

Act I of 2010 on civil registration procedure

The National Assembly, with a view to

- enforcing the requirement of service-oriented public administration in civil registration procedures,
- ensuring the effective and advanced operation of the core state registers by harmonising the traditions of the system of civil registration and the achievements of modern public administration, and
- creating an electronic civil register,

adopts the following Act:

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Fundamental provisions

Section 1 (1) Civil registration procedures shall be the following:

- a)* procedures for declaring the intention to conclude a marriage,
- b)* conclusion of marriage,
- c)* procedures for declaring the intention to establish a registered partnership,
- d)* establishment of a registered partnership,
- e)* procedures for change of name,
- f)* procedures for changing the form of married name, and
- g)* the maintenance of the civil registration archives.

(2) Until proven to the contrary, the civil register and the register of declarations of paternity shall certify the registered data and any changes to the registered data as authentic.

(3) The civil register shall contain the data specified in this Act related to

- a)* birth,
- b)* marriage,
- c)* registered partnership, and
- d)* death,

as well as any changes to such data.

Section 2 From among the procedures under section 1 (1), the procedures specified in points *a)*, *c)*, *e)* and *f)*, as well as keeping the civil register and keeping the register of declarations of paternity shall be considered administrative authority procedures.

Section 2/A Unless otherwise provided in Subtitle “Domestic civil registration”, the rules relating to the proceedings of the civil registrar shall apply to the proceedings of the organ designated by the Government as responsible for domestic civil registration.

Section 2/B The provisions laid down in section 3 (1) of Act XXIX of 2009 on registered partnership and amending certain related Acts and Acts necessary for facilitating the verification of cohabitation shall not apply to procedures covered by this Act.

Interpretative provisions

Section 3 For the purposes of this Act:

- a) *civil register* means the electronic civil register and the paper-based civil register,
- b) *vital event* means birth, conclusion of marriage, establishment of registered partnership and death,
- c) *keeping the civil register* means the entry into the civil register of data, their modification or deletion,
- d) *underlying civil register document* means an electronic or paper-based document, other than a civil register deed, based on which data is entered into the civil register, or which is created in the course of a civil registration procedure,
- e) *family status* means the following: single woman, single man, married man, married woman, registered partner, widowed person, widowed registered partner, divorced person, divorced registered partner, marriage terminated or registered partnership terminated,
- f) *individual electronic civil register identifier* means an alphanumerical identifier generated by the registration organ for the purpose of connecting the data processed in the electronic civil register to the person concerned,
- g) *electronic civil register* means a central register containing civil register entries in an electronic format,
- h) *domestic civil registration* means the entry into the civil register, modification and deletion of data specified in this Act related to a vital event of a Hungarian citizen that occurred abroad or a vital event of a person other than a Hungarian citizen,
- i) *civil registrar* means a person designated by the Government in a decree,
- j) *civil registrar keeping the documents* means the civil registrar or civil registration organ who or which holds the underlying civil register document serving as a basis for an entry,
- k) *data suitable for personal identification* means the following data of the person concerned: family name and given name at birth, married name, birth sex, place and date of birth, mother's family name and given name at birth, personal identifier, former family name and given name at birth or married name, citizenship, former citizenship and address,
- l) *birth* means live birth,
- m) *interpreter* means an interpreter, or a person proficient in sign language,
- n) *place of origin* means the domicile or place of residence of the mother according to the declaration of the mother, or, if the mother is unknown, the place designated by the guardianship authority, or in the case of domestic civil registration, upon request, the place of domicile of the mother or, if it is not known, the place of birth of the child,
- o) *official verification card suitable for verifying identity* means a document suitable for verifying identity under the Act on the registration of personal data and address of citizens,
- p) *correction of family name* means the adjustment of names established as a result of provisions, entered into force on 1 January 1953, relating to the mandatory use of hyphens and the elimination of distinctive letters, and to nicknames entered into the civil registers previously.
- q) *data entry* means recording data in an electronic register,
- r) *data modification* means recording changes to data or correcting erroneous data,
- s) *data deletion* means rendering data or sets of data in the civil register unrecognisable in a manner that makes their recovery impossible,
- t) *event identifier* means an alphanumerical identifier identifying a specific vital event,
- u) *case identifier* means an alphanumerical identifier created upon data entry, recording of data modification into the civil register, data deletion or initiating any other case electronically,

- v) *third-country national* means, with the exception of Hungarian citizens, every person who is not an EEA national, including stateless persons,
- w) *office hours* means the working time in a normal work arrangement under the Act on public service officials,
- x) *birth sex* means biological sex assigned on the basis of primary sexual characteristics and chromosomes.

Material competence

Section 4 (1) Data may be entered into the civil register by

- a) a civil registrar, or
- b) a government official of the civil registration organ appointed by the Government in a decree meeting the qualification requirements specified in a government decree.

(1a) The civil registrar and the civil registration organ designated by the Government shall be allowed to delete data from the electronic civil registration archive only regarding the entries made by itself, with the exception of the cases specified in section 12/B.

(2) The civil registrar shall assist in the conclusion of marriage and the establishment of registered partnership.

(3) Applications to change the form of married name shall be decided upon by the civil registrar or, in cases specified in law, the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration.

(4) A mayor, even if he fails to meet the qualification requirements determined for civil registrars, may assist in the conclusion of a marriage prepared by a civil registrar or in the establishment of a registered partnership, but he may not record data in the civil register.

(5) Civil registration organs

- a) shall be responsible for domestic civil registration,
- b) shall decide upon applications for change of name,
- c) shall proceed in the case specified in section 14 (2),
- d)
- e)
- f)
- g)
- h) shall decide whether a foreign document required for concluding a marriage or establishing a registered partnership is admissible,
- i) shall, with the exception of domestic civil registration, make entries into the civil register if they are based on a declaration of paternity with full effect relating to a child born in Hungary of a mother other than a Hungarian citizen or made by a father other than a Hungarian citizen, or a foreign document, with the exception of decisions regarding making entries into the civil register falling within the scope of Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000,
- j) shall proceed in the case specified in section 12/B (1),
- k) shall proceed in the case specified in section 70 (3).

(5a)

(6)

(7) The organs specified in paragraph (1) shall have the right to issue civil register deeds. The civil registration organ shall have the right to issue a civil register deed regarding an entry

made by the civil registration organ itself in a proceeding for entering data into the civil register. If the application for change of name was filed with a career consular officer, the extract from the civil register regarding the procedure for change of name shall be issued by the career consular officer.

Section 5 (1)

(2)

Section 6 The registration organ designated by the Government (hereinafter “registration organ”) shall operate the electronic civil registration archive and perform the data-processing operations specified in this Act.

Territorial competence

Section 7 (1) Birth, conclusion of marriage, establishment of a registered partnership and death shall be entered into the civil register by the civil registrar within whose area of territorial competence the event occurred.

(2) A birth which occurred in a moving vehicle shall be registered by the civil registrar within whose area of territorial competence the mother left the vehicle.

(3) In the case of multiple birth, the birth of each child shall be registered by the civil registrar within whose area of territorial competence the last child was born.

(4) The birth of a child of unknown parents shall be registered by the civil registrar whose area of territorial competence was designated as the place of birth in a decision by the guardianship authority.

Section 8 (1) A death which occurred in a moving vehicle shall be entered into the civil register by the civil registrar within whose area of territorial competence the corpse was removed from the vehicle.

(2) In the case of a found corpse, the death shall be registered by the civil registrar within whose area of territorial competence the corpse was found.

(3) If the fact of death is established by a court, the death shall be registered by the civil registrar whose area of territorial competence was designated as the place of death in the court’s decision.

(4) If the court adopted a decision declaring the presumed death of a person, the death shall be entered into the civil register by the civil registrar keeping the birth documents of the person whose presumed death was declared.

Section 9 The procedure for the conclusion of marriage or the establishment of registered partnership shall be conducted, and the marriage or the registered partnership shall be entered into the civil register, by the civil registrar before whom the parties declare their intention.

Section 10 The civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall be responsible for registering

a) the birth, conclusion of marriage, establishment of registered partnership and death of a Hungarian citizen abroad,

b) the birth abroad of a person other than a Hungarian citizen who was adopted by a Hungarian citizen,

c) the death of a Hungarian citizen if the court adopted a decision declaring the presumed death of the person concerned and the place of birth of this person is abroad or unknown, or if the fact of death was established by a court and the place designated as the place of death in the court’s decision is abroad,

d) the death of a person other than a Hungarian citizen born abroad whose presumed death was declared in a decision rendered by a Hungarian court,

e) the birth, conclusion of marriage, establishment of registered partnership and death abroad of a stateless person with domicile in Hungary if registration is requested by a person having an interest in registration in Hungary.

Section 11 (1) Where it is not possible to determine, which civil registrar should have proceeded at the time of the occurrence of a vital event, or the originally kept civil registers are to be found abroad, the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall be responsible for making the civil register entry.

(2)

(3) Any civil registrar shall be competent to conduct a procedure for the correction of family name.

Section 12 (1) With respect to data that are or can be entered into the civil register, any civil registrar shall be competent to issue a civil register deed if requested to do so.

(2) With respect to data entered into the paper-based civil register that cannot be entered into the electronic civil register, the civil registrar keeping the documents shall be competent to issue official certificates.

(3) With respect to civil register entries not yet entered into the electronic civil register, the civil registrar keeping the documents shall be competent to issue civil register deeds if requested electronically. With respect to entries in the electronic civil register, the civil registrar for the place where the service address specified in the request is located shall be competent to issue civil register deeds if requested electronically. With respect to entries in the electronic civil register, if a person requesting electronically an extract from the civil register wishes to receive the extract in person, the civil registrar of the local government specified in the request as place of receipt shall be competent to issue the civil register deed.

Section 12/A (1) A declaration of paternity and, if not made together with the declaration of paternity, a declaration of consent necessary for the declaration of paternity shall be recorded in the register of declarations of paternity by the civil registrar before whom the declaration was made.

(2) In the case that a declaration of paternity and, if not made together with the declaration of paternity, a declaration of consent necessary for the declaration of paternity were not made before a civil registrar, they shall be recorded in the register of declarations of paternity as follows:

a) if the child was not yet born at the date of making the declaration,

aa) by the civil registrar of the seat of the organ before which the declaration was made,

ab)

b) if the child was already born at the date of making the declaration, by the civil registrar keeping the birth documents.

Section 12/B (1) If multiple events related to the same person that were registered within different areas of territorial competence are to be deleted concurrently, the procedure shall be conducted by the civil registration organ within whose area of territorial competence the earliest of the vital events affected by the deletion occurred.

(2) If multiple events related to the same person that were registered within different areas of territorial competence are to be deleted concurrently and some of these events were subject to domestic civil registration, deletion shall be made by the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration.

Professional management, supervision and legal remedy

Section 13 (1) The minister responsible for civil registration affairs shall be responsible for the professional management of the organs with competence to conduct civil registration procedures and shall supervise the activities of civil registration organs.

- (2) The civil registration organs shall supervise the activities of civil registrars.
- (3) No appeal shall lie in a civil registration proceeding by a civil registrar.

Documents and personal declarations

Section 14 (1) In civil registration procedures, data to be recorded and conditions specified by law for the conclusion of marriage or the establishment of registered partnership shall be proven by a public deed or a private deed of full probative value.

(1a) In civil registration procedures, documents complying with the provisions of this Act that have been forwarded by a career consular officer by electronic means specified in law to the person with the right to make entries into the civil register shall be deemed, unless proven to the contrary, to be completely identical to the original paper-based document.

(2) Instead of presenting a document, a personal statement may be made if the document cannot be obtained from abroad according to a written statement issued by the civil registration organ. Before making such a statement, the civil registration organ may seek a statement of position from the minister responsible for foreign policy or from the diplomatic mission of the state issuing the document accredited to Hungary.

(3) With the exceptions laid down in paragraphs (3a) and (3b) and except for the document specified in paragraph (1a), a document issued abroad shall have probative value under Hungarian law only if it is legalised by a career consular officer, unless an international treaty or a practice of reciprocity otherwise requires.

(3a) If there is no Hungarian diplomatic mission in the state in which the document was issued, or the Hungarian diplomatic mission does not perform diplomatic legalisation or the activity specified in paragraph (1a), the foreign document may be accepted without diplomatic legalisation.

(3b) A civil register deed issued by the diplomatic mission of a foreign state operating in Hungary may be accepted without diplomatic legalisation.

(3c) Unless otherwise provided in a law relating to the type of case concerned, a document issued in a language other than Hungarian may only be accepted together with its certified Hungarian translation. Translation shall not be required for a document forwarded by a career consular officer by electronic means specified in law to the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration as described in paragraph (1a) if the document was issued in English, German or French language. In other cases under paragraph (1a), instead of a certified Hungarian translation, the career consular officer shall forward an official translation summarising the content of the foreign document relevant for the purposes of civil registration by electronic means specified in law to the person with the right to make entries into the civil register.

(4) If a reasonable doubt arises concerning the correctness of the data in the document presented, the data of the party shall be verified in the civil register. If the data in the documents presented differs from the data in the civil register, the latter shall prevail in the civil registration procedure until the civil register entry is corrected.

Section 14/A (1) If the necessity of applying foreign law in connection with a vital event arises, or if the entry is based on a decision of a foreign court or other foreign authority, the civil registrar, the civil registration organ or the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration may seek an opinion from the minister responsible for justice.

(2) The minister responsible for justice shall deliver his opinion within thirty days of the request; the period of suspension of the civil registration procedure shall not be calculated in this time limit when administrative assistance by a foreign authority is requested.

(3) The opinion of the minister responsible for justice shall not be requested if the decision on making an entry into the civil register is governed by Council Regulation (EC) No

2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) 1347/2000.

Communication by electronic means

Section 15 (1) In the civil registration procedure, with the exceptions laid down in this Act and except for the provision of information, the authority shall not maintain contact through electronic means with the party.

(2) The party may request his civil register deed or a copy of his change of name document also by electronic means that is deemed to be in writing.

Examination and civil registration of citizenship

Section 16 (1) In civil registration procedures citizenship shall be examined.

(2) If a party is unable to verify his Hungarian citizenship, the civil registrar or the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall request the assistance of the organ competent in citizenship matters to verify his Hungarian citizenship.

(3) A citizenship other than Hungarian may be verified by a valid foreign travel document, a citizenship document issued by another state or a valid identity card or travel document issued by a Hungarian authority.

(4) Until proven to the contrary, if a person's citizenship or stateless status is not verified, a reference to unknown citizenship shall be indicated in the civil register entry related to this person.

(5) If a person has multiple citizenships and one of his citizenships is Hungarian, this person shall, for the purposes of civil registration procedures, be regarded as a Hungarian citizen.

(6) If a person has more than one citizenship other than Hungarian, the citizenship to be registered in the civil register shall be that of the state within the territory of which the person has his domicile; if the person has domicile within the territory of more than one state, the citizenship to be registered shall be that of the state with which he has the closest connection.

Section 16/A

CHAPTER II

CONCLUSION OF MARRIAGE

Declaration of the intention to conclude a marriage

Section 17 (1) The intention to conclude a marriage may be declared to a civil registrar.

(2) The future spouses shall declare their intention to conclude a marriage together in person, which declaration shall be recorded by the civil registrar in minutes containing the data specified in Annex 1 and signed by the future spouses, the civil registrar and, if involved in the proceeding, the interpreter. The interpreter shall be provided by the civil registrar. If the future spouses request so, the interpreter may be provided by them.

(3) The future spouse with no address in Hungary or, if neither of the future spouses has an address in Hungary, either of them may also declare his intention to conclude a marriage to a career consular officer in person, which declaration shall be recorded by the consular officer in minutes to be forwarded to the civil registrar of the place where the marriage is planned to be concluded.

(4) A prior permission for the conclusion of marriage issued by the guardianship authority to a minor shall be valid for six months from issue.

(5) If the civil registrar establishes in the procedure for declaring the intention to conclude a marriage that the statutory requirements for the conclusion of marriage are met, the civil registrar shall refrain from making a decision.

Place of the conclusion of marriage

Section 18 (1) Local governments shall provide official premises suitable for the conclusion of marriage free of charge.

(2) The local government clerk of the place where the intention to conclude a marriage was declared shall decide on permitting the conclusion of marriage at a place other than the official premises or outside office hours within eight days of the submission of the request.

(3) The local government clerk may permit the conclusion of marriage at a place other than the official premises if the parties declare that

- a) they ensure the presence of the witnesses and, if required, the interpreter,
- b) they arrange the travel of the civil registrar to the place of the conclusion of marriage and to the official premises, and
- c) in case the circumstances render the conclusion of marriage at the place other than the official premises impossible, they designate a place suitable for the conclusion of marriage.

(4) The civil registrar shall assist in the conclusion of marriage at a place other than the official premises only after the local government clerk has granted the permission under paragraph (2) and the parties have met the conditions specified in paragraph (3).

(5) If the local government clerk does not grant permission for the conclusion of marriage at a place other than the official premises or outside office hours, the appeal filed against this decision shall be adjudicated within eight days.

Section 19 (1) Should the local government wish to determine a fee as consideration for the additional service provided for the conclusion of a marriage at a place other than the official premises or outside office hours, the fee for the service shall be paid as determined in a local government decree.

(1a) A civil registrar shall assist in the conclusion of marriage at a place other than the official premises or outside office hours only after the payment by the future spouses of the fee determined as consideration for the additional service.

(2) A civil registrar assisting in the conclusion of marriage outside office hours shall be entitled to, at his discretion, remuneration in the amount determined in a local government decree instead of leisure time as provided for by the Act on public service officials.

Declaration of name by the future spouses

Section 20 Upon declaring their intention to conclude a marriage, future spouses may declare the married name they wish to bear after the conclusion of the marriage. This declaration may be modified until the conclusion of marriage.

Agreement on the family name of children

Section 21 (1) If the parents do not bear a joint married name after the conclusion of marriage, they may enter into an agreement, in the course of the procedure preceding the conclusion of marriage, on the family name of the children to be born of their marriage. The agreement shall be entered into the register of marriages.

(2) The agreement on the name of the children may be modified at the latest by the civil registration of the birth of the first common child.

(3) At the request of the parties, the agreement shall be deleted from the civil register, provided that no child was born of the marriage.

Refusal of assistance in the conclusion of marriage

Section 22 (1) Anyone may report an impediment to marriage.

(2) The civil registrar shall refuse to assist in the conclusion of marriage if

- a) he is not competent to assist in it,
- b) he is disqualified from proceeding,
- c) there is a legal impediment to the conclusion of marriage,
- d) the future spouses failed to prove that the statutory conditions for the conclusion of marriage are met,
- e) the future spouses failed to present the exemption or permission prescribed by law for the conclusion of their marriage,
- f) either of the future spouses was placed under custodianship fully limiting his capacity to act by a court or the future spouse has no capacity to act at the time of the conclusion of marriage,
- g) the guardianship authority did not give permission to the conclusion of marriage of a minor or the period of validity set out in section 17 (4) has expired.

(3) The civil registrar may not grant exemption from an impediment to marriage even if the health condition of one of the future spouses risks imminent death.

(4) The local government clerk of the place of the conclusion of marriage shall decide, within thirty days of the submission of the request, on the exemption from an impediment to marriage that may be granted in accordance with the provisions on family law of the Civil Code.

Conclusion of marriage by a person other than a Hungarian citizen

Section 23 (1) A person other than a Hungarian citizen who wishes to conclude a marriage in Hungary shall certify that no impediment to marriage exists under his personal law. In justified cases, the civil registration organ may grant an exemption from the certification obligation, which shall be valid for six months from the day of issue. The future spouses, both present in person, may submit an application for such an exemption to the civil registrar authorised to proceed in the conclusion of marriage.

(2) A certification under paragraph (1) shall not be required and an exemption from the certification obligation need not be applied for if such certification is not issued under the law of the state of personal law of the future spouse concerned. The civil registration organ shall publish, based on a notification by the minister responsible for foreign policy or the diplomatic mission of the country concerned, on its website the list of states where such certification may not be issued.

(3) Future spouses having the same citizenship other than Hungarian may conclude a marriage before the diplomatic mission of their nationality accredited to Hungary, provided that an international treaty or a practice of reciprocity and the law of the foreign state allows for it.

Sections 24 to 26

Conclusion of marriage

Section 27 (1) The civil registrar shall set the date of marriage after having consulted the future spouses.

(2) With the exception of a health condition that risks imminent death, no marriage shall be concluded on 1 January, 15 March, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Easter Monday, 1 May, Whit Sunday, Whit Monday, 20 August, 23 October, 1 November and 24 to 26 December, and, if it is a public holiday for the public officials of the office of the representative body concerned, 1 July.

(3) If one year has passed after taking the minutes of the procedure preceding the conclusion of marriage without the marriage having been concluded, and the intention to conclude a marriage still exists, the procedure for declaring the intention to conclude a marriage shall be repeated. If the marriage was not concluded within a year after taking the minutes of the declaration of the intention to conclude a marriage and the procedure preceding the conclusion of marriage was not repeated, the minutes and the other data recorded in the course of the procedure shall be deleted without delay.

Section 28 (1) Upon the conclusion of the marriage, the future spouses shall, in the presence of the civil registrar and two witnesses, declare that they enter into marriage with each other.

(2) The civil registrar shall ask one of the future spouses first, then the other, individually and by name, the following question: do you declare that you enter into marriage with the other party present?

(3) If both of the future spouses answered the question asked with yes, the civil registrar shall announce that the parties called by their name borne after the conclusion of marriage are spouses by virtue of the Act on the Civil Code.

Section 29 (1) Future spouses may use their mother tongue at the conclusion of marriage.

(2) If a future spouse or a witness does not speak Hungarian and the civil registrar does not understand the language spoken by the future spouse or the witness, an interpreter shall be engaged. The interpreter shall be provided by the future spouses.

(3) At the request of the future spouses, the marriage may be concluded using a national minority language, provided that the language concerned is understood and spoken by both of the future spouses and the witnesses. Should the civil registrar assisting in the conclusion of marriage not understand and speak the language of the national minority concerned, an interpreter shall be engaged. The interpreter shall be provided by the future spouses.

Section 30 (1) The spouses, the witnesses to the marriage, the civil registrar and, if involved in the conclusion of marriage, the interpreter shall sign the marriage document. If the marriage was concluded before a mayor, the marriage document shall also be signed by the mayor and the civil registrar. The marriage document shall constitute an underlying civil register document.

(2) If either of the future spouses answers the question under section 28 (2) with anything other than yes, or makes the declaration subject to a condition or time, the marriage shall not be concluded. The civil registrar shall announce this fact in front of those present.

(3) If the marriage is not concluded according to paragraph (2), the civil registrar shall delete, without delay, the minutes and the other data recorded in the course of the procedure preceding the conclusion of marriage.

(4) If either of the future spouses, a witness or the interpreter refuses to sign the marriage document, but the marriage has been concluded according to section 28, the civil registrar shall record this fact on the marriage document.

(5) Only an adult with capacity to act shall be allowed to be a witness to a marriage. The witnesses to a marriage shall be provided by the future spouses.

CHAPTER III

ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGISTERED PARTNERSHIP

Declaration of the intention to establish a registered partnership

Section 31 (1) Intention to establish a registered partnership may be declared to the civil registrar of the office of the representative body of a capital district, a town with county rights or at the seat of a district office.

(2) The parties shall declare their intention to establish a registered partnership together in person, which declaration shall be recorded by the civil registrar in minutes containing the data specified in Annex 1 and signed by the parties, the civil registrar and, if involved in the proceeding, the interpreter. The interpreter shall be provided by the civil registrar. If the parties request so, the interpreter may be provided by them.

(3) The party with no address in Hungary or, if neither of the parties has an address in Hungary, either of them may also declare his intention to establish a registered partnership to a career consular officer in person, which declaration shall be recorded by the consular officer in minutes to be forwarded to the civil registrar of the place where the registered partnership is planned to be established.

(4) If the civil registrar establishes in the procedure for declaring the intention to establish a registered partnership that the statutory requirements for the establishment of a registered partnership are met, the civil registrar shall refrain from making a decision.

Place of the establishment of a registered partnership

Section 32 (1) Local governments shall provide official premises suitable for the establishment of a registered partnership free of charge.

(2) The local government clerk of the place where the intention to establish a registered partnership was declared shall decide on permitting the establishment of the registered partnership at a place other than the official premises or outside office hours within eight days of the submission of the request.

(3) The local government clerk may permit the establishment of a registered partnership at a place other than the official premises if the parties declare that

- a) they ensure the presence of the witnesses and, if required, the interpreter,
- b) they arrange the travel of the civil registrar to the place of the establishment of the registered partnership and to the official premises, and
- c) in case the circumstances render the establishment of the registered partnership at the place other than the official premises impossible, they designate a place suitable for the establishment of the registered partnership.

(4) A civil registrar shall assist in the establishment of a registered partnership at a place other than the official premises only after the local government clerk has granted the permission under paragraph (2) and the parties have met the conditions specified in paragraph (3).

(5) If the local government clerk does not grant permission for the establishment of a registered partnership at a place other than the official premises or outside office hours, the appeal filed against this decision shall be adjudicated within eight days.

Section 33 (1) Should the local government wish to determine a fee as consideration for the additional service provided for the establishment of a registered partnership at a place other than the official premises or outside office hours, the fee for the service shall be paid as determined in a local government decree.

(1a) A civil registrar shall assist in the procedure set out in paragraph (1) only after the payment of the fee determined as consideration for the additional service.

(2) A civil registrar assisting in the establishment of a registered partnership outside office hours shall be entitled to, at his discretion, remuneration in the amount determined in a local government decree instead of leisure time as provided for by the Act on public service officials.

Refusal of the establishment of a registered partnership

Section 34 (1) Anyone may report an impediment to the establishment of a registered partnership.

(2) The civil registrar shall refuse to assist in the establishment of a registered partnership if

- a) he is not competent to assist in it,
- b) he is disqualified from proceeding,
- c) there is a legal impediment to its establishment,
- d) the parties failed to prove that the statutory conditions for its establishment are met,
- e) the parties failed to present the exemption or permission prescribed by law for its establishment,
- f) either of the parties was placed under custodianship fully limiting his capacity to act by a court or the party has no capacity to act at the time of the establishment of registered partnership.

(3) The civil registrar may not grant exemption from a legal impediment to the establishment of a registered partnership even if the health condition of one of the parties risks imminent death.

(4) The local government clerk of the place of the establishment of the registered partnership shall decide, within thirty days of the submission of the request, on the exemption from an impediment to registered partnership that may be granted in accordance with the provisions on family law of the Civil Code.

Establishment of a registered partnership by a person other than a Hungarian citizen

Section 35 (1) A person other than a Hungarian citizen who wishes to establish a registered partnership in Hungary shall certify that no impediment to the establishment of registered partnership exists under his personal law. In justified cases, the civil registration organ may grant an exemption from the certification obligation.

(2) In justified cases, the civil registration organ may grant an exemption from the obligation to provide proof under section 37 (2) a) of Act XXVIII of 2017 on private international law (hereinafter "Nmjtv").

(3) An exemption under paragraph (1) or (2) shall be valid for six months from the day of issue. The parties, both present in person, may submit an application for such an exemption to the civil registrar authorised to establish the registered partnership.

(4) A certification under paragraph (1) and (2) shall not be required and an exemption from the certification obligation need not be applied for if such certification may not be issued under the law of the state of personal law of the party concerned. The civil registration organ shall publish, based on a notification by the minister responsible for foreign policy or the diplomatic mission of the country concerned, on its website the list of states where such certification may not be issued.

(5) Parties having the same citizenship other than Hungarian may establish a registered partnership before the diplomatic mission of their nationality accredited to Hungary, provided that an international treaty or a practice of reciprocity and the law of the foreign state allows for it.

Sections 36 to 38

Establishment of a registered partnership

Section 39 (1) The civil registrar shall set the date of the establishment of the registered partnership after having consulted the parties.

(2) With the exception of a health condition that risks imminent death, no registered partnership shall be established on 1 January, 15 March, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Easter Monday, 1 May, Whit Sunday, Whit Monday, 20 August, 23 October, 1 November and 24 to 26 December, and, if it is a public holiday for the public officials of the office of the representative body concerned, 1 July.

(3) If one year has passed after taking the minutes of the procedure preceding the establishment of a registered partnership without the registered partnership having been established, and the intention to establish a registered partnership still exists, the procedure shall be repeated. If the registered partnership was not established within a year after taking the minutes of the declaration of the intention to establish a registered partnership and the procedure preceding the establishment of a registered partnership was not repeated, the minutes and the other data recorded in the course of the procedure shall be deleted without delay.

Section 40 (1) Upon the establishment of the registered partnership, the parties shall, in the presence of the civil registrar and two witnesses, declare that they establish a registered partnership with each other.

(2) The civil registrar shall ask one of the parties first, then the other, individually and by name, the following question: do you declare that you establish a registered partnership with the other party present?

(3) If both of the parties answered the question asked with yes, the civil registrar shall announce that the parties are registered partners by virtue of the Act on registered partnership.

Section 41 (1) Parties may use their mother tongue at the establishment of registered partnership.

(2) If a party or a witness does not speak Hungarian and the civil registrar does not understand the language spoken by the party or the witness, an interpreter shall be engaged. The interpreter shall be provided by the parties.

(3) At the request of the parties, the registered partnership may be established using a national minority language, provided that the language concerned is understood and spoken by both of the parties and the witnesses. Should the civil registrar assisting in the establishment of the registered partnership not understand and speak the language of the national minority concerned, an interpreter shall be engaged. The interpreter shall be provided by the parties.

Section 42 (1) The parties, the witnesses, the civil registrar and, if involved in the establishment of the registered partnership, the interpreter shall sign the document on the establishment of registered partnership. The document on the establishment of registered partnership shall constitute an underlying civil register document. If the registered partnership was established before a mayor, the document on the establishment of registered partnership shall also be signed by the mayor and the civil registrar.

(2) If either of the partners answers the question under section 40 (2) with anything other than yes, or makes the declaration subject to a condition or time, the registered partnership shall not be established. The civil registrar shall announce this fact in front of those present.

(3) If the registered partnership is not established according to paragraph (2), the civil registrar shall delete, without delay, the minutes and the other data recorded in the course of the procedure preceding the establishment of registered partnership.

(4) If either of the parties, a witness or the interpreter refuses to sign the document on the establishment of registered partnership, but the registered partnership has been established according to section 40, the civil registrar shall record this fact on the document on the establishment of registered partnership.

(5) Only an adult with capacity to act shall be allowed to be a witness. The witnesses shall be provided by the parties.

CHAPTER IV

NAME AND CHANGE OF NAME

Name

Section 43 (1) In authority proceedings, certificates, verification cards and registers, Hungarian citizens shall bear the birth or married name to which they are entitled according to the civil register.

(2) The birth and married name which the person concerned was entitled to use at the time of the event providing ground for registration shall be entered into the civil register.

Birth name

Section 44 (1) The birth name shall be the name to which the person concerned is entitled on the basis of the civil register entry. The birth name of Hungarian citizens shall consist of family name and given name.

(2) A family name at birth shall consist of one or two components. A person whose family name of two components has been entered into the civil register without a hyphen before 1 January 1953 may request that his family name be hyphenated. A person whose family name of two or more components has been entered into the civil register in a hyphenated form may request that the hyphen connecting the components of the family name be deleted. The data changes shall be recorded in the civil register according to the request.

(2a) A person whose double family name has been entered into the civil register under his prior personal right, with a spelling different from that required by the rules of Hungarian civil registration may request, after acquiring Hungarian citizenship, that his double family name be entered into the civil register according to a spelling conforming to the rules of Hungarian civil registration.

(3) In the order determined by the parents, at most two given names matching the birth sex of the child and chosen from the list of given names compiled by the Research Institute for Linguistics may be entered into the civil register. The list of given names shall be published on the website of the Research Institute for Linguistics.

(4) If the chosen name is not included in the list of given names, the person concerned may request, with assistance from the civil registration organ in a manner specified by law, the Research Institute for Linguistics to issue a statement concerning whether the requested given name is suitable to be entered into the civil register. At the request of the civil registration organ, the Research Institute for Linguistics shall issue its statement within thirty days, and if the given name may be registered according to the statement from the Research Institute for Linguistics, it shall be included in the list of given names without delay.

(5) Children born on the same day of the same mother may not bear the same given name.

(6) If a child born alive died before being registered in the civil register, the civil registrar or the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall enter a reference to this fact into the civil register instead of a given name, provided that the parents did not make a statement on the given name of the child.

(7) If one of the parents is not a Hungarian citizen, the civil registrar may, at the request of the parents, enter into the civil register the given name of the child according to the rules applicable to the person concerned who is not a Hungarian citizen. Proof shall be required that the given name concerned can be registered in the civil register in the country concerned, unless the civil registrar has official knowledge of the fact that any given name can be registered in the civil register in the foreign country concerned.

(8) In the civil register and in the documents issued based on the civil register, the family name shall precede the given name.

(9) The provisions of paragraphs (1) to (4) shall not apply if, based on section 16 (1) to (2) and (5) of the Nmjtvt, the law of another state is applicable to the civil registration of birth.

Section 44/A (1) If, at the joint request of the parents concerned, based on section 16 (2) of the Nmjtvt., the law of another state is applicable to the civil registration of birth, the parents may request a derogation from the provisions of section 44 (1) to (3) upon reporting the birth. Derogation may be possible if the parents prove the foreign citizenship of the child and the fact that the family name and given name specified by them is in accordance with this foreign law.

(2) If the parents failed to submit their request upon reporting the birth or to attach the certificates within 30 days of reporting, the provisions of Hungarian law shall apply to the civil registration of birth.

(3) Data modification regarding family name or given name may only be requested within 60 days following civil registration; such a request shall be accompanied by the certificates specified in paragraph (1).

Section 45 (1) With the exception specified in paragraph (2), two given names may be indicated in the extract from the civil register of a Hungarian citizen. A Hungarian citizen having more than two given names in the register of births entry related to him shall declare in his application for an extract from the register of births in writing the two given names he wishes to bear. The order of the given names in the civil register may not be changed by such declaration. On the basis of this declaration, the data modification regarding a given name the person does not wish to bear shall be recorded into the register of births. If the person concerned does not make a declaration, from among his given names in the civil register, the first two shall be indicated in the extract from the civil register.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply if the Hungarian citizen is entitled to bear his name according to the law of his other citizenship.

(3) If the register of births entry of a deceased Hungarian citizen contains more than two given names, the civil register entry of a marriage of the deceased person concluded after 1 January 1953, or, in the absence of such entry, the given names included in an official verification card suitable for verifying identity, shall be taken as a basis for determining the relevant given names. If the deceased person's official verification card suitable for verifying identity contains only one given name, the first two given names in the register of births entry related to the deceased person shall be entered into the civil register when his death is registered.

(4) In the cases specified in paragraph (1), the given name of the deceased person shall be entered into the register of births and, in the case of an entry of a marriage from before 1 January 1953, into the register of marriages on the basis of a notice from the civil registrar keeping the death documents.

Section 46 (1) Persons belonging to a national minority

a) may request that the family name of the child be registered according to the rules of the national minority language, and may give the child a given name appropriate for the national minority concerned,

b) may request that instead of his given name in the civil register, the corresponding national minority given name be registered,

c) may request that instead of his family name in the civil register, his family name formed in accordance with the rules of the national minority language concerned be registered, and

d) may request that his family name and given name, and the family name and given name of his child be registered in the national minority language concerned or also in the national minority language concerned.

(2) The application for the registration of a national minority given name shall specify the national minority using the chosen name.

(3) National minority given names that may be chosen shall be included in the lists of national minority given names compiled by the national self-governments of the national minorities concerned.

(4) Regarding the admissibility of entering into the civil register a national minority family name or a national minority given name not included in the list of national minority given names, the statement of position issued by the national self-government of the national minority concerned shall be observed. Regarding a national minority given name not included in the book of national minority given names, the civil registrar or the civil registration organ shall request the assistance of the national self-government of the national minority concerned, which shall issue its statement of position within 30 days of the request. Given names approved for entry in the civil register by the national self-government of the national minority concerned shall be entered into the list of national minority given names.

Married name

Section 47 (1) The married name shall be the name to which the person concerned is entitled on the basis of the civil register entry. The married name shall be formed in accordance with the provisions of Act V of 2013 on the Civil Code (hereinafter “Ptk.”).

(2) The part of a married name formed from family names may consist of one or two components. The components of a two-component married name which are formed of family names shall be hyphenated.

(3) If the family name at birth, or the part of the previous married name which was formed from family names, of one or both of the spouses consists of two components, the spouses shall declare the two family names they wish to use as a joint married name.

(4) If, by the time of concluding the marriage at the latest, the future spouses do not declare the married name they wish to use after the conclusion of marriage, the names they bore before the conclusion of marriage shall be entered into the civil register as married names.

(5) If the wife, prior to the conclusion of marriage, bore a married name she cannot bear after the new marriage is concluded, and did not declare, by the time of concluding the marriage, the married name she wishes to use after the conclusion of marriage, her birth name shall be entered into the civil register as married name.

(6) If the former wife has been prohibited by a final and binding court judgment from using a married name with a suffix indicating marital status, and she did not declare the married name she wishes to bear, her birth name shall be entered into the civil register as her married name.

(7) The provisions of paragraphs (1) to (6) shall not apply if the law of another state applies when entering a married name into the civil register under section 16 (3) and (4) or 27 of the Nmjtv.

Section 48 (1) The form of the married name may be changed upon application by the person concerned.

(2)

(2a)

(3) If the applicant concluded his marriage affected by the change of the form of the married name abroad, the adjudication of the application shall be subject to entering the marriage into a domestic civil register.

(4)

(5) If the former wife has been prohibited from using a married name with a suffix indicating marital status by a court, the court shall inform the civil registrar keeping the marriage documents accordingly. This information shall include

- a) the natural identification data of the former spouses,
- b) the place and date of the conclusion of marriage, and
- c) the fact that the former wife is prohibited from using a married name with a suffix indicating marital status.

Change of name

Section 49 (1) The civil registration organ may permit, upon request, that the family name and given name at birth of a Hungarian citizen be changed. The civil registration organ shall enter the change of name into the civil register.

(2) At the request of the parents to this effect, the change of family name of a parent shall also apply to the family name of a minor child having no capacity to act and bearing the family name of the parent. The change of family name of a parent shall apply to a minor having limited capacity to act only at the request of the parents to this effect and with the consent of the minor having limited capacity to act.

(2a) If the change of name is applied for by a parent who is not the statutory representative of the child, the change of name shall require the consent of the statutory representative.

(2b) On behalf of a minor, his statutory representative may submit an application for change of name. The change of name shall require the consent of the minor applicant having limited capacity to act.

(3) If the spouse of the applicant bears the name of the applicant as married name, the change of name shall also apply to this spouse.

(4) With the exception of the case specified in paragraph (5),

- a) names that sound, or are formed, in a way unconventional in Hungary,
 - b) historic names,
 - c) family names with archaic spelling,
 - d) new changes of name within five years of a preceding change of name becoming effective, and
 - e) family names violating personality rights
- shall not be permitted.
- (5) In circumstances deserving special consideration,
- a) names under paragraph (4) a) to c), and
 - b) changes of name within five years of a preceding change of name becoming effective
- may be permitted.

(6) If the vital event affected by a change of name occurred abroad, the permission of the change of name shall be conditional upon domestic civil registration.

Section 50 (1) An application for change of name shall be filed with any civil registrar in person. Hungarian citizens living abroad may also file the application with any career consular officer.

(2) The application shall contain the following data:

a) relating to the applicant:

aa) family name and given name at birth,

ab) married name,

ac) place of birth,

ad) family name and given name at birth of the mother,

ae) personal identifier, or in the absence of it, date of birth,

af) family status,

ag) place and date of marriage or establishment of registered partnership,

ah) domicile, or in the absence of it, place of residence, and, where applicable, contact address as set out in the Act on the registration of personal data and address of citizens, or the address the applicant wishes to use for communication with the authorities,

ai) type, reference number and date of expiry of the document that verifies his identity and Hungarian citizenship,

aj) sex,

ak) citizenship;

b) relating to the spouse of the applicant, where applicable, if the spouse is affected by the change of name:

ba) family name and given name at birth,

bb) married name,

bc) place of birth,

bd) family name and given name at birth of the mother,

be) personal identifier, or in the absence of it, date of birth;

c) relating to the minor child or children of the applicant:

ca) family name and given name at birth,

cb) place of birth,

cc) family name and given name at birth of the mother,

cd) personal identifier, or in the absence of it, date of birth,

ce) consent from the minor if the minor has limited capacity to act,

d) a statement of reasons for application,

e) a declaration from the applicant that the chosen family name does not violate personality rights,

f) a declaration from the applicant on whether the change of the birth or married name of the applicant, or of the applicant's spouse, registered partner or minor child has previously been permitted in a procedure under the law on civil registration,

g) a declaration that the name that has been applied for does not violate the provisions on names of the Civil Code.

(3) The family name or given name the applicant wishes to bear as his new name shall be specified in the application for change of birth name.

Section 51 (1) The civil registration organ shall issue a document on the change of name. Documents related to change of name may not be discarded, and the National Archives of Hungary, observing the rules on data protection, and the civil registration organ, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1a), shall arrange to have them held.

(1a) The documents related to a change of name case closed after 1 April 2015 shall be preserved for three years by the civil registration organ.

(2) to (5)

(6) Copies of change of name documents shall be issued by the civil registration organ.

Section 52 (1) The married name of a person bearing the name of the former spouse may be changed at that person's request if

a) the marriage has been terminated, and

b) it can be verified, by means of an official verification card suitable for verifying identity or an underlying document of the personal data and address register, that the requesting person used the name of the former spouse in the form specified in the application.

(2)

(3) With the exception of sections 49 (2) to (4) and 50 (2) b), c) and f), the provisions of sections 49 to 51 shall apply accordingly to changes of name under paragraph (1).

Distinctive letters, nicknames and other marks, and the correction of family name

Section 53 (1) Letters for distinguishing persons belonging to the same family or having the same family name shall be considered to be part of the family name; such letters shall not qualify as separate components of the name.

(2) The distinctive letters shall be written in capitals before or after the family name and followed by a period.

Section 54 Other marks entered into the civil register previously shall not be borne and shall be disregarded when an extract from the civil register is issued or when data constituting the content of an extract from the civil register is transferred.

Section 55 (1) Distinctive letters entered into the civil register previously and other nicknames not constituting a component of the family name may be used in case of the correction of family name, in accordance with the provisions of section 53 and paragraphs (2) to (5). Prior to the registration in the electronic civil register, the person concerned may, within fifteen days of the receipt of a notice to that effect from the civil registrar, request, by means of a statement, the correction of his family name. If the person concerned states that he does not wish to bear the distinctive letters entered into the civil register previously or the nickname not constituting a component of the family name, or does not make a statement, the distinctive letters entered into the civil register previously or the nickname not constituting a component of the family name shall not be borne. After the expiry of the time limit, the procedure for correction of family name may be initiated at any time.

(1a) Registration of a doctor title, other academic degree, or any data contrary to the provisions of Act IV of 1947 on the elimination of certain titles and ranks shall be refused.

(2) The person concerned shall be entitled and obliged to use the distinctive letters entered into the civil register before 1 January 1953 if his declaration to this effect is included in the civil register.

(3) If he declares to the civil registrar his intention to do so, a lineal descendant bearing the family name of a person born before 1 January 1953 shall be entitled and obliged to bear the name in a form containing distinctive letters that it is included in the register of births entry related to the ascendant.

(4) On the basis of a declaration confirming the use of distinctive letters, a name may only be borne in the form that is included in the register of births entry related to the person concerned, or his ascendant born before 1 January 1953.

(5) A nickname entered into the civil register previously may only be borne as a family name consisting of multiple components if the person concerned declares his intention to this effect in writing upon a notice from the civil registrar or in his request for the correction of family name. Even in this case, only a family name consisting of no more than two components chosen in accordance with a declaration from the applicant to this effect may be borne.

Section 55/A (1) A request for the correction of family name may be filed to any civil registrar or any career consular officer in person. The career consular officer shall send the request to the civil registrar keeping the birth documents by the first diplomatic courier.

(2) If the vital event affected by the correction happened abroad, the proceeding shall be conditional upon domestic civil registration.

(3) In the course of the procedure, it shall be clarified whether the form of the name that was registered in the register of births related to the person concerned or his ascendant contained the distinctive letters or the nickname.

(4) If the parents make a declaration or file a request to such effect, the correction of the family name of a parent shall also apply to the family name of a minor child having no capacity to act who bears the family name of the parent. If the parents make a declaration or file a request to such effect, the correction of the family name of a parent shall also apply to the family name of a minor having limited capacity to act who bears the family name of the parent, provided that the minor having limited capacity to act consents to that.

(5) The modification shall also apply to the other spouse if that other spouse bears, in any form, the name of the spouse affected by the correction of family name.

CHAPTER V

KEEPING THE CIVIL REGISTERS

Electronic and paper-based civil registers

Section 56 In the absence of an entry in the electronic civil register, the entry in the paper-based civil register shall be deemed authentic.

Section 57 (1) Vital events occurring after, or not entered into the civil register before, the entry into force of this Act shall be entered into the electronic civil register.

(2) With the exceptions specified in section 60 (1) to (3), upon making the first entry after the entry into force of this Act to an entry made prior to the entry into force of this Act, the data relating to that entry in the paper-based civil register shall be entered into the electronic civil register.

(3) After making the entry referred to in paragraph (2), the civil registrar keeping the documents shall, indicating this fact, close the entry in the paper-based civil register.

(4) If the entry referred to in paragraph (2) affects an entry in the register of marriages, registered partnerships or deaths, the civil registrar making the entry referred to in paragraph (2) or the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall request the assistance of the civil registrar keeping the birth documents of the spouses, registered partners, or the deceased person and his surviving spouse or registered partner in order for the data of the entry of birth to be entered into the electronic civil register. The requested civil registrar keeping the documents shall be responsible for entering the data of the entry in the paper-based civil register into the electronic civil register within one hundred and twenty days from notification and shall notify the requesting party of that.

Section 57/A (1) If, upon the registration of birth, the data of the entries related to the parents in the register of births and of marriages are not included in the electronic civil register, the civil registrar registering the birth or the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall request the assistance of the civil registrar keeping the birth and marriage documents of the parents in order for the data of the entries of birth and of marriage to be entered into the electronic civil register.

(2) The requested civil registrar keeping the documents shall be responsible for entering the data of the requested entries in the paper-based civil register into the electronic civil register within one hundred and twenty days from notification and shall notify the requesting party of that.

Section 58 (1) In the case of declaring the intention to conclude a marriage or to establish registered partnership, the data of the register of births entries related to the parties declaring their intention, if not yet included in the electronic civil register, shall, with the exception specified in paragraph (3), be entered into the electronic civil register not later than the date of the conclusion of marriage or the establishment of registered partnership.

(2) The civil registrar taking the minutes of the declaration of the intention to conclude a marriage or to establish a registered partnership shall request the assistance of the civil registrar keeping the birth documents in order for the register of births entries related to the persons concerned to be entered into the electronic civil register. The civil registrar keeping the birth documents shall notify the requesting party of entering the data of the paper-based register of births entries into the electronic civil register.

(3) In case of a condition that risks imminent death, the civil registrar registering the marriage or registered partnership shall request the assistance of the civil registrar keeping the birth documents in order for the data of the register of births entries related to the parties to be entered into the electronic civil register. The civil registrar keeping the birth documents shall be responsible for entering the data of the paper-based register of births entries into the electronic civil register within fifteen days from notification and shall notify the requesting party of that.

(4) In the case of domestic civil registration of the conclusion of a marriage or establishment of a registered partnership, the data of the register of births entries related to the parties, if not yet included in the electronic civil register, shall be entered into the electronic civil register. The civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall request the assistance of the civil registrar keeping the birth documents of the parties to make such entries, and the latter shall be responsible for entering the data of the register of births entries into the electronic civil register within one hundred and twenty days from the request and shall notify the requesting party of that. If the births of the parties were registered by the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration, the data of the register of births entries shall be entered into the electronic civil register within one hundred and twenty days from the commencement of the procedure for the domestic civil registration of the marriage or the registered partnership.

Section 58/A (1) In the case of registering a death, the civil registrar or civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration registering the death shall request the assistance of the civil registrar keeping the birth documents in order for the data of the register of births entry related to the deceased person to be entered into the electronic civil register. The civil registrar keeping the birth documents shall be responsible for entering the data of the paper-based register of births entry into the electronic civil register within one hundred and twenty days from notification and shall notify the requesting party of that.

(2) If the deceased person was married or in a registered partnership at the time of his death, the civil registrar or civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration registering the death shall request the assistance of the civil registrar keeping the marriage or registered partnership documents in order for the data of the entry related to the deceased person in the register of marriages or of registered partnerships to be entered into the electronic civil register. The civil registrar keeping the marriage or registered partnership documents shall be responsible for entering the data of the entry of the paper-based register of marriages or registered partnerships into the electronic civil register within one hundred and twenty days from notification and shall notify the requesting party of that.

(3) In a case specified in paragraph (2), the civil registrar keeping the marriage or registered partnership documents or the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall request the assistance of the civil registrar keeping the birth documents in order for the data of the register of births entry related to the spouse or registered partner of the deceased person to be entered into the electronic civil register. The civil registrar keeping the birth documents shall be responsible for entering the data of the paper-based register of births entry into the electronic civil register within one hundred and twenty days from notification and shall notify the requesting party of that.

Section 59 (1) If, regarding an entry in the paper-based civil register, the civil registrar or the civil registration organ responsible for domestic civil registration performs data transfer, not including the granting of permission to inspect the paper-based civil register, or carries out a procedure for the correction of family name, the data of that entry shall also be entered into the electronic civil register.

(2) The civil registrar or the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration that performs the data transfer or carries out the procedure for the correction of family name shall request the assistance of the civil registrar keeping, in the paper-based civil register, the documents of the entry affected by the data transfer or the correction of family name in order for the entry to be made in the electronic civil register. The civil registrar maintaining the paper-based civil register or the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall be responsible for entering the data into the electronic civil register within 5 days and shall notify the requesting party of that.

(3) If the procedure for the correction of family name under paragraph (1) affects an entry in the register of marriages, registered partnerships or deaths, the civil registrar keeping, in the paper-based civil register, the documents of the entry concerned shall request the assistance of the civil registrar keeping the birth documents of the spouses, the registered partners or the deceased person and his surviving spouse or registered partner in order for the data of the entry of birth to be entered into the electronic civil register. The requested civil registrar keeping the documents shall be responsible for entering the data of the paper-based civil register entry into the electronic civil register within 120 days from notification and shall notify the requesting party of that.

Section 59/A (1) If a paper-based civil register entry related to the birth, existing marriage or registered partnership, or the birth of a minor child, of a person submitting an application for change of name (hereinafter jointly “event affected by a change of name”) is not included in the electronic civil register, the civil registrar of the place of the submission of the application for change of name shall request the assistance of the civil registrar keeping the documents of the event affected by a change of name in order for the event affected by a change of name to be entered into the electronic civil register. The requested civil registrar keeping the documents shall be responsible for entering the data of the paper-based civil register entry into the electronic civil register within 8 days from notification and shall notify the civil registration organ of that.

(2)

(2a) If, prior to the establishment of a registered partnership, a registered partner bore, as married name, the name or family name of her former husband with a suffix indicating marital status and did not change her married name to a married name of another form and thus, she is entitled to bear her family name at birth, and the civil register entry related to the marriage affected by the change of the form of married name is not included in the electronic civil register, the civil registrar to whom the intention of establishing a registered partnership was declared shall request the assistance of the civil registrar keeping the marriage documents. The requested civil registrar keeping the documents shall be responsible for entering the data of the paper-based register of marriages entry into the electronic civil register until the date of the establishment of the registered partnership and shall notify the requesting party of that. In the case of a health condition that risks imminent death, the requested civil registrar shall make the entry within the time limit set in section 58 (3).

(3) If the data of the register of births entries of the mother and father indicated in the declaration of paternity with full effect are not included in the electronic civil register, the civil registrar registering the declaration in the register of declarations of paternity shall request the assistance of the civil registrar keeping the birth documents of the mother and the father in order for the data of the civil register entries to be recorded in the electronic civil register. The civil registrar keeping the birth documents of the mother and the father shall enter the data of those entries into the electronic civil register within one hundred and twenty days from notification and shall notify the requesting party of that.

Section 60 (1) From among the data in the paper-based civil register opened before the entry into force of this Act, only the data constituting, under this Act, part of the data content of the electronic civil register may be entered in the electronic civil register.

(2)

(3) The data of civil register entries made before the entry into force of this Act need not be entered into the electronic civil register if that entry would only be made to delete an erroneously started entry or an entry that was made by a person without authorisation to proceed.

(4) A personal identifier not included in the paper-based civil register at the time of entry into the electronic civil register shall be entered into the civil register based on data in the personal data and address register.

Reporting

Section 61 (1) For the purpose of entering into the civil register, a birth shall be reported to the competent civil registrar no later than the first working day after the date of the birth. Concurrently with the report, the reporting person shall provide and verify all the available data required for entering the birth into the civil register, with the exception of documents to be obtained by the civil registrar. In the case of a birth, minutes with a data content specified in Annex 1 shall be taken of the report.

(1a) For the purpose of entering into the civil register, a death shall be reported to the competent civil registrar no later than the first working day after the date of the death. In a proceeding for registering death, minutes with a data content specified in Annex 1 shall be taken at the time specified in section 62 (1), (2) and (4) or, in the absence thereof, during a proceeding under paragraph (7).

(2) The fact and the date of birth shall be certified by a certificate issued by an obstetrician-gynaecologist specialist, while the fact and the date of death shall be certified by a certificate issued by a medical doctor. If a birth that occurs outside a facility was planned, the fact of birth shall be certified by a person responsible as set out in the government decree on births occurring outside a facility.

(3) If a birth occurs in a facility, it shall be reported by the head of the facility.

(4) A birth that occurs outside a facility shall be reported by a parent; if a birth that occurs outside a facility was planned, it shall be reported by a person responsible as set out in the government decree on births occurring outside a facility.

(5) If the mother fails to identify herself either upon giving birth or within 30 days from reporting the birth and leaves the child in the hospital unattended, the child shall be regarded as a found child of unknown parents.

(6) A death shall be reported by the person or organ specified in the government decree on medical examination of a dead body and proceedings relating to dead persons (hereinafter “Hvkr.”) by submitting a medical certificate of death accompanied by the data required for launching the proceedings as specified in the Hvkr.

(7) A birth or death in Hungary of which the civil registrar becomes aware shall be entered into the civil register,

a) even without a report, if no one is obliged to report the event or the person obliged to make it failed to do so, or

b) even if the proceeding under section 62 (1), (2) and (4) of the person with the duty to bury the deceased person or of the funeral service provider does not take place.

In such cases, the civil registrar shall be responsible for obtaining the necessary data.

(8) If a person responsible as set out in the government decree on births occurring outside a facility did not assist in a birth that occurred outside a facility, the birth may be entered into the civil register based on a certificate issued subsequently by an obstetrician-gynaecologist specialist. This certificate shall contain the data of the mother suitable for personal identification, the fact of giving birth and of birth, its presumed time and the sex of the child.

Section 61/A (1) If the court

a) in an action brought for rebutting the presumption of paternity, rebuts the presumed paternity of the person entered into the civil register as father,

b) in an action brought for the establishment of paternity, establishes the paternity of the person concerned, or

c) in an action brought for the establishment of motherhood, establishes that the mother of the child is not the person entered into the register of births as mother,

the court shall notify the civil registrar keeping the birth documents of this.

(2) The notification under paragraph (1) shall contain

a) the natural identification data of the father or the mother,

b) the place and date of birth of the child, and

c) the fact of the rebuttal of presumed paternity, the establishment of paternity or the negative establishment of motherhood.

Section 62 (1) After a death is reported, the person with the duty to bury the deceased person or the funeral service provider proceeding in the case shall, within 5 days of the person with the duty to bury the deceased person being notified of the issue of the medical certificate of death, provide the civil registrar with the official verification card suitable for verifying the identity of the deceased person of Hungarian citizenship, his official verification card verifying the personal identifier and address and, if it is available to the person with the duty to bury the deceased person or the funeral service provider proceeding in the case, the extract from the register of births of the deceased person and the document verifying his family status, and shall present the burial arranger’s copy of the medical certificate of death.

(2) After a death is reported, the person with the duty to bury the deceased person or the funeral service provider proceeding in the case shall, within 5 days of the person with the duty to bury the deceased person being notified of the issue of the medical certificate of death, provide the civil registrar with

a) the official verification card suitable for verifying identity issued by Hungarian authorities, and the official verification card verifying the personal identifier and address, if the person concerned is registered in the personal data and address register as immigrant, resident, refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection,

b) the registration certificate issued by the immigration authority and the official verification card verifying the personal identifier and address, if the person concerned is registered in the personal data and address register as having the right to free movement and residence,

and the document verifying the family status of the person concerned, if it is available to the person with the duty to bury the deceased person or the funeral service provider proceeding in the case, and shall present the burial arranger's copy of the medical certificate of death.

(2a) After a death is reported, the person with the duty to bury the deceased person or the funeral service provider proceeding in the case shall, within 5 days of the person with the duty to bury the deceased person being notified of the issue of the medical certificate of death, provide the civil registrar with the documents permitting residence in Hungary issued by the immigration or asylum authority and the document verifying the family status of the person concerned, if it is available to the person with the duty to bury the deceased person or the funeral service provider proceeding in the case, and shall present the burial arranger's copy of the medical certificate of death.

(2b) The civil registrar shall send

a) the identity card, travel document, driver's licence and the official verification card verifying the personal identifier and address of the deceased person, issued by the Hungarian authorities, to the district office of the domicile or, in the absence thereof, the last domicile of the deceased person,

b) the documents permitting residence in Hungary or travel abroad issued by the immigration or asylum authority to the immigration or asylum authority which issued them,

for the purpose of invalidation and entering the fact of invalidation into the document register.

(3) The civil registrar shall invalidate the identity card and the official verification card verifying personal identifier and address of the deceased person provided to him by punching holes in them or, in the case of identity documents in booklet form, by affixing a stamp indicating invalidity to the data pages. If so requested, the civil registrar shall return the invalidated documents to the relative of the deceased person. False or falsified documents may not be returned. The civil registrar shall ensure that the fact of the invalidation of the official verification card is entered into the register of official verification cards. The civil registrar shall, as a matter of priority, but no later than within three days, forward the invalidated documents not requested to be returned and any other official verification cards suitable for verifying identity to the district office of the place of death.

(4) In a proceeding for the civil registration of the death of a person other than a Hungarian citizen not covered by paragraphs (2) to (2b), the person with the duty to bury the deceased person or the funeral service provider proceeding in the case shall, within 5 days of the person with the duty to bury the deceased person being notified of the issue of the medical certificate of death, present the deceased person's documents suitable for verifying identity and the medical certificate of death to the civil registrar. The civil registrar shall, indicating the individual electronic civil register identifier, affix an "érvénytelen" ("invalid") note to a valid visa permitting residence in Hungary or another note relating to a right to reside in Hungary in the travel document issued by a foreign authority of the deceased person and shall return the

documents issued by foreign authorities to the person present. Indicating the data of the travel document, the civil registrar shall notify the immigration and asylum authorities of the fact of the completion of the entry.

Section 62/A Using a special information technology application enabling direct access to data (hereinafter “direct access”), the civil registrar shall be entitled to electronically consult

a) the data specified in the Act on the registration of personal data and address of citizens and the Act on travelling abroad, for the purpose of verifying identity and citizenship, and of revoking the deceased persons’ official identification cards suitable for verifying identity, and his official verification cards verifying personal identifier and address, and

b) the data specified in the Act on the road transport register, for the purpose of verifying identity, and of revoking the deceased persons’ official verification cards suitable for verifying identity.

Place and time of civil registration

Section 63 (1) The local government clerk shall be responsible for making premises suitable for holding meetings available to the civil registrar.

(2) The civil registrar shall enter into the civil register a birth or a death immediately after it is reported, and a marriage or registered partnership, with the exception specified in paragraph (2a), immediately after it is concluded or established.

(2a) At the request of the future spouses or future registered partners, the civil registrar shall enter the marriage to be concluded or the registered partnership to be established into the civil register on the last working day before the planned date of the conclusion of marriage or the establishment of registered partnership in advance. If the marriage is not concluded or the registered partnership is not established, the civil registrar shall delete the data of the entry from the civil register on the first working day after the planned date of the conclusion of marriage or the establishment of registered partnership. The civil registrar may issue a drawn-up extract from the civil register only after the marriage has been concluded or the registered partnership has been established. Until the conclusion of marriage or the establishment of registered partnership, data of the entry may not be transferred or consulted by way of direct access.

(3) If the administrative time limit expires and not all data required for civil registration are available, the civil registration shall be performed using the data available.

Section 64 If a civil register entry was made by a civil registrar other than the competent civil registrar, he shall send the underlying civil register documents to the competent civil registrar.

Domestic civil registration

Section 65 Hungarian citizens shall be obliged to initiate the domestic civil registration of their conclusion of marriage abroad, their establishment of registered partnership abroad, the birth of their child abroad, and the death abroad of their spouses, registered partners, children and parents of Hungarian citizenship.

Section 66 (1) The civil register shall contain the birth, conclusion of marriage and, if it took place after the entry into force of the Act on registered partnerships, establishment of registered partnership of a Hungarian citizen even if that person acquired Hungarian citizenship after birth, the conclusion of marriage or the establishment of registered partnership.

(2) If the domicile of a stateless person is or was in Hungary, at the request of a person who has an interest in civil registration in Hungary, the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall enter into the civil register the birth, conclusion of marriage, establishment of registered partnership or death abroad of the stateless person.

Section 67 (1)

(1a) Upon initiating a procedure for acquiring citizenship or for verifying citizenship, a request for domestic civil registration shall also be submitted to the organ entitled to receive applications for citizenship.

(1b) If the applicant is not registered in the personal data and address register, the application for the domestic civil registration of the birth, conclusion of marriage, establishment of registered partnership or death of a Hungarian citizen abroad shall be accompanied by the documents required for registration in the personal data and address register. The civil registrar shall verify whether the applicant is registered in the personal data and address register.

(2)

(3)

(4) Applications for domestic civil registration shall be accompanied by the foreign civil register deeds. If the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration has official knowledge of the fact that a document cannot be acquired from abroad or no civil registration was performed abroad, another document suitable for certifying the vital event shall be attached. In the case of doubt, the proceeding authority shall ask for a statement of position from the minister responsible for foreign policy or the diplomatic mission accredited to Hungary of the state concerned relating to the fact that the document cannot be acquired from abroad or no civil registration was performed abroad.

Section 68 (1) When performing the domestic civil registration of the birth of a child born abroad of a Hungarian citizen, the given name as indicated in the foreign document shall be registered as the given name of the child.

(2) A Hungarian citizen, when the domestic civil registration of his birth is performed, may ask for his given name indicated in the foreign civil registration deed to be transcribed to the Hungarian given name corresponding to it.

(3) When performing the domestic civil registration of the birth of a naturalised or repatriated person, all given names indicated in the foreign document shall be registered. If the person concerned wishes to bear only two of his given names, he may request the modification of his given name in the civil register.

CHAPTER VI

CIVIL REGISTRATION ARCHIVES

Section 69 (1) The civil registration archives shall include the following:

- a) the electronic civil registration archive, and
- b) the paper-based civil registration archive.

(2) The electronic civil registration archive shall include the following:

- a) the electronic civil register,
- b) the register of declarations of paternity,
- c) the register of civil registration and change of name documents (hereinafter the “register of documents”),
- d) the register of authorisations, and
- e) the register of paper-based civil registers.

(3) The paper-based civil registration archive shall include the following:

- a) the paper-based civil register, and
- b) the alphabetical index of entries in the paper-based civil register.

(4) With the approval of the minister responsible for civil registration affairs and the minister responsible for e-government, the registration organ may assign certain data processing operations and technical tasks to a data processor that is a state administration organ or an economic operator in exclusive state ownership, except where, upon a proposal from the minister responsible for civil registration affairs, the minister responsible for ensuring the infrastructural feasibility of information technology in public administration authorises the assignment of such tasks to another data processor pursuant to the Act on the enhanced protection of public registers constituting national data assets.

Electronic civil register

Section 69/A In order to certify identity, occurrence of vital events, family relationships based on such events, and termination of marriage or registered partnership, the electronic civil register as core register of personal data shall, for an unlimited period, keep records of

- a) the personal identification data of the person concerned, and
- b) the data under sections 69/C to 69/H related to vital events.

Section 69/B (1) The register of personal identification data shall contain the following:

- a) individual electronic civil register identifier,
- b) relating to the person concerned:
 - ba) given name and family name at birth,
 - bb) place of birth,
 - bc) date of birth or, if that is not available, age,
 - bd) personal identifier,
 - be) birth sex,
 - bf) mother's given name and family name at birth,
 - bg) father's given name and family name at birth,

bh) certified non-Hungarian citizenship, stateless status or unknown citizenship, acquisition or termination of the Hungarian citizenship; the foreign citizenship acquired after the termination of Hungarian citizenship, if after the termination, a vital event occurs relating to the person concerned; in the case of domestic civil registration, the date of the acquisition of Hungarian citizenship by the child and his former citizenship

bi) married name,

bj) family status,

c) indication of the form of married name that the person concerned is not entitled to bear based on an Act or court decision,

d) any change to the data specified in point b),

e) name and user identifier of the person entering the data,

f) date of entry,

g) regarding data listed under subpoints ba), bf), bg) and bi) of point b), if such data contains letters not in the Hungarian alphabet, their transcription using the letters of the Hungarian alphabet, and

h) regarding data listed under subpoints ba), bf), bg) and bi) of point b), the family and given name in the national minority language concerned, if requested pursuant to section 46 (1) d).

(1a) A change of a parent's name at birth shall be recorded in the civil register entry of a minor child even if the parent did not request the name change to apply to the child or the child does not bear the family name of the parent affected by change of name.

(2) In the case of adults, a change of a parent's family name and given name at birth or correction of family name shall be registered and indicated in the civil register as change to his own personal identification data only at the request of the adult concerned.

(3) Data specified in paragraph (1) *b) be)* may not be changed.

(4)

Section 69/C (1) In relation to births, the electronic civil register shall keep record of the following:

a) the parents' data specified in subpoints *bb)* and *bd)* of section 69/B (1) *b)*, or, if that is not available, the data specified in subpoints *bc)* and *bh)*, and if the birth of a child is entered into the civil register without the father's data and the mother bears her married name in a form specified in section 4:27 (1) *d)* or (3) of the Ptk., the mother's data specified in subpoint *bi)* of section 69/B (1) *b)*,

b) place of origin,

c) the fact of a multiple birth,

d) if a statement is made in accordance with the Act on the protection of children and guardianship administration then this fact and the data of the birth parent or parents specified in subpoint *ba)* of section 69/B (1) *b)*, or, if the fact of adoption was registered in the paper-based civil register then the fact of adoption and the data of the adopting parent or parents specified in subpoints *ba)* and *bi)* of section 69/B (1) *b)*,

e) if one or both of the parents are imaginary then this the fact,

f) any change to the data specified in points *a)*, *d)* and *e)* except for a change of marital name of the mother,

g) name and user identifier of the person entering the data,

h) date of entry, entry number of the paper-based civil register entry made before the entry into force of this Act, and

i) type and identification number of the underlying civil register documents generated.

(2) If a person born in Hungary was not a Hungarian citizen at the time of his death abroad, the death shall be entered into the civil register as a modification of birth event data.

Section 69/D (1) In relation to marriages, the electronic civil register shall keep record of the following:

a) place and date of conclusion of marriage,

b) data of the spouse specified in section 69/B (1) *b)*, *g)* and *h)*, and in section 69/F (1) *a)*,

c) name of the civil registrar who assisted in the conclusion of marriage,

d) family name and given name of the witnesses to marriage and the interpreter,

e) the agreement on the family name at birth of the child to be born,

f) starting date under Hungarian law of the valid marriage,

g) fact and date of the termination, dissolution or annulment of the marriage,

h) any change to the data specified in point *b)* during the marriage, and the acquisition or termination of Hungarian citizenship and the change of the form of married name after the termination of marriage,

i) any change to the data specified in points *e)* to *g)*,

j) name and user identifier of the person entering the data,

k) date of entry, entry number of the paper-based civil register entry made before the entry into force of this Act, and

l) type and identification number of the underlying civil register documents generated.

(2) If the civil registrar, another authority or court of the place of the conclusion of marriage establishes the non-existence of the marriage, the civil registrar of the place of the conclusion of marriage shall delete the data specified in paragraph (1) from the electronic civil register, shall make an entry containing the data specified in paragraph (1) *j)* to *l)* into the electronic civil register referring to the deletion of data on the non-existing marriage, and shall ensure that the changes to data specified in subpoints *bi)* and *bj)* of section 69/B (1) *b)* and in points *g)* and *h)* are registered.

Section 69/E (1) In relation to registered partnerships, the electronic civil register shall keep record of the following:

- a)* place and date of establishment,
- b)* data of the registered partner specified in section 69/B (1) *b)*, *g)* and *h)*, and in section 69/F (1) *a)*,
- c)* name of the civil registrar who assisted in the establishment of registered partnership,
- d)* family name and given name of the witnesses and the interpreter,
- e)* starting date under Hungarian law of the valid registered partnership,
- f)* the fact and date of the ending, termination, dissolution or annulment of the registered partnership,
- g)* any change the data specified in point *b)* during the registered partnership, and the acquisition or termination of Hungarian citizenship after the end of the registered partnership,
- h)* any change to the data specified in points *e)* and *f)*,
- i)* name and user identifier of the person entering the data,
- j)* date of entry, entry number of the paper-based civil register entry made before the entry into force of this Act, and
- k)* type and identification number of the underlying civil register documents generated.

(2) If the civil registrar, another authority or court of the place of the establishment of registered partnership establishes the non-existence of the registered partnership, the civil registrar of the place of the establishment of registered partnership shall delete the data specified in paragraph (1) from the electronic civil register, shall make an entry containing the data specified in paragraph (1) *i)* to *k)* into the electronic civil register referring to the deletion of data on the non-existing registered partnership, and shall ensure that the changes to data specified in subpoint *bj)* of section 69/B (1) *b)* are registered.

Section 69/F (1) In relation to deaths, the electronic civil register shall keep record of the following:

- a)* place and date of death,
- b)* fact of the declaration of presumed death or the establishment of death by a court,
- c)* any change to the data specified in points *a)* and *b)*,
- d)* name and user identifier of the person entering the data,
- e)* date of entry, entry number of the paper-based civil register entry made before the entry into force of this Act, identifier of the paper-based civil register, and
- f)* type and identification number of the underlying civil register documents generated.

(2) If a marriage or registered partnership terminated due to the death of either of the spouses or registered partners, the person entering the death into the civil register shall ensure that the change to the data of the surviving spouse or registered partner specified in subpoint *bj)* of section 69/B (1) *b)* is registered.

Section 69/G (1) Until the establishment of the identity of an unknown corpse, the electronic civil register shall keep record of the following:

- a)* individual electronic civil register identifier,
- b)* data of the unknown corpse as established by the police organ vested with the relevant functions and powers,
- c)* name of the police organ sending the notification,
- d)* reference number of the case document,
- e)* name and user identifier of the person entering the data,
- f)* date of entry, and
- g)* type and identification number of the underlying civil register documents generated.

(2) If the identity of the deceased person becomes known, the competent civil registrar shall delete, after the entry of the death into the electronic civil register, the data specified in paragraph (1) *b)* to *f)*, and shall make an entry indicating the name and user identifier of the person entering the data and the date of entry into the electronic civil register referring to the deletion of the data relating to the corpse of unknown identity.

(3) If the identity of the deceased person becomes known, the data specified in paragraph (1) *a)* shall be deleted only in the case of a deceased person who is already registered in the electronic civil register.

Section 69/H If a change to data registered in the civil register is based on a decision by a court or other authority, the civil register shall keep record of the following:

- a)* name of the court or other authority,
- b)* reference number of the decision,
- c)* the date when the decision became final and binding.

Section 69/I Underlying civil register documents may not be discarded, their preservation and registration shall be arranged by the civil registrar and the National Archives of Hungary observing the rules on data protection, furthermore, by the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration in accordance with the provisions of section 69/J, and, for electronic underlying civil register documents, by the registration organ.

Section 69/J Underlying civil register documents generated after 1 April 2015 shall be preserved and kept in the records for three years by the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration.

Register of declarations of paternity

Section 70 (1) In order to verify the family status of a child, the register of declarations of paternity shall, for an unlimited period, contain the data specified in paragraph (2) regarding declarations of paternity.

(2) The register of declarations of paternity shall contain the following:

- a)* relating to the father:
 - aa)* family name and given name at birth,
 - ab)* married name,
 - ac)* place of birth,
 - ad)* date of birth,
 - ae)* personal identifier,
 - af)* address,
 - ag)* type of personal identification document, its document identifier and expiry date,
 - ah)* citizenship,
 - ai)* type of the document that verifies his citizenship, its document identifier and expiry date,
 - aj)* his declaration in which he recognises the child as his own,

- b)* relating to the mother:
 - ba)* family name and given name at birth,
 - bb)* married name,
 - bc)* place of birth,
 - bd)* date of birth,
 - be)* personal identifier,
 - bf)* address,
 - bg)* family status,
 - bh)* if her family status is divorced person, the name of the court or other authority adopting the decision on the dissolution of marriage, the date of the decision becoming final and binding and the reference number of the decision,
 - bi)* if her family status is widowed person, the time of death, the place of civil registration of death and its civil register entry number or individual electronic civil register identifier,
 - bj)* declaration of consent to the declaration to be made by the person specified as the father,
 - bk)* type of personal identification document, its document identifier and expiry date,
 - bl)* citizenship,
 - bm)* type of the document that verifies her citizenship, its document identifier and expiry date,
 - bn)* her declaration that the paternity is not based on a reproduction procedure giving rise to the presumption of paternity,
- c)* relating to a child not yet born,
 - ca)* presumed date of the conception of the foetus,
 - cb)* expected date of birth,
 - cc)* name of the health institution verifying pregnancy,
 - cd)* name of the medical specialist verifying pregnancy,
 - ce)* date of issue of the certificate verifying pregnancy,
- d)* relating to a child already born:
 - da)* given name,
 - db)* date of birth,
 - dc)* place of birth,
 - dd)* personal identifier,
 - de)* declaration of consent if the child has attained the age of 14 years,
- e)* declaration of the parents exercising parental custody or of the adult child on the use of the child's family name at birth,
- f)* if the statutory representative's consent is required for the validity of juridical acts of the father, relating to the statutory representative:
 - g)* if a custodian or guardian assists in making a declaration of paternity,
 - ga)* name of the organ appointing the custodian or guardian,
 - gb)* reference number of the decision on appointment,
 - gc)* name of the custodian or guardian appointed,
 - gd)* declaration by the custodian or guardian appointed,
- h)* declaration by the mother on whether she is aware of any action for the establishment of paternity pending, and if so, the following:
 - ha)* name of the proceeding court,
 - hb)* case number of the action,
- i)* if the declaration affects a person other than a Hungarian citizen, a declaration by that person stating that he understands and speaks the Hungarian language,

- j) if an interpreter participated in making the declaration, relating to the interpreter:
- ja) name,
 - jb) address,
 - jc) type of personal identification document, its document identifier and expiry date,
 - k) place and date of making and recording the declaration of paternity and the declarations of consent,
 - l) identification number of the declaration of paternity,
 - m) if a declaration of paternity or declaration of consent was not made before a civil registrar, the name of the organ and person before which it was made,
 - n) name and user identifier of the person recording the declaration of paternity or the declaration of consent, and
 - o) on the basis of the data in the electronic civil register, the changes to the data specified in points a) aa) to ae) and ah), b) ba) to be) and bg) and d) da) to dd), as well as to the declaration under point e) by the parents exercising parental custody.

(3) Registered data related to a declaration of paternity shall be deleted if the status of the father is not held on the basis of the declaration of paternity. At the initiative of the person entering the data of the father into the civil register, indicating his name and user identifier, registered data related to a declaration of paternity shall be deleted from the register of declarations of paternity by the civil registration organ of the place of birth of the child or, if it is not available, the place where the declaration was recorded, or in the case of a birth abroad, by the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration.

(4) The civil registrar shall record the declarations of paternity made before him in the register of declarations of paternity. A copy of the declaration of paternity printed from the register of declarations of paternity shall be signed by the father, the statutory representative of a minor father or mother, the mother, the child if he has attained the age of fourteen years, the custodian or guardian appointed, the interpreter and the civil registrar. The civil registrar recording the declaration of paternity shall send the signed copy of the declaration of paternity to the civil registrar keeping the birth documents.

(5) Declarations of paternity not made before a civil registrar shall contain the data specified in paragraph (2), and the signatures of the father, the statutory representative of a minor father, the mother, the child if he has attained the age of fourteen years, the custodian or guardian appointed, the interpreter and the person before whom the declaration was made. The organ before which the declaration of paternity was made shall send, within 3 days, the signed copy of the declaration to the civil registrar competent to record the data. If the declaration of paternity was made regarding a child to be born, after the birth of the child has been entered into the civil register by the competent civil registrar, the civil registrar entering the data into the register of declarations of paternity or the civil registration organ shall send a signed copy of the declaration of paternity to the civil registrar keeping the birth documents.

(6) If the declaration of paternity regarding a child already born is found to be of full effect, the civil registrar recording the declaration or the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall, concurrently with entering the data into the register of declarations of paternity, also enter the data of the man making the declaration into the electronic civil register as data of the father.

Register of documents

Section 71 (1) Extracts from the civil register not used in civil registration procedures, civil register deeds that have been issued based on the civil register, change of name documents not used in procedures for change of name and change of name documents that have been issued shall be recorded in a register for the purpose of the verification of certified authenticity and the prevention of abuse.

(2) The register of documents shall contain the following:

a) for an unused extract from the civil register:

aa) name and identifier of the organ authorised to use it,

ab) individual identifier,

ac) type,

ad) place and date of its receipt,

ae) actual place where it is kept, and

af) data on its discard,

b) for an extract from the civil register that has been issued, in addition to the data specified in point *a)* *aa)* to *ad)*:

ba) date of issue,

bb) individual electronic civil register identifier of the civil register entry constituting its content,

bc) natural identification data and address of the natural person party requesting its issue, or, if that party was an entity other than a natural person, its name, seat or establishment, and name of its representative,

bd) name and user identifier of the person issuing it,

c) for an official civil register certificate that has been issued:

ca) date of issue,

cb) entry number or individual electronic civil register identifier of the civil register entry constituting its content, and the scope of certified data,

cc) natural identification data and address of the natural person party requesting its issue, or, if that party was an entity other than a natural person, its name, seat or establishment, and name of its representative,

cd) name and user identifier of the person issuing it;

d) for an unused change of name document:

da) name and identifier of the organ authorised to use it,

db) individual identifier,

dc) place and date of its receipt,

dd) actual place where it is kept, and

de) data on its discard,

e) for a change of name document that has been issued, in addition to the data specified in point *d)* *da)* to *dc)*:

ea) date of issue of the document,

eb) individual electronic civil register identifier of the person applying for change of name,

ec) natural identification data and address of the person applying for change of name,

ed) name and user identifier of the person issuing the document,

f) for a copy of a change of name document that has been issued:

fa) data specified in point *d)* *da)* to *dc)*,

fb) date of issue of the document,

fc) individual electronic civil register identifier of the person applying for change of name,

- fd)* natural identification data and address of the person applying for change of name,
- fe)* name and user identifier of the person issuing the document,
- ff)* note referring to the nature of the copy of the document.

(3) The register of documents shall contain the data specified in paragraph (2) *b) ba)* and *bb)*, *c) ca)* and *cb)*, *e) ea)* and *eb)*, and *f) fb)* and *fc)* for an unlimited period, while the data specified in paragraph (2) *b) bc)* and *bd)*, *c) cc)* and *cd)*, *e) ec)* and *ed)* and *f) fd)* and *fe)* shall be deleted five years after issuing the extract from the civil register.

Section 71/A Regarding the registered data and their changes, the following shall, in accordance with the order specified by law, be obliged to provide data for the purpose of keeping the register of documents:

- a)* civil registrars,
- b)* local government clerks of the offices of representative bodies,
- c)* civil registration organs,
- d)* registration organs,
- e)* the minister responsible for foreign policy.

Register of authorisations

Section 72 (1) The register of authorisations shall contain the following:

a) the data specified in paragraph (2) of a person authorised to enter data into the electronic civil register for the purpose of performing his duties under this Act and supervising the performance of these duties,

b) the data specified in paragraph (3) of a person authorised to have direct access to the electronic civil register for the purpose of establishing identity and ensuring and supervising access.

(2) Relating to a person authorised to enter data into the electronic civil register, the register of authorisations shall contain the following:

- a)* family name and given name at birth,
- b)* married name,
- c)* personal identifier or, if it is not available, natural identification data,
- d)* reference number of the document verifying that the person meets the qualification requirements specified in a government decree, and name of the issuing authority,
- e)* name of the local government or consular district where the person was appointed,
- f)* the starting and ending date of the person's appointment,
- g)* if the person's activities are suspended:
 - ga)* fact of the suspension,
 - gb)* period of the suspension,
- h)* the data specified in points *a)* to *c)* and *e)* of the civil registrar designated to replace the person, if the person authorised to register the data is a civil registrar,
- i)* telephone and fax number and email address,
- j)* user identifier providing access authorisation,
- k)* term of the access authorisation if it is for a definite period, and
- l)* date of the commencement and termination of the period of access authorisation.
- m)* image of the sample signature and the official round stamp of the person required for diplomatic legalisation.

(3) Relating to a person authorised to have direct access, the register of authorisations shall contain the following:

- a) family name and given name at birth,
- b) married name,
- c) personal identifier or, if it is not available, natural identification data,
- d) position of employment,
- e) organisational unit,
- f) user identifier providing access authorisation,
- g) scope of access authorisation and date of commencement and termination of the period the access authorisation, and
- h) relating to the organ requesting direct access for the person:
 - ha) name,
 - hb) address,
 - hc) telephone and fax number and email address, and
 - hd) scope of its access authorisation and date of commencement and termination of its period of access authorisation.

(4) The data specified in paragraph (2) of civil registrars and any changes thereto shall be entered into the register of authorisations by the civil registration organ, while the data specified in paragraph (2) of other persons authorised to enter data into the electronic civil register and any changes thereto, as well as the data specified in paragraph (3) of persons authorised to have direct access shall be entered into the register of authorisations by the registration organ.

(5) The data specified in paragraphs (2) and (3) of the persons specified in paragraph (1) shall be recorded in the register of authorisations for five years after the termination of the authorisation.

Register of paper-based civil registers

Section 72/A (1) In order to facilitate entering paper-based civil register entries into electronic civil registers and transferring data from paper-based civil registers, the register of paper-based civil registers shall contain, by type of civil register, the following:

- a) name of the settlement keeping the paper-based civil register,
- b) name of the settlement or settlements the vital events of which are contained in the paper-based civil register concerned,
- c) relating to the paper-based civil register:
 - ca) type,
 - cb) document identifier,
 - cc) distinctive letter,
 - d) serial number of the first and the last entry in the paper-based civil register, and
 - e) date of the first and the last entry in the paper-based civil register.

(2) The civil registrar keeping the documents shall enter into the register of paper-based civil registers the data specified in paragraph (1) relating to the civil registers held by him.

CHAPTER VII

CIVIL REGISTER DEEDS

Section 73 (1) The following civil register deeds may be issued based on the civil register:

- a) extracts from the civil register,
- b) official civil register certificates.

(2) Official civil register certificates may only be issued based on the paper-based civil register if the data requested to be certified is not contained in the electronic civil register.

(3) Civil register deeds shall be considered to be official certificates.

(4) In addition to the data specified in sections 73/A and 74, civil register deeds shall contain the following:

- a)* document identifier or reference number of the civil register deed,
- b)* name of the issuing organ,
- c)* place and date of issue of the civil register deed,
- d)* stamp of the issuing organ,
- e)* name and signature of the issuer,
- f)* individual electronic civil register identifier of the civil register entry, furthermore, in the case of civil register deeds issued on the basis of data that cannot be entered into the electronic civil register, the entry number and year of the civil register entry and the distinctive letter of the civil register.

(5) A request for issuing a civil register deed may be submitted to any civil registrar. A request for issuing a civil register deed may be submitted to the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration in the course of domestic civil registration procedures.

(6) The correction of data in civil register deeds shall take place by replacing them. Civil register deeds which contain erroneous data or which are false or falsified shall be revoked.

(7) Such deeds shall not be supplemented.

Extracts from the civil register

Section 73/A (1) An extract from the civil register shall certify, by virtue of the certified authenticity of the register, the data in the civil register related to a vital event at the date of issue.

(2) An extract from the register of births shall contain the following:

- a)* relating to the child:
 - aa)* family name and given name at birth,
 - ab)* sex,
 - ac)* place and date of birth,
 - ad)* place of origin,
- b)* family name and given name at birth of the father and the mother,
- c)* the fact, place and date of the registered person's death,
- d)* certified non-Hungarian citizenship, stateless status or unknown citizenship of the child and the parents, and termination of their Hungarian citizenship,
- e)* if a statement is made in accordance with the Act on the protection of children and guardianship administration then this fact and the data of the birth parent or parents specified in subpoint *ba)* of section 69/B (1) *b)*, or, if the fact of adoption was registered in the paper-based civil register then the fact of adoption and the data of the adopting parent or parents specified in subpoints *ba)* and *bi)* of section 69/B (1) *b)*,
- f)* the Hungarian citizenship of an adopted child if he was adopted by parents other than Hungarian citizens,
- g)* the fact of Hungarian citizenship of a child born in Hungary of stateless parents.

(3) An extract from the register of marriages shall contain the following:

- a)* place and date of the conclusion of marriage,
- b)* relating to the husband and the wife:
 - ba)* family name and given name at birth,

- bb)* married name,
- bc)* place and date of birth,
- bd)* certified non-Hungarian citizenship, stateless status or unknown citizenship, and termination of the Hungarian citizenship,
- c)* the agreement on the family name of the child to be born,
- d)* relating to the marriage:
 - da)* fact and date of its termination,
 - db)* fact and date of its annulment,
 - e)* fact of a change of the spouses' married name indicating its date of becoming effective,
 - f)* starting date under Hungarian law of the valid marriage.

(4) An extract from the civil register on the establishment of a registered partnership shall contain the following:

- a)* place and date of the establishment of the registered partnership,
- b)* relating to the registered partners:
 - ba)* family name and given name at birth,
 - bb)* place and date of birth,
 - bc)* sex,
 - bd)* certified non-Hungarian citizenship, stateless status or unknown citizenship, and termination of the Hungarian citizenship,
 - c)* relating to the registered partnership:
 - ca)* fact of its termination,
 - cb)* fact of the establishment of its invalidity,
 - d)* starting date under Hungarian law of the valid registered partnership.

(5) An extract from the register of deaths shall contain the following:

- a)* relating to the deceased person:
 - aa)* married name,
 - ab)* family name and given name at birth,
 - ac)* sex,
 - ad)* family status,
 - ae)* place and date of birth or age,
 - af)* certified non-Hungarian citizenship, stateless status or unknown citizenship, and termination of the Hungarian citizenship,
 - b)* place and date of death,
 - c)* family name and given name at birth of the father and the mother of the deceased person,
 - d)* family name and given name at birth of the spouse or the registered partner of the deceased person,
 - e)* in the case of establishment of death by a court decision:
 - ea)* name of the court,
 - eb)* reference number of the decision,
 - ec)* the date when the decision became final and binding,
 - f)* in the case of declaration of presumed death:
 - fa)* name of the court adopting the decision,
 - fb)* reference number of the decision,
 - fc)* the date when the decision became final and binding.

(6) At the request of a person belonging to a national minority under the Act on the rights of national minorities, the name data shall be indicated in the extract from the civil register also in the relevant national minority language, provided that the civil register contains the name

of the person appearing in the extract from the civil register also according to the rules of the national minority language.

(7) If a family name and given name at birth, or married name, recorded in the civil register according to the rules of a national minority language contains a letter not included in the Hungarian alphabet, the extract from the civil register shall contain the transcription of the family name and given name at birth or married name with the letters of the Hungarian alphabet.

(8) For the purpose of use abroad, only extracts from the civil register issued after 1 March 2006 may be affixed with diplomatic legalisation and apostille.

(9) If an extract from the civil register is requested by mail and not received in person at the civil registrar, and thus the party is not identified, the extract shall be required to be sent to the registered place of domicile or residence of the requesting person as registered mail.

Section 73/B (1) Through an electronic interface and using a specific information technology application, the registration organ shall provide information on any change occurred with regard to data in an extract from the civil register.

(2) A request for information may only be submitted through an electronic interface, using a specific information technology application, and shall contain all the data included in the extract from the civil register specified in section 73 (4) *a*) to *c*) and *f*) and, depending on the type of the extract from the civil register, in section 73/A (2) to (5).

Official civil register certificates

Section 74 (1) If the verification of a data set different from the data content of the extract from the civil register is requested, the civil registrar or the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall issue an official civil register certificate.

(2) No official civil register certificate shall be issued of deleted civil register entries.

(3) An official civil register certificate shall contain the following:

- a*) the data requested to be verified by the requesting person,
- b*) natural identification data and address of the natural person party requesting it, or, if that party was an entity other than a natural person, its name, seat or establishment, and name of its representative.

Section 75

CHAPTER VIII

DATA TRANSFER, PROTECTION OF CIVIL REGISTER DATA

Section 76

Means and content of data transfer

Section 77 Regarding data registered in the electronic civil register, the register of declarations of paternity, the register of documents and the register of authorisations, and regarding electronic underlying civil register documents,

- a*) the registration organ shall provide direct access to the authorised persons,
- b*) the registration organ, the civil registrar and the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall perform obligatory data transfer laid down in an Act,
- c*) the civil registrar and the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall transfer data to the eligible persons based on data requests,
- d*) the civil registrar and the government official of the civil registration organ shall issue a civil register deed to the eligible person, or

e) the registration organ, the civil registrar and the civil registration organ responsible for domestic civil registration shall ensure the exercise by the person concerned of the right of access to his personal data.

Section 78 (1) Regarding data registered only in the paper-based civil register and regarding underlying civil register documents, the civil registrar or the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration

- a) shall grant access to authorised persons,
- b) shall transfer data to authorised persons based on data requests,
- c) shall issue official civil register certificates at the request of authorised persons, or
- d) shall ensure the exercise by the person concerned of the right of access to his personal data.

(2) Regarding data registered in the duplicate copies held in the archive of civil registers kept until 31 December 1980, the archives shall ensure the exercise by the person concerned of the right of access to his personal data.

Section 79 Data in the duplicate copies held in the archives of civil registers kept until 31 December 1980 shall not be transferred or disclosed, except for ensuring the right of access under section 78 (2) and performing research under section 93/A.

Section 80 (1) In order to perform the duties in connection with collecting vital statistics data pursuant to the Act on statistics, the civil registrar and the civil registration authority designated for domestic civil registration shall process data subject to the provision of vital statistics data specified in the Act on statistics and in the decree implementing that Act in the course of civil registration procedures until the completion of the provision of vital statistics data. With the exception of transferring data to the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, data subject to the provision of vital statistics data processed by a civil registrar or the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall not be subject to data transfer.

(2) From among data processed in the electronic civil register, the Hungarian Central Statistical Office shall have the right to receive from the registration organ in an electronic form and free of charge data subject to the provision of vital statistics data specified in the Act on statistics and in the decree implementing that Act.

Receiving data through direct access, and access to data

Section 81 For the purpose of performing a procedure under this Act, the civil registrar, the civil registration organ and the minister responsible for civil registration affairs shall be authorised to receive by direct access the totality of data processed in the electronic civil register, in the register of declarations of paternity, in the register of documents and in the register of authorisations, as well as the electronic underlying civil register documents; to access and receive all data registered in the paper-based civil register; and to access, and request a copy of, underlying civil register documents.

Section 81/A (1) Providing the data specified in section 84 (2) a), the following shall be authorised to receive by direct access the totality of data processed in the electronic civil register, in the register of declarations of paternity, in the register of documents and in the register of authorisations, as well as the electronic underlying documents; to access and receive all data registered in the paper-based civil register; and to access, and request a copy of, underlying civil register documents:

- a) courts, for the purpose of establishing the identity of persons participating in proceedings pending at the court and the existence of family relationships, and verifying the veracity of the data content of documents presented,

b) investigating authorities, for the purpose of preventing and detecting crimes, conducting criminal proceedings, or enforcing penalties and measures,

c) the prosecution service, for the purpose of performing its duties related to the protection of public interest and the supervision of legality, as well as preventing and detecting crimes, conducting criminal proceedings, or enforcing penalties and measures,

d) national security services, for the purpose of detection, national security protection and counter-intelligence activities and acquisition of information, as well as verification related to national, industrial and internal security and crime prevention as laid down in an Act.

(2) If the data specified in section 84 (2) *a)* of a person subject to data request is not available to the organs specified in paragraph (1), data may be transferred to them from the registers and underlying documents specified in paragraph (1) upon data request, even if the conditions specified in section 84 (2) *a)* are not met.

(3) The organs listed in paragraph (1) shall be authorised, for the purposes specified therein, to receive by direct access the totality of data processed in the register of documents and the register of authorisations.

Section 81/B (1) Providing the data specified in section 84 (2) *a)*, the following shall be authorised to receive by direct access the totality of data processed in the electronic civil register and in the register of declarations of paternity, as well as the electronic underlying civil register documents; to access and receive data registered in the paper-based civil register and constituting the data content of the electronic civil register under this Act; and to access, and request a copy of, underlying civil register documents:

a) the minister responsible for foreign policy, for the purpose of provision of consular protection of interests, and ministerial legalisation of extracts from the civil register,

b) career consular officers, for the purpose of provision of consular protection of interests, the issue of civil register deeds, and, in a procedure for the issue of a travel document or for a change of name, the verification of the name and the verification of the extract from the civil register presented,

c) asylum authorities, for the purpose of performing their tasks relating to the recognition as refugee, beneficiary of subsidiary protection, person enjoying temporary protection or having tolerated status, the review or revocation of such statuses, and the provision of care and integration.

(2) If the data specified in section 84 (2) *a)* of a person subject to data request is not available to the organs specified in paragraph (1), data may be transferred to them from the registers specified in paragraph (1) upon data request, even if the conditions specified in section 84 (2) *a)* are not met.

(3) The persons listed in paragraph (1) shall be authorised, for the purposes specified therein, to receive by direct access the totality of data processed in the register of documents.

Section 81/C (1) Providing the data specified in section 84 (2) *a)*, the following shall be authorised to receive by direct access the totality of data processed in the electronic civil register, as well as the electronic underlying civil register documents; to access and receive data registered in the paper-based civil register and constituting the data content of the electronic civil register under this Act; and to access, and request a copy of, underlying civil register documents:

a) the minister responsible for citizenship affairs and the organ proceeding in citizenship affairs, for the purpose of verifying the data recorded in the civil register and the name of the person concerned, and establishing the existence of family relationships in citizenship procedures,

b) the organ responsible for the registration of personal data and addresses, for the purpose of keeping the personal data and address register,

c) the guardianship authority, for the purpose of removing a child from a family, settling family status, guaranteeing the right to know biological parentage, adoption, granting a prior permission to a minor to conclude marriage, matters relating to parental custody, appointing a guardian or a custodian, and launching a procedure before a court or other authority,

d) notaries, for the purpose of conducting a procedure for the termination of a registered partnership, keeping the register of declarations of cohabitation, and conducting a probate procedure,

e) local government clerks, for the purpose of compiling a probate inventory.

(2) If the data specified in section 84 (2) *a)* of a person subject to data request is not available to the organs specified in paragraph (1), data may be transferred to them from the registers specified in paragraph (1) upon data request, even if the conditions specified in section 84 (2) *a)* are not met.

Section 81/D (1) Providing the data specified in section 84 (2) *a)*, the following shall be authorised to receive from the electronic civil register by direct access the data constituting the data content of extracts from the civil register, or to access and receive such data from the paper-based civil register:

a) authorities issuing official verification cards suitable for verifying identity, for the purpose of conducting procedures for issuing official verification cards suitable for verifying identity,

b) the passport authority, for the purpose of conducting procedures for issuing travel documents,

c) the treasury, for the purpose of conducting aid procedures falling within its competence,

d) the health insurance organ, for the purpose of establishing eligibility to benefits,

e) the pension insurance organ, for the purpose of establishing eligibility to benefits,

f) the compensation authority, for the purpose of establishing entitlement to compensation for individuals who were deprived of their lives and freedom for political reasons,

g) the family support organ, for the purpose of conducting a procedure for determining maternity benefit.

(2) If the data specified in section 84 (2) *a)* of a person subject to data request is not available to the organs specified in paragraph (1), data may be transferred to them from the registers specified in paragraph (1) upon data request, even if the conditions specified in section 84 (2) *a)* are not met.

(3) The authority issuing official verification cards suitable for verifying identity shall be authorised, for the purpose of conducting a procedure for issuing an official verification card suitable for verifying identity, to receive by direct access the totality of data processed in the register of documents.

(4) The authority issuing a personal identification card shall be authorised, for the purpose of issuing a personal identification card requested under section 16 (3) of Act CLXXIX of 2011 on the rights of national minorities, to receive from the electronic civil register by direct access the name of the person belonging to a national minority in the national minority language concerned.

Section 81/E (1) The minister responsible for foreign policy, for the purpose specified in section 81/B (1) *a)*, notaries, for the purposes specified in section 81/C (1) *d)* with the exception of probate procedures, and the organs listed in section 81/D (1) for the purposes specified therein may only access data of an adopted person that were not changed as a result of the adoption and, with the exception of data referring to the fact of adoption, that were changed as a result of the adoption.

(2) Data may be accessed without the restriction specified in paragraph (1) if

- a) the adoptive parents,
- b) the adoptive parents and the child who has attained the age of 14 years, or
- c) the adopted child after reaching majority

made a declaration in accordance with Act XXXI of 1997 on the protection of children and guardianship administration.

Section 82 (1) Upon their registration the registration organ shall automatically notify the personal data and address register of data of persons registered in the electronic civil register who fall within the scope of the personal data and address registration of citizens.

(2) If there is any discrepancy between the data content of the civil register and the personal data and address register, the civil register shall be deemed to be authentic, unless proven to the contrary.

(3) Unless otherwise provided in an Act, the civil registrar and the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall make an official memorandum of accessing the paper-based civil register or the underlying civil register documents, receiving data from the paper-based civil register and making a copy of the paper-based underlying civil register documents, which shall contain the name of the accessing person, the public or local government organ on behalf of which he is acting, and the purpose and legal basis for the access.

(4) The civil registrar and the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall preserve the official memorandum of the access for five years.

Section 83 (1) The registration organ may only grant direct access to data processed in the electronic civil register, the register of declarations of paternity, the register of documents and the register of authorisations, and to the electronic underlying civil register documents if the person exercising the right of direct access has an authorisation specified in paragraph (2).

(2) Only persons with authorisation from an organ with the right of direct access may receive data by direct access.

(3) Organs with the right of direct access shall notify the registration organ of the data specified in section 72 (3) of the person with authorisation under paragraph (2) and of any changes thereto without delay after the authorisation is granted or the change to the data occurred.

Section 83/A With the exceptions specified in section 81, the personal identifier of another person who might be associated with a vital event of the person affected by the receipt of data shall not be received by direct access.

Conditions of data transfer based on data request

Section 84 (1) Upon data request, the civil registrar and the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall be allowed to transfer data only to the requesting party, and only in the scope, set forth in an Act prescribing the receipt and processing of data in relation to the requesting party, specifying the purpose of data processing and the scope of data which may be received.

(2) Data shall be allowed to be transferred upon data request only if the requesting party provided the following data:

a) relating to the person in relation to whom data is requested:

aa) family name and given name at birth,

ab) former family name and given name at birth, as well as married name, if information on these is available to him,

ac) place and date of birth,

ad) family name and given name at birth of his mother and former family name and given name at birth of the mother, if information on these is available to him,

ae)

b) the exact name and address of the requesting party.

(3) Upon data request, the civil registrar and the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall only be allowed to forward data on the basis of a provision of an Act to a data controller authorised to process specific data in the civil registration archives, if the requesting party specifies the purpose of reception of data and the scope of data regarding, and the provisions of an Act under, which he is authorised by an Act to process the data requested.

(3a) Upon data request, the registration organ shall transfer data from the register of documents and the register of authorisations to the organs specified in section 81/A (1) *a)* to *d)* for the purpose specified therein.

(4) The data transfer proceeding launched upon data request shall be terminated if the data request fails to meet the conditions set out in paragraph (2) *a)*.

Section 84/A The personal identifier of another person that might be associated with the vital event of the person affected by the data request shall not be transferred to the requesting party.

Sections 85 to 86

Notification

Section 87 Civil registration organs shall send, without delay after making an entry into the civil register under section 4 (5) *i)*, the underlying civil register document to the civil registrar keeping the documents.

Section 88 The civil registrar making an entry into the civil register shall notify the guardianship authority

a) for the purpose of launching a procedure for settling the family status of a child by transferring the data specified in section 73/A (2) and the natural identification data and address of the mother,

b) if a child is to be deemed a found child of unknown parents under section 61 (5), or

c) by transferring data specified in section 73/A (3) if a minor concludes a marriage.

Section 89 (1) At the request of the statutory representative, the civil registrar shall send, concurrently with entering the birth into the civil register, to the authority issuing official verification cards verifying personal identifier and address the names and telephone numbers of the statutory representatives for the purpose of issuing the official verification card verifying personal identifier and address.

(2) The civil registration organ under section 4 (5) *f)* and the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall notify, in a form specified by it, the National Archives of Hungary of closing an entry in a civil register kept until 31 December 1980 by transferring the entry number of the entry and the identification data of the civil register. The archives shall close the entry based on the notification.

(3) The civil registrar or the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall notify the organ responsible for keeping the central immigration register or, in the case of a person enjoying temporary protection or having tolerated status, the asylum authority, of entering into the civil register the death of a person other than a Hungarian citizen, with the exception of persons other than Hungarian citizens falling within the scope of the personal data and address registration, by transferring data specified in section 69/B (1) *a)*, subpoints *ba)* to *bc)*, *bf)* and *bh)* of section 69/B (1) *b)* and section 69/F (1) *a)*. In the course of its proceeding, the civil registrar or the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall revoke the residence document issued by the immigration authority, and shall attach it to the civil registration notification.

(4) Based on an international treaty or reciprocity, the civil registrar shall notify the diplomatic mission of the state of citizenship of the person concerned accredited to Hungary, or, in the absence of it, the minister responsible for foreign policy of the vital event of persons other than Hungarian citizens, with the exception of persons having refugee or subsidiary protection status, by sending an extract from the civil register and the natural identification data, and, if available, data pertaining to the name, identifier and date of expiry of the document verifying citizenship, of the person other than a Hungarian citizen, or of the parents in the case of entering the birth of a child into the civil register.

Section 90 After entering a change of name into the civil register, the civil registration organ shall without delay notify the organ responsible for keeping criminal records of the family name and given name at birth before and after the change of name and of the data specified in subpoints *bb)*, *bc)* and *bf)* of section 69/B (1) *b)* and in section 69/B (1) *g)* of a person affected by a change of name if he is not included in the active personal data and address register.

Section 91 After entering the death of a deceased person into the civil register, the civil registrar shall without delay notify electronically the organ keeping the register of identity cards and the organ keeping the personal data and address register of the fact and date of the invalidation of the identity card and the official verification card verifying personal identifier and address.

Section 91/A The civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration shall notify the travel document register of the death of a person not included in the active register of the personal data and address register for the purpose of invalidating his document in the register, provided that the deceased person held a valid travel document.

Section 91/B If the civil registrar or the civil registration organ enters into the electronic civil register, in connection with a marriage or registered partnership, a change of data due to the death abroad of a person having refugee, subsidiary protection, temporary protection or tolerated status, or due to declaration of presumed death or the establishment of death by a judge based on a decision by a Hungarian or foreign court or another authority that can be recognised in Hungary, the civil registrar or the civil registration organ shall notify of this fact the asylum authority within 5 days.

Section 91/C Within 5 working days from recording a change to a civil register data to the electronic civil register, the civil registrar or the civil registration organ shall notify the central immigration organ of the rebuttal of the presumption of paternity by a court if

a) the child originates from a mother having Hungarian citizenship and the declaration of paternity with full effect regarding him was previously made by a man who is a third-country national, or

b) the child originates from a mother who is a third-country national, and the declaration of paternity with full effect regarding him was previously made by a man having Hungarian citizenship.

Section 91/D Within 5 working days from recording a change to a civil register data to the electronic civil register, the civil registrar or the civil registration organ shall notify the central immigration organ if the marriage or registered partnership was

a) annulled,

b) dissolved,

c) terminated,

d) declared non-existent, provided that one of the spouses is Hungarian citizen while the other one is a third-country national,

by a court, notary or other authority.

Data transfer register

Section 92 (1) As part of the register of its data processing activities, the registration organ shall keep a data transfer register of data transfers performed from the registers covered by this Act for the purpose of verifying the legality of these data transfers and to provide information to the persons concerned.

(2) In addition to data prescribed for the register of data processing activities, the data transfer register shall contain the following:

- a)* natural identification data of the subject of data transfer,
- b)* case number, civil register entry number or individual electronic civil register identifier.

(3) The data specified in paragraph (2) of data transfers from registers covered by this Act shall be preserved for five years from the date of the data transfer. If a data transfer from a register covered by this Act contains sensitive data, the data specified in paragraph (2) of the data transfer shall be preserved for twenty years from the date of the data transfer.

Section 93 (1) The following may request data from the data transfer register:

- a)* organs supervising the activities of civil registrars and the minister responsible for civil registration affairs, for the purpose of controlling the legality of data processing,
 - b)* the civil registrar and the civil registration organ designated for domestic civil registration, for the purpose of ensuring the exercise by the person concerned of the right of access to his personal data,
 - c)* courts, the prosecution service and investigating authorities, for the purpose of preventing and detecting criminal offences related to the misuse of data and conducting criminal proceedings, and
 - d)* national security services, for the purpose of detection, national security protection and counter-intelligence activities, and acquisition of information, as well as verification related to national, industrial and internal security and crime prevention as laid down in a separate Act.
- (2) The registration organ shall not ensure the exercise by the person concerned of the right of access to his personal data if the person authorised to receive data under this Act indicates concurrently with the receipt of data that disclosing the data relating to the transfer of data
- a)* compromises the effectiveness of, or hinders, crime prevention and detection, criminal proceedings, and the enforcement of penalties and measures,
 - b)* compromises the performance or effectiveness of national security-related protection and counter-intelligence activities, and acquisition of information, as well as verification related to national, industrial and internal security and crime prevention.

Availability of the civil register for research purposes

Section 93/A (1) Data entered into the civil register shall become available for research purposes by anyone as follows:

- a)* after thirty years following the year of death of the person concerned,
- b)* if the year of death is unknown, after a hundred years following the year of birth of the person concerned or after seventy-five years following the date of the entry, whichever is the later,
- c)* if both the time of death and the time of birth are unknown, after seventy-five years following the date of the entry.

(2) The civil register shall be available for research purposes before the expiry of the protection period set out in paragraph (1) if

a) the person concerned regarding his own entry, or, after the death of the person concerned, his descendant, or, in the absence of a descendant, any relative specified by the Civil Code of the person concerned, or, in the absence of relatives, any other heir of the person concerned gave his consent to the research at the request of the researcher,

b) the researcher is a person authorised to give consent under point *a)*, or

c) the research may be performed using an anonymised copy, at the expense of the applicant.

(3) When giving consent under paragraph (2) *a)*, the person giving consent shall declare in writing that he accepts the use, according to the purpose of research, of personal data accessible by the researcher and whether the documents containing personal data may be copied.

(4) Sensitive data may not be recorded or used in a personally identifiable manner in the course of researching the civil register, unless the person concerned or, following his death, his descendant consents to it or carries out the research.

(5) A research carried out for scientific purposes by the researcher may be conducted after thirty years following the date of the entry even if the protection period set out in paragraph (1) did not expire, provided that the research is in accordance with the provisions concerning research plans and on statements of support issued by the authorised institutions, as well as concerning personal data processing, as laid down in the Act on public archives, and the provisions laid down in paragraph (4).

Section 93/B (1) Research applications in relation to civil registers kept until 31 December 1980 shall be filed with the archives.

(2) The time limit for the adjudication of research applications shall be thirty days from the date of the filing of the application. The reasons for a total or partial refusal of a research application shall be stated in writing.

(3) In the case of a total or partial refusal of a research application, the applicant may turn to a court. To bringing such actions and conducting such procedures, the rules on actions that may be brought following the dismissal of a request for access to data of public interest laid down in the Act on the right to informational self-determination and on the freedom of information shall apply.

CHAPTER IX

CLOSING PROVISIONS

Authorisations

Section 94 (1) Authorisation shall be given to the Government to lay down in a decree

a) the organs and persons authorised to conduct, or assist in, civil registration procedures, their territorial and material competences, the registration organ and the framework of the cooperation regarding the operation of the register between the minister responsible for civil registration affairs and the registration organ,

b) the qualification requirements for civil registration,

c) the rules pertaining to a request relating to a statement on inclusion into the list of given names compiled by the Research Institute for Linguistics and on assistance provided by the civil registration organ.

(2) Authorisation shall be given to the Government to determine in a decree the detailed rules on

- a) proceedings by civil registrars or civil registration organs and the performance of civil registration tasks,
- b) maintaining the civil registration archives,
- c) names and changes of name,
- d) procedures for conclusion of marriage and establishment of a registered partnership,
- e) transfer of data from the civil registration archives.

Section 95 Authorisation shall be given to the minister responsible for civil registration affairs to determine in a decree the detailed rules on the professional examination in civil registration.

Section 96 Authorisation shall be given to the local government to

- a) determine in a decree the rules on permitting the conclusion of marriage or the establishment of a registered partnership at a place other than the official premises or outside office hours,
- b) lay down in a decree the fee determined as consideration for additional services payable to the local government and the civil registrar in the case of a marriage concluded or a registered partnership established at a place other than the official premises or outside office hours.

Entry into force

Section 97

Transitional provisions

Sections 98 to 99

Section 100 Section 59/A (1) and (2) shall apply to applications for change of name submitted after the entry into force of this Act.

Section 101 The provisions of this Act amended by Act VIII of 2015 amending certain Acts related to the reform of the system of territorial state administration organs shall also apply to pending domestic civil registration cases launched before the entry into force of Act VIII of 2015 amending certain Acts related to the reform of the system of territorial state administration organs.

Section 101/A The provision of this Act amended by Act CIX of 2016 amending Act I of 2010 on civil registration procedure (hereinafter “Amending Act”) shall also apply to procedures pending at the time of entry into force of the Amending Act and to repeated procedures.

(2) Section 3 k) and x), section 44 (3), section 69/B (1) b) be) and section 69/B (3) of this Act as introduced by Act XXX of 2020 amending certain Acts related to public administration and on transfer of assets free of charge (hereinafter “Amending Act 3”) shall apply to procedures pending that commenced before the entry into force of the Amending Act and to repeated procedures.

Compliance with the law of the European Union

Section 102 Section 80 contains a provision for the implementation of Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on European demographic statistics.

Annex 1 to Act I of 2010

a) Minutes of the report of birth

1. Identifier of the organ.
2. Event identifier of the birth.
3. Relating to the child:
 - 3.1. his data specified in section 69/B (1) *b) ba*), and section 69/B (1) *g*) or *h*),
 - 3.2. his data specified in section 69/B (1) *b) bb*),
 - 3.3. his data specified in section 69/B (1) *b) bc*),
 - 3.4. his data specified in section 69/B (1) *b) bd*),
 - 3.5. his data specified in section 69/B (1) *b) be*),
 - 3.6. his Hungarian citizenship or his data specified in section 69/B (1) *b) bh*),
 - 3.7. his data specified in section 69/C *b*).
4. Relating to the father and the mother:
 - 4.1. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b) ba*) and in section 69/B (1) *g*) or *h*),
 - 4.2. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b) bi*),
 - 4.3. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b) bb*),
 - 4.4. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b) bd*), in its absence, in section 69/B (1) *b) bc*)
 - 4.5. their domicile,
 - 4.6. their Hungarian citizenship or their data under section 69/B (1) *b) bh*),
 - 4.7. refugee or subsidiary protection status,
 - 4.8. their declaration on the basis of sections 11 and 16 and Annex 1 of Act CLXXIX of 2011 on the rights of national minorities and section 46 (1) *a*) and *d*) of this Act stating which recognised national minority their child belongs to, and also stating the following:
 - a*) the child's national minority given name or given names they wish to have entered into the civil register;
 - b*) if they wish to have the child's family name entered into the civil register according to the rules of the mother tongue of the national minority concerned,
 - c*) if they wish to have the child's name entered into the civil register in, or also in, the national minority language concerned,
 - d*) if they wish to have an extract from the civil register issued for the child that contains the data also in the national minority language.
5. Data of the mother specified in section 69/B (1) *b) bj*).
6. Data of the parents specified in section 69/D (1) *a*).
7. If the mother is a widowed person, relating to her former husband:
 - 7.1. his data specified in section 69/F (1) *a*) and
 - 7.2. his data specified in section 69/B (1) *a*).
8. If the mother is a divorced person, data of the final and binding decision specified in section 69/H.
9. The fact of a single or multiple birth, and in the case of a multiple birth, the child's number in the birth order.
10. Note on concealed pregnancy.
11. Signature of the civil registrar taking the minutes.
12. Signature of the parent or parents.
13. Date of issue.
14. Name and address of the institution reporting the birth, name and signature of its representative, stamp of the institution.

15. If the reporting person is a private person, his name, signature, address, type of personal identification document, document identifier, expiry date and issuing authority.

b) Minutes of the declaration of the intention to conclude a marriage

1. Identifier of the organ.
2. Event identifier of the conclusion of marriage
3. Data specified in section 69/D (1) *a*).
4. Relating to the spouses:
 - 4.1. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *ba*) and in section 69/B (1) *g*) or *h*),
 - 4.2. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bb*),
 - 4.3. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bd*), in its absence, in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bc*),
 - 4.4. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bi*) and in section 69/B (1) *g*) or *h*),
 - 4.5. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bj*),
 - 4.6. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bf*) and in section 69/B (1) *g*) or *h*),
 - 4.7. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bg*) and in section 69/B (1) *g*) or *h*),
 - 4.8. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *a*),
 - 4.9. their Hungarian citizenship or their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bh*),
 - 4.10. their domicile,
 - 4.11. refugee or subsidiary protection status,
 - 4.12. their former citizenship,
 - 4.13. their former domicile.
5. In respect of the documents presented:
 - 5.1. type of the document serving for personal identification, document identifier, name of issuing authority and expiry date of the document,
 - 5.2. document identifier of the extract from the register of births, name of issuing authority, individual electronic civil register identifier or entry number,
 - 5.3. number of the official verification card verifying personal identifier and address,
 - 5.4. name of the document presented to verify family status and of the issuing authority,
 - 5.5. marriage permission, exemption, name of issuing authority and expiry date of the permission and of the exemption,
 - 5.6. type and reference number of the document that verifies citizenship, name of the issuing authority and expiry date of the document.
6. Notes on the following:
 - 6.1. conclusion of marriage outside a ceremony room,
 - 6.2. health condition of either of the spouses risking imminent death.
7. Declaration from the bride and the groom, after having been advised about the consequences of withholding any legal impediments to their marriage, that they wish to conclude marriage with each other and that, to the best of their knowledge, there are no legal impediments to their conclusion of marriage.
8. Declaration of the bride and the groom on the family name of their common children to be born.
9. Request for a marriage to be concluded at a place other than the official premises or outside office hours, and the declarations.
10. Application for an exemption from the waiting period of 30 days and the statement of reasons therefor.
11. Application for exemption from presenting the certificate and the statement of reasons therefor.
12. Signature of the civil registrar taking the minutes.

13. Signature of the bride.
14. Signature of the groom.
15. Signature of the interpreter.
16. Family name and given name of the civil registrar assisting in the conclusion of marriage.
17. Relating to the witnesses and the interpreter:
 - 17.1. family name and given name,
 - 17.2. address,
 - 17.3. type of the personal identification document presented, its document identifier, name of issuing authority and expiry date of the document,
 - 17.4. signature.
18. Note on the conclusion of marriage in a national minority language.
19. Date of issue.

c) Minutes of the declaration of the intention to establish a registered partnership

1. Identifier of the organ.
2. Even identifier of the registered partnership.
3. Data specified in section 69/E (1) *a*).
4. Relating to the registered partners:
 - 4.1. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *ba*) and section 69/B (1) *g*) or *h*),
 - 4.2. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bb*),
 - 4.3. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bd*), in its absence, subpoint *bc*),
 - 4.4. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bc*),
 - 4.5. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bj*),
 - 4.6. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bf*) and section 69/B (1) *g*) or *h*),
 - 4.7. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bg*) and section 69/B (1) *g*) or *h*),
 - 4.8. their data specified in section 69/B (1) *a*),
 - 4.9. their Hungarian citizenship or their data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bh*),
 - 4.10. their domicile,
 - 4.11. refugee or subsidiary protection status,
 - 4.12. their former citizenship,
 - 4.13. their former domicile.
5. In respect of the documents presented:
 - 5.1. type of the document serving for personal identification, document identifier, name of issuing authority and expiry date of the document,
 - 5.2. document identifier of the extract from the register of births, name of issuing authority, individual electronic civil register identifier or entry number,
 - 5.3. number of official verification card verifying personal identifier and address,
 - 5.4. name of the document presented to verify family status and of the issuing authority,
 - 5.5. permission for the establishment of registered partnership, exemption, name of issuing authority and expiry date of the permission and of the exemption,
 - 5.6. type and reference number of the document that verifies citizenship, name of the issuing authority and expiry date of the document.
6. Notes on the following:
 - 6.1. establishment of the registered partnership at a place other than the official premises,
 - 6.2. health condition of either of the parties risking imminent death.

7. Declaration from the parties, after having been advised about the consequences of withholding any legal impediments to the establishment of their registered partnership, that they wish to establish registered partnership with each other and that, to the best of their knowledge, there are no legal impediments to it.

8. Request for a registered partnership to be established at a place other than the official premises or outside office hours, and the declarations.

9. Application for exemption from presenting the certificate and the statement of reasons therefor.

10. Signature of the civil registrar taking the minutes.

11. Signature of the parties.

12. Signature of the interpreter.

13. Family name and given name of the civil registrar assisting in the establishment of the registered partnership.

14. Relating to the witnesses and the interpreter:

14.1. family name and given name at birth,

14.2. address,

14.3. type of the personal identification document presented, its document identifier, name of issuing authority and expiry date of the document,

14.4. signature.

15. Note on the establishment of registered partnership in a national minority language.

16. Date of issue.

d) Minutes of the report of death

1. Identifier of the organ.

2. Event identifier of the death.

3. Data specified in section 69/F (1) *a*).

4. Declaration of the deceased person's relative on the place of burial or the urn.

5. Relating to the deceased person:

5.1. his data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *ba*) and section 69/B (1) *g*) or *h*),

5.2. his data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bi*) and section 69/B (1) *g*) or *h*),

5.3. his data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bb*),

5.4. his data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bd*), in its absence, in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bc*),

5.5. his data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bf*) and in section 69/B (1) *g*) or *h*),

5.6. his data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bg*) and in section 69/B (1) *g*) or *h*),

5.7. his data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *be*),

5.8. his data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bj*),

5.9. his Hungarian citizenship or his data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bh*),

5.10. his domicile,

5.11. refugee or subsidiary protection status.

6. Relating to the surviving spouse or registered partner:

6.1. data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *ba*) and in section 69/B (1) *g*) or *h*),

6.2. data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bd*), in its absence, in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bc*),

6.3. data specified in section 69/B (1) *b*) *bi*).

7. If the family status of the deceased person was married person or registered partner, the data on the conclusion of marriage or the establishment of registered partnership specified in section 69/D (1) *a*) or section 69/E (1) *a*).

8. Type and reference number of the document that verifies citizenship of the deceased person, name of the issuing authority and expiry date of the document.

9. Type of the document verifying the identity of the deceased person, document identifier, name of the issuing authority and expiry date of the document.

10. Number of the official verification card verifying the personal identifier and address of the deceased person.

11. Relating to the reporting private person:

11.1. family name and given name, family name and given name at birth,

11.2. the capacity in which he reported the event,

11.3. address,

11.4. type of the document verifying personal identity, document identifier, name of the issuing authority, expiry date of the document,

11.5. his declaration that the data entered into the minutes are true and correct,

11.6. signature.

12. Name and signature of the person taking the minutes.

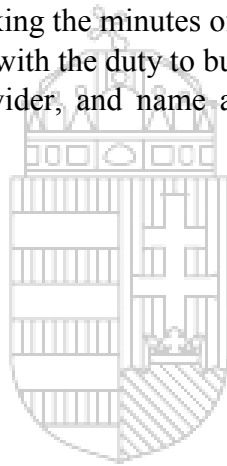
13. Name and signature of the civil registrar if the minutes were not taken by the civil registrar.

14. Date of issue.

15. Relating to those assisting in taking the minutes of death:

a) name and signature for a person with the duty to bury the deceased person, or

b) name for a funeral service provider, and name and signature of the person acting on behalf of the service provider.



MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
HUNGARY