upon the declaration of incompatibility or a conflict of interest.

(3) The National Assembly shall decide without debate on the dismissal of the Deputy Speaker and of the parliamentary notary on the proposal of the House Committee, and on the dismissal of the Principal of the House on the proposal of the Speaker. Otherwise, the rules on electing the Deputy Speaker, the parliamentary notary and the Principal of the House shall apply to their dismissal.

(3a) The rules on electing the Speaker shall apply to his or her dismissal. The National Assembly shall elect the new Speaker on the day of dismissing the previous one.

(4) The officer of the National Assembly may resign from office by way of a written statement submitted to the National Assembly. The resignation shall not require reasoning, no statement of acceptance shall be necessary for it to be valid, and the officer’s mandate shall terminate on the day of the submission of the resignation.

(5) The provisions on establishing the incompatibility or the conflict of interest of the Members shall apply to establishing the incompatibility or the conflict of interest of the Principal of the House.

Chapter II

House Committee

Section 11 (1) Within the framework of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure, the House Committee

- a)* shall take a position on the National Assembly's working order by sessions and within the sessions,
- b)* shall draw up a proposal on the orders of the day and the duration of the sittings, specify the items on the orders of the day affecting the interests or rights of nationalities and the ones related to European Union issues,
- c)* shall discuss the substantive motions affecting the operation of the National Assembly, and shall take a position on them,
- d)* shall discuss the debated issues related to the operation of the National Assembly,
- e)* may make proposals in the matters concerning the organisation of international relations, and shall prepare ceremonial events,
- f)* shall take a position on the questions related to the press publicity of National Assembly's work,
- g)* shall hear the persons that the Speaker intends to appoint and the person nominated for the office of the Principal of the House,
- h)* shall determine the cases where the written form required by the provisions of the Rules of Procedure shall or can be complied with by way of submission in electronic form, and shall specify the conditions of electronic submission,
- i)* shall discuss, at the request of the Speaker, the significant submissions, petitions, calls, open letters received by the National Assembly or its officers, and shall deliver an opinion about the potential measures to be taken,
- j)* shall establish the order of giving account of absence from the vote at the sittings of the National Assembly and from the sittings of the committees, and shall establish the implementing rules of reducing the Members' remuneration in the cases specified in this Act,
- k)* shall take a position on the order of the committee hearings before appointment of the persons proposed to be appointed as Ministers,
- l)* shall make a recommendation on the establishment of the invalidity of a recommendation on nominating the President of the Republic,
- m)* shall propose the dismissal of the Deputy Speaker or the parliamentary notary,
- n)* shall, in the proposal on the orders of the day of the National Assembly's sitting, propose the time for interpellations and questions,
- o)* shall decide on authorising ceremonial speeches not on the orders of the day,
- p)* shall provide seats for the audience in the gallery, depending on the space available,
- q)* shall discuss other issues put forward by the members of the House Committee, and
- r)* shall perform further tasks conferred upon it by an Act or by a provision of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution of the National Assembly (hereinafter: "provision of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution").

(2) to (3)

Section 12 (1) The House Committee shall be a body of the National Assembly in charge of preparing decisions. The chair of the House Committee shall be the Speaker, and its members shall be the Deputy Speakers, the leaders of the parliamentary groups and the Principal of the House.

(2) The House Committee shall be formed with the announcement of the names of the leaders of the parliamentary groups and the election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speakers.

Section 13 (1) Only the leader of the parliamentary group or, if he or she is prevented from acting, the person delegated by him or her shall have the right to vote in the House Committee.

(2) In addition to the members of the House Committee, only persons invited by the Speaker shall be entitled to attend the sitting of the House Committee, with the exception of the cases specified in paragraphs (2a) and (3).

(2a) The chair of the committee representing the nationalities or, if he or she is prevented from acting, the deputy chair of the committee delegated by the chair, may attend the sitting of the House Committee.

(3) The representative of the Government and the Director General may attend, in a consultative capacity, the sitting of the House Committee as persons with permanent invitation.

(4) The sitting of the House Committee shall be convened and conducted by the Speaker. During the sitting of the National Assembly, the chair of the sitting may convene the sitting of the House Committee.

(5) The House Committee shall be convened at the request of any of the parliamentary groups' leaders. If convening the House Committee is requested during the sitting of the National Assembly, the sitting of the House Committee shall be convened to a time not later than the end of the National Assembly's sitting where the convening has been initiated.

(5a) The chair of the committee representing the nationalities may initiate with the Speaker the convening of the House Committee in the interest of the House Committee identifying an item on the orders of the day as an item affecting the interests or rights of nationalities. The Speaker shall decide on convening the House Committee.

(6) The House Committee shall take its decisions unanimously. In the absence of a unanimous decision, the National Assembly shall decide on the issues under Section 11(1*a*) and *j*), and other questions shall be decided by the Speaker.

(7) In the absence of a unanimous decision of the House Committee, the National Assembly shall take a decision after the presentation of the issue at debate, followed by the speeches of not more than three minutes of one Member from each of the parliamentary groups and of an independent Member who was the first to apply for taking the floor.

(8) The House Committee shall establish its own order of operation, with due regard to the provisions of the Rules of Procedure.

Section 13/A Section 27(5) to (6) of Act CXII of 2011 on informational self-determination and the freedom of information shall apply to the minutes taken at the sitting of the House Committee.

Chapter III

Committees of the National Assembly

Section 14 (1) The National Assembly

a) shall establish standing committees, the committee on legislation and the committee representing the nationalities,

b) may establish an ad hoc committee and a committee of inquiry, as parliamentary committees.

(2) The resolution of the National Assembly establishing the committee shall provide for the date of commencing the mandate of the committee.

7. Standing committees

Section 15 (1) The standing committee shall be an organ of the National Assembly in charge of putting forward initiatives, making proposals, delivering opinions, taking decisions in the cases determined in Acts and in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution, and contributing to supervising the work of the Government, exercising the powers specified in the Fundamental Law, in Acts, in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution and in other resolutions of the National Assembly.

(2) The National Assembly may invite the standing committee to prepare a proposal for the adoption or the amendment of the Fundamental Law, or to prepare legislative proposals, proposals for resolution, proposals for political declaration or reports.

(3)

(4) The standing committee may discuss, at the request of the National Assembly or in its discretion, any question concerning its functions, and may take a position on it. The standing committee may present its position taken, together with sending it to the Speaker, in an information paper of the committee.

Section 16 (1) The National Assembly shall upon its formation establish its standing committees. The functions of standing committees shall be aligned with the governmental functions.

(2) The establishment of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control and the standing committees dealing with constitutional affairs, the budget, foreign affairs, European Union affairs, national defence, national security and with Hungarian communities abroad shall be mandatory.

(3) The National Assembly may set up, change or terminate another standing committee at any time.

Section 17 (1) The number of Members from each parliamentary group acting as members in the work of a standing committee shall preferably be proportionate with the rate of the number of members of the parliamentary groups.

(2) With the exception of the members of the Government and the Ministers of State, all Members shall be offered a possibility to participate in the work of at least one committee referred to in Section 14(1)*a*).

(3)

(4) The National Assembly may also decide that all the parliamentary groups supporting the Government and all the opposition parliamentary groups may nominate the same number of Members to a certain standing committee (hereinafter: "parity committee"). The committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control shall be a parity committee.

Section 18 (1) The Speaker shall make a proposal to the National Assembly concerning the number, the name and the functions of the standing committees, as well as the number of committee members belonging to a parliamentary group and the number of committee members being independent Members; the Speaker shall make this proposal in accordance with the agreement of the leaders of the parliamentary groups, formed by taking into account the opinion of independent Members as well, or, in the absence of such agreement, by taking into account the motions of the leaders of the parliamentary groups.

(2) The Speaker shall make a proposal to the National Assembly concerning the election of the chair, deputy chair and members of standing committees, regarding any change in their persons, and filling the positions that

become vacant, in accordance with the motion of the leaders of the parliamentary groups, formed by taking into account the opinion of independent Members as well.

(3) Independent Members shall, preferably jointly, submit their opinion referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) to the Speaker.

(4) The National Assembly shall decide without debate on the proposals concerning standing committees and persons. Only the leader of the parliamentary group may make proposal for amendment to the proposal on standing committees. The National Assembly shall decide without debate on the proposal for amendment. No proposal for amendment shall be submitted to the proposal on persons. Based on the proposal made in the procedure referred to in paragraphs (1) to (2), the National Assembly may decide to elect more than one deputy chair to a standing committee.

(5) The leader of the parliamentary group may nominate to a committee position or membership a Member belonging to the parliamentary group lead by him or her or an independent Member. The leader of the parliamentary group may only nominate an independent Member with prior consent of the Member concerned. Independent Members can be nominated to the account of the committee positions or membership posts the parliamentary group is entitled to have.

(6) Otherwise, the rules on electing the committee chair, deputy chair and committee members shall apply to their dismissal.

Section 19 (1) The mandate of the chair, deputy chair or member of a standing committee shall terminate

- a) upon his or her resignation from the assignment,
- b) upon termination of the committee's mandate,
- c) upon termination of his or her Member's mandate,
- d) upon his or her leaving or exclusion from the parliamentary group,
- e) upon his or her recalling by the parliamentary group,
- f) upon termination of the parliamentary group he or she is a member of,
- g) if the independent Member joins a parliamentary group, or
- h) if the House Committee recalls the independent Member.

(2) The chair, deputy chair or member of a standing committee may resign from the assignment by submitting a written statement to the Speaker. The resignation shall not require reasoning, no statement of acceptance shall be necessary for it to be valid, and the mandate shall terminate on the day of the submission of the resignation.

Section 20 (1) The member of the committee shall attend the sittings of the committee in person or by way of a substitute.

(2) In case he or she is absent, the committee member may only designate a member of the same parliamentary committee to act as substitute. The designation of a substitute shall only be valid for a single sitting of the committee.

(3) The substitute shall have the same rights and the same obligations as the committee member. The entitlement of a substitute shall not include the exercising of the rights of the committee chair and the deputy chair.

(4) The substitute shall only act on behalf of one committee member at a given committee sitting.

Section 21 (1) The standing committee may set up – from its members – subcommittees for implementing certain functions of the standing committee. Unless otherwise provided by the subcommittee, the rules pertaining to the operation of the standing committee shall apply to the operation of the subcommittee.

(2) All standing committees shall set up a subcommittee for monitoring the implementation, the social and economic impacts of the Acts falling within the committee's functions and the deregulation processes.

(3) The chair of the committee shall inform without delay the National Assembly on the establishment of the subcommittee.

7/A. Committee on legislation

Section 21/A (1) The committee on legislation shall act in the course of the National Assembly's legislative activity as a committee in charge of making proposals, delivering opinions, taking decisions in the cases determined in Acts and in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution, exercising the powers specified in the Fundamental Law, in Acts, in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution and in other resolutions of the National Assembly.

(2) The National Assembly shall upon its formation establish the committee on legislation. The National Assembly shall decide on the persons of the deputy chair and the members of the committee on legislation at the same time of establishing the standing committees. The National Assembly shall take a separate decision on the person of the chair of the committee on legislation.

(3) The provisions of Section 15(4), Section 17(1) to (2), Sections 18 to 20 and Section 21(1) and (3) shall apply to the committee on legislation with the proviso that the mandate of the chair of the committee on

legislation shall also terminate if his or her mandate as the Deputy Speaker responsible for legislation terminates on the basis of Section 10(1)*d*).

8. Committee representing the nationalities

Section 22 (1) The committee representing the nationalities shall be an organ of the National Assembly acting in the field of the interests and rights of nationalities, in charge of putting forward initiatives, making proposals, delivering opinions, and contributing to supervising the work of the Government, exercising the powers specified in the Fundamental Law, in Acts, in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution and in other resolutions of the National Assembly.

(2) The committee representing the nationalities shall take a position on the report prepared by the Government on the state of the nationalities, and on the annual report of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights.

(3) The members of the committee representing the nationalities shall be the Members obtaining mandate from a nationality list, and the nationality advocates.

(4) After considering the motions put forward by the Members obtaining mandate from a nationality list and by the nationality advocates, the Speaker shall make a proposal to the National Assembly concerning the name, the adaptation of the functions, the persons of the chair and deputy chair of the committee representing the nationalities.

(4a) The costs incurred in relation to using mother tongues by the Members belonging to a nationality, the Members obtaining mandate from the list of nationalities, and the nationality advocates shall be borne by the relevant targeted expenditure of the committee representing the nationalities.

(5) Section 15(2) and (4), Section 19(1)*a*), *c*) and – with regard to the chair and deputy chair of the committee representing the nationalities – *h*), Section 19(2), Section 20 and Section 21 shall apply to the committee representing the nationalities.

9. Ad hoc committee

Section 23 (1) The National Assembly may establish an ad hoc committee for the purpose of managing the affairs indicated in the resolution establishing the ad hoc committee, for the duration specified in the resolution.

(2) The function, name, the number of members and the extent of the mandate of the ad hoc committee shall be determined by the National Assembly at the time of establishing the ad hoc committee.

(3) Not more than half of the members of the ad hoc committee can be persons who are not Members. The chair and the deputy chair of the ad hoc committee can only be Members and those members of the ad hoc committee who are not Members shall have no right to vote. With regard to establishing the quorum of the ad hoc committee only the members of the committee who are Members shall be taken into account.

(3a) If the member of the ad hoc committee is a Member, he or she shall only designate a substitute from among the members of the ad hoc committee who are Members.

(4) The provisions of Section 15(2), Sections 17 to 20 and Section 21(1) and (3) shall apply to the ad hoc committee.

10. The committee of inquiry

Section 24 (1) The National Assembly – in line with Article *C*(1) of the Fundamental Law – may delegate a committee of inquiry to examine any matter of public interest revealed within the National Assembly's supervisory powers if the clarification of the case is not feasible by way of an interpellation or question (prompt question). No committee of inquiry shall be established for the establishment of specific legal liability or for the examination of a case that falls within the powers of the Constitutional Court, the State Audit Office or local governments. The examination shall not be extended to a case, which is in the phase of preparing the decision. Neither shall the examination be extended to a case, which is subject of a criminal, infraction, civil or administrative proceeding in progress.

(2) One-fifth of the Members may initiate the setting up of a committee of inquiry.

(3) No proposal for amendment concerning the name of the committee of inquiry or the subject of the inquiry shall be submitted to the proposal for resolution on setting up the committee of inquiry.

(4) Only Members shall be members of the committee of inquiry.

(5) The committee of inquiry shall be a parity committee. The chair of the committee of inquiry examining the activity of the Government, or of a central organ of state administration controlled by the Government or by the member of the Government shall be a Member belonging to the opposition of the Government in question. If the inquiry affects more than one Government and the oppositions of the affected Governments have not been the

same, the chairing functions shall be fulfilled as co-chairs by single Members who belong to the oppositions of the affected Governments. The co-chairs shall jointly prepare the sittings of the committee of inquiry and they conduct the sittings in alternating turns. They shall perform further chairing functions with the same power – taking into account the activity of the co-chair – in cooperation with each other.

Section 25 (1) The committee of inquiry may order the person, organ or organisation possessing a document, data or other information related to the inquiring activity to cooperate in the inquiry (hereinafter: “party obliged to cooperate”).

(2) The party obliged to cooperate shall be subject to the

- a) obligation of providing information,
- b) obligation of attendance, and
- c) obligation of making a statement.

(3) Should the party obliged to cooperate fail to comply with the obligation referred to in paragraph (2), the chair of the sitting shall, on the basis of the information received from the chair of the committee of inquiry, publicly announce the violation of the obligations at the next sitting of the National Assembly.

Section 26 (1) The committee of inquiry shall draw up a report on its activity.

(2) The report shall contain

- a) the task of the committee of inquiry,
- b) the procedural order and the methods of inquiry applied by the committee of inquiry,
- c) the facts and evidences revealed in the course of the inquiry,
- d) the remarks made at the sitting of the committee of inquiry by the party obliged to cooperate regarding the methods and findings of the inquiry,
- e) the remarks made at the sitting of the committee of inquiry by the member of the committee of inquiry regarding the methods and findings of the inquiry,
- f) the findings related to the matter examined by the committee of inquiry and the proposals on the necessary measures.

(3) The report shall be drawn up by the chair of the committee of inquiry. The committee of inquiry shall take a decision on submitting the report to the National Assembly. The National Assembly shall discuss the report, and shall adopt a resolution on its acceptance or rejection.

(4) Challenging at the court or at any other authority the report and the findings contained in it shall not be entertained. The written remarks made on the findings related to him or her by the person affected by the report or by the resolution of the National Assembly adopted on the basis of the report shall be published on the website of the National Assembly.

Section 27 The provisions of Section 15(2), Section 18(2) to (5), Sections 19 to 20, Section 21(1) and (3), and Section 23(2) shall apply to the committee of inquiry.

10/A. The inquiring activity of the committees

Section 27/A (1) With the exception of the committee of inquiry, a parliamentary committee may decide in its discretion to conduct an inquiry in a matter related to its functions, the examination of which could be the subject of the activity of a committee of inquiry delegated by the National Assembly on the basis of Section 24(1).

(2) Unless otherwise provided in an Act, the provisions of Sections 25 and 26 shall apply to the inquiring activity of the standing committee.

(3) Parliamentary committees other than standing committees may – in the course of their inquiry – request the person, organ or organisation possessing a document, data or other information related to the inquiring activity to cooperate in the inquiry. The provisions under Subtitle 10 shall not apply to the inquiring activity of parliamentary committees other than standing committees.

10/B. Committee discussion of reports

Section 27/B If the Fundamental Law, an Act or a resolution of the National Assembly provides for an obligation of submitting report to the National Assembly, the National Assembly may – with the exception of the report to be submitted by the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the Prosecutor General, the President of the State Audit Office, the Governor of the National Bank of Hungary, and the report by the Government on the state of the nationalities and the Government's report prepared in the case specified in Article 47(4) of the Fundamental Law, as well as the report by the parliamentary committee – call upon the standing committee, on the proposal of the House Committee, to take a decision on the report.

10/C. Quorum and ability to hold a discussion

Section 27/C (1) The parliamentary committee shall have quorum if more than half of the committee members are present. With regard to the establishment of the quorum, the committee member having designated a substitute shall be considered as being present.

(2) Unless otherwise provided in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure, the parliamentary committee shall take its decisions with the votes of more than half of the committee members present.

(3) After adopting the agenda of the parliamentary committee, the parliamentary committee shall have the ability to hold a discussion if more than one-third of the committee members are present. The establishment of the ability of the parliamentary committee to hold a discussion shall only be necessary if it is requested by any member of the committee. With regard to the establishment of the ability to hold a discussion, the committee member having designated a substitute shall be considered as being present.

Chapter III/A

Using the name and the emblem of the National Assembly

Section 27/D (1) The name of the National Assembly (“Országgyűlés”), the House of Parliament (“Országház”) and the term Parliament („Parlament”) as well as the picture of the House of Parliament or the symbolic image of the picture of the House of Parliament (hereinafter jointly: “emblem”) shall be used in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (2) to (3).

(2) The image of the House of Parliament may be used

- a) for the purpose of facilitating tourism, and
- b) in the course of news broadcasting, educational, artistic, cultural or scientific activities.

(3) Using the emblem for a purpose other than the ones specified in paragraph (2) shall require the prior consent given by the Committee on Prominent National Heritage Sites or – on the basis of the authorisation provided by the Committee of Prominent National Heritage Sites – by the Office of the National Assembly as trustee of the prominent national heritage site.

(4) The request for granting the prior consent referred to in paragraph (3) shall be addressed to the president of the Committee on Prominent National Heritage Sites and submitted to the Office of the National Assembly.

(5) The request for granting the prior consent shall contain

- a) the name and the address or registered office of the applicant,
- b) the aim of using the emblem,
- c) the detailed description of the activity aimed at using the emblem,
- d) the place of the activity aimed at using the emblem,
- e) the expected placement of the emblem (if the aim of using the emblem is placing it on a building or a construction),
- f) the date of commencing the activity aimed at using the emblem and the expected period of using it.

Section 27/E (1) Within fifteen days of the date on which the fact came to its attention, the Office of the National Assembly shall call upon those who use the emblem for a purpose other than the ones specified in Section 27/D(2) or use the emblem without the prior consent of the Committee on Prominent National Heritage Sites according to Section 27/D(3) (hereinafter: “unauthorised emblem-user”) to stop immediately the use of the emblem.

(2) Should the call referred to in paragraph (1) be without result, the Office of the National Assembly may claim – with the application as appropriate of the Civil Code’s provisions on the infringement of personality rights – against the unauthorised emblem-user, that

- a) a court establish that there has been an infringement of rights,
- b) the infringement be ceased and the unauthorised emblem-user be restrained from further infringements,
- c) the injurious situation be terminated, the state preceding the infringement be restored, and the things produced through the infringement be destroyed or be deprived of their injurious nature,
- d) the financial advantage obtained through the infringement be, in accordance with the rules of unjust enrichment, surrendered to him/her by the infringer or his/her legal successor,
- e) solatium be paid for the non-financial injury suffered in connection with the infringement.

(3) In the course of enforcing claims under civil law established in connection with Section 27/D, the Office of the National Assembly shall have the capacity to sue and be sued at the Budapest-Capital Regional Court having exclusive jurisdiction for the lawsuit.

(4) The user of an emblem the use of which requires the prior consent of the Committee on Prominent National Heritage Sites on the basis of Section 27/D(3) shall keep the document containing the prior consent at the site of implementing the activity aimed at using the emblem during the full period of such activity, and the user shall present the document at the request of the person monitoring compliance with Section 27/D(2) to (3), authorised by the competent body responsible for public space management or by the Office of the National

Assembly. If the body responsible for public space management, acting within its powers, becomes aware of unauthorised use of the emblem, it shall inform the Office of the National Assembly thereof within eight days.

PART TWO

THE OPERATION AND THE SITTING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

11. The rights and obligations connected to the operation of the National Assembly

Section 28 (1) The Member shall have the right and the obligation to participate in a proactive manner in the work of the National Assembly, and to facilitate its successful operation. The Member shall be obliged to attend the sittings of the National Assembly and of the committee he or she is the member of.

(2) The Member shall be obliged to be present at the votes in the National Assembly.

(3) Unless an exception is provided for by this Act, any Member may be elected for the offices of the National Assembly or into the parliamentary committees.

(3a) Until taking the oath and signing the deed of oath, the Member shall not participate in the work of the National Assembly, with the exception of performing the duties necessarily connected to holding the constituting sitting.

(4) Proposals for resolution may be submitted by the President of the Republic, the Government, any parliamentary committee or any Member. Legislative proposals on the promulgation of an international treaty may be submitted by the Government. Legislative proposals and proposals for resolution shall be supplemented by a statement of reasons.

(5) Unless an exception is provided for by an Act or by a provision of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution, the Member shall personally exercise his or her rights as a Member.

12. The nationality advocate

Section 29 (1) The nationality advocates shall have equal rights and obligations, they shall perform their activities in the interest of the public and the nationality concerned, and they shall not be given instructions in that respect.

(2) The nationality advocate may speak at the sitting of the National Assembly if the House Committee considers that the item on the orders of the day affects the interests or rights of nationalities. In an extraordinary matter, following the debate on the items on the orders of the day, the nationality advocate may speak in the manner determined in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution. The nationality advocate shall have no right to vote at the sittings of the National Assembly.

(3) The nationality advocate shall participate with a right to vote in the work of the committee representing the nationalities, and he or she may – on the basis of the decision of the chair of the standing committee or of the committee on legislation, or if the House Committee decides so in the framework of its decision according to paragraph (2) – attend, in a consultative capacity, the sittings of the standing committees or of the committee on legislation.

(4) The nationality advocate may address questions to the Government, the member of the Government, the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the President of the State Audit Office and the Prosecutor General about matters within their functions and affecting the interests or rights of nationalities.

Section 29/A (1) The nationality advocate shall be entitled to immunity. The rules pertaining to the immunity of Members shall apply to the immunity of the nationality advocate.

(2) The mandate of the nationality advocate shall terminate

a) upon the termination of the mandate 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 he or she is no longer electable at the election of the Members of the National Assembly, or

f) if he or she is no longer recorded in the central electoral register as a nationality voter.

(3) Should the mandate of the nationality advocate terminate due to the cause specified in paragraph (2)b), this fact shall be announced by the chair of the sitting to the National Assembly.

(4) The National Assembly shall decide on establishing that the nationality advocate is no longer electable at the election of the Members of the National Assembly and that he or she is no longer recorded in the central electoral register as a nationality voter, as well as on declaring incompatibility or a conflict of interest.

(5) The nationality advocate shall not be the president or the member of the self-government of a nationality.

(6) The provisions applicable to the Members laid down in Section 5(1)e), Sections 28(1), (3a) and (5), Section 30, Section 38/C, Section 40(3), Section 42(8), Subtitle 18, Sections 53(2) to (5), Section 57(2), Section 58(3), Section 59(7), Chapter VIII, Section 96, Section 97, Sections 98(1), (2) and (4), Section 100, Section 101(2), Section 103, Subtitles 36, 37 and 39, the provisions applicable to independent Members laid down in Subtitle 38, and, in a case affecting the interests or rights of nationalities, Section 28(4) shall apply also to the nationality advocate.

13. Formation of the National Assembly

Section 30 (1) The Members elected in the general election of the Members of the National Assembly shall submit their credentials to the President of the Republic before the constitutive sitting of the National Assembly.

(2) The Members elected in a by-election and the Members appointed from the list due to vacancy shall submit their credentials to the Speaker.

Section 31 (1) The constitutive sitting of the National Assembly shall be opened by the President of the Republic who shall then give an account of receiving the credentials.

(2) After the chair of age and the parliamentary notaries of age taking office, the president of the National Election Commission and the president of the National Election Office shall report to the National Assembly on the general election of the Members of the National Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of the Act on electoral procedure.

(3) The detailed rules for the constitutive sitting shall be laid down in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution.

14. The sitting of the National Assembly

Section 32 The National Assembly shall hold two ordinary sessions a year: from the first day of February to the fifteenth day of June, and from the first day of September to the fifteenth day of December.

Section 33 The sessions shall consist of sittings and sittings shall consist of sitting days. The expected number of sitting days shall be indicated at the time of convening the sitting.

Section 34 (1) The sessions and the sittings of the National Assembly shall be convened by the Speaker. The Speaker shall convene the sittings, with due account to Section 11(1)a), by securing that the sittings follow each other in a reasonable period in the course of the National Assembly's sessions in order to guarantee the complete performance of the duties of the National Assembly specified in the Fundamental Law.

(2) The proposal for the orders of the day of the National Assembly's sitting shall be published not later than 72 hours before the sitting, or 48 hours before the sitting if it is necessary to convene more than one sitting within a calendar week.

Section 35 (1) At the written request of the President of the Republic, the Government or one-fifth of the Members, the National Assembly shall be convened to an extraordinary session or an extraordinary sitting. The request shall specify the cause of convening as well as the proposed date and the proposed orders of the day. The Speaker shall convene the National Assembly preferably to the proposed date, but not later than eight days after the proposed date.

(2) The Speaker shall convene an extraordinary session or an extraordinary sitting in the cases specified in this Act or in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution.

Section 35/A (1) The National Assembly, on the proposal of the House Committee, may hold a ceremonial or memorial sitting (hereinafter: "ceremonial sitting") to commemorate the anniversary of an event of paramount importance in the history of Hungary or to celebrate a national holiday.

(2) The National Assembly shall determine the program of the ceremonial sitting by adopting the orders of the day.

Section 36 (1) The President of the Republic may adjourn the sitting of the National Assembly by not more than thirty days once during a session. The adjournment shall be notified in writing to the Speaker.

(2) During the period of adjournment, the Speaker shall convene the sitting of the National Assembly upon the written request of one-fifth of the Members to a date not later than eight days upon receiving the request.

Section 37 Unless otherwise decided by the National Assembly, it shall hold its sittings in the building of Parliament. During a special legal order the Speaker may convene the sitting of the National Assembly to a different site as well.

Section 38 The Government shall upon its formation inform the National Assembly of its legislative program for the actual session, and at the end of each session on the legislative program for the next session.

14/A. Demonstration by way of showing objects, images or recorded voice

Section 38/A (1) No demonstration by way of showing objects, images or recorded voice (hereinafter: “demonstration”) shall be entertained at the sitting of the National Assembly or the sitting of a committee, with the exceptions specified in paragraphs (2) to (3).

(2) Demonstration at the sitting of the National Assembly shall require the approval of the House Committee. A request for approving demonstration shall be submitted not later than one hour before the commencement of the House Committee’s sitting.

(3) Demonstration at the sitting of the parliamentary committee shall require the approval of the committee. A request for approving demonstration shall be submitted not later than one hour before the commencement of the committee’s sitting.

(4) The demonstration approved on the basis of paragraphs (2) or (3) shall be limited to the extent necessary for stating the speaker’s point of view.

14/B. The language of the discussion, using one’s mother tongue and using sign language

Section 38/B (1) The language of discussion at the sittings of the National Assembly and of the parliamentary committee shall be Hungarian.

(2) The Members belonging to a nationality, the Members obtaining mandate from a nationality list, and the nationality advocate may speak in their mother tongue and may submit parliamentary papers in their mother tongue.

(3) The intention to speak in accordance with paragraph (2) shall be announced not later than one day before the sitting day or the sitting of the committee where the speech is to be delivered; should the orders of the day be adopted in amended form compared to the draft preliminary orders of the day, the notification shall be made without delay after establishing the amended orders of the day.

(4) The authentic Hungarian translation of the parliamentary paper referred to in paragraph (2) shall be submitted along with the parliamentary paper concerned. The formal and substantial requirements for the submission of parliamentary papers shall be complied with both by the mother tongue parliamentary paper and the Hungarian translation of it. The National Assembly shall proceed on the basis of the parliamentary paper submitted in Hungarian.

(5) Interpretation into Hungarian language of the speech referred to in paragraph (2), delivered at the sitting of the National Assembly or of the parliamentary committee shall be provided by the Office of the National Assembly if the intention to speak has been announced within the deadline set in paragraph (3).

Section 38/C (1) The Member may use the Hungarian sign language in the speech delivered by him or her.

(2) Interpretation into the Hungarian sign language shall be provided by the Office of the National Assembly at the sitting of the National Assembly and, at the request of the Member, at the sitting of a parliamentary committee.

Section 38/D The provisions of Sections 38/B and 38/C shall also apply to the sitting of the National Assembly’s bodies mentioned in this Act or in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution.

15. Other persons attending the sitting of the National Assembly and the parliamentary committee

Section 39 (1) The President of the Republic, the member of the Government, the President of the Constitutional Court, the President of the Curia, the Prosecutor General, the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the President of the State Audit Office, the President of the Fiscal Council in the course of the debate on the legislative proposal on the central budget and the legislative proposal on the amendment of the central budget, the person obliged to provide a report to the National Assembly in the course of the parliamentary debate on the report submitted by him or her, and the Member of the European Parliament from Hungary in the course of the parliamentary debate on the orders of the day related to European Union issues (hereinafter jointly: “person having a consultative capacity”) may attend and may, within the framework of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure on the conduct of the sitting, speak at any time at the sitting of the National Assembly.

(2) Should the proposer of a substantive motion placed on the orders of the day or the person entitled to act as the proposer’s substitute be absent, the National Assembly shall not discuss the substantive motion.

(3) The member of the Government or the person entitled to represent him or her shall attend the sitting of the National Assembly if the legislative proposal, proposal for resolution or report on the orders of the day is connected to his or her functions.

(4) The National Assembly may oblige the person having a consultative capacity – with the exception of the President of the Constitutional Court, the President of the Curia and the Member of the European Parliament from Hungary – to attend the sitting of the National Assembly.

Section 40 (1) The proposer, the President of the Republic, the Speaker, the Member of the European Parliament from Hungary, the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the President of the State Audit Office, the President of the Fiscal Council in the course of the debate on the legislative proposal on the central budget and the legislative proposal on the amendment of the central budget, the leader of the parliamentary group that has no membership in the parliamentary committee concerned, the persons entitled by means of a separate Act, and – if the discussed item on the orders of the day is connected to his or her functions – the member of the Government shall be invited to the sitting at the same time of convening the sitting of the committee referred to in Section 14(1)a).

(2) The persons invited on the basis of paragraph (1) shall attend, in a consultative capacity, the sitting or the discussion of item on the orders of the day. The invited person may be represented by a person entitled to substitute for him or her. The leader of a parliamentary group not having membership in a parliamentary committee can also be represented at the sitting by a member of the parliamentary group having a designation for a single occasion or valid until withdrawal. The Government's representative empowered to take a decision shall attend the sitting of the parliamentary committee.

(3) The proposer and the Member submitting a proposal for amendment to the discussed item on the orders of the day may attend, in a consultative capacity, the sitting of the parliamentary committee. The parliamentary committee may provide a right to speak to another Member.

(4) The chair of the parliamentary committee may invite to the sitting of the parliamentary committee an expert to attend the sitting in a consultative capacity. Either with or without specifying the person of the expert, the members of the parliamentary committee may also propose that an expert be invited; the proposal shall be decided upon by the parliamentary committee.

(5) One expert by each parliamentary group may attend the sitting of the parliamentary committee when the concerned item on the orders of the day is discussed, and, subject to the approval of the parliamentary committee, may speak there.

Section 41 The Minister shall be heard in each year by the committee competent with regard to the functions of the Minister concerned.

16. Interpellation and question

Section 42 (1) A timeframe not less than the one determined in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution shall be granted for interpellations and questions, or for interpellations or questions, at the time indicated on the orders of the day of the National Assembly's sitting, each week when the National Assembly is sitting. It shall be guaranteed for every parliamentary group that at least one interpellation and question submitted by the parliamentary group be discussed at the sitting. The House Committee shall grant the possibility of putting forward interpellations and questions by independent Members, by taking into account their number.

(2) The persons who, according to the Fundamental Law, can be addressed by an interpellation or question shall deliver an answer to the interpellation or the question in person or, exceptionally, by way of a substitute.

(3) If the interpellation or the question affects the operation of the Government as a whole, the answer shall be delivered by the Prime Minister, and if it affects more than one Minister or the person of the affected Minister is questionable, the Prime Minister shall designate a Minister to deliver the answer.

(4) All interpellations shall be answered at the sitting of the National Assembly. At the reasoned request of the person addressed by an interpellation, the National Assembly may approve, by voting without a debate, to deliver a written answer within thirty days.

(5) The written answer shall be sent to the Member who presented the interpellation and to the Speaker. The interpellation shall be discussed upon at the sitting following the submission of the answer.

(6) After the answer or the written answer is delivered, the Member who presented the interpellation shall have the right to reply to the answer by not extending beyond the evaluation of the answer given to the interpellation and the reasoning of this evaluation. If the Member does not accept the answer, the National Assembly shall decide on the acceptability of the answer.

(7) If the National Assembly rejects the answer given to the interpellation, the answer shall be forwarded to the standing committee vested with the relevant functions. The person addressed by the interpellation shall submit a written supplement to the oral answer delivered by him or her to the interpellation, and the standing committee vested with the relevant functions shall take a position on it in a report. Upon receipt of the committee's report, the National Assembly shall place the discussion of the answer delivered to the interpellation on the orders of the day of the next sitting.

(7a) On the basis of the proposal of the parliamentary committee referred to in paragraph (7), the National Assembly

- a) shall subsequently establish the correctness of the answer delivered to the interpellation,
- b) shall accept the answer in the form supplemented at the sitting of the parliamentary committee by the person addressed by the interpellation, or
- c) shall confirm its earlier decision on the rejection of the answer and shall call upon the parliamentary committee to elaborate a proposal on the measures to be taken.

(8) In the case of a question, the questioner shall specify whether he or she is expecting an oral answer to be delivered at the sitting of the National Assembly or an out of sitting answer to be delivered in writing. In the case of a question, the questioning Member shall have no right to reply to the answer, and the National Assembly shall not decide on the acceptability of the answer.

(9) Questions requiring a written answer shall be answered by the addressee within eleven working days. The deadline shall commence on the day following the day of submission to the Speaker. The day of delivering the answer shall be the day of posting or the day of receipt by the Speaker.

Section 43 (1) Every week when the National Assembly is sitting, a timeframe, determined in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution, shall be provided at the sitting of the National Assembly, at the time indicated on the orders of the day, for directly putting and answering questions (hereinafter: "Prompt Question Hour"). It shall be ensured for every parliamentary group that at least one member of the parliamentary group can put a question.

(2) In the Prompt Question Hour, the persons obliged by the Fundamental Law to answer must be present on the floor. If the person obliged to answer has a public duty to be performed without delay, he or she shall notify the Speaker in advance and designate a person entitled to answer on behalf of him or her.

(3) If the person obliged to answer does not deliver an answer in person, the Member may request an answer to be delivered in person. In this case the addressee shall personally answer the question not later than in the third subsequent Prompt Question Hour following the Member's request for a personal answer. Within this deadline, the leader of the parliamentary group may only rank the question into a place where it is possible to put it; otherwise, the obligation of delivering an answer in person shall cease.

17. The National Assembly's resolutions connected to officials under public law

Section 44 (1) Unless otherwise provided in the Fundamental Law or an Act, at the election of a person to be elected by the National Assembly (hereinafter: "official under public law"), the Speaker shall propose a candidate for official under public law. The National Assembly shall decide on the proposal by open ballot, with the exceptions specified in paragraph (1a) and Section 6(1).

(1a) The National Assembly shall elect the President of the Republic, the President and the member of the Constitutional Court, the President of the Curia, the President of the National Office for the Judiciary, the Prosecutor General, the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and his or her deputies, and the President of the State Audit Office by secret ballot.

(2) If an Act requires the hearing of the candidate before a parliamentary committee prior to the election or the appointment of an official under public law, the parliamentary committee vested with the relevant functions shall hear the candidate, deliver an opinion on proposing the person and notify the National Assembly in writing of its opinion. The parliamentary committee shall vote by open ballot on supporting the appointment of the person proposed for Minister.

(3) In the case of officials under public law elected by the National Assembly, the opinion shall be presented by the rapporteur of the parliamentary committee at the sitting of the National Assembly. The opinion on other candidates shall be sent by the chair of the parliamentary committee to the Speaker who shall forward it to the person exercising the right of recommendation and appointment.

Section 44/A (1) The Speaker shall issue a document to

1. the President of the Republic,
2. the Prime Minister,
3. the President and the member of the Constitutional Court,
4. the President of the Curia,
5. the Prosecutor General,
6. the President of the National Office for the Judiciary,
7. the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and his or her deputies,
8. the President of the State Audit Office,
9. the president and the member of the National Election Commission,
10. the president and the members of the Committee of National Memory,
11. the chair and the member of the Media Council,
12. the president and the member of the Independent Police Complaints Board,

13. the chair and the member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Service Foundation,
 14. the president, the vice-president and the member of the Public Procurement Authority,
 15. the president and the vice-president of the Hungarian Competition Authority,
 16. the president and the vice-president of the Equal Treatment Authority,
 17. the president and the vice-president of the Hungarian National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information,
 18. the Governor and the Deputy Governor of the Hungarian National Bank,
 19. the president of the National Media and Infocommunications Authority,
 20. the president and the vice-president of the Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority,
 21. the president and the vice-president of the National Election Office
- certifying that the person concerned is an official under public law.
- (2) The Speaker shall be issued a document certifying that he or she is an official under public law by the chair of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control.

18. Maintaining the order of the discussion, the disciplinary power

Section 45 The chair of the sitting shall be in charge of securing the undisturbed proceeding of the sitting of the National Assembly and for this reason the chair of the sitting or – on the proposal of the chair of the sitting or the House Committee – the National Assembly may apply the measures specified in Sections 46 to 51/A.

Section 46 (1) The chair of the sitting may call upon the speaker who deters, during the speech, from the subject of the speech in a clearly unreasonable manner or needlessly repeats in the same debate his or her own or other person's speech to focus on the subject of the speech, warning him or her at the same time of the consequences of failing to do so.

(2) The chair of the sitting may withdraw the right to speak from the Member who, in the course of his or her speech, continues the conduct specified in paragraph (1) despite of being called upon two times to stop it.

Section 47 The chair of the sitting may withdraw the right to speak – by communicating the cause of the withdrawal – from the speaker whose speech used up all the timeframe available for him or her or for his or her parliamentary group.

Section 48 (1) The chair of the sitting shall reprimand the speaker who, in the course of his or her speech, uses an indecent term or a term offending the reputation of the National Assembly or any person or group, in particular a nationality or an ethnic, racial or religious community, and shall warn him or her at the same time of the consequences of the repeated use of the offensive or indecent term.

(2) The chair of the sitting shall withdraw the right to speak from the speaker who uses an offensive or indecent term repeatedly after being reprimanded.

(3) The chair of the sitting may, without reprimanding or warning, propose to exclude the Member from the remaining part of the sitting day and the remuneration payable to the Member may be decreased with the application of Section 51/A if the Member uses, in the course of his or her speech, a term ostentatiously offending the reputation of the National Assembly or any person or group, in particular a nationality or an ethnic, racial or religious community, or if the offensive term used by him or her leads to a serious disturbance.

(4) The National Assembly shall decide without debate on the proposal for exclusion. If the National Assembly has no quorum, the chair of the sitting shall decide on the exclusion. At the next sitting of the National Assembly the chair of the sitting shall inform the National Assembly of the exclusion and its reason. Then the National Assembly shall decide without debate on the lawfulness of the decision taken by the chair of the sitting.

(5) The Member excluded from the sitting day shall not have the floor again on the same sitting day. The Member excluded from the sitting day shall not be entitled to remuneration for the day of exclusion.

(6) to (7)

Section 49 (1) The chair of the sitting may without call and warning withdraw the right to speak from the speaker who, with the exception of making a procedural proposal, takes objection to the decision or the conducting of the sitting by the chair of the sitting. The speaker, whose right to speak has been withdrawn by the chair of the sitting without calling and warning, may ask the committee responsible for the interpretation of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure to take an ad hoc position.

(2) With the exception of paragraph (1), the right to speak may not be withdrawn if the chair of the sitting has not warned, at the time of making the call, the Member of the consequences of the call.

(3) The person whose right to speak has been withdrawn on the basis of paragraph (1), Section 46(2) or Section 48(2) shall not have the floor again on the same sitting day, in the course of discussing the same item on the orders of the day.

(4) The chair of the sitting may, without reprimanding or warning, propose to exclude the Member from the remaining part of the sitting day and/or by application of Section 51/A the remuneration payable to the Member may be decreased if the Member shows a conduct seriously violating the reputation or the order of the National

Assembly, or infringes by his or her conduct the provisions of the Rules of Procedure pertaining to the order of discussions, the vote or demonstration. The proposal shall indicate the cause of the measure and, in the case of an infringement of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure pertaining to the order of discussions, the vote or demonstration, the provision of the Rules of Procedure that has been infringed.

(5) The National Assembly shall decide without debate on the proposal for exclusion. If the National Assembly has no quorum, the chair of the sitting shall decide on the exclusion. At the next sitting of the National Assembly, the chair of the sitting shall inform the National Assembly of the exclusion and its reason. Then the National Assembly shall decide without debate on the lawfulness of the decision taken by the chair of the sitting.

(6) The Member excluded from the sitting day shall not have the floor again on the same sitting day. The Member excluded from the sitting day shall not be entitled to remuneration for the day of exclusion.

(7) to (8)

Section 50 (1) The chair of the sitting may propose to exclude the Member from the sitting day, and the exercising of the Member's rights may be suspended and the remuneration payable to the Member may be decreased with the application of paragraphs (5) to (8) and Section 51/A if the Member has exerted physical violence at the sitting of the National Assembly, threatened with or called for direct physical violence, or hindered the taking out of another person.

(2) The National Assembly shall decide without debate on the proposal for exclusion. If the National Assembly has no quorum, the chair of the sitting shall decide on the exclusion. If the Member has been excluded from the sitting day in accordance with paragraph (1), during the period of the exclusion he or she shall not attend the sittings of the National Assembly, shall not participate in the work of the parliamentary committees and shall not receive remuneration. At the next sitting of the National Assembly, the chair of the sitting shall inform the National Assembly of the exclusion and its reason. Then the National Assembly shall decide without debate on the lawfulness of the decision taken by the chair of the sitting.

(2a)

(3)

(4)

(5) If the Member continues, within the same session, the conduct specified in paragraph (1), the National Assembly may suspend the exercising of the Member's rights

a) on the second occasion, for six sitting days,

b) on the third and on every subsequent occasions, for nine sitting days.

If the Member's rights have been suspended, in the period between the first and the last sitting day of the suspension, the Member shall not attend the sittings of the National Assembly, shall not participate in the work of the parliamentary committees and shall not receive remuneration.

(7) The first sitting day of the suspension shall be the sitting day following the day of deciding on the suspension. The break between the sessions shall not be taken into account when calculating the period of the suspension.

(8) For the purposes of paragraph (5), it has to be taken into account if it was a committee sitting where the conduct specified in paragraph (1) had been shown by the Member.

Section 51 If the disturbance taking place at the sitting of the National Assembly is of such extent that makes the continuation of the discussion impossible, the sitting may be suspended for a definite period or may be closed by the chair of the sitting. In the case of the closure of the sitting, the Speaker shall convene a new sitting. If the chair of the sitting is unable to announce his or her decision, he or she shall leave the chair and the sitting shall be interrupted. If the sitting has been interrupted, the sitting shall only continue upon the Speaker convening it again.

Section 51/A (1) In the absence of any other legal consequence, upon the motion of any of its members, the House Committee may, within fifteen days of showing the conduct specified in Section 48(3), Section 49(4) and Section 50(1), order the decreasing of the remuneration payable to the Member. The decision on decreasing the remuneration shall indicate the cause of it and, in the case of an infringement of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure pertaining to the order of discussions, demonstration or the vote, the provision of the Rules of Procedure that has been infringed.

(2) In the absence of any other legal consequence, upon the motion of any of its members, the House Committee may, within fifteen days of showing the conduct specified in Section 50(1), propose the suspension of the exercising of the Member's rights. The proposal on the suspension of the exercising of the Member's rights shall indicate the cause of it and, in the case of an infringement of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure pertaining to the order of discussions, demonstration or the vote, the provision of the Rules of Procedure that has been infringed.

(3) The Speaker shall inform the Member without delay of any reasoned decision taken, or proposal made, on the basis of paragraphs (1) or (2).

(4) If the Member does not agree with the decision, taken on the basis of paragraph (1), pertaining to him or her, he or she may, within five working days of the information referred to in paragraph (3), request the

committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control to set aside the decision taken on the basis of paragraph (1). If the Member did not request, within that deadline, the setting aside of the decision taken on the basis of paragraph (1), the remuneration payable to the Member shall decrease in the extent specified in the decision taken on the basis of paragraph (1).

(5) If the Member does not agree with the proposal, taken on the basis of paragraph (2), pertaining to him or her, he or she may, within five working days of the information referred to in paragraph (3), request the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control to set aside the proposal made on the basis of paragraph (2). If the Member did not request, within that deadline, the setting aside of the proposal made on the basis of paragraph (2), the National Assembly shall decide, with the application of paragraph (14), on suspending the exercising of the Member's rights.

(6) The committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control shall decide on the request submitted by the Member according to paragraphs (4) or (5) within fifteen days of the receipt of the request. If it is motioned in the request submitted by the Member, the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control shall hear the Member.

(7) Should the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control uphold the request submitted by the Member according to paragraph (4), the remuneration payable to the Member shall not be decreased and the procedure started on the basis of paragraph (1) shall be terminated. Should the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control uphold the request submitted by the Member according to paragraph (5), the Member shall be able to exercise his or her rights without restriction and the procedure started on the basis of paragraph (2) shall be terminated.

(8) Should the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control reject the request submitted by the Member according to paragraph (4) or fail to decide on it within the deadline set in paragraph (6), the remuneration payable to the Member shall be decreased in the extent specified in the decision taken on the basis of paragraph (1), unless otherwise decided by the National Assembly.

(4) If the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control rejected the request submitted by the Member according to paragraph (4) or failed to decide on it within the deadline set in paragraph (6), the Member may request the National Assembly to set aside the decision taken on the basis of paragraph (1).

(10) Should the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control reject the request submitted by the Member according to paragraph (5) or fail to decide on it within the deadline set in paragraph (6), the National Assembly shall decide, with the application of paragraph (14), on suspending the exercising of the Member's rights.

(11) The chair of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control shall inform the Member and the House Committee without delay of the reasoned decision taken according to paragraphs (8) to (10) or on the expiry of the deadline set for making a decision without result.

(12) The request referred to in paragraph (9) may be submitted within five working days of the information given according to paragraph (11) by the chair of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control.

(13) The National Assembly shall decide without debate on the decision taken on the basis of paragraph (1) on next the sitting following the submission of the request referred to in paragraph (9). The extent of decreasing the remuneration – in each decision – shall not exceed

a) one-third of the monthly remuneration payable for the Member if decreasing of the remuneration is based on Section 48(3) or Section 49(4),

b) the monthly remuneration payable for the Member if decreasing of the remuneration is based on Section 50(1).

(14) The National Assembly shall decide on the proposal referred to in paragraph (2) without debate and with the votes of two-thirds of the Members present at the sitting held after

a) the expiry of the deadline for submitting a request referred to in paragraph (5) if the Member did not submit a request referred to in paragraph (5),

b) the information referred to in paragraph (11) given by the chair of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control, should the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control reject the request submitted by the Member according to paragraph (5),

c) the information referred to in paragraph (11) given by the chair of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control, should the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control fail to take a decision, within the deadline set in paragraph (6), on the request submitted by the Member according to paragraph (5).

(15) The period of breaks between ordinary sessions, extraordinary session and extraordinary sittings shall not be taken into account when calculating the deadline set in this Section.

(16) The request specified in this Section shall be submitted to the Speaker.

(17) The provisions of paragraphs (1)–(16) shall also be applied in the procedure initiated by the parliamentary committee on the basis of Section 52(2) and (3).

Section 52 (1) In the interest of maintaining the undisturbed proceeding of the sitting of the committee, the chair of the parliamentary committee may take the measures specified in Sections 46–47, Section 48(1) and (2) and Section 49(1)–(3).

(2) If, at the sitting of the parliamentary committee, the Member

a) in the course of his or her speech, uses a term ostentatiously offending the reputation of the National Assembly or any person or group – in particular a nationality or an ethnic, racial or religious community – or if the offensive term used by him or her has led to a serious disturbance, or

b) shows a conduct seriously violating the reputation or the order of the National Assembly, or infringes – by his or her conduct – the provisions of the Rules of Procedure pertaining to the order of discussions, the vote or demonstration,

the parliamentary committee may propose to exclude the Member from the remaining part of the parliamentary committee's sitting or it may initiate at the House Committee, within fifteen days of the certification of the minutes taken at the sitting of the parliamentary committee, the starting of a procedure specified in Section 51/A aimed at decreasing the remuneration payable to the Member. The proposal shall indicate the cause of the measure and, in the case of an infringement of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure pertaining to the order of discussions, the vote or demonstration, the provision of the Rules of Procedure that has been infringed.

(3) If the Member has exerted physical violence at the sitting of the parliamentary committee, threatened with or called for direct physical violence, the parliamentary committee may initiate with the House Committee, within the deadline set in paragraph (2), the starting of a procedure for the suspension of the exercising of the Member's rights, or the procedure specified in Section 51/A aimed at decreasing the remuneration payable to the Member.

(4) Upon the motion of any of its members, the committee shall decide without debate on making the proposal under paragraph (2) or paragraph (3), or on excluding the Member.

(5)

(6) The provisions of Section 50(5) to (7) and Section 51/A shall apply to decreasing the remuneration payable to the Member and to the suspension of the exercising of the Member's rights with the proviso that for the purposes of Section 50(5), it has to be taken into account if the conduct specified in paragraph (3) has been shown by the Member at the sitting of the National Assembly.

19. The policing powers of the Speaker

Section 53 (1) The Speaker shall exercise the policing powers in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Fundamental Law. In order to maintain the order of the discussion and the vote, the Deputy Speaker chairing the sitting shall also exercise policing powers in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Fundamental Law.

(2) The chair of the sitting shall order the Parliamentary Guard to take out from the floor the Member excluded on the basis of Section 50(2) if the Member does not leave the floor despite of being called upon to do so by the chair of the sitting.

(3) The Member who has been excluded from the sitting on the basis of Section 50(2) or whose Member's rights have been suspended shall not enter the floor during the period of the exclusion or suspension, and the Parliamentary Guard shall be in charge of the enforcement of this prohibition.

(4) The Member against whom a policing measure has been applied by the chair of the sitting may submit an objection to the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control that shall examine the objection within eight days and shall submit a report to the National Assembly on the results of the examination.

(5) The National Assembly shall place the committee's report on the orders of the day on the next sitting following the submission of the report, and on the basis of the committee's report

a) it shall confirm the policing measure taken by the chair of the sitting, or

b) if it finds the policing measure taken by the chair of the sitting to be unfounded, it shall order the recording of this fact in the minutes, and shall relieve the Member from the consequences, if any, of the disciplinary sanction.

Section 54 (1) The Speaker shall be in charge of authorising access to the House of Parliament, the Office Building of the National Assembly and the buildings accommodating the Office of the National Assembly. This power can be conferred by the Speaker.

(2) The Speaker shall determine and publish on the website of the National Assembly the order of access to, and stay in, the buildings specified in paragraph (1), the detailed rules of the relevant tasks of the Parliamentary Guard, and the rules on conferring the power to authorise access. The Speaker shall not issue Speaker's orders that would jeopardise the publicity of the sitting of the National Assembly or prevent the conditions for free dissemination of information necessary for the formation of democratic public opinion.

(3) By virtue of their access, the persons entering and staying in the buildings specified in paragraph (1) shall acknowledge the Speaker's orders specified in paragraph (2) and shall observe these orders.

(4) By virtue of their access, the persons entering and staying in the buildings specified in paragraph (1) shall acknowledge that

a) the Office of the National Assembly and the Parliamentary Guard shall control their natural personal identification data and the data related to their access and stay for a period of five years from the date of recording those data, in the interest of protecting the premises and investigating the crimes committed in connection with their operation, and

b) in the cases specified by an Act, the data controlled according to point *a)* may be handed over by the Office of the National Assembly and the Parliamentary Guard to other organs.

(5) The data referred to in paragraph (4)*a)* shall be handed over by the Office of the National Assembly to the Parliamentary Guard.

(3) Should persons entering and staying in the buildings specified in paragraph (1) fail to comply with their obligation under paragraph (3), their access can be denied or they can be taken out from the buildings. Based on the Speaker's decision, the access of such persons to the buildings specified in paragraph (1) can be denied.

(7) The conferral of power based on paragraph (1) may be terminated by the Speaker if the party exercising the conferred power has authorised the access of a person who fails to comply with the obligation under paragraph (3).

(8) The Speaker may decide on ad hoc basis to deter from the provisions on access – specified in paragraph (2) – in the interest of performing his or her duties specified in Section 2(2)*a)* to *d)*, or on the proposal of the Parliamentary Guard, for reasons of national security.

Chapter IV

Publicity of the operation of the National Assembly

20. Public sitting

Section 55 (1) The public sitting may be attended by an audience in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) At the public sitting, the audience – including the representatives of the media content providers – shall only sit in the place secured by the Speaker and shall abstain from any form of expressing opinion.

(3) In the case of a disturbance of the order of the sitting, the chair of the sitting may expel the audience or a part of the audience from the sitting.

Section 56 (1) The authentic minutes of the National Assembly's public sittings shall be publicly accessible at the Office of the National Assembly; the archived annexes of the minutes and the electronic voting list shall be publicly accessible through the Office of the National Assembly.

(2) The minutes of the National Assembly's public sittings and the parliamentary papers discussed at the public sittings as well as the connected voting list shall be published on the National Assembly's website.

21. *In camera* sitting

Section 57 (1) On the basis of the proposal of any of those entitled, based on the Fundamental Law, to request a sitting to be held *in camera*, part of the public sitting can also be declared an *in camera* sitting for the purpose of discussing one or more items on the orders of the day or one or more speeches not on the orders of the day. The National Assembly shall decide on the proposal in accordance with the rules relating to procedural proposals.

(2) In addition to Members, only the person having a consultative capacity, the Principal of the House and the person having a contractual relationship with the Office of the National Assembly designated by the Director General may attend the *in camera* sitting.

(3) No audience – including the representatives of the media content providers – shall attend the *in camera* sitting.

22. Publicity of the sittings of parliamentary committees

Section 58 (1) The sittings of parliamentary committees are public. At the public sitting, the audience shall only sit in the place secured by the chair of the parliamentary committee and shall abstain from any form of expressing opinion. In the case of a disturbance of the order of the sitting, the chair of the parliamentary committee may expel the audience or a part of the audience from the sitting. Should the increased interest concerning the activity of a parliamentary committee justify it, publicity can also be secured by way of the

provisions of Section 59. The parliamentary committee shall hold its sitting *in camera* if this is necessary for the protection of qualified data, personal data, business secret or another data protected by an Act.

(2) The proposer or any committee member may request a sitting to be held *in camera*, and the request shall be decided upon by the parliamentary committee. Part of the public sitting can also be declared an *in camera* sitting for the purpose of discussing one or more items on the orders of the day. The *in camera* sitting of the parliamentary committee shall not be ordered if the proposer fails to name concretely the scope of data referred to in paragraph (1) the protection of which would justify the ordering of the *in camera* sitting.

(3) The President of the Republic, the Speaker, the Principal of the House, the members of the parliamentary committee, the persons invited by the chair of the parliamentary committee for the concerned item on the orders of the day and – provided that he or she has a consultative capacity based on Section 29(3) – the nationality advocate may attend the *in camera* sitting. The parliamentary committee may approve the presence of another Member who is not a member of the parliamentary committee. Unless otherwise decided by the parliamentary committee, the delegated staff members of the Office of the National Assembly and the keepers of the minutes may attend the *in camera* sitting.

(4)

(5) The minutes of the public sittings of the parliamentary committees shall be published on the website of the National Assembly.

23. Broadcasting of the sittings

Section 59 (1) A closed circuit audiovisual system shall be in operation for the purpose of broadcasting the sitting of the National Assembly, the sitting of the committee on legislation, the public hearings at the parliamentary committees in connection with appointments and nominations, and other parliamentary committee sittings designated by the Speaker, after seeking the opinion of the House Committee.

(2) The output signal of the closed circuit audiovisual system shall be made available for all media service providers. The costs of connecting to the system shall be borne by the media service provider. The output signal of the closed circuit audiovisual system shall be transformed into a publicly accessible real time flow of signals suitable for broadcasting on the internet, and shall be made accessible on the website of the National Assembly.

(3) The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be without prejudice to the right of any media service provider to broadcast or record a program from a place designated by the Speaker in the House of Parliament. The Speaker can only designate a place for the purpose of broadcasting or recording a program that does not prevent the conditions for free dissemination of information necessary for the formation of democratic public opinion.

(4) The public sittings of the parliamentary committees not broadcasted on the basis of paragraph (1) may be broadcasted or recorded by the media service provider. The technical preparations of the broadcasting and its proceeding shall not disturb the sitting of the committee.

(5) The aim of video broadcasting the sittings of the National Assembly and of the parliamentary committees shall be to provide impartial, balanced, accurate and factual information for the viewers about the activity of the National Assembly. The television broadcasting shall be in line with the activity of the National Assembly, focusing on the actual events and the work of the National Assembly, in particular the chair of the sitting, the actual speakers, the presentation of the results of the vote, the floor as a whole, and other events that take place on the floor. The video editing shall be objective and factual, in line with the proceeding of the sitting.

(6) A recorded copy of the output signal of the closed circuit audiovisual system shall be deposited at the Office of the National Assembly, the National Széchényi Library and the archives of the Media Service Support and Asset Management Fund, and shall be accessible by anyone. The Office of the National Assembly shall provide access to the recording and shall prepare, at a charge, a copy of it for free utilisation by anyone.

(7) In the House of Parliament, the Office Building of the National Assembly and in the buildings accommodating the Office of the National Assembly, the parliamentary group, groups other than parliamentary groups and the Member shall provide information for the media service providers only in connection with the activities of the National Assembly.

24. Publicity of legislation

Section 60 (1) The following shall be published without delay on the website of the National Assembly upon submission:

- a) legislative proposals,
- b) proposals for amendment,
- c) committee reports prepared for legislative proposals,
- d) the unified proposal, and

e) other documents and data recorded in the registry of parliamentary papers of the National Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Procedure.

(2) The documents published according to paragraph (1), Section 56(2) and Section 58(5) shall not be removed from the website of the National Assembly.

Chapter V

The interpretation of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure

Section 61 (1) The chair of the sitting, after having a consultation with the House Committee if necessary, shall decide on, or turn to the committee responsible for the interpretation of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure concerning, the debated issues raised in individual cases at the sitting of the National Assembly regarding the interpretation of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure.

(2) The chair of the parliamentary committee shall decide on, or turn to the committee responsible for the interpretation of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure concerning, the debated issue raised at the sitting of the parliamentary committee regarding the interpretation of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure.

(3) The committee responsible for the interpretation of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure shall take a position in the cases under paragraphs (1) and (2) or at the request of the officer of the National Assembly, any parliamentary group, parliamentary committee or at least five independent Members.

(4) The committee responsible for the interpretation of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure shall take, in its discretion, a generally applicable or an ad hoc position. The positions of general applicability shall be presented by the chair of the sitting; the ad hoc positions shall be published in writing by the committee responsible for the interpretation of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure.

(5) Within fifteen days of the presentation of the generally applicable position or the sending of the ad hoc position, any parliamentary group or – with the support of at least five Members – any independent Member may request a decision to be adopted by the National Assembly. The request may be aimed at rejecting or upholding the position. The National Assembly shall decide on the request within thirty days of its receipt.

(6) Unless otherwise provided in a resolution of the National Assembly, the position taken by the committee responsible for the interpretation of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure shall apply.

(7) Upon the establishment of the committee responsible for the interpretation of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure in the newly-elected National Assembly, the position of general applicability shall cease to have effect. The committee responsible for the interpretation of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure may adopt, with unchanged content, the generally applicable position that has ceased to have effect as above. The National Assembly shall not be requested to reject or uphold the position adopted with unchanged content.

Chapter V/A

The rate of votes necessary for specific decisions

Section 61/A (1) The votes of two-thirds of the Members shall be required for

a) the election of the President of the National Office for the Judiciary in the case specified in Section 66 of Act CLXI of 2011 on the organisation and administration of courts,

b) the declaration of the termination of the mandate of the President of the National Office for the Judiciary under Section 70(1)*d)* to *f)* of Act CLXI of 2011 on the organisation and administration of courts in the case specified in Section 70(2) of Act CLXI of 2011 on the organisation and administration of courts,

c) the declaration of the termination of the mandate of the President of the Curia under Section 115(1)*d)* to *f)* of Act CLXI of 2011 on the organisation and administration of courts in accordance with Section 115(2) of Act CLXI of 2011 on the organisation and administration of courts,

d) the suspension of the immunity of the President of the State Audit Office in accordance with Section 10(2) of Act LXVI of 2011 on the State Audit Office,

e) the establishment of incompatibility or of a conflict of interest of the President of the State Audit Office in accordance with Section 11(3) of Act LXVI of 2011 on the State Audit Office,

f) the dismissal of the President of the State Audit Office in accordance with Section 11(4) of Act LXVI of 2011 on the State Audit Office,

g) the exclusion of the President of the State Audit Office in accordance with Section 11(5) of Act LXVI of 2011 on the State Audit Office,

h) the holding of the National Assembly's sitting at a place different from the House of Parliament on the basis of Section 37.

(2) The votes of two-thirds of the Members present shall be required for

- a) the suspension of the immunity of the Member under Section 77(3),
- b) establishing, under Section 29/A(4), that the nationality advocate is no longer electable at the election of the Members of the National Assembly and that he or she is no longer recorded in the central electoral register as a nationality voter, as well as for declaring incompatibility or a conflict of interest of the nationality advocate,
- c) changing the county which a specific municipality belongs to, in the case specified in Section 125(4) of Act CLXXXIX of 2011 on the local governments of Hungary,
- d) the suspension of the immunity of the President of the Curia and the President of the National Office for the Judiciary in accordance with Section 2(2) of Act CLXII of 2011 on the status and remuneration of judges,
- e) the suspension of the immunity of the Prosecutor General in accordance with Section 3(6) of Act CLXIII of 2011 on the prosecution service,
- f) the adoption and the amendment of the statutes of the Public Service Foundation in accordance with Section 84(3) of Act CLXXXV of 2010 on media services and mass communication,
- g) the election of six members of the Board of Trustees of the Public Service Foundation in accordance with Section 86(1) of Act CLXXXV of 2010 on media services and mass media,
- h) the election of a new member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Service Foundation in accordance with Section 87(7) of Act CLXXXV of 2010 on media services and mass media,
- i) the decision on the incompatibility or the conflict of interest, the dismissal or the exclusion of the chair or the member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Service Foundation in accordance with Section 89(2) of Act CLXXXV of 2010 on media services and mass media,
- j) the election of the chair and four members of the Media Council in accordance with Section 124(1) of Act CLXXXV of 2010 on media services and mass media,
- k) the election of the chair of the Media Council in the case specified in Section 125(3) of Act CLXXXV of 2010 on media services and mass media,
- l) the decision on the incompatibility or the conflict of interest, the dismissal or the exclusion of the chair or the member of the Media Council in the case specified in Section 129(7) of Act CLXXXV of 2010 on media services and mass media,
- m) the election of five members of the Independent Police Complaints Board in accordance with Section 6/A(2) of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the police,
- n) the establishment of the termination of the mandate of the member of the Independent Police Complaints Board under Section 6/B(1)c) to e) of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police, in accordance with Section 6/B(2) of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the police,
- o) the establishment of incompatibility or a conflict of interest of the member of the Independent Police Complaints Board in accordance with Section 6/B(5) of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the police,
- p) establishing a foundation in the case specified in Section 8(1) of Act XXXIII of 1989 on the operation and financial management of political parties,
- q) the election of the president and two members of the Committee of National Memory in accordance with Section 7(1) of Act CCXLI of 2013 on the Committee of National Memory,
- r) the establishment of the termination of the mandate of the member of the Committee of National Memory under Section 16(1)e) to g) of Act CCXLI of 2013 on the Committee of National Memory, Committee of National Memory Section 16(4) of Act CCXLI of 2013 on the Committee of National Memory.

Chapter VI

Cooperation between the National Assembly and the Government in European Union affairs

25. Exercising the powers of the National Assembly

Section 62 (1) The National Assembly may also exercise by way of a parliamentary committee its supervisory rights – specified in this Chapter – over the Government’s activity in the European Union institutions working on an intergovernmental basis.

(2) Unless otherwise provided in this Chapter or in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure, the National Assembly’s standing committee dealing with European Union affairs shall have decision-making power in the procedures specified in this Chapter.

26. Scrutiny procedure between the National Assembly and the Government

Section 63 (1) The Government shall, by transmission or in any other way, provide access for the National Assembly to all draft legal acts, proposals and documents of the European Union that are on the agenda in the decision-making procedures of the European Union institutions working on an intergovernmental basis (hereinafter: "EU drafts").

(2) The Government shall, upon the National Assembly's request, send all other, properly identified documents to the National Assembly.

(3) The Government shall – with due account to the decision-making agenda of the European Union – identify the EU drafts that it considers to fall within the functions and powers of the National Assembly, in particular the ones

- a) with a subject matter to be regulated with a cardinal or other Act according to the Fundamental Law, or
- b) that contain a provision conflicting with any Act in force.

(4) At the beginning of every half year of Council Presidency, the Government shall – with due account to the decision-making agenda of the European Union – identify the EU drafts that it considers to be of outstanding importance for Hungary, therefore their discussion in the National Assembly is justified.

(5) The Government shall justify why the identified documents fall in the legislation's competence and why are they of outstanding importance.

Section 64 (1) The National Assembly may request information, regarding any EU draft, about the position the Government intends to represent (hereinafter: "proposal for position").

(2) The Government may send to the National Assembly its proposal for position regarding any EU draft, and may initiate the scrutiny of the proposal for position.

(3) The Government's proposal for position shall contain

a) the summary of the content of the EU draft,
b) the indication of the European Union's decision-making procedure to be applied in the course of making the decision,

c) the expected timing at the European Union of adopting the EU draft, and preferably the starting date of negotiating the draft in the Council,

d) the Government's position on the EU draft, the objectives to be achieved in the European Union's decision-making process, as well as the reasons of these objectives, and

e) a presentation of the potential legislative tasks that result from the EU draft.

(4) The National Assembly may request the Government to draw up an extended proposal for position containing, in addition to the elements specified in paragraph (3),

a) the list of the Hungarian legal regulations and European Union legal acts in force pertaining to the subject matter of the EU draft,

b) a short presentation of the expected economic, budgetary and social effects in Hungary of the EU draft,

c) the opinions of the European Union institutions and of the Member States about the EU draft as known by the Government at the time of drawing up the proposal for position.

(5) The Government shall send its proposal for position to the National Assembly in due time to allow a scrutiny of the merits, with due account to the European Union's decision-making agenda.

(6) The National Assembly may initiate scrutiny in the knowledge of the proposal for position or with regard to the EU draft.

Section 65 (1) In the framework of the scrutiny and within a reasonable time with regard to the decision-making agenda of the European Union, the National Assembly may adopt a standpoint on the EU draft.

(2) The National Assembly shall specify in its standpoint the aspects it holds necessary to be enforced in the European Union's decision-making process.

(3) Prior to the meeting of the Council deciding upon the adoption of the EU draft, the Minister or Minister of State vested with functions relating to the subject matter of the EU draft shall, at the National Assembly's request, appear before the National Assembly, and shall present the Government's position to be represented at the meeting of the Council.

(4) Should the National Assembly act by way of proceeding in parliamentary committees in the course of elaborating the standpoint, the parliamentary committee shall elaborate its standpoint at an *in-camera* sitting.

(5) The Government shall elaborate its position to be represented in the course of the European Union's decision-making process on the basis of the standpoint of the National Assembly.

(6) If the EU draft is related to a subject matter that requires, according to the Fundamental Law, a qualified majority decision in the National Assembly, the Government can only deter from the standpoint in a justified case.

(7) If the National Assembly does not adopt, until the deadline required by the European Union's decision-making agenda, a standpoint regarding the Government's proposal for position, the Government shall decide in the absence of such standpoint on the position to be represented in the course of the European Union's decision-making process.

Section 66 The Government may amend its proposal for position in the light of the European Union's decision-making process. The Government shall inform the National Assembly on a continuous basis of substantial changes to the content of the EU drafts and the proposals for position. Based on this, the National Assembly may also amend its earlier standpoint.

Section 67 (1) After having the decision adopted by the European Union institution working on an intergovernmental basis, the Government shall inform in writing the National Assembly of the decision

- a) in connection with which the National Assembly had adopted a standpoint, or
- b) which the National Assembly had indicated properly.

(2) After having the decision adopted by the European Union institution working on an intergovernmental basis, the Government shall give, in addition to the information referred to in paragraph (1), an oral reasoning to the National Assembly if the position represented by the Government was different from the standpoint of the National Assembly. If the difference is related to a subject matter that requires, according to the Fundamental Law, a qualified majority decision in the National Assembly, the National Assembly shall decide on the acceptability of the reasoning.

Section 68 The scrutiny procedure regarding the EU draft shall be closed

a) by the publication in the Official Journal of the European Union of the legal act of the Union subject to the scrutiny procedure,

- b) upon the termination of the mandate of the National Assembly, or
- c) with the relevant decision of the National Assembly.

27. Other obligations of information by the Government

Section 69 (1) The Government shall regularly provide the National Assembly with information about the meetings of the European Council and the events of strategic importance of the European Union.

(2) At the initiative of the Speaker, the Prime Minister shall inform the Consultative Body on European Union Affairs of the National Assembly prior to the meetings of the European Council and the events of strategic importance of the European Union.

(3) The sitting of the Consultative Body on European Union Affairs may be attended by the Speaker, the leaders of the parliamentary groups, the chair and the deputy chair of the standing committee dealing with European Union affairs, the chair of the standing committee dealing with constitutional affairs, the chair of the standing committee dealing with foreign affairs, and other persons invited by the Speaker.

(4) After the meeting of the European Council, the Prime Minister shall give oral information at the sitting of the National Assembly about the outcome of the Council's meeting.

(5) The Government shall annually inform the National Assembly of the questions related to Hungary's membership in the European Union and of the state of the European integration.

Section 70 The Government shall propose candidates for the Hungarian members of the European Commission, the Court of Justice, the General Court, the Court of Auditors and the Board of Directors of the European Investment Bank to the European Union institution entitled to decide on the appointment of members. Prior to proposing a candidate, the Government shall inform the National Assembly of the person to be proposed. The National Assembly may hear the person to be proposed by the Government prior to making the proposal.

28. The examination of subsidiarity

Section 71 (1) The National Assembly may take a position on whether a draft legal act complies with the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality.

(2) The National Assembly shall inform the Government of its reasoned opinion sent to the institutions of the European Union according to Protocol No 2 annexed to the Treaty on European Union (hereinafter: "TEU"), to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (hereinafter: "TFEU") and to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community.

(3) The National Assembly may initiate, within one month of the publication of the legislative act of the European Union in the Official Journal of the European Union, that the Government bring, in accordance with Article 263 of TFEU, an action before the Court of Justice of the European Union on grounds of infringement of the principle of subsidiarity by the legislative act of the European Union. In its initiative, the National Assembly shall specify the arguments supporting the National Assembly's opinion about the legislative act infringing the principle of subsidiarity. At the initiative of the National Assembly, the Government shall, within the deadline set in Article 263 of TFEU, bring an action before the Court of Justice of the European Union, or shall reject it by giving a detailed reasoning of the rejection. Before bringing an action or rejecting it, the Government may request a consultation on the initiative of the National Assembly.

(4) Should the Government bring an action before the Court of Justice of the European Union on the basis of the initiative of the National Assembly, in accordance with paragraph (3), it shall inform the National Assembly of the action and of any other document of the procedure without delay upon filing or receiving such documents.

29. Opposition by the National Assembly

Section 72 The National Assembly shall inform the Government of making known its opposition according to Article 48(7) TEU and Article 81(3) TFEU.

Chapter VI/A

The calculation of deadlines

Section 72/A (1) Unless otherwise provided in an Act or in a provision of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution, the provisions under paragraphs (2) to (6) shall apply to the calculation of deadlines for the purposes of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure.

(2) Deadlines shall be counted in hours or days, except where the provisions of the Rules of Procedure mention sittings or sitting days. The sitting day shall last until the items on the adopted orders of the day are discussed.

(3) The starting day shall not be counted in the deadline period. The starting day shall be the day during which the action or circumstance justifying the beginning of the deadline takes place or occurs.

(4) Should the last day of the deadline fall on a day other than a working day according to the general working order under the Act on public service officials, the deadline shall expire on the next working day.

(5) The deadline shall expire on the last day at the end of the working hours according to the general working order under the Act on public service officials, or, at the time of the National Assembly's sitting, at the end of the sitting day.

(6) Paragraphs (4) to (5) shall not apply if the deadline is expressed in hours.

PART THREE

THE STATUS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Chapter VII

Immunity

Section 73 (1) During and after the term of his or her mandate, the Member shall not be held liable before courts or other authorities for the vote cast or the fact or opinion communicated by him or her in the course of exercising and in connection with his or her mandate.

(2) The immunity specified in paragraph (1) shall not apply to the liability of the Member under civil law and to the following criminal offences:

a) agitation against a community, violation of national symbol, public denial of the crimes of the national socialist and communist regimes, misuse of top secret and secret data, misuse of confidential data, misuse of restricted data as laid down in Act IV of 1978 on the Criminal Code in force until 30 June 2013,

b) incitement against a community, violation of national symbol, public denial of the crimes of the national socialist or communist regime, misuse of classified data as laid down in Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code.

Section 74 (1) Criminal proceeding or – in the absence of voluntarily waiving immunity in the case concerned – infraction proceeding can only be instituted or conducted, and a coercive measure under criminal procedure can only be applied against the Member with the prior consent of the National Assembly.

(2) The Member

a) may only be detained or another coercive measure under criminal proceedings may only be applied against him or her if he or she is caught in the act of committing a criminal offence,

b) may only be detained or another coercive measure under infraction proceedings may only be applied against him or her if he or she is caught in the act of committing an infraction, provided that the conditions required by an Act for imposing infraction detention are met.

(3) Until the submission of the indictment, the motion for the suspension of immunity shall be submitted to the Speaker by the Prosecutor General, while after the submission of the indictment, or in private accusation cases or

substitute private accusation cases, it shall be submitted by the court. If the Member is caught in the act, the motion shall be submitted without delay.

(4) In an infraction case, the infraction authority shall inform the Member directly of the possibility of voluntarily waiving his or her immunity. In the case of the Member voluntarily waiving immunity within eight days, the infraction authority shall, at the time of final conclusion of the proceeding, notify, by way of the Prosecutor General, the Speaker of the waiver of immunity and the result of the proceeding. The Speaker shall send the notification to the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control. The chair of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control shall present the notification at the subsequent meeting of the committee. If the Member does not waive immunity within eight days of the receipt of the request, the motion for the suspension of immunity shall be submitted to the Speaker by the Prosecutor General on the basis of the request made by the infraction authority. In the course of the proceeding, the Member may at any time – until the adoption of the resolution by the National Assembly – waive immunity before the proceeding authority.

Section 75 The immunity of the Member shall not apply to proceedings by public administration authorities under the Act on the general rules of the procedures and services of public administration authorities.

Section 76 The Member shall be obliged to inform the court or the authority acting in the procedure against the Member of his or her mandate. Should the immunity of the Member be violated despite of the Member performing his or her information obligation, the Member shall notify the Speaker thereof without delay.

Section 77 (1) The motion for the suspension of immunity or the notification of the violation of immunity shall be transferred by the Speaker without delay to the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control for examination, and the Speaker shall announce it at the subsequent sitting day of the National Assembly and inform the affected Member of the transfer.

(2) In the course of the procedure of examining the suspension of immunity or the violation of immunity, all data requested by the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control in connection with the suspension of immunity or the violation of immunity shall be provided without delay by the Member and by all state authorities at the disposal of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control. The data received or provided in the course of the procedure of examining the suspension of immunity or the violation of immunity shall be deleted on the thirtieth day following completion of the procedure on the suspension of immunity or the examination on the violation of immunity.

(3) The suspension of immunity shall be decided upon by the National Assembly.

(4) The decision taken on the suspension of immunity shall only apply to the case in relation of which the motion has been submitted.

(5) In the case started on the basis of the violation of immunity, the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control shall submit, not later than thirty days after the date specified in paragraph (1), a proposal to the Speaker who shall take the necessary measures and inform the National Assembly thereof.

Section 78 The Member shall not waive immunity, save in infraction proceedings. This right of the Member shall be respected by everyone.

Section 79 (1) Immunity shall be enjoyed by the Member from the day of his or her election.

(2) The person verified as a candidate at the election of the Members shall enjoy the same immunity as Members, however the suspension of immunity shall be decided upon by the National Election Commission and the motion for the submission of immunity shall be submitted to the president of the National Election Commission.

Chapter VIII

Incompatibility and conflict of interest; the obligation of making a declaration of assets

30. Incompatibility

Section 80 (1) With the exceptions specified in paragraphs (2) and (2a), the Member's mandate shall be incompatible with any other state, local government or economic office or position. With the exception of scientific, university or college lecturing, artistic, reviewer or editorial activities and intellectual activities falling under legal protection, the Member may not pursue any other gainful occupation, and may not receive remuneration for any other activity, except for scientific, lecturing, artistic, reviewer or editorial activities, intellectual activities falling under legal protection and activities performed within the framework of an employment relationship as foster parent. The activity as a licensed traditional agricultural producer of the Member shall not qualify as a gainful occupation or another activity performed for remuneration.

(2) The Member can hold the office of the Prime Minister, Minister, Minister of State, Government Commissioner, Prime Ministerial Commissioner, Prime Ministerial Special Commissioner, Ministerial Commissioner, or can serve as an officer of the National Assembly.

(3) The Member holding the office of the Prime Minister, Minister or Minister of State shall not serve as an officer of the National Assembly or as a member of a parliamentary committee.

(4)

Sections 81 to 83

31. Economic conflict of interest

Section 84 Members shall not be the following:

a) to g)

h) exclusive or majority owner, executive or senior employee of a financial entity operating in the financial sector according to the Act on the capital market,

i) shareholding member or shareholder in a business organisation not classified as a transparent organisation according to the Act on national assets,

j) head or member of an organ established for the purpose of awarding specific grants for natural persons, legal persons, and other organisations without legal personality, with the exception of condominiums, outside the scope of public finances, from the subsystem of public finances, from European Union sources or from other programs financed on the basis of an international agreement; furthermore, Members shall not contribute to the preparation or the adoption of the decisions of such organ.

Section 85 During his or her mandate and for a period of two years from the date of the termination of the mandate, the Member shall not conclude a purchase agreement on acquiring the shareholdings of a business organisation operating with the direct or indirect exclusive or majority influence of the Hungarian or foreign State, a local government, the association of local governments, a foreign municipality, a political party, or a domestic or foreign religious community.

32. Other rules concerning incompatibility and conflict of interest

Section 86 (1)

(2) The Member shall not refer to his or her capacity as a Member in professional or business affairs.

(3) The Member shall not acquire or use unauthorised confidential information by using his or her Member's mandate.

Section 87 (1) In connection with his or her mandate, the Member shall not accept any gift or another free benefit exceeding the respective value of the monthly amount of the Members' remuneration. As a part of the Member's declaration of assets, the Member shall keep records of the gifts or other free benefits exceeding 1/12 proportion of the value of the amount of the Members' remuneration.

(2) The restriction under paragraph (1) shall not apply to the benefits and assets received by the Member for free use as necessary for or closely related to performing the work of the Member, provided by the National Assembly, the political party or the parliamentary group the Member belongs to, or a foundation performing scientific, popular science, research, or training activities for the purpose of supporting the work of political parties. As a part of the Member's declaration of assets, the Member shall keep records of such benefits and assets received for free use. Upon the termination of the mandate, the assets received for free use shall not be transferred free of charge into the ownership or further use of the Member or of his or her close relative as specified in the Civil Code (hereinafter: "close relative").

Section 88 The Member shall be declared disqualified from serving as a Member if

a) he or she, during his or her mandate, has been finally convicted of a felony, except if he or she has been prohibited from participating in public affairs,

b) he or she, after the available legal remedies have been exhausted, has got a public due payable to the State, and fails to settle the debt within sixty days of the receipt of the relevant notification or, in the case of having payment in instalments or days of grace granted in accordance with the provisions of the granting decision.

33. Activities subject to an obligation of notification

Section 89 The following activities and positions of the Member not causing incompatibility or a conflict of interest shall be notified by the Member to the Speaker:

a)

b) independent undertaking, shareholding (membership) in a company or cooperative, the position of an executive or the membership in the supervisory board of such organisations, or his or her status as settlor, trustee or beneficiary in fiduciary trusteeships,

c) foundation, membership in the management body of a foundation, membership in a civic organisation, and position in the supreme, managing or representative organ – as specified in a legal regulation or the deed of foundation – of such organisations,

d) membership in a public body, and position in the supreme, managing or representative organ – as specified in a legal regulation or the deed of foundation – of a public body.

e) to f)

34. The obligation of making a declaration of assets

Section 90 (1) The Member shall make a declaration of assets in the form specified in Annex 1 within thirty days of the establishment of his or her mandate and in each subsequent year until 31 January as well as within thirty days of the termination of his or her mandate.

(2) The Member shall attach to his or her declaration of assets the declarations of assets of his or her spouse or partner and children living in a common household with the Member (hereinafter jointly: “family members”) that must be of the same kind as the declaration of assets of the Member.

(3) Should the Member fail to make the declaration of assets, he or she shall not exercise his or her Member’s rights, and shall not receive remuneration. The fact of failing to make the declaration of assets shall be established by the National Assembly.

35. Procedural rules

Section 91 (1) Within thirty days of the verification of his or her mandate or from the emergence of the incompatibility or of the conflict of interest, or from the date when it comes to his or her knowledge, the Member, and within thirty days of his or her election in office, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker shall eliminate, or shall initiate the elimination of, the cause of incompatibility or of conflict of interest. Until doing so, he or she may not exercise the rights arising from his or her Member’s mandate and shall not receive remuneration.

(2) Should the Member fail to comply with his or her obligation referred to in paragraph (1), , the National Assembly, upon the motion by any Member and after seeking the opinion of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control shall decide within fifteen days on declaring incompatibility or the conflict of interest.

(3) The disqualification specified in Section 88 shall be notified to the Speaker without delay by the court passing the final judgement or the authority passing the final decision. Upon the motion by any Member and after seeking the opinion of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control, the National Assembly shall decide within fifteen days on declaring the disqualification.

(4) The incompatibility or the conflict of interest of a Member may be notified in writing to the Speaker by anyone. The notification shall specify in details the name of the Member concerned and the cause of incompatibility or of conflict of interest; the supporting evidences shall be attached to the notification. The notification shall contain the personal identification data and the signature of the person filing the notification. If a notification is incomplete, the chair of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control shall not commence the necessary procedure, but he or she shall inform the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control of the notification.

(5) No incompatibility or conflict of interest shall be declared on the basis of Section 86(2) and (3) as well as of Section 87(1).

Section 92 (1) If a procedure for incompatibility or conflict of interest is initiated, the matter shall be investigated within thirty days by the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control. To investigate the case, the committee shall establish an investigative body consisting of three members of the committee designated by way of drawing. The chair of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control shall not be a member of the investigative body. The chair of the investigative body shall be the deputy chair of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control.

(2) All data requested by the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control or by the investigative body in connection with the incompatibility or conflict of interest case shall be provided without delay by the Member and by all state authorities at the disposal of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control or the investigative body. The data received or provided in connection with the incompatibility or conflict of interest case shall be deleted on the thirtieth day following completion of the procedure concerning the incompatibility or conflict of interest case.

(3) All records related to incompatibility or conflict of interest shall be kept by the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control.

Section 93 (1) If the National Assembly did not declare the incompatibility or the conflict of interest, no other procedure for incompatibility or conflict of interest shall be initiated against the Member on the basis of the same facts.

(2) At the same time as establishing the incompatibility or the conflict of interest, the National Assembly shall call upon the Member to eliminate or to initiate the elimination of the incompatibility or the conflict of interest within five days, and to notify the Speaker of this fact. The National Assembly shall also state that should the Member fail to eliminate, or fail to initiate the elimination of, the incompatibility or the conflict of interest, or should he or she fail to notify the Speaker of this fact, his or her mandate shall terminate by virtue of this resolution upon the expiry of the period of five days from the establishment of the incompatibility or of the conflict of interest. Upon the expiry of the period of five days from the establishment of the incompatibility or of the conflict of interest, the chair of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control shall announce the elimination of the incompatibility or of the conflict of interest, or the initiating of the elimination, or the failure to do so, the latter resulting in the termination of the mandate of the Member upon the expiry of the period of five days from the establishment of the incompatibility or of the conflict of interest.

(3) Should the mandate of the Member terminate on the basis of the resolution of the National Assembly, the Member shall be obliged to pay back to the National Assembly the remuneration he or she had received from the date of emergence of the incompatibility or of the conflict of interest until the termination of his or her mandate.

Section 94 (1) The records related to the declarations of assets and the activities subject to an obligation of notification shall be kept by the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control.

(2) With the exception of the declaration of assets of the family member, the declaration of assets shall be public; the true copy of its pages – except for the personal data of the family member – shall be published without delay on the website of the National Assembly by the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control. The declaration of assets may be removed from the website not earlier than one year after the termination of the mandate of the Member. The committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control shall be in charge of retaining the declaration of assets of the family member.

(3) The declaration of assets of the family member shall only be accessible to the members of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control in the course of a procedure related to the declaration of assets of the Member.

(4) The procedure related to the declaration of assets of the Member may be initiated by anyone with the chair of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control, by making a statement of facts relating to the concrete content of the declaration of assets, concretely identifying the challenged part and content thereof. Should the initiation fail to meet the requirements specified in this paragraph, be clearly unfounded, or should the repeatedly submitted initiative contain no new statement of facts or data, the chair of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control shall reject the initiative without conducting the procedure. The committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control shall control the truthfulness of the content of the declaration of assets.

(5) In the course of the procedure related to the declaration of assets, the Member shall, at the request of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control, report without delay the data verifying the assets, income and interests indicated in his or her own or the family member's declaration of assets. The data may only be accessed by the members of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control. The results of the procedure related to the declaration of assets shall be notified by the chair of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control to the Speaker, who, at the subsequent sitting of the National Assembly, shall inform the National Assembly of the facts established by the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control.

(6) Should, in the course of the procedure related to the declaration of assets, the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control establish that the Member intentionally failed to meet his or her obligation of making a declaration of assets, or intentionally provided false data or fact of significant nature, the chair of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control shall initiate the declaration of the Member's incompatibility or conflict of interest.

(7) The verification data submitted by the Member shall be deleted on the thirtieth day following completion of the procedure related to the declaration of assets. The declaration of assets by the family member of the former Member shall be retained by the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control for a period of one year following the termination of the mandate of the Member.

Chapter IX

The labour law and social security status of the Members of the National Assembly and of candidate Members

Section 95 (1) At the candidate's request, the employer shall grant unpaid leave for the candidate Member from the date of registering him or her as a candidate until the day of the election or, should the candidate be elected, until the verification of his or her mandate.

(2) The period of unpaid leave shall qualify as service time establishing the entitlement to pension.

(3) During the period specified in paragraph (1), the employment status of the candidate Member shall not be terminated by the employer.

Section 96 (1)

(2) The employer shall grant, in accordance with the employee's request, unpaid leave for the Member for the term or for a part of the term of his or her mandate from the date of the verification of the Member's mandate.

(3) If the Member served on the day of his or her election as a prosecutor, in governmental service, state service, public service, as a public employee, an employee of a public administration organ, as a person in service under the Act on the status of soldiers or under the Act on the service status of the professional staff of the authorities performing law enforcement duties, he or she shall be placed, at his or her written request filed within thirty days of the termination of his or her Member's mandate, in a service complying with his or her education and qualification.

Section 97 (1) With regard to eligibility to social security benefits, the term of the mandate of the Member – including the period of allowances provided after the termination of the mandate – shall qualify as a period spent in employment of 40 hours per week and as a service time establishing the entitlement to pension. The period of employment shall qualify as service time with regard to the calculation of the service period of governmental service, state service, public service, public employment, the service of judges and the prosecution service. The period of employment shall qualify as service time with regard to the calculation of the period in service under the Act on the status of soldiers and the Act on the service status of the professional staff of the authorities performing law enforcement duties.

(2) The term of the mandate of the Member and of the Principal shall qualify as time spent in executive position. In the calculation of the time spent in executive position, the period of holding the mentioned positions shall be taken into account.

(3) If the Member holds an office specified in Section 106(2), this shall be the office to be taken into account with regard to his or her eligibility to social security benefits.

Chapter X

Supporting the service of the Member of the National Assembly

Section 98 (1) State authorities shall assist the Members in the fulfilment of their mandate and shall provide the Members with the information necessary for their work. Should the Member request in writing information from a person obliged to provide a report to the National Assembly, and the Member's question is related to a matter falling within the person's functions he or she is obliged under an Act to provide a report on to the National Assembly, the person obliged to provide a report to the National Assembly shall reply to the Member in writing within fifteen days of the receipt of the request.

(2) By way of derogation from the provisions of the Act on the protection of classified information, the Member may use the classified data necessary for performing his or her duties without personal security certificate and without confidentiality declaration, on the basis of a user licence, and shall be obliged to comply with the requirements related to the protection of classified data.

(3) By way of derogation from paragraph (2)

a) the member of the committee of inquiry shall be entitled, on the basis of the authorisation granted by of the committee of inquiry, based on the decision of the committee of inquiry, to use classified data without personal security certificate, confidentiality declaration or user licence, provided that the resolution of the National Assembly establishing the committee of enquiry granted an authorisation for using the classified data necessary for performing the task of the committee of inquiry,

b) the member of the standing committee dealing with national defence issues shall be entitled, based on the committee's decision, to use without personal security certificate, confidentiality declaration or user licence the classified data indispensably necessary for performing the tasks of the committee specified in the Fundamental Law, the Act on national defence and the Act on the national security services,

c) the member of the standing committee dealing with national security shall be entitled, based on the committee's decision, to use without user licence the classified data indispensably necessary for performing the tasks of the committee specified in the Act on the national security services.

(4) The Member's ID card shall grant access to all public authorities as well as public institutes and public institutions. The Member shall also be entitled to enter – in the way regulated by the Minister vested with the relevant functions and powers – the territory operated by the Hungarian Defence Forces, the Military National Security Service, the law enforcement authorities and the customs authority. Exercising this right shall not cause a disproportionate injury of the proper operation of the authorities concerned.

Chapter XI

Termination of the mandate of the Member of the National Assembly

Section 99 Should the mandate of the Member terminate due to the cause specified in Article 4(3)*b*) of the Fundamental Law, this fact shall be announced by the chair of the sitting to the National Assembly.

Section 100 (1) The Member of the National Assembly may resign by way of a written statement submitted to the Speaker.

(2) The Member's mandate shall terminate upon submission of the resignation. No statement of acceptance shall be necessary for the resignation to be valid.

(3) The chair of the sitting shall announce the fact of the Member's resignation without delay to the National Assembly.

Section 101 (1) Based on Article 4(3)*e*) of the Fundamental Law, the Member's mandate shall terminate if the Member

a) is not a Hungarian citizen any more,

b) serves his or her imprisonment on the basis of a final judgement,

c) is treated in an institution under involuntary treatment ordered in a final judgement passed in a criminal proceeding,

d) has been deprived by the court of his or her suffrage due to the deficit or the lack of his or her capacity of understanding necessary for exercising the right to vote,

e) has been prohibited from participating in public affairs.

(2) Upon the written motion of any Member and after seeking the opinion of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control, the National Assembly shall decide on the non-existence of the conditions required for the election of the Member within thirty days of the receipt of the motion.

Section 102 (1) The mandate of the Member shall terminate in accordance with Article 4(3)*f*) of the Fundamental Law if the Member has participated in none of the votes in the National Assembly in the course of a period of one year.

(2) Upon the written motion of any Member and after seeking the opinion of the committee on immunity, incompatibility, discipline and mandate control, the National Assembly shall decide on the matter specified in paragraph (1) within thirty days of the receipt of the motion.

Section 103 (1) The Member who is in service in the volunteer reserve force shall only be inducted for the purpose of volunteer reserve preparation or of actual service at a date agreed with the Member. At the time of special legal order, the Member shall only be inducted for the purpose of volunteer reserve preparation or of actual service upon the Member's request. Within five days of the receipt of the draft call, the Member shall notify the Speaker of the commencement date of the volunteer reserve preparation or of actual service.

(2) During the period of the volunteer reserve preparation or of the actual service, the Member shall not be entitled to receive the remuneration specified in Subtitles 36 to 37.

PART FOUR

THE REMUNERATION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

36. The remuneration of the Member

Section 104 (1) The Member shall be entitled to receive a monthly remuneration from the date of his or her oath-taking until the termination of his or her mandate; the amount of the remuneration shall be equal to the remuneration of the Deputy State Secretary consisting of basic remuneration, remuneration supplement and executive supplement, as determined in the Act on public service officials.

(2) The leader of the parliamentary group shall be entitled – during the period of his or her assignment as leader of the parliamentary group – to receive remuneration specified by the parliamentary group, the amount of which shall not exceed the remuneration – consisting of basic remuneration, remuneration supplement and

executive supplement – of the Minister, as determined in the Act on the central organs of state administration and the status of the members of the Government and the Ministers of State.

(3) The deputy leader of the parliamentary group shall be entitled to receive a remuneration equal to the remuneration of the Minister of State consisting of basic remuneration, remuneration supplement and executive supplement, as determined in the Act on the central organs of state administration and the status of the members of the Government and the Ministers of State. In each parliamentary group, the number of deputy leaders entitled to receive the remuneration specified in this paragraph shall be one deputy leader for each twenty-five members of the group plus one deputy leader for the remaining number of members, if any.

(4) The parliamentary group may grant additional benefit on the account of the expenditure specified in Section 115(4) – in excess to the remuneration specified in paragraph (1) – for those deputy leaders of the parliamentary group who do not receive the remuneration specified in paragraph (3). In this case, the total amount payable to the deputy leader of the parliamentary group under paragraph (1) as the Members' remuneration and the additional benefit shall not exceed the amount specified in paragraph (3). The number of deputy leaders of the parliamentary group receiving the benefit specified in this paragraph shall not be more than the number specified in paragraph (3).

(4a) Additional deputy leaders – not covered by the paragraphs (3) and (4) – of the parliamentary group shall not receive additional benefit and their number shall not exceed 20% of the number of members of the parliamentary group.

(5) The leader of the parliamentary group and the deputy leader of the parliamentary group shall be entitled to receive the remuneration specified in paragraphs (2) to (4) from announcing the beginning of the assignment until announcing the termination of the assignment.

(6) If the Member holds an office specified in paragraphs (2) to (4), Section 4, Section 105 or Section 106, he or she shall be entitled to the remuneration specified in paragraphs (2) to (4), Section 4(6), Section 105 or Section 106(2).

Section 105 (1) The Deputy Speaker shall be entitled to receive a remuneration equal to the remuneration of the Minister consisting of basic remuneration, remuneration supplement and executive supplement, as determined in the Act on the central organs of state administration and the status of the members of the Government and the Ministers of State.

(2) The chair of a committee referred to in Section 14(1)a), the president of the Hungarian National Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the parliamentary notary shall be entitled to receive a remuneration equal to the remuneration of the Minister of State consisting of basic remuneration, remuneration supplement and executive supplement, as determined in the Act on the central organs of state administration and the status of the members of the Government and the Ministers of State.

(3) The deputy chair of a committee referred to in Section 14(1)a) shall be entitled to receive a remuneration equal to the amount of the remuneration specified in Section 104(1) multiplied by 1.2.

(4) The Deputy Speaker, the Principal of the House with a Member's mandate, the chair and the deputy chair of a committee referred to in Section 14(1)a), the president of the Hungarian National Group of the Inter-parliamentary Union and the parliamentary notary shall be entitled to receive the remuneration determined in paragraphs (1) to (3) for the period of their assignment.

(5) If the Member has, at the same time, more assignments referred to in Section 104 or in this Section, he or she shall be entitled to receive the remuneration with the higher amount.

Section 106 (1) With the exceptions specified in this Act, the Member shall not receive remuneration under another title from an organ of the State.

(2) The Member holding the office of the Speaker, the Prime Minister, the Minister, the Minister of State, the Government Commissioner, the Prime Ministerial Commissioner, the Prime Ministerial Special Commissioner or the Ministerial Commissioner shall only be entitled to receive 30% of the remuneration determined in Section 104(1).

Section 107 (1) The amount of the remuneration payable to the Member shall be decreased proportionally if he or she fails to attend, without leave, more than one-fourth of the votes indicated in the proposal for the orders of the day of the sitting or sittings of the National Assembly held in a single month.

(2) If the National Assembly has no quorum at the time – indicated in the proposal for the orders of the day – of the vote indicated in advance in the proposal for the orders of the day, and the chair of the sitting is unable to restore quorum, the House Committee may decrease the remuneration payable to the Member who has been absent without announcing it. The extent of decreasing the remuneration shall not exceed one-third of the remuneration payable to the Member. The provisions of Section 51/A shall apply to decreasing the remuneration.

(3) If the sitting of the parliamentary committee – convened at least 24 hours before – has no quorum and the chair of the committee is unable to restore quorum, the House Committee may decrease the remuneration payable to the absent Member, unless the Member announced his or her absence to the chair of the committee before the commencement of the committee's sitting. The extent of decreasing the remuneration shall not exceed

one-third of the remuneration payable to the Member. The provisions of Section 51/A shall apply to decreasing the remuneration.

(4) The remuneration payable – in the first month following the session – to the Member shall be decreased proportionally if, in the respective session – not including the extraordinary session – the committee member fails to attend more than half of the – but at least three – committee sittings without leave. The Member who designated an ad hoc substitute for the whole or a part of the committee's sitting shall be considered as not being present at the committee's sitting.

Section 108 The remuneration of the Member shall qualify as chargeable income from non-independent activity.

37. The benefits of the Member of the National Assembly and the allowances connected to the Member's activity

Section 109 (1) The Member, with the exception of the Prime Minister, Minister, Minister of State, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Principal of the House with a Member's mandate, and the leader of the parliamentary group, shall be entitled to use a non-transferable fuel card – not convertible to cash – to be used at gas stations (hereinafter: "fuel card"), issued by the Office of the National Assembly to his or her name and to the plate number of the passenger car identified by him or her on the basis of a public document or a private document providing full evidence justifying his or her own or a relative's right to use the car. The fuel card shall be charged for the first time with credit up to the end of the respective quarter from the date of charging, and from the second occasion the charging shall be made monthly by taking into account the fuel prices published by the State tax authority for the purpose of accounting fuel costs. In the calculation of the amount to be charged to the fuel card, the fuel consumption standard applicable to passenger cars having a cylinder capacity of not more than 2000 cm³ – as specified in the legal regulation on the fuel and lubricant consumption of road vehicles accountable without verification – shall be taken into account. In the case of passenger cars running purely on natural gas, cars of double fuel source and cars of hybrid drive, the amount calculated on the basis of the fuel consumption standard applicable to gasoline engine cars shall be taken into account.

(2) The monthly amount specified in paragraph (1) shall be the value of fuel needed to cover the following distances if the place of residence – according to the Act on the registration of the personal data and the address of citizens – of the Member is

- a) at Budapest: 2000 km.
- b) at a distance of 1–100 km from Budapest: 3000 km.
- c) at a distance of 101–150 km from Budapest: 3500 km.
- d) at a distance of 151–200 km from Budapest: 4000 km.
- e) at a distance of 201–250 km from Budapest: 4500 km.
- f) at a distance of 251–300 km from Budapest: 5000 km.
- g) at a distance of more than 300 km from Budapest: 5500 km.

(3) In the case of a Member elected in an individual constituency, the amount specified in paragraph (2) shall be increased by the following rate if the size of the Member's individual constituency is

- a) between 850 and 1150 km² : 10%.
- b) between 1151 and 1400 km² : 20%.
- c) between 1401 and 1650 km² : 30%.
- d) between 1651 and 1900 km² : 40%.
- e) over 1901 km² : 50%.

(4) In the course of the classification under paragraph (2), the shortest road distance – calculated by using highways, motorways or, in the absence of the former, main roads – between Budapest and the settlement used as the basis of the calculation shall be taken into account.

(5) The Member shall be entitled, up to the amount available on the fuel card, also to reimbursement of the costs of local and long-distance passes, and long-distance tickets, for domestic public community transport vehicles, evidenced by an invoice

(5a) Should the Member waive his or her entitlement to use the fuel card, the amount of the reimbursement under paragraph (5) shall not exceed the amount calculated under paragraphs (1) to (4) on the basis of the fuel consumption standard applicable to passenger cars with gasoline engine having a cylinder capacity of 2000 cm³.

(6) The Deputy Speaker and – on the account of the expenditure under Section 113(1) – the leader of the parliamentary group shall be entitled to use a passenger car for personal and official purposes. For the Deputy Speaker the Office of the National Assembly shall provide the passenger car and cover the costs of using it.

(7) During temporary mission abroad, the Member shall be entitled to the per diem applicable to public officials and the reimbursement of his or her costs.

(8) to (9)

Section 110 (1) Upon his or her request, the Member shall be entitled to use a house or flat in Budapest provided by the Office of the National Assembly, unless

a) he or she, or his or her close relative living in a common household with him or her owns a real estate registered as house or flat in the Land Registry, or

b) as a public official, he or she is entitled to use a flat or to receive an allowance or another benefit connected to supporting accommodation in Budapest.

(1a) The Member shall also be entitled to use the house or flat referred to in paragraph (1) if in the case of paragraph (1)*a)* the Member or his or her close relative living in a common household with him or her owns only a house or flat in Budapest acquired by way of inheritance or as a gift and the real estate is burdened with another person's right of usufruct.

(2) If paragraph (1) is implemented by the Office of the National Assembly by means other than disposing of the right to use a house or flat managed by the Office of the National Assembly, the monthly amount granted for supporting the Member's accommodation in a proper house or flat shall be not more than 25% of the remuneration specified in Section 104(1), including the reimbursement of the costs of natural gas, electricity, water supply, distant heating, sewage and waste management services. Other costs incurred during the appropriate use of the house or flat shall be borne by the Member. The Member shall be liable for any damage resulting from inappropriate use.

(2a) The provisions of paragraph (2) shall not be implemented by way of using a real estate owned by any Member, a Member's close relative, and by the persons specified in Section 111(3) or their close relatives, or by way of

a) a real estate owned by a public limited company owned in a share of at least 5%

b) a real estate owned by a company (other than a public limited company) owned in any share

c) a real estate owned

ca) a public limited company owned in a share of at least 5% by a company specified in point *b)* owned

cb) a company (other than a public limited company) owned in any share by a company specified in point *b)* owned
by the above persons.

(2b) In addition to the provisions of paragraph (2a), the provisions of paragraph (2) shall not be implemented by way of using a real estate owned by a company in which the close relative of any Member or a person specified in Section 111(3) or his or her close relative is an executive, general manager, managing director, or the member of the company's supervisory board.

(3) If the Member does not take advantage of the provisions of paragraph (1), he or she shall be entitled to use, upon his or her request, appropriate hotel accommodation provided in Budapest by the Office of the National Assembly, for the period of stay in Budapest necessary for performing the Member's activities, in each month up to the value of 25% of the remuneration specified in Section 104(1). For the purpose of providing accommodation for the period of stay in Budapest necessary for performing the Member's activities, an amount higher than the amount specified in this paragraph can be used upon the approval of a person authorised by the leader of the parliamentary group, on the account of the expenditure of the parliamentary group specified in Section 113(1).

(4) The Deputy Speaker or the leader of the parliamentary group shall be entitled – at his or her request – to use an official flat in Budapest if he or she, or his or her close relative living in a common household with him or her does not own a real estate registered as house or flat in the Land Registry in Budapest or in the direct catchment area of the capital.

(5) The Deputy Speaker or the leader of the parliamentary group shall also be entitled to use an official flat in Budapest if he or she, or his or her close relative living in a common household with him or her owns only a flat in Budapest or in the direct catchment area of the capital acquired by way of inheritance or as a gift and the real estate is burdened with another person's right of usufruct.

Section 111 (1) At the seat of the constituency of the Member, or in the settlement chosen by the Member within the constituency, or in the case of a Member elected in an individual constituency of the capital, at the place chosen by the Member within the constituency, or in the case of a Member elected on the national list, in the settlement chosen by him or her, the Member shall be entitled to office accommodation – located in one or more real estates – suitable for performing the Member's activities, provided by the Office of the National Assembly; for each Member, the office provided shall include office furniture and equipment of appropriate standard as well as covering the costs related to running the office or offices – in particular the purchase of natural gas, electricity, water supply, distant heating, sewage and waste management services – and the telephone, internet, broadcasting and telefax services (hereinafter jointly: "electronic telecommunication services") to be used by the Member for his or her work as the Member of the National Assembly.

(1a) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not be implemented by way of using a real estate owned by any Member, a Member's close relative, and by the persons specified in Section 111(3) or their close relatives, or by way of

- a)* a real estate owned by a public limited company owned in a share of at least 5%
- b)* a real estate owned by a company (other than a public limited company) owned in any share
- c)* a real estate owned by
- ca)* a public limited company owned in a share of at least 5% by a company specified in point *b)* owned
- cb)* a company (other than a public limited company) owned in any share by a company specified in point *b)* owned

by the above persons.

(1b) In addition to the provisions of paragraph (1a), the provisions of paragraph (1) shall not be implemented by way of using a real estate owned or managed by a political party or owned by a company in which the close relative or partner of any Member or a person specified in Section 111(3) or his or her close relative or partner is an executive, general manager, managing director, or the member of the company's supervisory board.

(2) No permit of the building control authority shall be required for the use of the real estate under paragraph (1) other than the use under the occupancy permit or the retroactive building permit, or in the absence of such permit, under the original intended purpose if it is aimed at implementing the provisions of paragraph (1).

(3) The activities of the Member shall be assisted by persons financed by the Office of the National Assembly.

(4) The Member shall be entitled to use, through the Office of the National Assembly, free of charge the postal and electronic telecommunications services necessary for performing the Member's activities. The Member shall be entitled to use, through the Office of the National Assembly, mobile telephone services in the value not exceeding 30% of the prevailing lowest wage (minimum wage) per month; the appropriate mobile telephone set shall be provided by the Office of the National Assembly. The Office of the National Assembly shall provide the possibility and the conditions for the Member to use an electronic signature.

(5) The Member shall be entitled to use free of charge the analytical, information and documentation services operated by the Office of the National Assembly.

(6) The Member shall be entitled to use free of charge the publications and the official documents of the National Assembly.

Section 112 (1) The Office of the National Assembly shall provide for the Member, from the oath-taking of the Member until the termination of his or her mandate, the financial conditions, the benefits and the allowances connected to the Member's activities, specified in Sections 109 to 111, as well as the administrative tasks necessary for these benefits and allowances.

(2) The Office of the National Assembly may use a monthly amount of not more than 50% of the remuneration specified in Section 104(1) for the purpose of providing the entitlements of the Member according to Section 111(1).

(3) The Office of the National Assembly shall provide a cover for the benefits under Section 111(3) of the Member in the form of granting the Member a monthly expenditure equal to the remuneration specified in Section 104(1), not including the public dues charged to the payer.

(4) The staff members supporting the activity of the Member shall be employed with a contract of employment or in a status under civil law for a fixed term during the mandate of the Member. The employer's rights shall be exercised by the Member with the countersigning of the Office of the National Assembly. The right to dispose of the whole or a part of the expenditure referred to in paragraph (3) and the exercising of the employer's rights may be conferred upon the leader of the parliamentary group.

(5) The close relative of a Member shall not be employed as a staff member supporting a Member's work under Section 111(3).

(6) The Member may, in a written declaration, wholly or partially waive exercising the rights specified in Section 111(1) to the benefit of his or her parliamentary group by conferring the right to dispose of the whole or a certain part of the expenditure referred to in paragraph (2) upon the leader of the parliamentary group. If the Member conferred the right to dispose of the whole or a certain part of the expenditure referred to in paragraph (2) upon the leader of the parliamentary group, the whole or that certain part of the amount referred to in paragraph (2) shall be reallocated to the expenditure of the parliamentary group under Section 113(1).

(7) The leader of the parliamentary group shall exercise the right of disposal referred to in paragraph (6) in person or by way of empowering the deputy leader of the parliamentary group.

(8) During his or her mandate, the Member shall be entitled, with the exception laid down in paragraph (9), to use the monthly residual amount of the benefits and allowances provided under this Subtitle also after the month of entitlement, in excess of the monthly usable amount.

(9) The yearly residual amount of the benefit under Section 111(1) existing on 31 December of the year in question that has not been used by the Member, shall be reallocated to the expenditure of the Member's parliamentary group under Section 113(1).

(10) In the event of an overrun of the expenditure provided as a cover for the benefits and allowances provided under this Subtitle, the amount used without entitlement shall be, following the monthly accounts, deducted from the Member's remuneration or repaid by the Member to the Office of the National Assembly.

38. Securing the conditions of operation of the parliamentary group

Section 113 (1) To cover the expenses related to its operation, the parliamentary group shall be entitled every month, on the account of the budget of the Office of the National Assembly, to an amount equal to the tenfold of the remuneration specified in Section 104(1), and, in the case of governing parties, to an amount equal to 30%, and in the case of opposition parties, to 40% of the remuneration specified in Section 104(1) per Members of the parliamentary group.

(1a) No real estate owned or managed by a political party shall be used for the purposes of ensuring office accommodation on the account of the amount specified in paragraph (1).

(2) The independent Member shall be entitled to an amount equal to 40% of the remuneration specified in Section 104(1) for the purpose of covering the costs related to the Member's activities.

(3) For the purposes of managing the amount specified in paragraph (1), the Treasury shall hold a payment account or a subsidiary account related to that account for the parliamentary group.

Section 114 (1) For the purpose of securing the operation of the parliamentary group and the activities of its Members, the parliamentary group shall be entitled to

a) have offices free of charge in the House of Parliament or in the Office Building of the National Assembly,

b) office furniture and equipment necessary for the operation of the parliamentary group and the activities of its Members,

c) have the costs of operating the offices under point *a)* covered.

(2) The independent Member shall be entitled to have the conditions referred to in paragraph (1) secured to him or her.

(3) To cover the expenses referred to in paragraph (1)*b)* and *c)*, the parliamentary group and the independent Member shall be entitled to use an expenditure per Member equal to 20 % of the remuneration specified in Section 104(1), on the account of the budget of the Office of the National Assembly.

Section 115 (1) The parliamentary group's operation shall be assisted by staff members employed by the Office of the National Assembly, working in the offices of the parliamentary group specified in Section 114(1).

(2) Depending on the number of the members of the parliamentary group, its operation may be assisted by

a) five staff members if the number of the parliamentary group's members is not more than ten,

b) seven staff members if the number of the parliamentary group's members is between eleven and twenty,

c) ten staff members if the number of the parliamentary group's members is between twenty-one and thirty-four,

d) twelve staff members if the number of the parliamentary group's members is between thirty-five and fifty,

e) fifteen staff members if the number of the parliamentary group's members is over fifty,

furthermore, it may be assisted by public officials or employees with a higher or secondary education qualification in a number equal to the number of the members of the parliamentary group.

(3) The parliamentary group shall be entitled to employ the persons referred to in paragraph (2) within the expenditure of wages specified in paragraph (4) or, in the case of a reallocation under Section 118(1), within the expenditure of wages specified in paragraph (4) increased by the reallocation. A contract under civil law may also be established on the account of the expenditure of wages.

(4) The parliamentary group shall be entitled to have an expenditure of wages, increased by remuneration supplement and taking into account fractional calculations,

a) payable for senior advisors, according to the Act on public service officials , for 20%

b) payable for advisors, according to the Act on public service officials , for 30%

c) payable for grade 9 of category I, according to the Act on public service officials , for 30%

d) payable for grade 10 of category II, according to the Act on public service officials , for 20%

of the number of staff members specified according to paragraph (2).

(5) The rules pertaining to public officials and to employees employed by public administration organs shall apply to the public officials and employees assisting the work of the parliamentary group with the proviso that the employer's rights shall be exercised with the consent of the leader of the parliamentary group.

(6) The Office of the National Assembly shall specifically provide the amount specified in the Act on the central budget for the purpose of covering cafeteria benefits. To cover bonuses and other benefits that fall within the decision-making power of the party exercising the employer's rights, the parliamentary group shall be entitled to have an expenditure equalling 10% of the expenditure of wages specified in paragraph (4), on the account of which no person specified in paragraph (2) shall be employed.

Section 116 The assets purchased by the parliamentary group or by the independent Member on the account of the expenditures specified in Section 113 and Section 114(3) shall be the property of the Office of the National Assembly. The parliamentary group, during the period of its operation, and the independent Member, during the term of his or her mandate, may be in the possession of such assets.

Section 117 The support specified in Sections 113 to 115 that serve granting the operational conditions for the parliamentary group shall be provided by the Office of the National Assembly.

Section 118 (1) During the year, the leader of the parliamentary group may reallocate funds between the expenditure conferred upon him or her under Section 112(4) and the expenditures specified in Section 113(1), Section 114(3) and Section 115(4) and (6).

(2) In the case of a reallocation to the expenditure conferred upon the leader of the parliamentary group under Section 112(4) or to the expenditure specified in Section 115(4) and (6), the Director General of the Office of the National Assembly shall, up to the reallocated amount, reallocate funds between the budget appropriations of material expenditures and of personal allowances, and in this framework he or she may increase the budget appropriation of personal allowances by an amount not exceeding the reallocated amount.

(3)

(4) In the course of the reallocations specified in paragraph (1), the amount of the contributions payable by the employer shall also be taken into account.

(5) The parliamentary group shall notify monthly, by the 20th day of the month proceeding the month in question, the Office of the National Assembly of the reallocations specified in paragraph (1) for the month in question.

(5a) From its establishment until its termination, the parliamentary group shall be entitled to use the monthly residual amount of the supports specified in Sections 113 to 115 that serve granting the operational conditions for the parliamentary group also after the month of entitlement. If the parliamentary group terminates upon the termination of the National Assembly's mandate, the parliamentary group established, independently or jointly with another political party, by the same political party represented also in the next National Assembly shall be entitled to use the residual amount existing at the time of the termination, also with respect to the expenditure referred to in Section 112(3).

(6) In the case of an independent Member, the provisions of paragraphs (1) to (5a) shall apply as appropriate.

39. Benefits of former Members of the National Assembly

Section 119 (1) Should the mandate of the Member terminate upon the termination of the National Assembly's mandate, the former Member shall be entitled to receive for three months an allowance equalling the average of his or her remuneration in the last three months prior to the termination of the mandate.

(2) Upon request of the former Member, the allowance shall be payable in a single sum.

(3) The former Member shall not be entitled to receive the allowance under paragraph (1)

a) if he or she has obtained a mandate at the general parliamentary elections directly preceding the termination of the mandate,

b) until complying with the obligation of making a declaration of assets after the termination of his or her mandate, as required by an Act.

(4) With regard to eligibility to social security benefits, during the term specified in paragraph (1), the former Member shall be considered an insured person employed in public service, and his or her remuneration under paragraph (1) shall be considered chargeable income from non-independent activity.

40. The remuneration of the Speaker and the former Speaker

Section 120 The provisions of the Subtitle on the remuneration and the benefits of the Prime Minister of the Act on the central organs of state administration and the status of the members of the Government and the Ministers of State shall apply to the remuneration and the benefits of the Speaker with the derogations specified in Section 122.

Section 121 (1) After the termination of the Speaker's mandate, he or she shall be entitled to use a title referring to this mandate.

(2) The rules pertaining to the benefits of the former Prime Minister shall apply to the benefits of the former Speaker with the derogations specified in Section 122.

Section 122 (1) Unless otherwise provided in an Act, the costs related to providing the benefits for the Speaker and the former Speaker shall be covered by the budgetary heading of the National Assembly of the Act on the central budget.

(2) The agreements necessary for providing the benefits shall be concluded by the Office of the National Assembly.

(3) The Office of the National Assembly shall be in charge of providing the benefits and services connected to missions and travels of the Speaker abroad.

(4) A car driver for the Speaker and the former Speaker shall be provided by the Parliamentary Guard.

(5) The rules relating to offerings and donations of public purpose made by the Prime Minister as regulated in the Act on the central organs of state administration and the status of the members of the Government and the Ministers of State shall apply to the offerings and donations of public purpose made by the Speaker with the proviso that the budgetary heading of the National Assembly of the Act on the central budget shall contain the expenditure for this purpose, the expenditure shall be used upon the written undertaking of the Speaker and the name of the beneficiary as well as the aim and the amount of the offering or donation of public purpose shall be published on the website of the National Assembly.

(6) The provisions of Section 13(3a) of Act XLIII of 2010 on the central organs of state administration and the status of the members of the Government and the Ministers of State shall not apply to the benefits of the Speaker and the former Speaker.

PART FIVE

THE STRUCTURE OF THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND THE PARLIAMENTARY GUARD

Chapter XII

The Office of the National Assembly

Section 123 (1) The Office of the National Assembly shall be a central budgetary organ in charge of performing organisational, operational, administrative and decision-preparing functions for the National Assembly; the Office shall form a separate title within the budgetary heading of the National Assembly.

(2) The Office of the National Assembly shall be managed by the Director General.

(3) The Director General shall be appointed and dismissed by the Speaker.(2) The Director General shall perform his or her work under the direction of the Speaker.

(4) The Director General shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution, contribute to preparing the decisions of the National Assembly and shall, with the exceptions specified in this Act, exercise the powers of the organ in charge of managing the budgetary heading over the expenditures to be managed on the level of the National Assembly's budgetary heading and over budgetary organs the head of which is not empowered to act as an organ in charge of managing the budgetary heading.

(4a) The person in a contractual relation with the Office of the National Assembly assigned – with the consent of the Speaker – by the Director General may attend the sitting of the National Assembly, but shall have no right to speak.

(5) The Director General shall receive a remuneration equal to the remuneration of the Principal of the House without a Member's mandate; otherwise, the provisions of the Act on public service officials shall apply to his or her status.

Section 124 (1) The proposal on the budget of the Office of the National Assembly shall be prepared by the Director General under the direction of the Speaker. The proposal on the budget of the Office of the National Assembly shall be sent to the Government by the Speaker, with the consent of the House Committee, after obtaining the opinion of the committee dealing with the budget, and the Government shall submit it in unchanged form to the National Assembly, as a part of the legislative proposal on the central budget.

(2) With regard to the public officials employed at the Office of the National Assembly, the party exercising the employer's rights may require, in addition to the provisions of the Act on public service officials, a special school degree, qualification or period of practice as a condition of establishing the public service status.

(3) The Organisational and Operational Regulations of the Office of the National Assembly shall be established by the Speaker in a Speaker's order.

Section 124/A (1) The Office of the National Assembly shall maintain a library and a museum.

(2) The library unit of the Office of the National Assembly shall act as a non-lending, scientific, public, special library and information centre of national scope for law and political sciences, modern age Hungarian and universal history and the documents of the Hungarian Parliament. As a national scientific special library, one of its primary functions is to collect and process the full scale of domestic professional publications and the selection of foreign publications in this professional realm, as well as to collect and process the publications of

the United Nations and its specialised organisations, and the publications of the European Union's organisations. The library shall be entitled to have one copy of the nationally provided legal deposits in its scope of collection.

(3) The museum unit of the Office of the National Assembly is a special national museum in charge of collecting, safeguarding, processing and presenting the cultural values connected to the history of the National Assembly of Hungary. In performing its functions, the National Assembly's museum shall comply with the provisions of the legal regulations on special national museums.

(4) With regard to the library unit and the museum unit of the National Assembly

a) the Minister responsible for culture shall be entitled, on the basis of the Speaker's initiative, to monitor and evaluate the professional work,

b) the Speaker may lay down a priority task upon seeking the opinion of the Minister responsible for culture.

Chapter XIII

The Parliamentary Guard

41. The duties of the Parliamentary Guard

Section 125 (1) The Parliamentary Guard shall be in charge of protecting the National Assembly, safeguarding the National Assembly's independence and its operation free from external influences, performing the functions connected to maintaining the order of the sittings as well as the duties of personal protection and facility security as laid down in this Act, ceremonial marching and performing primary fire extinguishing and fire safety functions.

(2) The Parliamentary Guard

a) shall provide personal protection for the Speaker,

b) shall perform facility security duties with regard to the House of Parliament, the Office Building of the National Assembly, the buildings accommodating the Office of the National Assembly and the safety of the persons staying in the above buildings,

c) shall enforce the regulations on the access to, and staying in, the House of Parliament, the Office Building of the National Assembly and the buildings accommodating the Office of the National Assembly,

d) shall, in the House of Parliament, the Office Building of the National Assembly and in the buildings accommodating the Office of the National Assembly, provide for compliance with the fire safety requirements specified by legal regulations, and for the conditions of preventing and eliminating risk situations connected to their activities,

e) shall perform the functions specified in this Act in the field of maintaining the order of the sittings,

f) shall perform ceremonial marching duties, and

g) shall perform other functions specified for the Parliamentary Guard in an Act, a binding legal act of the European Union or an international treaty.

(3) The functions specified in paragraph (2)*a)* and *b)* shall be performed by the Parliamentary Guard in exclusive and national competence, however, it may involve – on the basis of a cooperation agreement or request – other authorities in the implementation of the duties.

Section 126 In the course of performing its duties, the Parliamentary Guard shall act in cooperation with the police, the national security services, the official disaster management organs, the Hungarian Defence Forces and the local governments.

42. The structure and the direction of the Parliamentary Guard

Section 127 (1) The Parliamentary Guard shall be an armed force operating as a central budgetary organ; it shall form a separate title within the budgetary heading of the National Assembly. The Office of the National Assembly shall perform the functions connected to the financial management of the Parliamentary Guard.

(2) The proposal on the budget of the Parliamentary Guard shall be prepared by the Director General under the direction of the Speaker. The proposal on the budget of the Parliamentary Guard shall be sent to the Government by the Speaker, after obtaining the opinion of the standing committee dealing with the budget, and Government shall submit it in unchanged form to the National Assembly, as a part of the legislative proposal on the central budget.

Section 128 (1) The staff of the Parliamentary Guard shall consist of professional members (hereinafter: "parliamentary guard") specified in the Act on the service status of the professional staff of the authorities performing law enforcement duties, public officials and employees under the scope of the rules applicable to employees employed by public administration organs.

(2) The appointed parliamentary guard shall take an oath, the text of which is laid down in Annex 2.

(3) Proposals concerning a measure or a decision related to the staff members of the Parliamentary Guard falling within the powers conferred upon the President of the Republic, shall be submitted by the Prime Minister to the President of the Republic on the basis of the Speaker's initiative.

(4) Measures and decisions of the President of the Republic referred to in Section (3) shall be countersigned by the Prime Minister.

Section 129 (1) The Speaker

a) shall appoint the commander of the Parliamentary Guard,

b) unless otherwise provided in an Act, shall exercise the functions and powers specified for the Minister directing the authorities performing law enforcement duties as laid down in the Act on the service status of the professional staff of the authorities performing law enforcement duties.

(2) Based on the relevant order of the Speaker, and in the way specified by the Speaker, the Principal of the House may exercise certain rights connected to the direction of the Parliamentary Guard.

Section 130 (1) After seeking the opinion of the Speaker, the Minister responsible for law enforcement shall lay down in a decree

a) the service regulations of the Parliamentary Guard,

b) the qualification criteria for parliamentary guards,

c) the uniform regulations of the Parliamentary Guard, and

d) the rules on the Parliamentary Guard in accordance with the Act on the service status of the professional staff of the authorities performing law enforcement duties,

e) the professional requirements and procedural rules related to the application of coercive tools used by the Parliamentary Guard, and the types and sorts of the coercive tools that can be applied.

(2) Should the Minister responsible for law enforcement not agree with the opinion of the Speaker, he or she shall initiate consultation on the debated issues.

Section 131 The Speaker and the Minister responsible for law enforcement shall conclude an agreement on granting the clothing and other material and technical conditions necessary for performing the functions of the Parliamentary Guard. The organs subordinated to the Minister responsible for law enforcement shall also contribute to implementing the agreement.

Section 132 (1) The Parliamentary Guard shall be led by the commander. The commander

a) shall lay down internal regulations on the detailed order of the Parliamentary Guard's operation, and may give direct orders to the staff members,

b) shall make a proposal on the Organisational and Operational Rules of the Parliamentary Guard,

c) shall exercise the personnel management and employer's rights over the staff members of the Parliamentary Guard, falling within the powers conferred upon the commander by this Act, the Act on the service status of the professional staff of the authorities performing law enforcement duties, or by a legal regulation,

d) shall direct the activity of the executives directly subordinated to the commander,

e) shall annually report on the functioning of the Parliamentary Guard to the National Assembly's standing committee dealing with national defence, and

f) shall represent the Parliamentary Guard.

(2) With regard to the parliamentary guards, the employer's rights specified for the national commander in the Act on the service status of the professional staff of the authorities performing law enforcement duties or in a legal regulation shall be exercised by the Parliamentary Guard.

(3) The organ of internal crime prevention and criminal investigation specified in the Act on the police shall be in charge of performing, according to the provisions of that Act, the internal crime prevention and criminal investigation functions with regard to the commander and the staff members of the Parliamentary Guard.

43. The operation of the Parliamentary Guard

Section 133 (1) The Parliamentary Guard shall apply – with the derogations specified in this Act – the provisions of the Act on the police to the performance of its functions, the obligation of following orders, the obligation of taking measures, the requirement of proportionality, the requirement of applying coercive tools, the common principles and rules of applying measures and coercive tools, the obligation of confidentiality, the right to carry arms, the obligation of providing help, the using of assistance and the using of help and tools.

(2) In addition to the measures regulated in this Act, the parliamentary guard may – according to the Act on the police – implement a detailed check, search clothing, package or vehicle, ask for information, enforce a security measure, take a measure at a private dwelling or another place not considered public, provide for the security of a location, or apply a measure for personal or facility security.

(2a) The parliamentary guard may record images or sound, or images and sound together (hereinafter jointly: "recording") in connection with implementing the duties of the Parliamentary Guard specified in Section 125(2), and the provisions of the Act on the police, concerning the measures by the police and the recording of images connected to the service implemented, shall apply to such recordings.

(2b) If the parliamentary guard makes the recording referred to in paragraph (2a) with the application of an electronic surveillance system, for the purpose of providing the security of the House of Parliament, the Office Building of the National Assembly, the buildings accommodating the Office of the National Assembly and the safety of those staying in the above buildings,

a) no recording shall be made in places where surveillance could interfere with human dignity, in particular in dressing rooms, lavatories and toilets,

b) the Parliamentary Guard shall place a warning sign about applying an electronic surveillance system at the location and shall also place information material about the aim of making and retaining the recording, the legal basis of the recording, the place where the recording is retained, the period of retaining and the scope of persons entitled to make or to replay the recording,

c) the information material referred to in point b) shall be published on the official website of the Parliamentary Guard.

(3) The parliamentary guard may apply coercive tools such as physical force, handcuffs, chemical agent, electric shocking device, truncheon, road block, forced stopping or firearms, as provided for by the Act on the police.

(4) In the course of maintaining the order of the sitting, the parliamentary guard may only apply physical force as a coercive tool.

Section 134 (1) The Parliamentary Guard shall not act in the competence of an investigating authority. If the Parliamentary Guard identifies, during its activities, the suspicion of committing a criminal offence, it shall report it without delay to the investigating authority or the prosecutor having competence and jurisdiction to implement the investigation, in accordance with a separate legal regulation. If the parliamentary guard identifies, during his or her activities, the suspicion of committing an infraction, he or she can report it to the infraction authority empowered to proceed with the procedure, by handing over at the same time the tools of evidence at his or her disposal.

(2) The Speaker may give specific order to the Parliamentary Guard – by way of the commander of the Parliamentary Guard – to implement a task or perform an omitted act.

(3) Should the delay jeopardise the safety of others, public safety or the success of the measure, the Speaker or – in the interest of maintaining the order of the sitting – the chair of the sitting may give specific order to the leader of the unit of the Parliamentary Guard implementing the measures specified in this Act.

Section 135 (1) The parliamentary guard shall be obliged to perform the duties, specified in the service order, according to the provisions laid down in Acts, to obey the orders of the Speaker, the chair of the sitting or his or her superior – by taking into account the provisions of this Act – and to perform the duties of the parliamentary guard specified in this Act even by putting his life at peril when necessary. The parliamentary guard shall refuse to follow an order if by performing it he or she would commit a criminal offence.

(2) The parliamentary guard shall report in the official way without delay to the commander of the Parliamentary Guard any order received directly from the Speaker or the chair of the sitting. Reporting the order shall have no suspensory effect regarding the following of the order.

(3) The parliamentary guard shall not refuse to follow an order being in conflict with any legal regulation, given by the Speaker, the chair of the sitting or the service superior with the exception specified in paragraph (1), however, if the parliamentary guard can recognise that the order constitutes an infringement, he or she shall be obliged to call without delay the attention of the person giving the order to this fact. Should the person giving the order maintain it, he or she shall be obliged to issue the order in writing if requested by the ordered person.

(4) Should the ordering person refuse or fail to issue the order in writing, this fact shall be reported by the parliamentary guard to the Speaker in the official way.

(5) Should the legal regulations be violated by the superior of the parliamentary guard, the guard may report it directly to the superior of the superior, or to the Speaker if the legal regulations have been violated by the commander of the Parliamentary Guard. The person receiving the report shall investigate the violation of legal regulations, and shall, within eight days of the receipt of the report, inform the reporting person of the results of the investigation and the measures taken.

(6) The person reporting the violation of legal regulations shall not be put at a disadvantage; if reporting was unfounded, it can be initiated that the reporting person be called to account.

Section 136 (1) The internal organisation of the Parliamentary Guard and the detailed rules of its operation as well as the rules on giving orders shall be set up in a way allowing for identifying the personal responsibility of those who give and implement orders.

(2) The outlook of the uniform and the service identity card of the Parliamentary Guard shall be different from the uniform and the service identity card of other authorities performing law enforcement duties and the Hungarian Defence Forces.

Section 137 (1) In the course of performing its functions, to the extent necessary for performing its duties laid down in this Act, the Parliamentary Guard shall control the personal identification data of natural persons affected by the Guard's measures and proceedings.

(2) With regard to Section 133(1) to (2b), the provisions of the Act on the police shall apply to controlling data by the Parliamentary Guard with the derogations specified in this Act.

44. Verification of personal identity

Section 138 (1) In the course of performing his or her duties, the parliamentary guard
a) shall, in the territory of the House of Parliament, the Office Building of the National Assembly and the buildings accommodating the Office of the National Assembly, accept, for the purpose of verifying a person's identity, the official identity card suitable for identifying one's personal identity as specified in the Act on the registration of the personal data and the address of citizens, and the document authorising access to the House of Parliament, the Office Building of the National Assembly and the buildings that accommodate the Office of the National Assembly,

b) may verify the identity of a person if it is necessary for the personal protection of the Speaker, for the verification of the right of access, for public safety, or for the safety of those staying in the House of Parliament, the Office Building of the National Assembly and the buildings accommodating the Office of the National Assembly.

(2) In the application of paragraph (1)*b)*, the parliamentary guard shall accept any official identity card containing the data necessary for identifying a person. The person subject to the verification of identity shall be obliged to show one of the documents suitable for personal identification. As verification, the parliamentary guard may also accept communication by another person of known identity and present on site.

(3) In the case of a refusal of proving personal identity or if, in the case specified in paragraph (1)*b)*, the personal identity cannot be verified on site, the parliamentary guard shall notify the police without delay. The parliamentary guard may retain the person subject to the verification of identity for the purpose of verifying the person's identity, until the police arriving to the site.

(4) In the case specified in paragraph (3), the parliamentary guard may search the clothing, package or the vehicle of the person subject to the verification of identity.

45. Apprehension

Section 139 (1) The parliamentary guard shall apprehend the person caught in the act of committing an intentional criminal offence and the person who fails to stop committing an infraction despite of being called upon to do so.

(2) The parliamentary guard shall inform the police without delay of the apprehension, and may retain the apprehended person until the police arriving to the site. The apprehended person shall be handed over to the police for the purpose of short-term arrest. In such cases, the period of short-term arrest shall be calculated from the commencement of the measure taken by the Parliamentary Guard.

(3) The Parliamentary Guard shall be responsible for the legality of the apprehension, while the police shall be responsible for the legality of the short-term arrest. The police shall not examine the legality of the cause of apprehension; if a violation of the law is established by the police, they shall inform the commander of the Parliamentary Guard thereof or, in the case of a criminal offence, shall report it to the prosecutor.

46. Measures of traffic policing

Section 140 For his or her duties of personal protection and facility security, the parliamentary guard

a) may direct, restrict or suspend road traffic, and
b) may halt a vehicle for the purpose of identifying the personal data of the user or the operator of the vehicle, and may verify the personal identity of the persons found in the vehicle.

47. Taking measures on the floor of the House of Parliament and the Office Building of the National Assembly

Section 141 (1) During the sitting, the parliamentary guard shall not enter the floor, the box and the gallery connected to the floor and the corridor around the floor and shall not take measures there

a) without the consent of the chair of the sitting held in the House of Parliament.
b) without the consent of the chair of the parliamentary committee or, if he or she is prevented from acting, the deputy chair chairing the committee's sitting held in the House of Parliament or the Office Building of the National Assembly.

(2) Should the delay result in jeopardy and the party authorised to give consent be prevented, the parliamentary guard may take a measure without obtaining the consent referred to in paragraph (1)

- a) in the case of an emergency call or in order to prevent a suicide,
- b) in order to prevent or stop the committing of a criminal offence, or to apprehend the person who committed or is suspected to have committed a criminal offence,
- c) in order to eliminate a direct risk threatening public safety, life or physical integrity, or to save the threatened persons,
- d) in order to take measures concerning an extraordinary decease or a decease of unclear reason,
- e) in order to apprehend a person who continues committing an infraction despite of being called upon not to do so,
- f) if apprehension is necessary for another reason specified in an Act.

(3) Giving the order referred to in Section 135(2) or (3) shall be considered as if the consent specified in paragraph (1) has been made.

47/A. Protection against obtaining information illegally

Section 141/A The parliamentary guard may perform a technical search in the interest of preventing the illegal obtaining of data and information affecting the operation of the National Assembly or the functioning of the Speaker.

48. Legal remedies

Section 142 (1) Anyone whose fundamental right has been violated by the Parliamentary Guard taking or failing to take a measure, or by the application of a coercive tool (hereinafter for the purpose of this Section: “measure”), may file a complaint to the commander of the Parliamentary Guard.

(2) The complaint under paragraph (1) shall be filed within thirty days of the violation of the rights or, in the case of a failure to take a measure, of becoming aware of it, and the complaint shall be judged upon in thirty days from the date of receiving it by way of submission or transfer.

(3) In the cases referred to in paragraph (1), the representative-by-law shall act on behalf of the person having no capacity to act, and on behalf of the person having limited capacity to act may act either his or her representative-by-law or his or her proxy. The complaint can also be filed by way of a proxy or a legal representative. A non-governmental organisation or foundation dealing with the protection of fundamental rights, the self-government of a nationality or a university lecturer having a doctorate in law and political sciences employed by a university teaching legal studies may also act as a legal representative.

(4) The commander of the Parliamentary Guard shall judge upon the complaint in a public administration procedure. There is no recourse to appeal against the decision by the commander of the Parliamentary Guard on the complaint, and the direct judicial review of the decision shall be available.

PART SIX

FINAL PROVISIONS

49. Authorising provisions

Section 143 (1)

(2) The Minister responsible for national defence shall be authorised to adopt a decree on the rules for access by the Members to the territory operated by the Hungarian Defence Forces and the Military National Security Service.

(3) The Minister in charge of directing law enforcement authorities shall be authorised to adopt a decree on the rules for access by the Members to the territory operated by the law enforcement authorities under his or her direction.

(4) The Minister in charge of directing the National Tax and Customs Administration shall be authorised to adopt a decree on the rules for access by the Members to the territory operated by the customs authority.

(5) The Minister responsible for law enforcement shall be authorised to adopt a decree, after seeking the opinion of the Speaker, on

a) the service regulations of the Parliamentary Guard, including the detailed rules on applying measures and coercive tools, the duties of personal protection and facility security, the primary fire extinguishing and fire

safety duties, the forms of service, the relation of superiority and principality, the rules of conduct, the option to pursue another gainful occupation and the order of reclassifying the service positions,

b) the qualification criteria for parliamentary guards,

c) the uniform regulations of the Parliamentary Guard,

d) the professional requirements and procedural rules related to the application of coercive tools used by the Parliamentary Guard, and the types and sorts of the coercive tools that can be applied.

50. Provisions on entry into force

Section 144 (1) With the exceptions specified in paragraphs (2) to (4), this Act shall enter into force on the day following that of its promulgation.

(2) Section 149(1) shall enter into force on 1 September 2012.

(3) Section 1c), Section 2(2)q), the heading of Subtitle 3, Section 4(1) to (5) and (7), Section 10(2) and (5), Section 53(2) and (3), Section 54(3) to (5), Section 123(2) to (5), Chapter XIII, Section 143(5), Section 145(4) to (6), Section 148, Section 151(1) to (5), (7) and (8), and Section 160(2)c) shall enter into force on 1 January 2013.

(4) Section 4(6), Subtitles 8 and 12, Part Four, Section 147, Section 153, Section 158, Section 160(1)b) and h) and Section 160(3) shall enter into force on the day of the constitutive sitting of the National Assembly formed after the next general election of the Members of the National Assembly.

51. Transitory provisions

Section 145 (1) The provisions of this Act shall be without prejudice to the mandate of the officers of the National Assembly in office at the time of this Act entering into force, of the officials of the committees, of the elected and appointed persons and of the Members, and shall be without prejudice to the existence of the established committees and the operating parliamentary groups of the National Assembly, however, the provisions of this Act shall also apply to the National Assembly in office.

(2) The Principal of the House shall be elected for the first time by the National Assembly until 31 December 2012. The Director General shall be appointed for the first time by the Speaker until 31 December 2012.

(2a)

(3) After this Act enters into force, the users who have been using the name, the emblems of the National Assembly, the House of Parliament and Parliament since a date prior to the date of this Act entering into force, may, until 31 December 2012, request the Speaker to authorise the use of the name and/or the emblem.

(4) The Parliamentary Guard shall be in charge of implementing the functions and powers specified – in a legal regulation promulgated before 1 January 2013 – for the police and the professional disaster management authority with regard to protecting the National Assembly, safeguarding the National Assembly's independence and its operation free from external influences, and to the measures by the police in the House of Parliament, the Office Building of the National Assembly and the buildings accommodating the Office of the National Assembly, and to the compliance with the requirements of fire safety.

(5) With regard to the functions specified for the Parliamentary Guard in paragraph (4), any reference in legal regulations to the police or the professional disaster management authority shall be construed as reference to the Parliamentary Guard.

(6) The service status established with the police or the professional disaster management authority of those professional staff members who participate in performing the functions specified for the Parliamentary Guard in paragraph (4) shall be transformed into the service status of parliamentary guards, under the conditions specified by the Speaker, the Minister responsible for law enforcement and the Minister responsible for disaster management, in accordance with the rules on transfer to another armed force as laid down in the Act on the service status of the professional members of the armed forces.

(7) The Speaker shall until 1 January 2013 determine and publish on the website of the National Assembly the detailed rules of the activities of the Parliamentary Guard related to the order of accessing to, and staying in, the territory of the buildings accommodating the Office of the National Assembly.

(8) Section 9 and Section 10/H of Act LVI of 1990 on the remuneration of the Members of the National Assembly shall apply to those Members whose mandate terminates by way of the termination of the mandate of the National Assembly in office at the time of this Act entering into force.

(8a) The provisions of Subtitle 40 shall also apply to the Speaker who had been in office prior to the entry into force of Subtitle 40 with the proviso that the entitlement to the benefit under Section 10/I(2) of Act LVI of 1990 on the Remuneration of the Members of the National Assembly shall terminate at the time of Subtitle 40 entering into force.

(8b) The Speaker who had been in office prior to the entry into force of Subtitle 40 shall be entitled to the benefit under Section 24(1) and Section 22(1) of Act XXXIX of 2000 on the remuneration and the benefits of the

President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, the President of the Constitutional Court and the President of the Supreme Court if he or she had fulfilled the old age pension age limit by the date of the entry into force of Act CCI of 2011 on the amendment of certain Acts related to the Fundamental Law, and had requested the benefit.

(9) The functions under Section 124(1) and Section 127(2) shall be performed until 31 December 2012 by the financial director general of the Office of the National Assembly.

(10) From the day of the constitutive sitting of the National Assembly formed after the entry into force of Act XIV of 2014 on the amendment of Act XXXVI of 2012 on the National Assembly and of other related Acts (hereinafter: "Amending Act"), no public officials' service status shall be established for the function specified in Section 115(1).

(11) The user of the emblem of the National Assembly who had used the emblem before Sections 27/D and 27/E as laid down in the Amending Act entered into force, and who is considered, on the basis of the provisions mentioned, to be an unauthorised user shall be obliged to cease using the emblem not later than on 31 December 2014.

(12) Section 13/A as laid down in the Amending Act shall also apply to the procedures connected to requests of data of public interest in process at the time of the entry into force of the Amending Act.

(13) Section 112(6) as laid down in Act CXXV of 2015 on the amendment of Act XXXVI of 2012 on the National Assembly (hereinafter: "Amending Act 2") shall apply also to the reallocation of the amount for which the right of disposal was transferred by the Member to his or her parliamentary group prior to the entry into force of the Amending Act 2.

(14) Section 112(8) and (9) as laid down in the Amending Act 2 shall apply also to the residual amounts that incurred between the day of the constitutive sitting of the National Assembly formed after the 2014 general election of the Members of the National Assembly and the day of the entry into force of the Amending Act 2.

(15) Section 118(5a) and (6) as laid down in the Amending Act 2 shall apply also to the residual amounts that incurred between the day of the constitutive sitting of the National Assembly formed after the 2014 general election of the Members of the National Assembly and the day of the entry into force of the Amending Act 2.

52. Cardinality clause

Section 146 (1) Subtitle 12 and Section 157 shall qualify as cardinal provisions on the basis of Article 2(2) of the Fundamental Law.

(2) Section 4(6), Sections 48 to 52, Part Three, Subtitles 36 and 37, Section 145(8), (13) and (14), Section 149(1), Section 160(1)*a*) to *e*) and *g*) to *h*), Section 160(3) and Annex 1 shall qualify as cardinal provisions on the basis of Article 4(2) and (5) of the Fundamental Law.

(3) Subtitle 14 shall qualify as cardinal provision on the basis of Article 5(8) of the Fundamental Law.

(4) Subtitles 10 and 10/A, and Section 147(1) shall qualify as cardinal provisions on the basis of Article 7(3) of the Fundamental Law.

(5) Part One, Subtitle 11, Subtitle 13, Subtitles 14/A to 16, Section 44, Subtitles 18 to 19, Chapters IV to V/A, Chapter VI/A, Chapter XII, Subtitle 41, Subtitle 42, Subtitle 50, Section 145(1) to (3), (7), (9), (11) and (12), and Annex 2 shall qualify, on the basis of Article 5(4) and (7) of the Fundamental Law, as provisions of the Rules of Procedure to be adopted with the votes of two-thirds of the Members of the National Assembly present

(6) The following provisions of this Act shall qualify as cardinal provisions:

a) Section 158(6), on the basis of Article 46(6) of the Fundamental Law,

b) Section 158(26), on the basis of Article IX(3) and Article 23 of the Fundamental Law,

c) Section 158(29), on the basis of Article VI(3) of the Fundamental Law,

d) Section 158(30), on the basis of Article XXXI(5) of the Fundamental Law,

e) Section 158(31), on the basis of Article 25(7) of the Fundamental Law,

f) Section 158(32)*b*) to *d*), on the basis of Article 25(7) and Article 26(1) and (2) of the Fundamental Law,

g) Section 158(33), on the basis of Article 29(7) of the Fundamental Law,

h) Section 158(36), Section 159(4), on the basis of Article J(4) of the Fundamental Law,

i) Section 158(37), on the basis of Article 41(1), (4) and (5) of the Fundamental Law.

(7) Section 160(2)*a*) shall qualify as cardinal provision on the basis of Article IX(3) of the Fundamental Law.

(8) Section 149(2), Section 154 and Section 160(4) shall qualify as cardinal provisions on the basis of Article 31(3) of the Fundamental Law.

(9) Subtitle 50 shall qualify as cardinal provision on the basis of the provisions of the Fundamental Law referred to in paragraphs (1) to (4), (6) and (7).

53. Amending provisions

Sections 147 to 159

54. Repealing provisions

Section 160

Annex 1 to the Act XXXVI of 2012

Declaration of assets, income and economic interests for the Member of the National Assembly, and for his or her spouse or partner and child(ren) living in a common household

The person making the declaration

1. The person making the declaration is:
 - a) Member of the National Assembly
 - b) spouse or partner of the Member living in a common household with the Member (hereinafter: "spouse/partner")
 - c) child of the Member living in a common household with the Member (hereinafter: "child")
2. Name of the Member:
3. Name of spouse/partner:
4. Name of child:

Part A)

DECLARATION OF ASSETS

I Real Estate

1.
 - a) Name of the municipality where the real estate is located (in Budapest, the district also):
 - b) Surface area of the real estate:
 - c) Land usage (or the name of the territory not cultivated):
 - d) The character of the building's main purpose (residential house, holiday home, business premises etc.), the surface area of the building:
 - e) The legal nature of the real estate (detached house, condominium, cooperative house, heritage building, workshop, shop, atelier, consulting room, garage, mine site etc.):
 - f) Title of the person making the declaration (owner, permanent or long time user, usufruct beneficiary, tenant etc.):
 - g) Share of ownership in the case of joint ownership:
 - h) The title and the date of acquisition (start of the legal status):
2.
 - a) Name of the municipality where the real estate is located (in Budapest, the district also):
 - b) Surface area of the real estate:
 - c) Land usage (or the name of the territory not cultivated):
 - d) The character of the building's main purpose (residential house, holiday home, business premises etc.), the surface area of the building:
 - e) The legal nature of the real estate (detached house, condominium, cooperative house, heritage building, workshop, shop, atelier, consulting room, garage, mine site etc.):
 - f) Title of the person making the declaration (owner, permanent or long time user, usufruct beneficiary, tenant etc.):
 - g) Share of ownership in the case of joint ownership:
 - h) The title and the date of acquisition (start of the legal status):
- 3.

- a) Name of the municipality where the real estate is located (in Budapest, the district also):
- b) Surface area of the real estate:
- c) Land usage (or the name of the territory not cultivated):
- d) The character of the building's main purpose (residential house, holiday home, business premises etc.), the surface area of the building:
- e) The legal nature of the real estate (detached house, condominium, cooperative house, heritage building, workshop, shop, atelier, consulting room, garage, mine site etc.):
- f) Title of the person making the declaration (owner, permanent or long time user, usufruct beneficiary, tenant etc.):
- g) Share of ownership in the case of joint ownership:
- h) The title and the date of acquisition (start of the legal status):

4.

- a) Name of the municipality where the real estate is located (in Budapest, the district also):
- b) Surface area of the real estate:
- c) Land usage (or the name of the territory not cultivated):
- d) The character of the building's main purpose (residential house, holiday home, business premises etc.), the surface area of the building:
- e) The legal nature of the real estate (detached house, condominium, cooperative house, heritage building, workshop, shop, atelier, consulting room, garage, mine site etc.):
- f) Title of the person making the declaration (owner, permanent or long time user, usufruct beneficiary, tenant etc.):
- g) Share of ownership in the case of joint ownership:
- h) The title and the date of acquisition (start of the legal status):

II Tangible assets of significant value

1. Motor vehicles:

- a) passenger car: type
date and title of acquisition: type
date and title of acquisition: type
date and title of acquisition:
- b) truck, bus: type
date and title of acquisition: type
date and title of acquisition: type
date and title of acquisition:
- c) motorcycle: type
date and title of acquisition: type
date and title of acquisition: type
date and title of acquisition:

2. Watercraft or aircraft:

- a) character:
type:
date and title of acquisition:
- b) character:
type:
date and title of acquisition:

3. Protected piece of art, protected collection:

- a) individual works:
name: pieces
date and title of acquisition:
name: pieces
date and title of acquisition:
name: pieces
date and title of acquisition:
- b) collection:
name: pieces
date and title of acquisition:

name: pieces
date and title of acquisition:
name: pieces
date and title of acquisition:

4. Other tangible assets of the value exceeding, by piece or by set (collection), the six months' amount of the prevailing basic remuneration of Members:

a) name:
date and title of acquisition:
b) name:
date and title of acquisition:
c) name:
date and title of acquisition:
d) name:
date and title of acquisition:
e) name:
date and title of acquisition:

5. Savings in securities or other investments (stocks, bonds, stock certificate, treasury bill, property bill, insurance of high value etc.):

name:
par value, insurance amount:
name:
par value, insurance amount:
name:
par value, insurance amount:
name:
par value, insurance amount:
name:
par value, insurance amount:

6. Savings placed in savings book: HUF

7. Cash exceeding the six months' amount of the prevailing basic remuneration of Members:
..... HUF

8. Financial institute account claim or another contractual pecuniary claim exceeding, in total, the six months' amount of the prevailing basic remuneration of Members:

a) financial institute account claim:
in HUF:
in foreign currency (HUF value):
b) amount of another contractual pecuniary claim: HUF

9. Other significant tangible assets of the total value exceeding the six months' amount of the prevailing basic remuneration of Members:

name:
name:
name:
name:
name:

III Liabilities

Please indicate in this section the liabilities under the title of public dues or debt against financial institutions or private individuals

1. Public dues (tax, customs, charges, social security contribution etc.):
..... HUF
2. Debt against financial institutions (credit, loan etc.): HUF
3. Debt against private individuals: HUF

IV Other information

Part B)

INCOME DECLARATION

(taxable income other than the Members' remuneration)

1. Occupation:

Workplace:

Employment suspended: yes no

Monthly taxable (gross) income from the occupation: HUF

2. Other activity in addition to the occupation under point 1, resulting in taxable income:

a) Name of activity:

b) Name of payer (with the exception of activities under an obligation of confidentiality on the basis of a legal regulation):

c) Regularity of the income (monthly, other regular, casual or seasonal):

d) Amount of the income (gross): HUF

a) Name of activity:

b) Name of payer (with the exception of activities under an obligation of confidentiality on the basis of a legal regulation):

c) Regularity of the income (monthly, other regular, casual or seasonal):

d) Amount of the income (gross): Ft

a) Name of activity:

b) Name of payer (with the exception of activities under an obligation of confidentiality on the basis of a legal regulation):

c) Regularity of the income (monthly, other regular, casual or seasonal):

d) Amount of the income (gross): HUF

Part C)

DECLARATION OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS

Office or interest held in a company:

I.

1. Name of company:

2. Registered office:

3. Form of company:

4. Form of the interest (owner, shareholder, general/limited partner in case of limited partnerships etc.):

5. Proportion of the ownership interest upon establishment:%

6. The present proportion of the ownership interest:%

7. Share from profits:%

8. Office held in the company:

II.

1. Name of company:

2. Registered office:

3. Form of company:

4. Form of the interest (owner, shareholder, general/limited partner in case of limited partnerships etc.):

5. Proportion of the ownership interest upon establishment:%

6. The present proportion of the ownership interest:%

7. Share from profits:%

8. Office held in the company:

III.

* * *

Done at, (day) ... (month)(year)

I have attached to this declaration the declaration(s) of my spouse/partner living in a common household with me, and of my child(ren) living in a common household with me.

I make this declaration as
living in a common household with the Member.

the spouse/partner/child

signature

Annex 2 to the Act XXXVI of 2012

The oath of the parliamentary guard member of the Parliamentary Guard

The text of the oath:

“I, the member of the Parliamentary Guard swear to be faithful to Hungary and to obey the provisions of the Fundamental Law and of the legal regulations in all circumstances.

I will safeguard the security of the operation and the order of the National Assembly without predilection, within the framework of the requirement of lawfulness.

I will perform my service in the protection of the House of Parliament according to my best knowledge, by the most suitable lawful ways, following the orders of my superiors, always being physically and mentally prepared, by taking responsibility for my acts, against any threat, temptation or peril.

As a worthy member of the comradely community fulfilling the mission of the Parliamentary Guard, I will live and serve for the benefit of Hungary.

(According to the conviction of the person taking the oath:)

So help me God!”