

OGY Resolution 10/2014 (24 February) of the National Assembly

laying down certain provisions of the Rules of Procedure

Bearing in mind the provision of the Fundamental Law of Hungary stating that Members of the National Assembly shall have equal rights and obligations, they shall perform their activities in the public interest, and they shall not be given instructions in that respect;

having regard to the free mandate principle, under which the Members of the National Assembly may not be recalled, and take position and cast votes according to their conviction and conscience;

respecting the Members' freedom of speech in the National Assembly, which grants the freedom of expression and provides an institutional framework for political debates within the limits necessary for preserving the dignity and reputation of the National Assembly;

ensuring the Members' individual rights, the transparent and effective operation of legislation, and the democratic tools of controlling the functioning of the Government;

the National Assembly, for the purpose of implementing the Fundamental Law, on the basis of Article 5 (7) of the Fundamental Law, adopts the following resolution to lay down certain provisions of the Rules of Procedure not included in the National Assembly Act:

PART ONE

PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS

1. Formation and operation of parliamentary groups

Section 1 (1) Members who belong to the same political party that drew up a national party list and won seat in the preceding general election of the Members of the National Assembly shall be entitled to form a parliamentary group in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) and section 2 (1) and (2). Members who belong to political parties that drew up a joint national list and won seat in the preceding general election of the Members of the National Assembly shall be entitled to form a joint or a separate parliamentary group in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) and section 2 (1).

(2) The minimum number of Members required to form a parliamentary group shall be five.

(3) Members belonging to the same political party may not form more than one parliamentary group.

(4) A Member shall be considered to belong to a political party if he or she stood as a candidate of the party in the election.

(5) The name of a parliamentary group shall correspond to that of the political party referred to in paragraph (1). The name of a joint parliamentary group shall consist of the names of all participating political parties.

Section 2 (1) A Member may not belong to more than one parliamentary group.

(2) A parliamentary group may be composed of a minimum of three Members if they belong to the same political party and won their seat on the same independent national party list.

(3) A Member may leave the parliamentary group. A parliamentary group may exclude its member.

(4) A Member whose membership of a parliamentary group has ceased shall become an independent Member, save in a case referred to in paragraph (6).

(5) Members who are or became independent shall not take part in the formation of a parliamentary group, nor shall they join any, during their mandate.

(6) Any member of a parliamentary group of Members who belong to political parties that drew up a joint national list and won seat in the preceding general election of the Members of the National Assembly may join any other parliamentary group consisting of Members belonging to a political party of the joint national list, provided that his or her joining is accepted by the parliamentary group. Upon such joining the Member's former membership of a parliamentary group shall cease.

Section 3 The parliamentary groups shall elect their leaders from among their members, and may elect deputy leaders and other officers. If the leader of a parliamentary group is prevented from acting, the deputy leader of the parliamentary group shall exercise the rights of the leader of the parliamentary group. Announcements by the leader of the parliamentary group on decisions falling within the competence of the parliamentary group shall not be overruled.

2. Financial management of parliamentary groups

Section 4 (1) The operating costs of parliamentary groups shall be covered from the budget of the Office of the National Assembly.

(2) A parliamentary group may use the amount allocated to cover its operating costs to make commitments and carry out payments on instructions from the leader of the parliamentary group.

(3) The rules on the financial management of central budgetary organs shall apply accordingly to the financial management of parliamentary groups.

3. Termination of parliamentary groups

Section 5 (1) A parliamentary group shall terminate if

a) the number of its members falls below five, save in a case referred to in section 2 (2),

b) in a case referred to in section 2 (2), the number of its members falls below three,

c) the parliamentary group declares its termination in a decision,

d) the political party to which the members of the parliamentary group belong terminates.

(2) A parliamentary group shall not terminate in the cases referred to in paragraph (1) a) and b) if vacancy can be filled in accordance with section 20 (1) of Act CCIII of 2011 on the election of the Members of the National Assembly, except where the Member to fill the vacancy joins another parliamentary group consisting of Members belonging to another political party of the joint national list and his or her joining is accepted by this parliamentary group.

(3) The former leader of the parliamentary group shall announce the termination to the Speaker of the National Assembly (hereinafter the “Speaker”) not later than three days after termination. If this time limit is not observed, the Speaker shall establish *ex officio* the termination of the parliamentary group as of the date on which the fact giving rise to termination occurred.

(4) A parliamentary group shall not terminate in the cases referred to in paragraph (1) a) and b) if a sufficient number of members of another parliamentary group consisting of Members belonging to another political party of the joint national list join it within the time limit for announcement under paragraph (3).

(5) If joining took place within the time limit under paragraph (3), but after the announcement of termination had been made, it shall not produce effects, and the parliamentary group shall be considered terminated.

(6) From when the condition specified in paragraph (1) occurs until

a) the termination of his or her parliamentary group is announced or *ex officio* established in accordance with paragraph (3), or

b) the condition referred to in paragraph (4) is fulfilled,

an officer of the National Assembly or an officer or member of a committee shall not exercise his or her rights resulting from the office or committee membership.

(7) In the case referred to in paragraph (1) d), the parliamentary group shall terminate on the day when the court decision ordering the political party to be removed from the court register becomes final and binding.

4. Forming groups

Section 6 The Members may, for purposes related to Members’ activities, form other groups, which do not qualify as parliamentary groups.

PART TWO

CERTAIN RULES GOVERNING THE OPERATION AND THE SITTING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Chapter I

FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Section 7 (1) The constitutive sitting shall be chaired by the chair of age until information according to section 13 (3) is provided.

(2) The director-general of the Office of the National Assembly (hereinafter the “director-general”) or a staff member of the Office of the National Assembly designated by the director-general shall perform the duties related to the chairing of sittings of the National Assembly under the direction of the chair of age until the officers of the National Assembly are elected.

(3) In accordance with the agreement of the leaders of the parliamentary groups, which also considers the opinion of independent Members, or, in the absence of such an agreement, taking into account the motions of the leaders of the parliamentary groups, the chair of age shall decide how seats in the chamber are to be allocated to the Members at the constitutive sitting. The agreement or the motions of the leaders of the parliamentary groups shall be transmitted to the chair of age within the time limit set by him or her. If the leaders of the parliamentary groups fail to reach an agreement, the chair of age shall act also in other matters to perform the duties that are necessarily linked to the preparation and holding of the constitutive sitting.

Section 8 (1) The time allocated according to the agenda for the presentation of the accounts related to the election shall not be less than five minutes each.

(1a) After the accounts related to the election are presented, the chair of age and the parliamentary notaries of age, acting as a credentials verification panel, shall verify the credentials of the Members and national minority advocates on the basis of the minutes of the election commissions, the statements made by the Members and national minority advocates on the acceptance of nomination and the lack of incompatibility and conflict of interest, as well as the national lists.

(2) The credentials of the chair of age and of the parliamentary notaries of age shall be verified by a panel consisting of the first five Members in the alphabetical list of names. This panel shall be formed instantly, and shall elect a rapporteur from among its members. Should the chair of age or a parliamentary notary of age be one of the first five Members in the alphabetical list of names, the next Member in the list shall become a member of the panel.

Section 9 (1) First the rapporteur of the panel specified in section 8 (2), and then the chair of age shall make an oral report to the National Assembly of the outcome of credentials verification.

(2) The credentials of a Member or national minority advocate who is elected in a by-election or fills a vacancy from a list shall be verified by the Committee on Immunity, Incompatibility, Discipline and Mandate Control (hereinafter the “Committee on Immunity”). The rapporteur of the committee shall make an oral report of the outcome of verification at the next sitting of the National Assembly.

(3) The National Assembly shall confirm mandates without debate.

Section 10 (1) Members shall take the oath at the constitutive sitting after the adoption of a decision on the outcome of credentials verification.

(2) Those who were absent from the constitutive sitting and the Members and national minority advocates whose mandate was confirmed in accordance with section 9 (2) shall take the oath after credentials verification.

(3) After taking the oath in accordance with paragraph (1), Members belonging to a national minority and national minority Members shall take the oath in their national minority language without the parliamentary notary reading out the text.

Section 10/A (1) After the oath-taking of the Members, the chair of age shall order a recess in accordance with section 21 for the deeds of oath to be submitted and verified.

(2) A Member shall not modify a deed of oath received for signing, nor shall he or she attach to it any other document.

(3) The verification of the deeds of oath shall be performed by panels composed as provided in section 8.

(4) When verifying the deeds of oath, the following shall be assessed:

a) whether the submitted deeds of oath comply with the content and form requirements laid down in the Act on the oath and affirmation of certain public office-holders, including those referred to in paragraph (2),

b) who from among the Members whose mandate had been confirmed by the National Assembly did not validly take the oath.

(5) The outcome of the verification of the deeds of oath shall be reported to the National Assembly in accordance with section 9 (1). Should any doubt arise as to the validity of a deed of oath, the Speaker shall without delay refer the issue to the committee responsible for the interpretation of the Rules of Procedure Instruments.

(6) The committee responsible for the interpretation of the Rules of Procedure Instruments shall take a position as to the validity of the deed of oath within three working days following the request of the Speaker under paragraph (5).

(7) To situations referred to in section 10 (2) and the oath-taking of national minority advocates, the provisions of this section shall apply with the derogation that the Speaker shall verify the deeds of oath with the assistance of two parliamentary notaries, preferably one belonging to a ruling parliamentary group and another one from an opposition parliamentary group, and the outcome of the verification shall be reported to the National Assembly by the Speaker.

Section 11 After the report of the verification of the deeds of oath, the National Assembly shall decide without debate whether to adopt the accounts related to the election.

Section 12 (1) The formation of parliamentary groups shall be announced at the constitutive sitting, after the adoption of the accounts related to the election.

(2) The announcement of the formation of a parliamentary group shall contain the name of the parliamentary group, the name of the leader of the parliamentary group and the names of its other officers, if any, as well as a list of names of the Members who form the parliamentary group.

(3) The information referred to in paragraphs (1) to (2) shall be announced in writing to the chair of age, and the changes to the Speaker. On the basis of the written announcements, the chair of age or the Speaker shall inform the National Assembly of the formation of the parliamentary groups. Should any doubt arise as to the compliance of the formation of a parliamentary group or its announcement with the Rules of Procedure Instruments, the Speaker shall refer the issue to the committee responsible for the interpretation of the Rules of Procedure Instruments.

(4) The provisions of paragraphs (2) to (3) shall apply accordingly to parliamentary groups formed after the constitutive sitting.

Section 13 (1) The officers of the National Assembly shall be elected by the National Assembly at its constitutive sitting, after the information of the formation of parliamentary groups.

(2) The motions by the leaders of the parliamentary groups referred to in section 6 (2) to (3) and (7) of Act XXXVI of 2012 on the National Assembly (hereinafter the “National Assembly Act”) shall be transmitted in writing to the chair of age within the time limit specified by him or her. Where the Speaker is entitled to make a proposal, the chair of age shall forward the motions to the elected Speaker without delay.

(3) Once the House Committee is formed, the chair of age shall inform the National Assembly of the formation and the members of the House Committee.

(4) After information according to paragraph (3) is provided, the constitutive sitting shall be chaired by the Speaker.

Section 13/A Where a resolution referred to in section 18 (4) of the National Assembly Act is adopted at the constitutive sitting, the motions by the leaders of the parliamentary groups referred to in section 18 (1) and (2) of the National Assembly Act shall be transmitted in writing to the chair of age within the time limit specified by him or her. The chair of age shall forward the motions to the elected Speaker without delay.

Chapter II

GENERAL PROVISIONS

5. Establishment of quorum for decision making

Section 14 (1) When a decision is to be taken, the chair of the sitting shall check whether a quorum for decision making is present in the National Assembly. Should any doubt arise as to whether the National Assembly has a quorum for decision making, the chair of the sitting, before ordering decision making, shall establish the number of Members present using a vote-counting machine.

(2) If the National Assembly has no quorum during the decision-making period scheduled on the agenda in accordance with section 15 (3), the chair of the sitting shall attempt to restore quorum. Should this not be feasible, the chair of the sitting shall establish the list of names of the Members absent and postpone decision making in respect of the agenda item concerned to the next sitting. The sitting shall continue with the discussion of the next agenda item. Should the chair of the sitting subsequently establish that the National Assembly has a quorum for decision making, he or she may decide to return to the decision making at the same sitting.

(3) Members belonging to a parliamentary group shall inform the leader of the parliamentary group of their absence from the plenary sitting in advance. The leaders of the parliamentary groups and the independent Members shall transmit to the Speaker the absence notifications not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day.

(4) The detailed rules governing notification of absence from plenary sitting and the related cases of the reduction of the honorarium of Members are set out in Annex 5.

6. Establishment of the agenda

Section 15 (1) The Speaker shall convene the sitting of the National Assembly by publishing the proposal for the agenda and invite the persons who have a consultative voice at the sitting of the National Assembly by sending them the proposal for the agenda.

(2) Where the Rules of Procedure Resolution so provides, the Speaker shall publish the amended agenda without delay and inform the persons who have a consultative voice at the sitting of the National Assembly thereof.

(3) With the exception of votes that cannot be planned in advance, the expected time of the votes shall be scheduled on the proposed agenda.

(4) The Government, a leader of a parliamentary group or five independent Members may, not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting, submit to the Speaker a reasoned written proposal to amend the proposed agenda. The proposal may be aimed at supplementing the proposed agenda only where a procedure under Subtitles 44 to 46 or 57 applies.

(4a) The Speaker shall reject a proposal under paragraph (4) if

a) it has not been submitted in accordance with paragraph (4),

b) in whole or in part, it is unsuitable for the identification of the substantive motions to be discussed at the relevant sitting, their discussion or decision-making stage, or the order or timeline of their discussion,

c) it is aimed at abandoning the whole proposed agenda or seeks to amend it to the extent that this would put the transparent functioning of the National Assembly at risk, or

d) it harms the reputation of the National Assembly.

(4b) The submitter of the rejected proposal may until the beginning of the decision making referred to in paragraph (6) request the National Assembly to set aside the decision taken under paragraph (4a). The National Assembly shall decide thereon without debate, by a show of hands.

(5) On a proposal from the House Committee, by adopting the agenda, the National Assembly may decide to jointly discuss multiple related substantive motions specified in section 27 1) a) and b).

(6) The proposal to amend the proposed agenda and the proposed agenda shall be decided upon by the National Assembly without debate by a show of hands. If the agenda is not adopted, no item of the proposed agenda shall be discussed.

(6a) The National Assembly shall not decide on a proposal for supplementing the proposed agenda if it is aimed at placing a motion not standing on the Order Book on the agenda.

(7) If the conditions provided for in the Rules of Procedure Instruments are not met, the agenda item shall not be discussed or the decision making under the agenda item shall not take place, and it shall be removed from the agenda without a separate decision. The chair of the sitting shall present the lacking conditions and the amendments to the agenda and take the initiative of requesting the measures necessary according to paragraph (2).

7. Special rules for the establishment of the agenda in extraordinary session

Section 16 (1) Where convening an extraordinary session or extraordinary sitting is requested for the purpose of discussing a substantive motion, the substantive motion proposed to be placed on the agenda shall be submitted together with the request.

(2) A Member's substantive motion submitted in accordance with paragraph (1) shall be entered into the Order Book of the National Assembly without a separate decision. If the National Assembly does not place the Member's substantive motion so entered into the Order Book on the agenda during the extraordinary session or extraordinary sitting, the motion shall be removed from the National Assembly's Order Book.

(3) A substantive motion may be placed on the agenda only if this is requested by any of those entitled to request the convening of the extraordinary sitting.

Chapter III

COMMON RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF SITTINGS

8. Chairing of sittings

Section 17 (1) Every sitting shall be opened, chaired and adjourned by the chair of the sitting. Before adjourning the sitting, the chair shall provide information about the expected date of the next sitting of the National Assembly.

(2) Every sitting shall commence with the chair and the participants of the sitting rising to salute the electorate. If the President of the Republic attends the sitting, at the request of the chair of the sitting, the participants of the sitting shall rise to salute the President of the Republic upon his or her arrival.

(3) Only the chair of the sitting, the parliamentary notary on duty, and – on the basis of the Speaker’s designation – the director-general or a staff member of the Office of the National Assembly designated by the director-general shall be allowed on the chair’s rostrum.

(4) The Speaker shall, after seeking an opinion from the Deputy Speakers, determine the time and order for the Deputy Speakers to chair the sittings of the National Assembly.

(5)

Section 17/A If a speaker during his or her speech used up the time allotted to him or her or his or her parliamentary group, the chair of the sitting may deny the right to speak to this speaker, giving also the reasons for such denial.

8/A. Order of speaking for same-size parliamentary groups

Section 17/B (1) If the Rules of Procedure Resolution provides that the order of speaking is to be determined on the basis of the number of the members of the parliamentary groups, and multiple parliamentary groups are operating with the same number of members, their order of speaking shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) The order of speaking shall change each period running from the beginning of an ordinary session to the beginning of the next ordinary session; where the numbers of members of multiple parliamentary groups become equal after the beginning of the ordinary session, the period shall run from this date.

(3) The same-size parliamentary groups shall agree on the order of speaking and the leaders of the parliamentary groups concerned shall inform in writing the Speaker of this agreement within five working days following when the numbers of members of the parliamentary groups became equal. (4) If the leaders of the parliamentary groups concerned do not inform in writing the Speaker of such an agreement within five working days following when the numbers of members of the parliamentary groups became equal, the parliamentary notaries shall decide the order of speaking by drawing lots. For every subsequent period, the order of speaking shall change in such a way that the parliamentary group that was entitled to speak last will be given the floor first, and the others move one place back on the list.

(4) Should the number of the same-size parliamentary groups increase after the agreement or drawing lots under paragraph (3), the provisions of paragraph (3) shall apply again.

(5) In the period between when the numbers of members of the parliamentary groups became equal and the determination of the order of speaking in accordance with paragraph (3) or (4), the chair of the sitting shall give the floor in the order in which it is requested.

9. Speeches not placed on the agenda

Section 18 (1) At the commencement of a sitting day, the President of the Republic, a member of the Government and the political director of the Prime Minister may deliver a speech not placed on the agenda on an urgent and extraordinary matter of national concern (hereinafter “extraordinary matter”), and the Prime Minister, after a meeting of the European Council, may deliver a speech not placed on the agenda to inform about the outcome of the meeting. If the circumstances of the matter allow, the intention to speak shall be notified to the Speaker not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting. The subject and the cause of the speech shall be communicated together with the notification of the intention to speak. The Speaker shall inform the leaders of all parliamentary groups of the intention to speak.

(1a) A member of the Government and, if on a case-by-case basis the House Committee so decides, a leader of a parliamentary group may comment on the speech delivered by the President of the Republic, and a leader of a parliamentary group may comment on the speech delivered by the Prime Minister. Among the leaders of the parliamentary groups, the leaders of the opposition parliamentary groups shall take the floor first in increasing order of the size of their parliamentary groups, followed by the leaders of the ruling parliamentary groups in the same order.

(2) The duration of speeches and replies delivered by the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister and of speeches referred to in paragraph (1a) shall be determined by the House Committee.

(3) Ministers and the political director of the Prime Minister may speak for up to ten minutes. In such a case the leader of a parliamentary group or its member invited by the leader may request the floor to make a comment

a) lasting no more than two minutes if the speech delivered by the Minister or the political director of the Prime Minister does not exceed five minutes,

b) lasting no more than five minutes if the speech delivered by the Minister or the political director of the Prime Minister exceeds five minutes,

with the proviso that the Minister or the political director of the Prime Minister shall be entitled to a reply of five minutes. The opposition parliamentary groups shall take the floor first in increasing order of their size, followed by the ruling parliamentary groups in the same order.

(4) If the extraordinary matter occurs or becomes known after the adoption of the agenda, the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister or, on behalf of the Prime Minister, a Minister may make an announcement even during the discussion of agenda items. The chair of the sitting shall give him or her the floor to speak with priority.

(5) The leader of a parliamentary group or its member invited by the leader shall have the right to speak on behalf of the parliamentary group on an extraordinary matter for no more than five minutes

a) on the first sitting day in the first week of sitting or, where sitting lasts for more than one day, on its first two sitting days, and

b) on the sitting day determined on the agenda in the second and each subsequent week,

at the commencement of the sitting day; to this end, he or she shall indicate the subject and cause of the speech. The opposition parliamentary groups shall take the floor first in increasing order of their size, followed by the ruling parliamentary groups in the same order.

(6) The leader of the parliamentary group shall notify the intention to speak in writing to the Speaker not later than one hour before the opening

a) of the sitting in the first week of sitting,

b) of the sitting day determined on the agenda in the second and each subsequent week.

The Speaker shall inform the Government of the intention to speak together with the subject and cause indicated by the person wishing to speak. The subject of a speech to be delivered before the agenda is embarked upon may be amended by its sponsor within the time limit set for submission.

(6a) With the leave of the Speaker, a national minority Member and a national minority advocate may speak in accordance with paragraph (5) after the speeches referred to therein. The national minority Member or the national minority advocate shall notify the intention to speak in writing to the Speaker not later than the second working day before the opening of the sitting at which he or she wishes to speak. Once leave to speak is given, the Speaker shall inform the national minority Member or national minority advocate wishing to speak, the members of the House Committee and the Government accordingly. If a member of the House Committee disagrees with the leave and makes a proposal to this effect not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting, the National Assembly shall, without debate, decide on whether to give leave to speak.

(7) The Speaker may refuse to give the floor if the conditions laid down in paragraphs (1) to (6) are not complied with. Should the chair of the sitting observe such non-compliance during a speech not placed on the agenda, he or she may apply the rules governing the power to direct a speaker to keep to the subject.

(8) A Member or national minority advocate whose immunity has been lifted by the National Assembly shall have the right to speak for two minutes before the discussion of the agenda items of the sitting day to inform the National Assembly of the completion of the procedure with final and binding effect. The intention to speak shall be notified in writing to the Speaker not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting.

(9) Any Member and national minority advocate may, once per sitting day, request leave to speak on an extraordinary matter in a manner and for a time specified in paragraphs (5) and (6) after all agenda items have been discussed on the sitting day in question. Speeches to be delivered after completion of the agenda shall be delivered in the order in which the requests were made.

(10) The representative of the Government may request the floor for a speaking time of five minutes to make a comment on a speech under paragraphs (5), (6a) and (9).

10. Taking the floor regarding a procedural proposal

Section 19 (1) In the course of the discussion of an agenda item, not including decision making, two Members from each parliamentary group, the independent Member who was the first to request leave to speak, and, if the agenda item affects the interests or rights of national minorities, the national minority Member or national minority advocate who was the first to request leave to speak may have the floor for one minute to make a procedural proposal concerning the agenda item at issue. The National Assembly shall decide on the proposal without debate, by a show of hands.

(2) With the exceptions referred to in section 122 (8) and section 126 (5), the chair of the sitting shall give the floor to the sponsor of the procedural proposal with priority.

(3) If a debate is held in accordance with formal discussion procedure, the provisions of paragraph (1) shall apply with the derogation that only one Member from each parliamentary group may make a procedural proposal.

11. Personal reference

Section 20 (1) In any debate held in accordance with formal discussion procedure, at the request of a Member or national minority advocate who is personally referenced, the chair of the sitting, if satisfied that this is justified, may give that Member or national minority advocate leave to respond due to the personal reference. Such a response may be delivered after the speeches not placed on the agenda have been delivered or at the end of the discussion of the agenda item and shall last for two minutes.

(2) If, in a case referred to in paragraph (1), the chair of the sitting does not give the floor, at the request of the Member or national minority advocate, the National Assembly shall decide thereon without debate, by a show of hands.

12. Ordering a recess during proceedings

Section 21 The chair of the sitting, acting in his or her discretion or at the request of the sponsor, the representative of the Government or the leader of a parliamentary group, may order a recess once during the debate on an agenda item or once during the decision making on a substantive motion. The duration of recess shall not be more than two hours, depending on the choice of the chair of the sitting.

13. Adjournment of the discussion of an agenda item

Section 22 (1) The sponsor may propose that the discussion of the agenda item be adjourned. The National Assembly shall decide thereon without debate, by a show of hands.

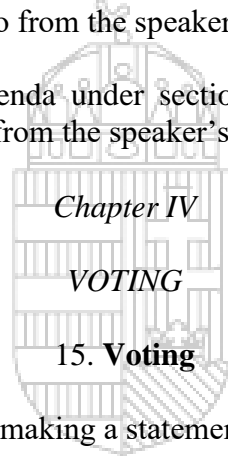
(2) If the sponsor does not request, in writing, within eight days of adjournment that the agenda item be further discussed, the submission shall be considered withdrawn.

(3) Voting on a proposal for the closure of the debate shall take precedence over voting on a proposal on adjournment.

14. Place to speak

Section 23 (1) During the discussion of a substantive motion under section 27 (1) a) to c) and f) and during a political debate, the sponsor, the principal speaker of a parliamentary group, the Member and the national minority advocate who requested the floor in writing in advance in the debate, and the person who has a consultative voice on the basis of the National Assembly Act may deliver his or her speech also from the speaker's rostrum.

(2) A speech not placed on the agenda under section 18 (1) and an announcement under section 18 (4) may be delivered also from the speaker's rostrum.



Section 24 (1) Votes shall be cast by making a statement “in favour”, “against” or “abstain”.

(2)

(3) The result of the vote shall be announced by the chair of the sitting.

16. Voting by open ballot

Section 25 (1) The National Assembly shall take its decisions on all matters other than those referred to in the Fundamental Law, an Act or the Rules of Procedure Instruments by open ballot.

(2) Voting by open ballot may take place as follows:

a) by a show of hands in the cases specified in the Rules of Procedure Resolution,

b) using a vote-counting machine, by names.

c)

(2a)

(3) If voting takes place by a show of hands, the vote shall be repeated using a vote-counting machine if this is

a) ordered by the chair of the sitting,

b) requested by any Member.

(3a) If a Member submits the request referred to in paragraph (3) b) in writing in advance, the chair of the sitting may decide that the vote to which the request relates take place exclusively using a vote-counting machine.

(4) At the sitting of the National Assembly a vote may be repeated only in the cases referred to in paragraph (3) and section 14 (2). If the chair of the sitting decides that the result of a vote is doubtful, he or she shall, before announcing it and with the assistance of the parliamentary notaries, verify whether the result is correct, also consulting the electronic records of the result of the vote if necessary.

(5) The chair of the sitting may review the announced voting result if a motion is submitted for its correction without delay after the vote. A motion for the correction of the result of the vote may be submitted by the leader of a parliamentary group and an independent Member who was the first to request leave to speak, each with a one-minute speaking time. If result had been erroneously announced, the chair of the sitting shall correct it having regard to the outcome of the review. The correction of an announced result shall only be permitted before proceeding to the next agenda item following the disputed vote.

(6) If, after an open ballot vote using a vote-counting machine, before the announcement of the voting result, a Member informs the chair of the sitting that the vote-counting machine failed to record his or her vote, the chair of the sitting shall take this fact into account when announcing the result of the vote. Where the chair of the sitting observes that the vote-counting machine failed to record his or her vote, he or she shall, before the announcement of the voting result, inform the participants of the sitting of this fact and take it into account when announcing the result of the vote.

(7) Where after a vote by machine a Member holds that the electronic records contain a result inconsistent with his or her intentions, he or she may notify this to the parliamentary notaries within one day. This shall not modify the announced voting result.

Section 25/A

17. Voting by secret ballot

Section 26 (1) In situations referred to in the Fundamental Law, an Act or the Rules of Procedure Resolution, voting shall be by secret ballot.

(2) If voting is by secret ballot, the parliamentary notaries shall act as vote-counting panel.

(3) Votes shall be cast on stamped ballot papers placed in envelopes, using polling booths and ballot boxes.

- (4) Before the start the secret ballot vote, parliamentary notaries shall state the major rules on voting.
- (5) The voting shall be recorded in minutes, which shall be signed by the parliamentary notaries.
- (6) The detailed rules on voting by secret ballot are set out in Annex 1.
- (7) If a secret ballot vote results in a tie, the vote shall be repeated.

PART THREE

MOTIONS AND THEIR DISCUSSION

Chapter V

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS

18. Substantive motion

Section 27 (1) The following motions may be entered into the Order Book of the National Assembly (hereinafter “substantive motion”):

- a) legislative proposal,
- b) proposal for resolution,
- c) proposal for political declaration,
- d) interpellation,
- e) question,
- f) account,
- g) initiative for political debate,
- h) motion for a decision by the National Assembly concerning persons,
- i) initiative for referendum,
- j) request specified in section 61 (5) of the National Assembly Act.

(2) Motions other than substantive motions shall not be placed on the agenda of the National Assembly.

19. Subsidiary motion

Section 28 The following motions, listed in Annex 2, may be submitted in connection with a substantive motion (hereinafter “subsidiary motion”):

- a) written textual proposal expressing the intention to make amendments which requires a decision,
- b) written proposal concerning the method of discussion, and
- c) written proposal substantially influencing the discussion, decision making.

20. Regularity of parliamentary papers

Section 29 (1) Parliamentary papers shall be suitable for discussion and decision making, as well as for the performance of any task and the implementation of any obligation provided for in the Rules of Procedure Instruments.

(2) The Speaker may provide that specific forms be used for parliamentary papers.

(3) The Speaker shall reject a parliamentary paper by a reasoned decision if

- a) it has not been submitted in accordance with paragraphs (1) to (2), or
- b) it harms the reputation of the National Assembly.

(4) The submitter of a rejected parliamentary paper may, within five working days of rejection, request the *ad hoc* position of the committee responsible for the interpretation of the Rules of Procedure Instruments, provided that at least five Members support this request. The rejected parliamentary paper shall not be discussed until the position is adopted.

(5) The submitter of a rejected parliamentary paper may, in accordance with section 61 (5) of the National Assembly Act, request the National Assembly to take a decision, provided that at least five Members support this request. The rejected parliamentary paper shall not be discussed until the decision is taken by the National Assembly.

(6) In the absence of a request under paragraph (4) or if it is confirmed by the committee responsible for the interpretation of the Rules of Procedure Instruments in an *ad hoc* position or by the National Assembly acting in accordance with section 61 (5) of the National Assembly Act that the parliamentary paper was duly rejected, the rejected parliamentary paper shall not be discussed and the matter shall be deemed closed.

Section 29/A (1) If the rejected parliamentary paper is a proposal for amendment under section 41 (1) then section 29 (4) to (6) shall not apply.

(2) The submitter of a rejected proposal for amendment may, not later than within the time limit under section 48 (2), giving reasons, request the National Assembly to take a decision on the regularity of the proposal for amendment. The rejected proposal for amendment shall not be discussed until the decision is taken by the National Assembly.

(3) The National Assembly shall decide without debate on the regularity of the proposal for amendment prior to the decision making referred to in section 48 (6). If the National Assembly finds the proposal for amendment to be regular, it shall also decide whether to maintain it in accordance with section 48 (6).

(4) This section shall not apply to proceedings where the Rules of Procedure Instruments do not allow a request for voting referred to in section 48 (2) and (4) to be made.

Section 30 (1) Parliamentary papers shall be addressed to the Speaker.

(2) Unless otherwise provided in the Rules of Procedure Resolution, parliamentary papers may be submitted

a) in paper format by the end of the sitting day of the National Assembly, and otherwise by the end of working time under standard work pattern, or

b) at any time in electronic format as required by the Speaker.

(3) If the Speaker has ordered that submissions be made in electronic format, the sponsor may, within the time limit referred to in paragraph (2) a), giving reasons, request in writing to submit a substantive motion under section 27 (1) a) and b) in paper format. The Speaker shall decide whether to approve the request on the day of its submission. If the request is approved, the sponsor may submit the substantive motion in paper format within the time limit referred to in paragraph (2) b) on the day when the Speaker's decision is taken. In addition, the House Committee may provide for further exceptional cases of submission in paper format on the basis of section 11 (1) h) of the National Assembly Act.

(4) A parliamentary paper submitted in paper format shall be deemed submitted when it is registered in the filing system, and one submitted by electronic means shall be deemed submitted upon receipt.

(5) Any parliamentary paper submitted

a) in electronic format as required by the Speaker, or

b) in accordance with the conditions specified by the House Committee under section 11 (1) h) of the National Assembly Act

shall qualify as a parliamentary paper initialled, countersigned by the sponsor, provided that the electronic system used for submission identifies the submitter as sponsor.

Chapter VI

GENERAL RULES FOR THE DISCUSSION OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

21. Submission of legislative proposals

Section 31 (1) The legislative proposal shall contain the proposed title and text. The sponsor shall give a statement of reasons for the legislative proposal upon its submission.

(2) The legislative proposal of the President of the Republic, the Government or a parliamentary committee shall be entered into the Order Book of the National Assembly upon submission of the proposal, and a legislative proposal submitted by a Member shall be entered into the Order Book of the National Assembly in a manner specified in section 16 (2) or section 58.

Section 32 (1) Once a legislative proposal is submitted, the Speaker shall designate a standing committee to hold a detailed debate on it (hereinafter the “designated committee”). If the legislative proposal was submitted by a standing committee, also the submitting committee may be designated.

(1a) Paragraph (1) shall not apply if the designated committee is determined by the Rules of Procedure Instruments.

(2) Any standing committee or, if the agenda item affects the interests or rights of national minorities, the committee representing the national minorities may announce in writing its intention to hold a detailed debate regarding the provisions of the legislative proposal that fall within its functions (hereinafter the “associated committee”). Such an announcement shall not be made after the opening of the sitting on the planned agenda of which the commencement of general debate on the legislative proposal is scheduled. The announcement shall specify the parts of the legislative proposal regarding which the associated committee intends to hold a detailed debate. (The designated committee and the associated committee hereinafter jointly the “discussing committee”.)

22. Discussion of legislative proposals on the same subject

Section 33 If more than one legislative proposal has been submitted on the same subject or concerning the same Act before the beginning of the general debate on a legislative proposal,

a) the proposal of a submitter ranking higher in the list provided for in Article 6 (1) of the Fundamental Law shall take precedence over the one ranking lower,

b) where the submitters are of the same rank, the proposal submitted earlier shall take precedence over the one submitted later.

23. General debate

Section 34 (1) Not less than five days shall pass between the submission of the legislative proposal and the adoption of the agenda of the sitting on the agenda of which the commencement of the general debate is scheduled. The general debate shall not start until the expiry of the sixth day after the submission of the legislative proposal.

(2) The discussion of the legislative proposal shall start with the general debate. The general debate shall consist in debating the necessity and the regulatory principles of the legislative proposal or certain parts of it.

Section 35 (1) The intention to make a contribution to a general debate on a legislative proposal shall be notified to the parliamentary notary on duty in either of the following manners:

a) through the leader of the parliamentary group, or, if the agenda item affects the interests or rights of national minorities, the national minority Members and national minority advocates through the chair of the committee representing the national minorities, or, independent Members directly, in writing and not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day on the agenda or planned agenda of which the general debate on the legislative proposal is scheduled,

b) directly, using the relevant button during the debate.

(2) A Member of the European Parliament from Hungary (hereinafter the “Member of the European Parliament”) may notify his or her intention to make a contribution to a general debate specified as an agenda item related to European Union issues in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1), through the leader of the parliamentary group or directly, depending on the decision of the leader of the parliamentary group. The Member of the European Parliament who notified his or her intention to speak through the leader of a parliamentary group shall be deemed to be a member of that parliamentary group when he or she takes the floor.

(3) The persons who have a consultative voice on the basis of the National Assembly Act shall take the floor in a manner and for a time specified on the agenda; otherwise, with the exception of paragraph (2), they may notify their intention to speak in writing to the Speaker or directly to the chair of the sitting.

(4) For the purpose of establishing the order of speaking, a speech under paragraph (1) a) shall take precedence over the one under paragraph (1) b).

(5) Should the National Assembly add the discussion of a new agenda item to the sitting day of the adoption of the agenda, the time limit for the notification in writing of the intention to speak shall expire one hour after the adoption of the agenda.

(6) The order of speaking within a parliamentary group may be modified with written approval of the leader of the parliamentary group or with written agreement of the Members during a sitting.

(7) Where time-allocated discussion procedure applies, speaking more than once shall take place in the predefined order; in other cases, including the speech of the principal speaker referred to in section 36 (2), this shall take place after the speeches requested in writing in advance have been delivered.

(8) Speaking more than once or again shall be subject to leave of the chair of the sitting during debate. If the chair of the sitting does not give the floor, the National Assembly shall, at the request of the Member or the national minority advocate, decide thereon without debate, by a show of hands.

(9) The right to speak shall not be transferred.

(10) If there are no more speakers to the motion, and the expected closure of the debate is on the agenda, the chair of the sitting shall close the debate.

(11) If there are more sponsors, they may split between themselves the sponsor's rights to speak. The sponsors shall inform the Speaker of the split of the right to speak in writing not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day on the agenda or planned agenda of which the debate in which the speech is to be delivered is scheduled; failing this, the split of the right to speak shall not take place.

24. General order of speaking

Section 36 (1) In the debate the sponsor of the legislative proposal shall be the first to take the floor (hereinafter the "opening speech") for thirty minutes, and the representative of the Government shall be the next to take the floor for the same speaking time, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor. Then the floor shall be given to the members of the parliamentary groups and the independent Members according to their advance requests under section 35 (1) a).

(2) In the first round of speeches, speeches shall alternate between the ruling parliamentary groups and the opposition parliamentary groups, in decreasing order of the number of members of the parliamentary groups (hereinafter the "principal speaker's speech").

(3) Two or more parliamentary groups may appoint a joint principal speaker; however, even the joint principal speaker's speaking time may not be longer than the time allocated to one single parliamentary group. A parliamentary group may appoint more than one speaker to take the floor consecutively within the speaking time allocated to the principal speaker.

(4) After the principal speakers' speeches, the floor shall be given to the independent Member who was the first to request leave to speak.

(5) If the agenda item affects the interests or rights of national minorities, the national minority Member invited by the committee representing the national minorities shall obtain the floor before the independent Member who was the first to request leave to speak. If the committee representing the national minorities invites a national minority advocate to present his or her views, the national minority advocate thus invited shall take the floor after the speech of the independent Member who was the first to request leave to speak.

(5a) Where the sponsor of a legislative proposal is the committee representing the national minorities, the opening speech shall be delivered by the chair of the committee or a national minority Member or national minority advocate invited by the committee. In such a case another contribution referred to in paragraph (5) shall not be made.

(6) After the principal speakers' speeches and the speeches referred to in paragraphs (4) to (5), the chair of the sitting shall determine the order of further contributions in such a way as to ensure, as far as possible, that Members belonging to the ruling parliamentary groups and Members belonging to the opposition parliamentary groups take the floor in turn, each round from a different parliamentary group. After at least one Member requesting leave to speak from each ruling parliamentary group and opposition parliamentary group was given the opportunity to be heard, the floor shall be given to the independent Member who was the next to request leave to speak.

(7) If the agenda item affects the interests or rights of national minorities, after at least one Member requesting leave to speak from each ruling parliamentary group and opposition parliamentary group was given the opportunity to be heard, the floor shall be given to the national minority Member who was the next to request leave to speak, then to the independent Member who was the next to request leave to speak, and then to the national minority advocate who was the next to request leave to speak.

(8) The order under paragraphs (6) to (7) shall be followed until all Members and national minority advocates requesting leave to speak are heard.

(8a) If a speaker who requested the floor in advance in accordance with section 35 (1) a) is not present when he or she is given the floor to deliver the speech, not including the principal speaker's speech, the request shall be considered withdrawn.

(9) If the agenda item relates to European Union issues, the Member of the European Parliament may take the floor in the order of requests under section 35 (2), taking into account the ranking of the parliamentary group and the order of independent Members.

(10) The President of the Republic and the Prime Minister may take the floor at any time and without time restriction in the course of a debate.

(10a) The President of the Republic shall deliver the opening speech even if, following a statement made by him or her under section 39 (2a) of the National Assembly Act, the legislative proposal submitted by him or her may also be discussed with him or her absent.

(11) With the exception of paragraph (9), other persons with consultative voice may at any time take the floor for a speaking time indicated on the agenda or, in the absence thereof, for a speaking time specified for Members, with the proviso that if they participate in the debate in the capacity of a sponsor, the rules specifying the speaking time for sponsors shall apply to them.

25. Time-allocated discussion procedure

Section 37 (1) The National Assembly may, on a proposal from the House Committee, decide, without debate, to hold general debate on a legislative proposal in accordance with time-allocated discussion procedure.

(2) The time available shall be allocated as follows:

a) all Members from the ruling parties as a whole and all opposition Members as a whole shall be allocated time equally; if the agenda item does not affect the interests or rights of national minorities, the national minority Members shall be counted among the opposition Members,

b) twenty minutes shall be allocated each to the sponsor to deliver the opening speech and, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor, to the representative of the Government to present his or her views thereafter, and the sponsor may deliver a twenty-minute closing speech; these amounts of time shall not be counted in the allocated time,

c) the speaking time of the representative of the Government taking the floor in the course of the debate shall be counted in the time allocated to the Members from the ruling parties,

d) the first half of the time allocated to the Members from the ruling parties and the opposition Members shall be divided equally among the parliamentary groups, and its second half shall be divided among them in proportion to the number of Members, with the proviso that each parliamentary group shall be allocated at least ten minutes; if the agenda item does not affect the interests or rights of national minorities, the national minority Members shall be counted among the opposition Members,

e) two-minute contributions during the debate shall be counted in the allocated time,

f) taking the floor in procedural matters shall not be counted in the allocated time,

g) if the agenda item affects the interests or rights of national minorities, at least twenty minutes shall be allocated for the speech of the national minority Member or national minority advocate invited by the committee representing the national minorities as well as for further speeches by national minority Members and national minority advocates; this amount of time shall not be counted in the allocated time,

h) if the agenda item relates to European Union issues, in line with the distinction made under section 35 (2), the speaking time of the Member of the European Parliament

ha) shall be counted in the speaking time allocated to the parliamentary group that presented him or her as speaker, provided that he or she notified his or her intention to speak through the leader of the parliamentary group,

hb) shall not be counted in the allocated time and he or she shall be allotted the same amount of speaking time as a single independent Member, provided that he or she notified his or her intention to speak directly,

i) with the exception of a speech by the representative of the Government or by a Member of the European Parliament under point h) ha), taking the floor by a person who has a consultative voice on the basis of the National Assembly Act shall not be counted in the allocated time,

j) where the discussion of the agenda item appears on the agenda of several sitting days,

ja) the allocated time available shall be determined for each sitting day, and

jb) the allocated time not availed of at a previous sitting day shall not be added to the allocated time of a later sitting day.

(3) At the written request of the leader of a parliamentary group or at least five independent Members, the time allocated for the general debate shall not be less than

a) ten hours in the case of a proposal for the adoption or amendment of the Fundamental Law,

b) ten hours in the case of a motion of no-confidence submitted against the Prime Minister,

c) thirty hours in the case of discussion of the legislative proposal on the central budget (hereinafter the “budgetary proposal”),

d) fifteen hours in the case of discussion of the legislative proposal on the implementation of the central budget.

(4)

(5)

(6) A parliamentary group may choose to give all or part of the time allocated to it to another parliamentary group or independent Member.

(7) The parliamentary notary on duty shall measure and accumulate by parliamentary groups the speaking time used by the Members. The parliamentary notary in charge shall inform the chair of the sitting once the parliamentary group, the Member or the national minority advocate has used up the speaking time. The speeches under section 36 (6) to (7) may be continued until the time allocated under paragraph (1) is used up.

(8) Section 35 (8) and section 38 (1) a) shall not apply to the time-allocated discussion procedure.

26. Duration of speeches

Section 38 (1) The allocated speaking time shall not be less than

a) fifteen minutes in a general debate,

b) fifteen minutes for a principal speaker's speech to be delivered in a general debate held in accordance with the time-allocated discussion procedure,

c) thirty minutes for a principal speaker's speech to be delivered in the discussion of a proposal for the adoption or amendment of the Fundamental Law, a legislative proposal on the central budget or a legislative proposal on the implementation of the central budget, and in the joint discussion of more than one proposal for decision.

(2) The sponsor of the agenda item and the representative of the Government may at any time take the floor in the debate for fifteen minutes.

(3) Immediately after the closure of the general debate, the sponsor may deliver closing words lasting no more than thirty minutes, in which he or she may address the issues that came up in the debate.

(4) In the course of the debate, in order to make a comment on an earlier speech,

a) one Member from each parliamentary group,

b) if the agenda item affects the interests or rights of national minorities, the national minority Member who was the first to request leave to speak,

c) the independent Member who was the first to request leave to speak, and then

d) if the agenda item affects the interests or rights of national minorities, the national minority advocate who was the first to request leave to speak

may request the floor for a two-minute contribution, first after the speeches under section 36 (2) to (5), then after the speeches under section 36 (6) to (7). Leave to speak shall be granted by the chair of the sitting. If the chair of the sitting does not give the floor, the National Assembly shall, at the request of the Member or the national minority advocate, decide thereon without debate, by a show of hands.

27. Closure of the debate

Section 39 (1) After all parliamentary groups, the independent Member who was the first to request leave to speak and, if the agenda item affects the interests or rights of national minorities, the national minority Member or national minority advocate invited by the committee representing the national minorities were given the opportunity to present their views on the motion, the sponsor of the motion or at least five Members may in writing propose to close the debate. The National Assembly shall decide thereon without debate.

(2) Once the National Assembly closed the debate,

a) one Member from each parliamentary group,

b) if the agenda item affects the interests or rights of national minorities, the national minority Member who was the first to request leave to speak,

c) the independent Member who was the first to request leave to speak, and then

d) if the agenda item affects the interests or rights of national minorities, the national minority advocate who was the first to request leave to speak

shall still have the right to speak for up to five minutes each.

(3) After the speeches referred to in paragraph (2), the sponsor may deliver closing words lasting no more than fifteen minutes, in which he or she may address the issues that came up in the debate.

(4) Paragraphs (1) to (3) shall not apply to the time-allocated discussion procedure.

28. Submission of proposals for amendment

Section 40 (1) A Member, the discussing committee and the committee on legislation may, in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, submit a proposal for amendment in relation to the legislative proposal. A sponsor may not submit a proposal for amendment in relation to his or her own motion, except in the cases referred to in section 32 (1), section 52 (1) and section 74 (1), and except for a motion for compliance with the state debt rule pursuant to section 25 (5) of Act CXCV of 2011 on the economic stability of Hungary (hereinafter the "Economic Stability Act").

(2) The proposal for amendment shall be accompanied by a statement of reasons.

(3) A proposal for amendment aimed at abandoning the whole legislative proposal shall not be discussed, nor shall it be put to the vote.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (3), a proposal for amendment shall be considered to be aimed at abandoning the whole legislative proposal also if it only maintains the title, the preamble or the provisions on entry into force.

Section 41 (1) A Member may submit a proposal for amendment in relation to a legislative proposal by 16 o'clock on the third working day following the adoption of the agenda of the sitting on the agenda of which the closure of the general debate on the legislative proposal is scheduled.

(2) In his or her proposal for amendment, the Member shall specify the discussing committee he or she requests to debate the proposal for amendment. Only one standing committee may be requested to debate the proposal for amendment.

(3) In his or her proposal for amendment, the Member may only specify the designated committee or an associated committee that announced, in accordance with section 32 (2), its intention to hold a detailed debate regarding the provision affected by the proposal for amendment. If the proposal for amendment affects more than one provision, only the designated committee can be specified or an associated committee that holds a detailed debate with regard to all provisions of the legislative proposal that are affected by the proposal for amendment. The Member may specify any discussing committee if his or her proposal for amendment adds a new section or a structural unit of higher level to the legislative proposal.

(4) The debate on the proposal for amendment shall be held by the designated committee if the Member

a) has requested the designated committee to do so,

b) has not specified a discussing committee,

c) has specified more than one discussing committee,

d) has specified a committee other than the discussing committee, or

e) has not specified the associated committee in accordance with the conditions specified in paragraphs (2) and (3).

(5) The designated committee may hold a debate on any further proposal for amendment not covered by the proposals for amendment referred to in paragraph (4).

(6) If the agenda item affects the interests or rights of national minorities, the committee representing the national minorities may hold a debate on any proposal for amendment.

Section 42 A proposal for amendment

a) shall not relate to the provisions of an Act that is not affected by the legislative proposal (hereinafter the “excessive proposal for amendment”), and

b) shall, if the legislative proposal aims to amend the Fundamental Law or an Act, not relate to the parts of the Fundamental Law or that Act that are not affected by the amendment;

save where this is evidently necessary in light of its connection with the content of another regular proposal for amendment or the criteria set out in section 44 (1).

29. Detailed debate stage

Section 43 (1) The detailed debate on a legislative proposal shall be held in the discussing committee.

(2) The detailed debate stage shall be opened on the week following the closure of the general debate on the legislative proposal. The discussing committee shall not place the detailed debate on its agenda on the first sitting day of the sitting before the opening of the sitting day.

Section 44 (1) In the course of the detailed debate, the designated committee shall examine whether the legislative proposal

a) complies with the content and form requirements arising from the Fundamental Law,

b) fits into the unity of the legal system,

c) complies with the obligations arising from international law and the law of the European Union, and

d) complies with the professional requirements of law making.

(2) The associated committee shall carry out an examination based on the criteria specified in paragraph (1) with regard to the parts of the legislative proposal specified in the announcement referred to in section 32 (2).

(3) In addition to paragraphs (1) to (2), the detailed debate shall consist of the discussion in detail of the legislative proposal, the debating of the proposals for amendment submitted, and the formulation of the discussing committee’s intention to make further amendments. The detailed debate shall also include an examination as to whether the proposals for amendment comply with the requirements specified in section 42.

(4) The Member submitting a proposal for amendment may present his or her views in the course of the detailed debate. The discussing committee may debate the proposal for amendment even in the absence of the submitter.

Section 45 (1) The discussing committee shall assess, and take a position on, the proposals for amendment submitted in accordance with section 40 and section 41.

(2) It shall assess, and take a position on, the proposals for amendment in the order of the provisions of the legislative proposal and per proposal. The discussing committee may, at the request of any committee member, order to combine the discussions of multiple proposals for amendment. If the discussing committee combined the discussions of multiple proposals for amendment, the vote shall be taken accordingly.

(3) The discussing committee

a) shall decide which proposal for amendment to support,

b) may maintain any proposal for amendment not supported, if accompanied with the amendments it considers necessary, and

c) shall express the intention to make further amendments.

(4) The committee representing the national minorities shall not express an intention for an excessive proposal for amendment; however, it may take the initiative of inviting another discussing committee or the committee on legislation to submit such a proposal for amendment. This may take place not later than the working day preceding the sitting of the discussing committee or the committee on legislation on the planned agenda of which the discussion of the legislative proposal concerned is scheduled.

(5) The discussing committee shall consolidate the amendments referred to in paragraph (3) into a single motion (hereinafter the “committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate”). If there is more than one discussing committee, each committee shall submit its own committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate separately.

(6) The detailed debate shall end with the discussing committee making a decision to close the detailed debate. The discussing committee may not close the detailed debate before it took a position on all proposals for amendment referred to in paragraph (1). After closing the detailed debate, the discussing committee shall submit a report (hereinafter the “committee report on the detailed debate”), in which it shall make reference to the closure of the detailed debate and to its findings under section 44 (1) and (3) as well as its position under paragraph (1).

(7) If the discussing committee has adopted a committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate, it shall submit it together with the committee report on the detailed debate. Once this happened, neither the discussing committee, save where section 70 (5) applies, nor the designated committee, save where section 68 (2) and (4) applies, shall submit another committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate.

(8) With the exception specified in section 68 (5), the detailed debate stage shall be closed as soon as all standing committees that act as discussing committee submit the committee report on the detailed debate.

(9) The committee on legislation shall only discuss the committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate drawn up by the committee representing the national minorities only if the committee representing the national minorities has submitted it by the closure of the detailed debate stage.

30. Committee on legislation procedure

Section 46 (1) Not later than the third day of the week following the closure of the detailed debate stage, the sponsor shall provide written information about the following:

a) which amendments contained in the committee proposals for amendment closing the detailed debate he or she agrees with, or

b) he or she will present the information under point a) orally at the sitting of the committee on legislation.

(1a) Paragraph (1) shall not apply if the sponsor is a parliamentary committee which also acts as the designated committee, and

a) there is no associated committee, or

b) the associated committee has not submitted a committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate.

(2) After the information referred to in paragraph (1) is submitted, the committee on legislation shall assess, and take a position on, the committee proposals for amendment closing the detailed debate. The assessment of the committee proposals for amendment closing the detailed debate shall also include an examination as to whether they comply with the requirements specified in section 42. Except where paragraph (2a) applies, the assessment of the proposals for amendment and the development of the position shall not take place earlier than the week following the closure of the detailed debate stage.

(2a) The sponsor may, in writing and stating the reasons therefor, request the Speaker to allow the committee on legislation to conduct the proceedings in the week in which the detailed debate stage closes. Early proceedings by the committee on legislation may be requested by 10 o'clock on the working day preceding the day of the sitting of the committee on legislation in the week when the closure of the detailed debate stage occurs. The committee on legislation may conduct early proceedings in the case of not more than eight substantive motions per half year.

(3) If no committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate is submitted, the committee on legislation shall not discuss the legislative proposal, nor shall it submit a proposal for amendment in relation to it, except where the sponsor or, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor, the Government requests that the committee on legislation conduct proceedings. Proceedings by the committee on legislation may be requested not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting on the planned agenda of which the final vote on the legislative proposal is scheduled.

(4) The committee on legislation

a) shall decide which amendments contained in the committee proposals for amendment closing the detailed debate to support,

b) may maintain in the committee proposals for amendment closing the detailed debate any amendment not supported, if accompanied with the amendments it considers necessary, and

c) may express the intention to make further amendments.

(5) The committee on legislation shall include the amendments referred to in paragraph (4) in a single motion (hereinafter the “summarising proposal for amendment”). Should the legislative proposal fail to comply with the criteria set out in section 44 (1), the committee on legislation shall include in the summarising proposal for amendment also the amendment necessary for ensuring compliance with the requirements.

(6) With the exception set out in section 39 (2a) of the National Assembly Act, if the sponsor of the legislative proposal and the person entitled to substitute for him or her are absent, the committee on legislation shall not discuss the legislative proposal. If the legislative proposal affects its functions, the Government’s representative shall attend the sitting of the committee on legislation regardless of whether the Government itself acts as the sponsor. The sponsor of the legislative proposal and the representative of the Government shall attend the sitting of the committee on legislation with consultative voice. The rapporteur designated by the discussing committee submitting the committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate may attend the sitting of the committee on legislation with consultative voice.

(7) The committee on legislation shall submit a summarising report

a) on the completion of the discussion of the committee proposals for amendment closing the detailed debate and its position taken in accordance with paragraph (2), or

b) on the completion of its proceedings under paragraph (3).

(8) If the committee on legislation adopted a summarising proposal for amendment, it shall submit it together with the summarising report. Once this happened, the committee on legislation shall not submit another summarising proposal for amendment, except in the cases referred to in section 48 (7) and (7a), section 71, section 74 (3) and section 157 (5).

(9) If in the course of the proceedings the committee on legislation finds it necessary, it may invite any committee to submit a legislative proposal.

(10) Once the summarising proposal for amendment is submitted, the sponsor shall send without delay to the chair of the committee on legislation the text incorporating the legislative proposal and the summarising proposal for amendment, countersigned by the sponsor (hereinafter the “draft consolidated proposal”).

(11) If the chair of the committee on legislation considers that

a) the draft consolidated proposal correctly includes the text incorporating the legislative proposal and the summarising proposal for amendment, he or she shall submit it,

b) the draft consolidated proposal does not include correctly the text incorporating the legislative proposal and the summarising proposal for amendment, he or she shall submit a text incorporating the legislative proposal and the summarising proposal for amendment composed by the committee on legislation

(hereinafter the “consolidated proposal”).

(12) The chair of the committee on legislation shall submit the consolidated proposal not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day on the agenda or planned agenda of which the debate on the committee reports submitted in relation to the legislative proposal and on the summarising proposal for amendment is scheduled.

31. Debate on committee reports and on summarising proposal for amendment

Section 47 (1) The National Assembly shall hold a debate on the committee reports on the detailed debate and the summarising report, as well as on the summarising proposal for amendment.

(2) If the committee on legislation submits a summarising report, the rapporteur designated by the committee on legislation shall be the first to take the floor in the debate, and if there is a minority opinion in the committee on legislation, the rapporteur of the minority opinion shall be the next to take the floor. The total time allocated for these speeches shall be fifteen minutes, of which seven minutes shall be reserved for expressing the minority opinion, if there is any.

(3) After the speech referred to in paragraph (2), first the sponsor of the legislative proposal and then, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor, the representative of the Government may also take the floor. These speeches may be delivered even in the absence of a speech referred to in paragraph (2).

(4) After the speeches referred to in paragraphs (2) to (3), the rapporteur designated by the designated committee shall summarise the committee’s position; if there is a minority opinion, the rapporteur of the minority opinion shall be the next to take the floor. Thereafter, the rapporteur designated by the associated committee shall present the position of the associated committee; if there is a minority opinion, the rapporteur of the minority opinion shall be the next to take the floor. The total time allocated for these speeches shall be six minutes for each discussing committee, of which three minutes shall be reserved for expressing the minority opinion, if there is any.

(5) After the committee speeches, the members of the parliamentary groups, the national minority Members, the independent Members, the Members of the European Parliament and the national minority advocates may take the floor. Section 35 (1) and (4) as well as section 36 (6) to (9) shall apply to these speeches.

(6) The speakers under paragraph (5) shall present their views in accordance with the time-allocated discussion procedure pursuant to section 37 (2), (6) and (7), taking into account the following:

a) each parliamentary group shall be allocated at least five minutes,

b) if the agenda item affects the interests or rights of national minorities, national minority Members and national minority advocates shall be allocated at least five minutes.

c) if the agenda item relates to European Union issues, in line with the distinction made under section 35 (2), the speaking time of the Member of the European Parliament

ca) shall be counted in the speaking time allocated to the parliamentary group that presented him or her as speaker, provided that he or she notified his or her intention to speak through the leader of the parliamentary group,

cb) shall not be counted in the allocated time and he or she shall be allotted the same amount of speaking time as a single independent Member, provided that he or she notified his or her intention to speak directly.

There shall be no two-minute contributions when these speeches are delivered.

(7) With the exception of the Members of the European Parliament, persons who have a consultative voice on the basis of the National Assembly Act may take the floor with priority for a speaking time of three minutes.

(7a) The sponsor and, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor, the representative of the Government may at any time take the floor in the debate.

(8) The National Assembly, on a proposal from the House Committee, may decide to allocate more time than the amounts set in paragraphs (2) to(7). The National Assembly shall decide on the House Committee's proposal without debate by a show of hands, simultaneously with the adoption of the proposed agenda.

(9) After the closure of the debate, the sponsor may deliver closing words, in which he or she may address the issues that came up in the debate. Unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor, the representative of the Government may take the floor immediately after the closure of the debate, before the sponsor delivers closing words.

(10) The total time allocated for the speeches of the sponsor and the representative of the Government under paragraphs (3), (7a) and (9) shall be fifteen minutes each.

(11) The provisions of section 39 shall not apply to the debate on committee reports and on summarising proposal for amendment.

32. Decision on the summarising proposal for amendment; procedure in the committee on legislation if the proposal for amendment is maintained

Section 48 (1) With the exceptions specified in paragraphs (2) and (8), the National Assembly shall decide on the summarising proposal for amendment in a single vote. Immediately before decision making, first the sponsor and then, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor, the representative of the Government may speak for five minutes each to state whether or not they agree with the summarising proposal for amendment.

(2) Not later than the last working day of the week preceding the sitting on the planned agenda of which the decision on the summarising proposal for amendment is scheduled, the leader of any parliamentary group or the sponsor may request in writing the National Assembly to separately vote on a specific point of the summarising proposal for amendment.

(3) If the National Assembly has not adopted a point of the summarising proposal for amendment, the sponsor or, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor, the Government may propose to postpone the final vote in accordance with section 51. If the final vote is postponed, the text incorporating the legislative proposal and the adopted points of the summarising proposal for amendment (hereinafter the “recast consolidated proposal”) shall be submitted in accordance with section 46 (10) to (11) not later than the third day following the postponement of the final vote.

(4) Within the time limit open for submitting a request under paragraph (2), including where the committee on legislation submitted only a summarising report, the leader of any parliamentary group or the sponsor may request in writing the National Assembly to maintain a specific proposal for amendment that the committee on legislation has not included in the summarising proposal for amendment. The maintenance of an excessive proposal for amendment and a proposal for amendment submitted in relation to a regular excessive proposal for amendment may not be requested.

(5) The number of requests under paragraphs (2) and (4) from the same person may not exceed three.

(6) The National Assembly shall first decide on the requests under paragraph (4); should it maintain a proposal for amendment, no vote shall be taken

a) on the summarising proposal for amendment and its specific points requested to be voted on separately where such a summarising proposal for amendment has been submitted, or

b) on the legislative proposal where no summarising proposal for amendment has been submitted.

(7) Where a summarising proposal for amendment is submitted, the committee on legislation shall, within three days of the decision making referred to in paragraph (6), table the text incorporating the summarising proposal for amendment and the maintained proposal for amendment (hereinafter the “second summarising proposal for amendment”). The committee on legislation may modify the text of the maintained proposal for amendment or express in the second summarising proposal for amendment the intention to make further amendments only if, taking into account the objective and substance of the maintained proposal for amendment, this is necessary to promote compliance with the criteria set out in section 44 (1). Simultaneously with tabling the second summarising proposal for amendment, the committee on legislation shall submit a second summarising report on the closure of the discussion of the maintained proposal for amendment. The text incorporating the legislative proposal and the second summarising proposal for amendment (hereinafter the “second consolidated proposal”) shall be tabled in accordance with section 46 (10) to (12).

(7a) Where no summarising proposal for amendment is submitted, the committee on legislation shall include the text of the maintained proposal for amendment in a summarising proposal for amendment within the time limit under paragraph (7), taking into account the substantive limitations laid down therein, and shall submit a second summarising report on the closure of the discussion of the maintained proposal for amendment simultaneously with tabling the summarising proposal for amendment. The consolidated proposal shall be tabled in accordance with section 46 (10) to (12).

(7b) Where a summarising proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (7a) is submitted, a request for voting under paragraph (4) shall not be made.

(8) If any of the decisions put to the vote requires a qualified majority to be adopted, voting on maintaining the proposal for amendment, on the points of the summarising proposal for amendment that were requested to be voted on separately, and on the summarising proposal for amendment shall take place in two stages, where the decision that requires a qualified majority shall be voted on first.

(9) Where the provisions that are the subject of amendment are put to the vote, the original text of the legislative proposal shall not be subject to the vote.

33. Debate and decision on the second summarising proposal for amendment

Section 49 (1) The National Assembly shall hold a debate on the points of the second summarising proposal for amendment that are related to the maintained proposal for amendment in accordance with section 47 with the proviso that the discussing committee shall not delegate a rapporteur.

(2) With the exceptions specified in paragraphs (3) and (5), the National Assembly shall decide on the second summarising proposal for amendment in a single vote. Immediately before decision making, first the sponsor, unless he or she has delivered closing words in accordance with section 47 (9), and then, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor, the representative of the Government may speak for five minutes each to state whether or not they agree with the second summarising proposal for amendment.

(3) Not later than the last working day of the week preceding the sitting on the planned agenda of which the decision on the second summarising proposal for amendment is scheduled, the leader of any parliamentary group or the sponsor may request in writing the National Assembly to separately vote on not more than three points of the second summarising proposal for amendment.

(4) If the National Assembly has not adopted a point of the second summarising proposal for amendment, the sponsor or, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor, the Government may propose to postpone the final vote in accordance with section 51. If the final vote is postponed, the text incorporating the legislative proposal and the adopted points of the second summarising proposal for amendment (hereinafter the “recast second consolidated proposal”) shall be submitted in accordance with section 46 (10) to (11) not later than the third day following the postponement of the final vote.

(5) If any of the decisions put to the vote requires a qualified majority to be adopted, voting shall take place in two stages, where the decision that requires a qualified majority shall be voted on first.

34. Final vote

Section 50 (1) If the summarising proposal for amendment is adopted, the National Assembly shall hold a final vote on the consolidated proposal as a whole.

(2) The National Assembly shall hold a final vote on

a) the legislative proposal in its submitted form if

aa) no committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate has been submitted in relation to the legislative proposal at the detailed debate stage, and the committee on legislation has not been requested to conduct proceedings in accordance with section 46 (3),

ab) the committee on legislation has completed the discussion of the legislative proposal without submitting a summarising proposal for amendment, or

ac) the National Assembly has not adopted the summarising proposal for amendment or the second summarising proposal for amendment,

b) the second consolidated proposal if the National Assembly has adopted the second summarising proposal for amendment,

c) the text of the legislative proposal as amended by the adopted points of the summarising proposal for amendment if the National Assembly has not adopted any of the points of the summarising proposal for amendment,

d) the text of the legislative proposal as amended by the adopted points of the second summarising proposal for amendment if the National Assembly has not adopted any of the points of the second summarising proposal for amendment.

(3) If any of the decisions put to the final vote requires a qualified majority to be adopted, the final vote shall take place in two stages, where the decision that requires a qualified majority shall be voted on first. If the National Assembly does not adopt a provision that requires a qualified majority, its decision shall, even without a specific decision to that end, encompass the deletion of the provision that classifies the not adopted provision as cardinal or defines it as a provision of the Rules of Procedure. If the qualified majority required for adoption is not obtained, the provisions of section 21 shall apply with the derogation that the chair of the sitting, once requested by anyone entitled thereto under section 21, shall be obliged to order a recess during proceedings.

(4) After the decision that requires a qualified majority, if the qualified majority required for adoption is not obtained, the sponsor or, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor, the Government may propose to postpone the final vote on the provisions that require a simple majority in accordance with section 51. If the final vote is postponed, the proposal containing the provisions requiring a simple majority of the text put to the final vote under paragraphs (1) and (2) (hereinafter the “consolidated proposal requiring a simple majority”) shall be submitted in accordance with section 46 (10) to (11) not later than the second day following the postponement of the final vote.

35. Postponement of the final vote

Section 51 (1) Before the opening of the final vote, the sponsor or, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor, the Government may propose to postpone the final vote, where he or she, or it wishes to submit a proposal for amendment to prepare final vote.

(2) The National Assembly shall decide on the postponement of the final vote without debate. Before the decision is made, the proposer may present the rationale of the initiative for up to five minutes.

(3) The postponed final vote shall not be taken earlier than the first working day of the week following the vote on the summarising proposal for amendment or on the second summarising proposal for amendment.

(4) If the National Assembly postponed the final vote, the initiator of the postponement, indicating the sitting day of the final vote, may propose, subject to the time-related requirement under paragraph (3), to hold the final vote at the sitting where the postponement of the final vote took place. The National Assembly shall decide thereon without debate by a show of hands, after having heard the proposer present the reasons for up to two minutes. The adopted agenda shall be amended in accordance with the National Assembly’s decision. The chair of the sitting shall present the amended part of the agenda and initiate the necessary measures in accordance with section 15 (2).

(5) If no committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate has been submitted in relation to the legislative proposal at the detailed debate stage, or the committee on legislation has closed the discussion of the legislative proposal without submitting a summarising proposal for amendment, the postponed final vote shall not be taken earlier than the first working day of the week following the order of postponement.

(6) Save in a case referred to in section 56 (4), the final vote on a proposal for decision may be postponed on one occasion only.

36. Proposal for amendment to prepare final vote

Section 52 (1) If the National Assembly decided to postpone the final vote, the sponsor or, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor, the Government may submit a proposal for amendment to prepare final vote in relation to the consolidated proposal, the second consolidated proposal, the recast consolidated proposal, the recast second consolidated proposal, the consolidated proposal requiring a simple majority, the consolidated proposal corresponding to the decision of the National Assembly, the supplementary consolidated proposal, the consolidated proposal containing an excessive proposal for amendment or, in the absence of an adopted summarising proposal for amendment, second summarising proposal for amendment or supplementary summarising proposal for amendment, in relation to the legislative proposal, provided that the consolidated proposal, the second consolidated proposal, the recast consolidated proposal, the recast second consolidated proposal, the consolidated proposal requiring a simple majority, the consolidated proposal corresponding to the decision of the National Assembly, the supplementary consolidated proposal, the consolidated proposal containing an excessive proposal for amendment or, in the absence of an adopted summarising proposal for amendment, second summarising proposal for amendment or supplementary summarising proposal for amendment, the legislative proposal is not in compliance with the criteria set out in section 44 (1). A proposal for amendment referred to in section 42 a) and b) shall not be submitted as a proposal for amendment to prepare final vote.

(2) A proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted not later than the last working day of the week in which the National Assembly decided to postpone the final vote.

37. Proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote

Section 53 (1) The committee on legislation shall discuss the proposal for amendment to prepare final vote and shall take a position on it.

(2) The committee on legislation

a) shall decide whether to support the proposal for amendment to prepare final vote,

b) may maintain the proposal for amendment to prepare final vote not supported, if accompanied with the amendments it considers necessary, and

c) may express the intention to make further amendments in compliance with the conditions set out in section 52 (1).

(2) The committee on legislation shall submit the amendments referred to in paragraph (2) in a single motion in accordance with the provisions of section 46 (5) (hereinafter “proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote”). A proposal for amendment referred to in section 42 a) and b) shall not be submitted as a proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote.

(3) The committee on legislation shall submit a report drawn up before final vote on the closure of the discussion of the proposal for amendment to prepare final vote and on its position taken in accordance with paragraph (1).

(4) The committee on legislation shall submit its report drawn up before final vote and its proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote not later than three hours before the opening of the sitting day on the agenda or planned agenda of which the debate on the report drawn up before final vote and on the proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote is scheduled. Once this happened, the committee on legislation shall not submit another proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote.

38. Debate on the report drawn up before final vote and on the proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote

Section 54 (1) Where a proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote is submitted, the National Assembly shall debate the report drawn up before final vote and on the proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote.

(2) In the debate referred to in paragraph (1), the rapporteur designated by the committee on legislation shall be the first to take the floor, and if there is a minority opinion in the committee on legislation, the rapporteur of the minority opinion shall be the next to take the floor. The total time allocated for these speeches shall be fifteen minutes, of which seven minutes shall be reserved for expressing the minority opinion, if there is any.

(3) Subsequently in the debate,

a) the Members may take the floor for five minutes per parliamentary group,

b) if the agenda item affects the interests or rights of national minorities, the national minority Members and the national minority advocates may take the floor for five minutes,

c) the independent Members may take the floor for a total of three minutes,

d) if the agenda item relates to European Union issues, the Members of the European Parliament may take the floor, in line with the distinction made under section 35 (2), if they notified their intention to speak directly, for a total of five minutes.

(4) The National Assembly, on a proposal from the House Committee, may decide to allocate for these speeches more time than the amounts set in paragraph (3). The National Assembly shall decide on the House Committee's proposal without debate by a show of hands, simultaneously with the adoption of the proposed agenda.

39. Decision on the proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote

Section 55 (1) The National Assembly shall decide on the proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote in a single vote. Before the vote, first the sponsor and then, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor, the representative of the Government may speak for five minutes to state whether or not they agree with the adoption of the proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote.

(2) If any of the decisions put to the vote requires a qualified majority to be adopted, voting on the proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote shall take place in two stages, where the decision that requires a qualified majority shall be voted on first.

(3) Where the provisions that are the subject of amendment are put to the vote, the original text of the consolidated proposal, the second consolidated proposal, the recast consolidated proposal, the recast second consolidated proposal, the consolidated proposal requiring a simple majority or, in the absence of an adopted summarising proposal for amendment or second summarising proposal for amendment, of the legislative proposal shall not be subject to the vote.

40. Postponed final vote

Section 56 (1) If the proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote is adopted, the National Assembly shall hold a final vote on the amended legislative proposal, the amended consolidated proposal, the amended second consolidated proposal, the amended recast consolidated proposal, the amended recast second consolidated proposal, the amended consolidated proposal that requires a simple majority, the amended consolidated proposal corresponding to the decision of the National Assembly, the amended supplementary consolidated proposal and the amended consolidated proposal containing an excessive proposal for amendment as a whole.

(2) The National Assembly shall hold a final vote on the legislative proposal in its submitted form, the consolidated proposal, the second consolidated proposal, the recast consolidated proposal, the recast second consolidated proposal, the consolidated proposal requiring a simple majority, the consolidated proposal corresponding to the decision of the National Assembly, the supplementary consolidated proposal and the consolidated proposal containing an excessive proposal for amendment as a whole if

a) the committee on legislation has not submitted a proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote, or

b) the National Assembly has not adopted the proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote.

(3) If any of the decisions put to the final vote referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) requires a qualified majority to be adopted, the final vote shall take place in two stages, where the decision that requires a qualified majority shall be voted on first. If the National Assembly does not adopt a provision that requires a qualified majority, its decision shall, even without a specific decision to that end, encompass the deletion of the provision that classifies the not adopted provision as cardinal or defines it as a provision of the Rules of Procedure. If the qualified majority required for adoption is not obtained, the provisions of section 21 shall apply with the derogation that the chair of the sitting, once requested by anyone entitled thereto under section 21, shall be obliged to order a recess during proceedings.

(4) After the decision that requires a qualified majority, if the qualified majority required for adoption is not obtained, the provisions of section 50 (4) shall apply with the proviso that the consolidated proposal requiring a simple majority shall contain the provisions requiring a simple majority of the text put to the final vote under paragraph (1).

41. Sending the text of an adopted Act to the Speaker

Section 57 Where the text of an Act as adopted by the National Assembly differs from the text of the submitted legislative proposal or the text of the consolidated proposal, the second consolidated proposal, the recast consolidated proposal, the recast second consolidated proposal, the consolidated proposal requiring a simple majority, the consolidated proposal corresponding to the decision of the National Assembly, the supplementary consolidated proposal or the consolidated proposal containing an excessive proposal for amendment, the sponsor shall send the text of the adopted Act, initialled by him or her, to the Speaker within three days following that of the adoption of the Act.

Chapter VII

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE DISCUSSION OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

42. Entering into the Order Book

Section 58 (1) The legislative proposal submitted by a Member shall be entered into the Order Book of the National Assembly if it is supported by the standing committee designated by the Speaker (hereinafter the “Order Book committee”).

(2) The Order Book committee shall decide on the entry of the motion into the Order Book within thirty days of designation. In calculating the thirty-day time limit, the period between the ordinary sessions shall not be taken into account.

(3) Should the sponsor of the legislative proposal be unable to attend the committee sitting on the planned agenda of which the decision on the entry into the Order Book of the legislative proposal submitted by him or her is scheduled, he or she may request in writing the chair of the Order Book committee to postpone it not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting. If such a motion is tabled, the Order Book committee shall decide on the entry of the motion into the Order Book not later than within thirty days of the expiry of the time limit under paragraph (2). Otherwise, the absence of the sponsor shall not constitute an impediment to the proceedings of the Order Book committee.

(4) The Order Book committee shall notify the Speaker in writing of its decision on entry into the Order Book. Once the legislative proposal is entered into the Order Book, the Order Book committee shall be considered a designated committee under section 32 (1).

(5) If the leader of the parliamentary group to which the Member who has submitted a legislative proposal that has been rejected by the Order Book committee belongs requests the legislative proposal to be entered into the Order Book within eight days following rejection by the Order Book committee, the committee on legislation shall decide whether or not to enter it into the Order Book.

(6) The committee on legislation shall decide on the request for entry into the Order Book within thirty days after its submission. In calculating the thirty-day time limit, the period between the ordinary sessions shall not be taken into account. The committee on legislation shall notify the Speaker in writing of its decision on the request for entry into the Order Book. Once the legislative proposal is entered into the Order Book, the committee under paragraph (4) shall be considered a designated committee.

(7) Each parliamentary group may submit requests for entry into the Order Book not more than six times per session, only during the ordinary session in which the Order Book committee has refused to enter the legislative proposal into the Order Book.

(8) An independent Member who has submitted a legislative proposal that has been rejected by the Order Book committee may request the legislative proposal to be entered into the Order Book if at least four Members support this request. A Member may support a request for entry into the Order Book submitted by an independent Member not more than once per session, only during the ordinary session in which the Order Book committee has refused to enter the legislative proposal into the Order Book.

43. Discussion in two rounds

Section 59 (1) Where the National Assembly intends to adopt an Act of great social significance that brings about comprehensive regulation, it may, acting in its discretion, discuss it in two rounds. In this case, the National Assembly shall first discuss the principles of the intended Act, and then it shall discuss the draft text of the legislative proposal.

(2) The National Assembly shall lay down the principles of the intended Act in a parliamentary resolution for the adoption of which the same majority shall be required as for the adoption of the intended Act.

44. Urgent discussion

Section 60 (1) The sponsor may request in writing that his or her legislative proposal entered into the Order Book be discussed in urgent discussion (hereinafter “proposal for urgent discussion”). The reasoned proposal for urgent discussion shall be submitted not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting.

(2) Where the proposal for urgent discussion is submitted by a Member, it shall require the supporting signatures of at least twenty-five Members.

(3) The sponsor may propose in the proposal for urgent discussion the following:

a) the general debate on the legislative proposal should start on the sitting day specified by the sponsor but not until the expiry of two days from submission,

b)

c) the time limit for the submission of proposals for amendment should be shorter than specified in section 41 (1),

d) the detailed debate stage should open upon the closure of the legislative proposal's general debate,

e)

f) the committee on legislation should assess the committee proposals for amendment closing the detailed debate after the information referred to in section 46 (1) is received or, in a situation under section 46 (1a), after the committee report closing the detailed debate is submitted, but before the date under section 46 (2).

(4) In the proposal for urgent discussion the sponsor may request, jointly or separately, any of those specified in paragraph (3) before the particular or earliest procedural act.

(5) No more than six decisions to initiate urgent discussion shall be taken per half year.

(6) Urgent discussion shall be ordered in such a way as to ensure that at least six days pass between the day of ordering and the final vote on the legislative proposal.

(7) The National Assembly shall decide whether to order urgent discussion with the content specified by the sponsor without debate. For urgency to be ordered, the votes of two thirds of the Members present shall be required.

(7a) If urgent discussion is ordered to be held, the committee may make the announcement under section 32 (2) within three hours after the decision to hold urgent discussion was taken.

(7b) If the National Assembly decided to hold urgent discussion on a legislative proposal,

a) the committee, in order to make the announcement referred to in section 32 (2), and

b) the discussing committee, in order to hold a detailed debate on the legislative proposal,

may sit also during the sitting of the National Assembly or before the opening of the sitting day on the first day of the sitting in the week.

(8) The general rules for the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply to the urgent discussion with the derogations laid down in this Subtitle.

45. Exceptional procedure

Section 61 (1) The sponsor may request in writing that his or her legislative proposal entered into the Order Book be discussed in accordance with the exceptional procedure (hereinafter “proposal for exceptional proceeding”).

(2) Where the proposal for exceptional proceeding is submitted by a Member, it shall require the supporting signatures of at least one fifth of the Members.

(3) Exceptional procedure may be requested without regard to the time period provided in section 34 (1), not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting for which the sponsor requests or, where paragraph (2) applies, at least one fifth of the Members request that the discussion and adoption of the legislative proposal be placed on the agenda.

(4) Exceptional procedure may not be requested as regards the discussion of any of the following motions:

a) motion for the adoption or amendment of the Fundamental Law,

b) motion for the adoption or amendment of an Act containing an international treaty referred to in Article E) (2) of the Fundamental Law,

c) motion for the adoption or amendment of a provision qualifying as cardinal on the basis of the Fundamental Law,

d) motion for the adoption or amendment of a provision of the Rules of Procedure Instruments,

e) motion for the adoption of the Act on the central budget,

f) motion for the adoption of the Act on the implementation of the central budget, and

g) motion for the amendment of the Act on the central budget that changes the total revenue amount or total expenditure amount or increases budget deficit

(5) No more than four decisions to initiate exceptional procedure shall be taken per half year.

(6) The general rules for the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply to the exceptional proceeding with the derogations laid down in this Subtitle and with the proviso that a request for voting under section 48 (2) or (4) shall not be made.

(7) Where a submission put forward by the Government is discussed in accordance with the exceptional procedure and the Prime Minister proposes that the vote on the submission be considered a confidence vote, the discussion of the legislative proposal shall be restarted in accordance with the general rules for the discussion of legislative proposals and with section 129 as soon as the proposal of the Prime Minister is submitted, and the Speaker shall without delay inform thereof the Members, the national minority advocates and the persons who have a consultative voice at the sitting of the National Assembly. In this case, section 34 (1) shall not apply.

(8) Where the committee on legislation submits in the exceptional procedure a summarising proposal for amendment or excessive proposal for amendment for any of the points b) to d) or g) of paragraph (4), the general rules for the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply to further proceedings; however, for an amendment under point g), with the derogations laid down in section 100 (4).

Section 62 (1) The National Assembly shall decide whether to hold discussion under the exceptional procedure without debate. For a decision to hold discussion under the exceptional procedure, the votes of more than half of the Members shall be required.

(2) If the National Assembly has rejected the proposal for exceptional proceeding, the general rules for the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply to the discussion of the legislative proposal.

(3) The National Assembly shall, simultaneously with the decision to hold discussion under the exceptional procedure, on a proposal from the sponsor, subject to the provisions of paragraph (4) as well as section 63 (1) and section 64, decide on the following:

- a) the time limit for submitting proposals for amendment,
- b) the date of the general debate and the date of the joint debate on the summarising report and the summarising proposal for amendment (hereinafter for the purposes of this Subtitle “consolidated debate”),
- c) the date of the decision on the summarising proposal for amendment, and
- d) the date of the final vote.

(4) The time limit for submitting the proposals for amendment shall not be less than three hours after the decision to apply the exceptional procedure is made.

(5) Where the exceptional procedure applies, the detailed debate on the legislative proposal shall be conducted by the committee on legislation in accordance with section 44 (1) and (3) to (4).

(5a) If the National Assembly decided to conduct the discussion of the legislative proposal in accordance with the exceptional procedure, the discussing committee, to hold a detailed debate on the legislative proposal, may sit also during the sitting of the National Assembly or before the opening of the sitting day on the first day of the sitting in the week.

(6) The committee on legislation shall assess, and take a position on, the submitted proposals for amendment in accordance with section 45 (2).

(7) The committee on legislation

- a) shall decide which proposal for amendment to support,
- b) may maintain any proposal for amendment not supported, if accompanied with the amendments it considers necessary, and
- c) shall express the intention to make further amendments.

(8) The committee on legislation shall submit the amendments referred to in paragraph (7) included in the summarising proposal for amendment.

(9) The committee on legislation shall close the detailed debate and shall subsequently submit a summarising report, in which it shall make reference to the closure of the detailed debate and to its findings under section 44 (1) and (3). If the committee on legislation has adopted a summarising proposal for amendment, it shall submit it together with the summarising report. Once this happened, the committee on legislation shall not submit another summarising proposal for amendment.

(9a) If the outvoted members of the committee on legislation announce that they will table a minority opinion, a minority rapporteur shall be designated not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day on the agenda or planned agenda of which the consolidated debate on the legislative proposal is scheduled.

(10) If the committee on legislation expresses the intention to submit an excessive proposal for amendment or if it supports or maintains such a proposal for amendment, then this shall be submitted separately from, and simultaneously with, the summarising proposal for amendment.

(11) The committee on legislation shall submit its summarising report and summarising proposal for amendment not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day on the agenda or planned agenda of which the consolidated debate on the legislative proposal is scheduled.

Section 63 (1) The consolidated debate shall not take place earlier than the first sitting day after the decision to initiate exceptional procedure is taken.

(2) In the consolidated debate, the sponsor of the legislative proposal shall be the first to take the floor, and, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor, the representative of the Government shall be the next to take the floor. They shall be followed by the rapporteur designated by the committee on legislation, and if there is a minority opinion in the committee on legislation, the rapporteur of the minority opinion shall be the next to take the floor. The total time allocated for committee speeches shall be fifteen minutes, of which seven minutes shall be reserved for expressing the minority opinion, if there is any.

(3) The parliamentary groups shall have thirty minutes each to present their views. The independent Members may take the floor for a total of eight minutes. If the agenda item affects the interests or rights of national minorities, the national minority Member or national minority advocate invited by the committee representing the national minorities shall be allocated eight minutes speaking time. Two-minute contributions during the debate shall be counted in the speaking time. The sponsor of the legislative proposal and, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor, the representative of the Government may at any time take the floor in the debate. Before the decision is taken, the sponsor may take the floor to deliver a reply. The sponsor of the legislative proposal shall have twenty-five minutes in total to present his or her views in the consolidated debate, and, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor, the representative of the Government shall have fifteen minutes in total to present his or her views.

(4) If the committee on legislation has tabled also a proposal for amendment referred to in section 62 (10), the debate shall also address the matter of whether this proposal for amendment is evidently necessary in light of its connection with the content of another regular proposal for amendment or the criteria set out in section 44 (1).

Section 64 (1) After closing the consolidated debate, the National Assembly shall decide on the summarising proposal for amendment and hold a final vote on the text of the legislative proposal as amended by the summarising proposal for amendment. The final vote may be postponed in accordance with the general rules.

(1a) As soon as decision on the postponement of the final vote is taken, the sponsor shall without delay send the draft consolidated proposal to the chair of the committee on legislation. The chair of the committee on legislation shall without delay submit the consolidated proposal in accordance with section 46 (11).

(2) If the committee on legislation has tabled also a proposal for amendment referred to in section 62 (10), the National Assembly shall decide on the regularity of the excessive proposal for amendment and whether to adopt it after having decided on the summarising proposal for amendment.

46. Derogation from the provisions of the Rules of Procedure Resolution

Section 65 (1) Exceptionally, on a proposal from the House Committee, the National Assembly may decide without debate, with the votes of at least the four fifths of the Members present, to derogate from the provisions of the Rules of Procedure Resolution in the course of the discussion of a specific matter or the related decision making.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply if this would conflict with the Fundamental Law or any Act, nor shall it apply to the discussion of a motion

a) motion for the adoption or amendment of the Fundamental Law,

b) for the adoption or amendment of an Act containing an international treaty referred to in Article E) (2) of the Fundamental Law, and

c) for the adoption or amendment of a provision of the Rules of Procedure Instruments,

and the related decision making.

(3) Paragraph (1) shall apply to the discussion of the budgetary proposal and any legislative proposal on the amendment of the Act on the central budget that changes the total revenue amount or total expenditure amount or increases budget deficit, and to the related decision making, only if it does not impede the implementation of the rules ensuring compliance with Article 36 (4) and (5) of the Fundamental Law.

47. Withdrawal of motions

Section 66 (1) The sponsor may withdraw the legislative proposal submitted by him or her until the closure of the detailed debate stage; withdrawal at a later stage shall be subject to consent by the National Assembly.

(2) The Member may withdraw his or her proposal for amendment until the discussing committee makes a decision to close the detailed debate; where the discussing committee is already in sitting, such withdrawal shall take place at the committee sitting; the discussing committee may withdraw its committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate until the opening of the sitting of the committee on legislation discussing the committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate.

48. Discussion and decision making with no proposal for amendment tabled

Section 67 (1) Not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting on the planned agenda of which the closure of the general debate on the legislative proposal submitted by him or her is scheduled, the sponsor may put forward a written motion to request the National Assembly to decide on the adoption of the legislative proposal after closing the general debate, at the same sitting.

(2) The National Assembly shall decide on the motion under paragraph (1) without debate, by a show of hands.

(3) If the National Assembly adopted the motion and no proposal for amendment is tabled until the beginning of the general debate on the legislative proposal specified in the motion, the National Assembly shall decide on the adoption of the legislative proposal after closing the general debate. Where a proposal for amendment is submitted, the general rules for the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply.

49. Procedure to be applied when the discussing committee is in default

Section 68 (1) Should the discussing committee fail to submit in due time the committee report on the detailed debate after the opening of the detailed debate stage, the National Assembly may set, on a proposal from the House Committee, a time limit for the submission of the report. The National Assembly shall decide thereon without debate.

(2) If the associated committee has not discussed the submitted proposal for amendment within the time limit set under paragraph (1), and the designated committee has not held a detailed debate on it, the designated committee shall place it on its agenda at its next sitting after the expiry of the time limit and shall discuss it.

(3) Should the designated committee fail to observe the time limit set under paragraph (1) or to comply with its obligation under paragraph (2), the Speaker shall designate a new committee and at the same time withdraw the former designation.

(4) The committee designated under paragraph (3) shall hold the detailed debate not later than at its next sitting following designation, and shall perform the functions of a designated committee at the further stages of the proceeding.

(5) The detailed debate stage shall be closed as soon as the designated committee or the committee designated under paragraph (3) submits the committee report on the detailed debate.

(6) If the committee fails to submit the committee report on the detailed debate within the time limit under paragraph (1), it shall not exercise the rights enjoyed by an associated committee.

50. Repeated detailed debate

Section 69 (1) If in the course of the procedure under section 46 the committee on legislation finds that there is a contradiction

- a) in a committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate, or
- b) between the committee proposals for amendment closing the detailed debate,

that cannot be remedied in its procedure, it shall invite the discussing committee or committees, specifying the disputed issue, to hold a detailed debate again to remedy the contradiction, and to table a committee proposal for amendment closing the repeated detailed debate.

(2) The committee on legislation may set a time limit for holding the repeated detailed debate, and shall notify the Speaker of the invitation and, if any, the time limit.

(3) The repeated detailed debate and the committee proposal for amendment closing it may relate only to the contradiction that the committee on legislation identified and closely related issues.

(4) The repeated detailed debate shall end with the discussing committee making a decision to close the repeated detailed debate. Once this happened, the discussing committee shall submit a report, in which it shall make reference to the closure of the repeated detailed debate and to its position regarding the findings of the committee on legislation. Together with the report, the discussing committee shall table its committee proposal for amendment closing the repeated detailed debate.

(5) The committee on legislation shall then continue its procedure in accordance with the provisions of section 46.

51. Procedure to be applied when an excessive proposal for amendment is submitted

Section 70 (1) If in the course of its proceedings under section 45 (3) the discussing committee expresses the intention to make an excessive proposal for amendment or if it supports such a proposal for amendment or maintains it with the amendments it considers necessary, this shall be submitted separately from, and simultaneously with, the committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate. At the time of submission the discussing committee may make a proposal under section 72 (1).

(2) After closing the detailed debate stage, the National Assembly shall decide without debate whether the proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (1) is evidently necessary in light of its connection with the content of another regular proposal for amendment or the criteria set out in section 44 (1). Before that decision is taken, the rapporteur designated by the committee submitting the excessive proposal for amendment shall take the floor, and if there is a minority opinion in the committee, he or she shall be followed by the rapporteur of the minority opinion. The total time allocated for these speeches shall be four minutes, of which two minutes shall be reserved for expressing the minority opinion, if there is any. After the committee speeches, the sponsor may take the floor for two minutes.

(3) If the National Assembly finds that the excessive proposal for amendment is evidently necessary according to paragraph (2), the general debate shall be reopened for this proposal for amendment (hereinafter “regular excessive proposal for amendment”). If there is more than one regular excessive proposal for amendment, the National Assembly shall hold a single general debate on all regular excessive proposals for amendment. The general debate thus conducted shall consist solely in debating the regular excessive proposal for amendment. Until the debate is closed, any Member may submit a proposal for amendment in relation to the regular excessive proposal for amendment.

(4) The regular excessive proposal for amendment shall be discussed in accordance with the provisions on the discussion of legislative proposals with the following derogations:

a) the time period provided in section 34 (1) shall not apply,

b) any reference to the sponsor regarding the general debate reopened in accordance with paragraph (3) shall be construed as also including the committee that submitted the regular excessive proposal for amendment (hereinafter for the purposes of this section the “submitting committee”),

c) the supplementary detailed debate on the regular excessive proposal for amendment shall be conducted by the submitting committee,

d) the supplementary detailed debate stage shall open upon closure of the general debate reopened in accordance with paragraph (3).

(5) The submitting committee shall hold a supplementary detailed debate on the regular excessive proposal for amendment and the proposal for amendment submitted in relation to it in accordance with section 44 (1), (3) and (4) and section 45 (1) to (3) and (6) to (7), with the proviso that

a) it may express an intention to make further amendments only in connection with the regular excessive proposal for amendment, to promote compliance with the criteria set out in section 44 (1); however, it may not table another excessive proposal for amendment in relation to the legislative proposal,

b) it shall submit the text incorporating the further amendments supported, maintained with changes or drawn up by it and the regular excessive proposal for amendment in the form of a motion (hereinafter “recast excessive proposal for amendment”),

c) after the supplementary detailed debate is closed, it shall submit a committee report on the supplementary detailed debate.

(6) Where a recast excessive proposal for amendment is submitted, the regular excessive proposal for amendment shall be deemed closed.

(7) If there is more than one regular excessive proposal for amendment, the supplementary detailed debate stage shall be closed as soon as all committee reports on the supplementary detailed debate are submitted.

(8) After the supplementary detailed debate stage is closed, the provisions of section 46 shall apply to further proceedings with the following derogations:

a) the time limit for the sponsor to provide information under section 46 (1) shall be counted from the closure of the supplementary detailed debate stage,

b) the sponsor shall make a statement also on the recast excessive proposal for amendment or, failing that, the regular excessive proposal for amendment in accordance with section 46 (1), and

c) in the course of the procedure under section 46 the committee on legislation shall subject the recast excessive proposal for amendment or, failing that, the regular excessive proposal for amendment to discussion.

(9) If the committee on legislation supports a recast excessive proposal for amendment or, failing that, a regular excessive proposal for amendment, or maintains it accompanied with the amendments it considers necessary, it shall include it in its summarising proposal for amendment.

(10) If in the course of the procedure under paragraph (2) the National Assembly finds that the excessive proposal for amendment does not comply with any of the conditions set out therein, the proposal for amendment shall be deemed closed.

Section 71 (1) If the committee on legislation expresses the intention to make an excessive proposal for amendment, this shall be submitted separately from, and simultaneously with, its summarising proposal for amendment. At the time of submission the committee on legislation may make a proposal under section 72 (1).

(2) The National Assembly shall decide without debate whether the proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (1) is evidently necessary according to section 70 (2). Before that decision is made, the rapporteur designated by the committee on legislation shall take the floor, and if there is a minority opinion in the committee on legislation, he or she shall be followed by the rapporteur of the minority opinion. The total time allocated for these speeches shall be four minutes, of which two minutes shall be reserved for expressing the minority opinion, if there is any. After the committee speeches, the sponsor may take the floor for two minutes.

(3) If the National Assembly finds that the proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (1) is a regular excessive proposal for amendment, the general debate shall be reopened for this proposal for amendment.

(4) The provisions of section 70 (3) to (5), (7) and (10) shall apply to the discussion of the regular over-expanding proposal for amendment submitted by the committee on legislation with the following derogations:

a) the supplementary detailed debate on the regular excessive proposal for amendment shall be conducted by the designated committee,

b) the sponsor shall provide information about the recast excessive proposal for amendment and the regular excessive proposal for amendment in accordance with section 46 (1), within the time limit under section 70 (8) a).

(5) Following the provision of information under paragraph (4) b), in accordance with section 46 (2) to (9), the committee on legislation

a) shall assess, and take a position on, the recast excessive proposal for amendment,

b) shall submit a supplementary summarising report on the completion of the discussion of the recast excessive proposal for amendment, and

c) may submit the text incorporating the summarising proposal for amendment and the recast excessive proposal for amendment or, failing that, the regular excessive proposal for amendment (hereinafter jointly for the purposes of this point the “excessive proposal”) (hereinafter the “supplementary summarising proposal for amendment”). The committee on legislation may in the supplementary summarising proposal for amendment express the intention to make further amendments or, if it does not support the recast excessive proposal for amendment, modify the text of the regular excessive proposal for amendment only, if, taking into account the objective and substance of the excessive proposal, this is necessary to promote compliance with the criteria set out in section 44 (1).

(6) If the committee on legislation completes the proceedings without tabling a supplementary summarising proposal for amendment, the discussion of the regular excessive proposal for amendment shall be deemed closed.

(7) As soon as the supplementary summarising proposal for amendment is submitted, the sponsor shall without delay send the text incorporating the legislative proposal and the supplementary summarising proposal for amendment, countersigned by the sponsor, to the chair of the committee on legislation; subsequently, the chair of the committee on legislation shall submit a supplementary consolidated proposal in accordance with the provisions of section 46 (11) to (12). Further proceedings shall be governed by sections 47 to 57, with the proviso that any reference to the summarising report shall be construed as reference to the supplementary summarising report, any reference to the summarising proposal for amendment, once submitted, shall be construed as reference to the supplementary summarising proposal for amendment, and any reference to the consolidated proposal, once submitted, shall be construed as reference to the supplementary consolidated proposal.

(8) Where the National Assembly did not give its consent under section 72 (3) to the proposal of the committee on legislation under section 72 (1) and the committee on legislation completes its proceedings in accordance with paragraph (6), the sponsor shall without delay send the draft consolidated proposal to the chair of the committee on legislation in accordance with section 46 (10). The chair of the committee on legislation shall, in accordance with section 46 (11), submit the consolidated proposal not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day on the agenda or planned agenda of which the final vote of the legislative proposal is scheduled.

Section 72 (1) If the National Assembly consents thereto in accordance with paragraph (3), section 70 (3) to (8) shall not apply on a proposal from the committee submitting the excessive proposal for amendment, and section 71 (3) to (8) shall not apply on a proposal from the committee on legislation.

(2) If the committee on legislation submits a proposal referred to in paragraph (1), section 46 (10) to (12) shall apply with the derogation that the draft consolidated proposal sent by the sponsor and the consolidated proposal submitted by the chair of the committee on legislation shall include also the text of the excessive proposal for amendment.

(3) The National Assembly, with the votes of two thirds of the Members present, shall give its consent to the proposal referred to in paragraph (1) if, taking into account the objective and substance of the legislative proposal, the regular excessive proposal for amendment submitted to promote compliance with the criteria set out in section 44 (1) exclusively aims to adjust the provisions of any Act not covered by the legislative proposal to the legislative proposal.

(4) If the National Assembly consents to the proposal of the committee on legislation under paragraph (1) in accordance with paragraph (3), it shall decide also on the regular excessive proposal for amendment, in addition to the summarising proposal for amendment.

(5) If the summarising proposal for amendment and the regular excessive proposal for amendment are adopted, the National Assembly shall hold a final vote on the consolidated proposal containing the excessive proposal for amendment under paragraph (2) as a whole.

(6) Where the National Assembly does not adopt the summarising proposal for amendment or the regular excessive proposal for amendment, the final vote shall not be taken earlier than the second day after the decision of the National Assembly is taken, unless the National Assembly holds the final vote on the legislative proposal in its submitted form.

(7) The sponsor, indicating the sitting day of the final vote, may propose, subject to the time-related requirement under paragraph (6), to hold the final vote at the sitting at which the National Assembly made the decision under paragraph (6). The National Assembly shall decide thereon without debate by a show of hands, after having heard the proposer present the reasons for up to two minutes. The adopted agenda shall be amended in accordance with the National Assembly's decision. The chair of the sitting shall present the amended part of the agenda and initiate the necessary measures in accordance with section 15 (2).

(8) As soon as the National Assembly takes its decision under paragraph (6), the sponsor shall without delay send to the chair of the committee on legislation the draft consolidated proposal containing the text that reflects the decision of the National Assembly.

(9) The chair of the committee on legislation shall, in accordance with section 46 (10) to (11), submit the consolidated proposal containing the text that reflects the decision of the National Assembly under paragraph (6) not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day on the agenda or planned agenda of which the final vote of the legislative proposal is scheduled.

(10) Section 51 (1), (2), (4) and (6) shall apply to the postponement of the final vote with the proviso that the postponed final vote shall not be taken earlier than the first working day of the week following the order of postponement.

52. Consultation with the institutions and Member States of the European Union

Section 73 (1) Until the opening of the final vote on the legislative proposal, the sponsor, the Government, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor, the committee on legislation or the committee dealing with European affairs may request in writing a consultation (hereinafter “consultation initiative”) with the institutions and Member States of the European Union (hereinafter “consultation procedure”). The Speaker shall announce the consultation initiative at the plenary sitting.

(2) The National Assembly shall decide without debate on the consultation initiative before the final vote on the legislative proposal. Before the decision is made, the originator of the initiative and; unless the Government itself acts as the originator, the representative of the Government may take the floor for up to five minutes each.

(3) After the decision on the consultation initiative is taken, the Speaker shall inform the Government of the decision, and, if the initiative has been adopted, shall send the consolidated proposal, the second consolidated proposal, the recast consolidated proposal, the recast second consolidated proposal, the consolidated proposal requiring a simple majority, or, in the absence of an adopted summarising proposal for amendment or second summarising proposal for amendment, the legislative proposal, to the Government to proceed with the consultation procedure.

(4) The sponsor shall within three days submit

a) the text of the motions referred to in paragraph (3) as amended by the proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote,

b) the text of the legislative proposal as amended by the adopted points of the summarising proposal for amendment where the National Assembly has not adopted any of the points of the summarising proposal for amendment, or

c) the text of the legislative proposal as amended by the adopted points of the second summarising proposal for amendment where the National Assembly has not adopted any of the points of the second summarising proposal for amendment,

and the Speaker shall forward it to the Government to proceed with the consultation procedure.

(5) After the adoption of the consultation initiative, proposals for amendment may only be submitted in accordance with section 74.

Section 74 (1) After completion of the consultation procedure, the Government shall inform the Speaker of its results. If the consultation concludes that the motion referred to in section 73 (3) to (4) should be amended, the Government may table a proposal for amendment with a content corresponding to the result of the consultation procedure.

(2) The committee on legislation shall discuss the information and proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (1), take a position and submit a summarising report drawn up following consultation procedure on it.

(3) The committee on legislation

- a) shall decide on whether to support the proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (1),
- b) may maintain the proposal for amendment not supported, if accompanied with the amendments it considers necessary, and
- c) may express the intention to make further amendments.

(3a) The committee on legislation shall submit the amendments referred to in paragraph (3) in a single motion in accordance with the provisions of section 46 (5) (hereinafter the “summarising proposal for amendment drawn up following consultation procedure”).

(4) If the committee on legislation adopted a summarising proposal for amendment drawn up following consultation procedure, it shall compose the text incorporating the motion referred to in section 73 (3) to (4) and the summarising proposal for amendment drawn up following consultation procedure (hereinafter “consolidated proposal drawn up following consultation procedure”). The committee on legislation shall submit the summarising proposal for amendment drawn up following consultation procedure and the consolidated proposal drawn up following consultation procedure together with the summarising report drawn up following consultation procedure. Once this happened, the committee on legislation shall not submit another proposal for amendment. Thereafter, sections 47 to 48 and section 50 shall apply accordingly to the proceedings with the derogations laid down in this Subtitle and with the proviso that a request for voting under section 48 (2) or (4) shall not be made.

(5) The debate shall cover the information provided by the Government according to paragraph (1), the summarising report drawn up following consultation procedure and the summarising proposal for amendment drawn up following consultation procedure.

(6) The debate and the vote on the summarising proposal for amendment drawn up following consultation procedure and the final vote shall be taken under a single agenda item.

53. Procedure for requesting the examination of the conformity of an adopted Act with the Fundamental Law

Section 75 (1) The aim of the procedure for requesting the examination of the conformity of an adopted Act with the Fundamental Law is that the National Assembly, acting upon a proposal for normative review submitted by a mover under Article 6 (2) of the Fundamental Law (hereinafter for the purposes of this Subtitle the “mover”), request the Constitutional Court to examine the conformity of the adopted Act with the Fundamental Law.

(2) The textual motion included in the proposal for normative review shall contain an express request complying with the provisions of the Act on the Constitutional Court, and comply with the requirements set out in the Act on the Constitutional Court.

Section 76 (1) If the mover requests, in accordance with the procedure under Article 6 (2) of the Fundamental Law, the examination of the conformity of an adopted Act with the Fundamental Law, the chair of the sitting shall announce it before the final vote. If such an examination is requested, the rules on ordering recess during proceedings shall apply with the derogation that the chair of the sitting, once requested by anyone entitled thereto under section 21 or by the mover, shall be obliged to order a recess before the final vote.

(2) The request shall be valid if the mover tables the proposal for normative review, with the content specified in section 75 (2), by the opening of the final vote.

(3) If the agenda of the sitting needs to be amended due to the discussion of the proposal for normative review, the mover shall, with due account to paragraph (9), specify the sitting day when the discussion of the proposal for normative review should be held. The National Assembly shall decide on the supplementation of the agenda without debate, by a show of hands, and the agenda shall be amended in accordance with the National Assembly's decision. The chair of the sitting shall present the amended part of the agenda and initiate the necessary measures in accordance with section 15 (2).

(4) The Speaker shall assign the proposal for normative review to the committee on legislation and shall set a time limit for the submission of proposals for amendment.

(5) The sponsor of the legislative proposal and any Member may submit a proposal for amendment regarding any part under section 75 (2) of the proposal for normative review.

(6) The committee on legislation shall deliver an opinion on the proposal for normative review and shall debate, in accordance with the procedure laid down in section 46, the proposals for amendment submitted in relation to the proposal for normative review.

(6a) The committee on legislation

a) shall decide which proposal for amendment submitted in relation to the proposal for normative review to support,

b) may maintain the proposal for amendment not supported, if accompanied with the amendments it considers necessary, and

c) may express the intention to make further amendments.

(7) The committee on legislation shall submit a report on the completion of the discussion of the proposal for normative review and the proposals for amendment submitted in relation to the proposal for normative review, as well as on its findings under paragraph (6) (hereinafter the "report to prepare a request for normative review"). The committee on legislation shall submit the amendments referred to in paragraph (6a) in a single motion, together with the report to prepare a request for normative review (hereinafter the "proposal for amendment to prepare a request for normative review").

(8) If the committee dealing with constitutional affairs took a position on the proposal for normative review, it may present this position at the sitting of the committee on legislation which discusses the proposal for normative review and the proposals for amendment submitted in relation to the proposal for normative review.

(9) The National Assembly shall decide on the proposal for normative review linked to the adopted Act within five days of the final vote.

(10) The discussion of the proposal for normative review at plenary sitting shall consist of the debating of the proposal for normative review, the report to prepare a request for normative review and the proposal for amendment to prepare a request for normative review. In the debate the sponsor of the proposal for normative review shall be the first to take the floor for ten minutes, and the representative of the Government shall be the next to take the floor for the same speaking time, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor. They shall be followed by the rapporteur designated by the committee on legislation, and if there is a minority opinion in the committee on legislation, the rapporteur of the minority opinion shall be the next to take the floor. The total time allocated for the committee speeches shall be ten minutes, of which five minutes shall be reserved for expressing the minority opinion, if there is any.

(11) After the speeches referred to in paragraph (10) have been delivered in the debate,

a) one Member from each parliamentary group,

b) if the agenda item affects the interests or rights of national minorities, the national minority Member or national minority advocate invited by the committee representing the national minorities, and then

c) the independent Member who was the first to request leave to speak

shall have the right to speak.

(12) Before the decision is made, the sponsor of the proposal for normative review may take the floor to deliver a reply. The speaking time shall not exceed ten minutes in the case of a reply and in a situation under paragraph (11) a) and b), and five minutes in a situation under paragraph (11) c).

(13) After the speeches, the National Assembly shall decide, in a single vote, on the proposal for amendment to prepare a request for normative review, and shall subsequently decide on the proposal for normative review.

(14) The sponsor of the proposal for normative review shall send the textual motion included in the adopted proposal for normative review, initialled by him or her, to the Speaker on the day following that of its adoption at the latest.

(15) The Speaker shall send the textual motion included in the adopted proposal for normative review together with the adopted Act to the Constitutional Court.

Section 77 Where normative review is requested regarding an Act that has been voted upon in accordance with section 56 (1), the sponsor shall send the text of the adopted Act, initialled by him or her, to the Speaker on the day following that of the submission of the request.

54. Discussion of an Act returned for reconsideration

Section 78 (1) If the President of the Republic, prior to signing it, returns the Act sent to him or her for promulgation, along with his or her comments, for reconsideration, the National Assembly shall place it on the agenda within not more than sixty days of the day on which the Act was returned. In calculating the sixty-day time limit, the period between the ordinary sessions shall not be taken into account.

(2) The Speaker shall assign the rescript of the President of the Republic to the committee on legislation.

(3) Only the committee on legislation may submit a proposal for amendment in relation to the Act returned for reconsideration. This proposal for amendment may relate only to the parts that the President of the Republic challenged and related parts. In addition, the proposal for amendment may relate also to the provisions specifying the date of entry into force.

(4) The committee on legislation shall table a report on its position taken on the rescript of the President of the Republic. If the committee on legislation has adopted a proposal for amendment, it shall table it together with the report. Once this happened, the committee on legislation shall not submit another proposal for amendment. Thereafter, sections 47 to 48 and section 50 shall apply accordingly to the proceedings with the derogations laid down in this Subtitle and with the proviso that a request for voting under section 48 (2) or (4) shall not be made.

(5) If the committee dealing with constitutional affairs took a position on the rescript of the President of the Republic, it may present this position at the sitting of the committee on legislation which discusses the rescript of the President of the Republic.

(6) The President of the Republic shall be invited to the debate on the Act returned for reconsideration not later than 48 hours before the opening of the sitting day on the planned agenda of which the discussion is scheduled.

(7) The debate shall cover the report and the proposal for amendment of the committee on legislation.

(8)

55. Discussion of an Act returned because of a provision declared to be in conflict with the Fundamental Law

Section 79 (1) If the President of the Republic returns an Act to the National Assembly because of a provision declared by the Constitutional Court to be in conflict with the Fundamental Law, or if the Constitutional Court has concluded in the examination requested by the National Assembly in a decision that there is a conflict with the Fundamental Law, the Speaker shall invite the committee on legislation to table a proposal for amendment that reflects the decision of the Constitutional Court.

(2) The proposal for amendment tabled by the committee on legislation may relate only to the provisions that the Constitutional Court declared to be in conflict with the Fundamental Law and closely related parts. If necessary, the proposal for amendment may relate also to the provisions specifying the date of entry into force.

(3) The committee on legislation shall table a report on its position taken on the decision of the Constitutional Court. The committee on legislation shall submit its proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (2) together with its report. Once this happened, the committee on legislation shall not submit another proposal for amendment. Thereafter, sections 47 to 48 and section 50 shall apply accordingly to the proceedings with the derogations laid down in this Subtitle and with the proviso that a request for voting under section 48 (2) or (4) shall not be made.

(4) If the committee dealing with constitutional affairs took a position on the decision of the Constitutional Court, it may present this position at the sitting of the committee on legislation which discusses the decision of the Constitutional Court.

(5) The debate shall cover the report and the proposal for amendment of the committee on legislation.

(6)



Chapter VIII

*DEROGATING RULES ON THE DISCUSSION OF PROPOSALS FOR RESOLUTION,
PROPOSALS FOR POLITICAL DECLARATION, ACCOUNTS,
POLITICAL DEBATES, MOTIONS FOR A DECISION BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
CONCERNING PERSONS, INITIATIVES FOR NATIONAL REFERENDUM
AND INFORMATION PAPERS*

56. Discussion of proposals for resolution

Section 80 (1) Sections 31 to 58 and sections 60 to 72 shall apply accordingly to the discussion of proposals for resolution with the derogations laid down in this Subtitle.

(2) The resolutions of the National Assembly shall be signed by the Speaker and the parliamentary notaries on duty.

(3) The National Assembly shall decide on whether to publish a resolution adopted at a sitting held *in camera* on a case-by-case basis and without debate.

(4) The National Assembly may order its individual resolution to be published in the official gazette without debate.

(5) The Speaker shall arrange for the publication of the resolution in the official gazette.

Section 81 (1) If a proposal for resolution affects the interests or rights of national minorities, also the national minority advocate shall be allowed to submit a proposal for amendment in relation to it in accordance with the conditions applicable to Members.

(2) The rules for the discussion of the proposal for resolution and proposal for amendment submitted by a Member shall apply accordingly to the discussion of the proposal for resolution and proposal for amendment submitted by a national minority advocate, unless an exception is provided for in the Rules of Procedure Resolution.

(3) In making a decision on the entry into the Order Book of a proposal for resolution submitted by a national minority advocate, the Order Book committee shall also examine whether the proposal for resolution affects the interests or rights of national minorities.

(4) Where the Order Book committee has rejected a proposal for resolution submitted by a national minority advocate, the committee representing the national minorities may request that it be entered into the Order Book.

(5) Where the Order Book committee has rejected the proposal for resolution of a national minority Member who indicated in the proposal that it affects the interests or rights of national minorities, the committee representing the national minorities may request that it be entered into the Order Book.

(6) The committee representing the national minorities may submit requests for entry into the Order Book referred to in paragraphs (4) to (5) not more than three times per session, only during the ordinary session in which the Order Book committee has refused to enter the proposal for resolution into the Order Book.

57. Discussion of proposals for political declaration

Section 82 (1) The Government, any parliamentary committee and any Member may put forward a proposal for political declaration.

(2) The general rules for the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply to the discussion of political declarations with the derogations laid down in this Subtitle and with the proviso that the time period provided in section 34 (1) shall not apply and a request for voting under section 48 (2) or (4) shall not be made.

(3) A Member may submit a proposal for amendment to a political declaration within three hours following the adoption of the agenda of the sitting on the agenda of which the discussion of the political declaration is scheduled.

(4) The detailed debate on the political declaration shall be conducted by the committee on legislation in accordance with section 44 (1) and (3) to (4). To hold a detailed debate, the committee on legislation may sit also during the sitting of the National Assembly or before the opening of the sitting day on the first day of the sitting in the week.

(5) The committee on legislation shall assess, and take a position on, the submitted proposals for amendment in accordance with section 45 (2).

(6) The committee on legislation

a) shall decide which proposal for amendment to support,

b) may maintain any proposal for amendment not supported, if accompanied with the amendments it considers necessary, and

c) may express the intention to make further amendments.

(7) The committee on legislation shall submit the amendments referred to in paragraph (6) included in the summarising proposal for amendment.

(8) The committee on legislation shall close the detailed debate, and shall subsequently submit a summarising report, in which it shall make reference to the closure of the detailed debate and to its findings under section 44 (1) and (3). If the committee on legislation has adopted a summarising proposal for amendment, it shall submit it together with the summarising report. Once this happened, the committee on legislation shall not submit another summarising proposal for amendment.

Section 82/A (1) In the general debate of the political declaration, in the joint debate of the summarising report and the summarising proposal for amendment (hereinafter for the purposes of this section “consolidated debate”), the sponsor of the political declaration shall be the first to take the floor, and the representative of the Government shall be the next to take the floor, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor. They shall be followed by the rapporteur designated by the committee on legislation, and if there is a minority opinion in the committee on legislation, the rapporteur of the minority opinion shall be the next to take the floor. The total time allocated for the committee speeches shall be five minutes, of which two minutes shall be reserved for expressing the minority opinion, if there is any.

(2) The parliamentary groups shall have ten minutes each to present their views. The independent Members may take the floor for a total of two minutes. If the agenda item affects the interests or rights of minorities, the national minority Member or national minority advocate invited by the committee representing the national minorities shall be allocated two minutes speaking time. The sponsor of the political declaration and, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor, the representative of the Government may at any time take the floor in the debate. Before the decision is taken, the sponsor of the political declaration may take the floor to deliver a reply. The sponsor of the political declaration shall have twenty minutes in total to present his or her views, and, unless the Government itself acts as the sponsor, the representative of the Government shall have ten minutes in total to present his or her views in the consolidated debate. Two-minute contributions during the debate shall be counted in the speaking time.

(3) After closing the consolidated debate, the National Assembly shall decide on the summarising proposal for amendment, then it shall hold a final vote on the text of the political declaration as amended by the summarising proposal for amendment. For the political declaration to be adopted, the votes of more than half of the Members shall be required.

(4) The final vote may be postponed in accordance with the general rules. As soon as decision on the postponement of the final vote is taken, the sponsor shall without delay send the draft consolidated proposal to the chair of the committee on legislation. The chair of the committee on legislation shall without delay submit the consolidated proposal in accordance with section 46 (11).

58. Discussion of accounts and decision making

Section 83 (1) The Speaker shall designate a standing committee to discuss an account (hereinafter “account-discussing committee”).

(2) No proposal for amendment shall be submitted regarding accounts.

(3) The provisions of this Subtitle shall not apply to the discussion of, and decision on, accounts of the general election of the Members of the National Assembly.

Section 84 (1) The National Assembly shall hold a general debate on the soundness of the findings and the measures presented in the account given by

a) the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the Prosecutor General, the President of the State Audit Office, the Governor of the Hungarian National Bank, a parliamentary committee or, concerning the situation of national minorities and in the case of section 6/D (1) of Act CXL of 2021 on national defence and the Hungarian Defence Forces, the Government, and

b) other parties obliged to give an account, subject to the provisions of section 85.

(2) The National Assembly shall hold a joint general debate on the account and the proposal for resolution submitted by the account-discussing committee concerning the adoption of the account in accordance with the rules for the discussion of proposals for resolution.

(3) The account-discussing committee shall be considered a designated committee with regard to the proposal for resolution it submitted.

(4) The committee representing the national minorities shall be considered an associated committee regarding the account given by the Government of the situation of national minorities and the annual account by the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, with a view to developing its position referred to in the National Assembly Act.

(5) In the general debate on the account given by the Government of the situation of national minorities and the annual account by the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the rapporteur designated by the committee representing the national minorities and, following him or her, if there is a minority opinion in the committee representing the national minorities, the rapporteur of the minority opinion may take the floor after the speeches delivered by the sponsor and the representative of the Government. The total time allocated for these speeches shall be fifteen minutes each, of which seven minutes shall be reserved for expressing the minority opinion, if there is any.

(6) The associated committee discussing the proposal for resolution submitted by the account-discussing committee shall also debate the account in the course of the detailed debate. In addition to what is provided for in section 45 (6), the committee report on the detailed debate of the associated committee may contain the committee's position on the soundness of the findings and measures presented in the account.

(6a) If the committee representing the national minorities holds a detailed debate on the proposal for resolution referred to in paragraph (2), paragraph (6) shall not apply to this detailed debate.

(7) If there is no associated committee concerning the proposal for resolution referred to in paragraph (2) or only the committee representing the national minorities is considered an associated committee, and no proposal for amendment has been submitted, the National Assembly shall decide on whether to adopt the proposal for resolution after the joint general debate has been closed. The proceedings shall continue with the detailed debate if the account-discussing committee or the committee representing the national minorities indicates, not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day on the agenda or planned agenda of which the final vote on the legislative proposal is scheduled, that it intends to hold a detailed debate.

(7) If there is an associated committee other than the committee representing the national minorities concerning the proposal for resolution referred to in paragraph (2), and no proposal for amendment has been submitted, the account-discussing committee and, if it is considered an associated committee, the committee representing the national minorities shall not hold a detailed debate, unless it indicates otherwise on the working day following the expiry of the time limit under section 41 (1) at the latest.

(8) The National Assembly shall decide on the account by adopting the proposal for resolution submitted by the account-discussing committee.

Section 85 (1) The National Assembly, on a proposal from the House Committee, may invite the account-discussing committee to decide on the account, except if the account is submitted by any of those listed in section 84 (1) a). The National Assembly shall decide thereon without debate.

(2) After the invitation under paragraph (1), the account-discussing committee shall discuss the account, and

a) shall adopt the account, or

b) shall submit a proposal for resolution to request the National Assembly to decide on the adoption of the account.

(3) The account-discussing committee shall inform the Speaker and the submitter of the account of its decision under paragraph (2) a).

(4) Where a proposal for resolution referred to in paragraph (2) b) is submitted, the National Assembly shall decide in accordance with section 84.

59. Political debate

Section 86 (1) Upon a written motion from the Government or at least one fifth of the Members, the National Assembly shall hold a debate on the comprehensive political topic specified in the motion. Such motion shall be submitted and discussed only during the ordinary session. Each Member may support a maximum of two motions for political debate per session.

(2) The National Assembly shall hold the political debate not earlier than after the lapse of fourteen days and within twenty-eight days from the submission of the motion.

(3) In calculating the time limit referred to in paragraph (2), the period between the ordinary sessions shall not be taken into account.

(4) Time shall be allocated for the discussion of the political debate in accordance with section 37; the allocated time shall not be less than four hours. The political debate shall begin with a forty-minute statement delivered by the representative of the Government and shall be wound up with a twenty-minute reply delivered by the representative of the Government.

60. Motion for a decision by the National Assembly concerning persons

Section 87 (1) The provisions on the discussion of proposals for resolution shall apply to the discussion of proposals for resolution on a decision by the National Assembly concerning persons with the derogations laid down in paragraphs (1a) to (3), unless otherwise provided in PART SIX.

(1a) Any motion by a leader of a parliamentary group for the election of an officer of the National Assembly or the chair, deputy chair and member of a standing committee or the committee on legislation, regarding any change concerning their person, and to fill the positions that become vacant, as well as any motion by a national minority Member and a national minority advocate for the election of the chair and deputy chair of the committee representing the national minorities, regarding any change concerning their person, and to fill the positions that become vacant, not including election at the constitutive sitting, shall be sent to the Speaker not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day on the planned or adopted agenda of which the proposal for resolution referred to in paragraph (1) is scheduled.

(2) The time period provided in section 34 (1) shall not apply to the discussion of the proposal for resolution under paragraph (1); furthermore,

a) unless otherwise provided in an Act, no proposal for amendment, and

b) no committee report

shall be submitted in relation to such a proposal for resolution.

(3) Unless otherwise provided in an Act, the National Assembly shall decide without debate on the proposal for resolution referred to in paragraph (1).

61. Procedure for the discussion of initiatives for national referendum and the related decision-making

Section 88 (1) Any initiative for national referendum that complies with the legal requirements shall be entered into the Order Book of the National Assembly and the president of the National Election Commission shall be informed accordingly.

(2) The Speaker shall designate a standing committee to table, in relation to the initiative for national referendum entered into the Order Book of the National Assembly, a proposal for resolution ordering a national referendum.

(3) Section 80 and section 81 (1) shall apply to the discussion of the proposal for resolution ordering a national referendum with the proviso that the committee designated in accordance with paragraph (2) shall be considered a designated committee with regard to the proposal for resolution it submitted.

(4) The provisions of this Subtitle shall also apply to the discussion by the National Assembly where an Act requires the application of the rules on national referendum.

62. Information paper

Section 89 Information paper is a parliamentary paper that a person submits to the National Assembly in discharge of his or her information obligation provided for by the Fundamental Law, an Act or a parliamentary resolution; an information paper does not qualify as an account, it is registered in the filing system in the same way as a substantive motion, and does not require discussion or decision.

Chapter IX

SPECIAL PROCEDURES

63. Procedure for the discussion of the budgetary proposal

Section 90 The provisions on the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply to the discussion of the budgetary proposal and the related decision making with the derogations laid down in this Subtitle.

Section 91 (1) The National Assembly shall discuss the budgetary proposal together with the opinion delivered by the State Audit Office and, if the Fiscal Council has made comments under section 24 (5) of the Economic Stability Act, with the comments made by the Fiscal Council.

(2) An urgent discussion of the budgetary proposal may not be requested.

(3) In the discussion of the budgetary proposal, the duties of the committee on legislation shall be performed by the committee dealing with budgetary affairs. Until the submission of its summarising report, the committee dealing with budgetary affairs may invite the committee on legislation to examine the compliance of the budgetary proposal with the criteria set out in section 44 (1) and to communicate its opinion thereon to the committee dealing with budgetary affairs.

(4) It shall be solely for the committee dealing with budgetary affairs to submit a proposal for amendment regarding the total revenue amount, total expenditure amount and balance of the central budget and of the budget headings other than a proposal for amendment under section 25 (5) of the Economic Stability Act.

(5) If the committee dealing with budgetary affairs requests the discussing committee or discussing committees to hold a repeated detailed debate, it shall set a time limit for holding the repeated detailed debate and shall notify the Speaker thereof.

(6) Section 72/A (4) of the National Assembly Act shall not apply to the discussion of the budgetary proposal and the related decision making.

Section 92 (1) The general debate on the budgetary proposal shall not start until the expiry of thirteen days from the submission of the budgetary proposal.

(2) The National Assembly may set, on a proposal from the House Committee, without debate, a time limit for closing the detailed debate stage.

(3) All standing committees, not including the Committee on Immunity, and the committee representing the national minorities shall hold a debate on the budgetary proposal. In the discussion of the budgetary proposal, the committee dealing with budgetary affairs shall be considered a designated committee, and the other standing committees and the committee representing the national minorities shall be considered associated committees with regard to the budgetary proposal and all its structural units.

(4)

(5) The minority opinion announced under section 117 (2) shall be attached as appendix to the discussing committee's report on the detailed debate.

(6) Where a committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate is submitted, the sponsor shall provide the information specified in section 46 (1) a) not later than the second day of the week following the closure of the detailed debate stage.

Section 93 (1) Once the information referred to in section 92 (6) has been sent, the committee dealing with budgetary affairs shall submit a summarising report and a summarising proposal for amendment on the completion of the discussion of the committee proposals for amendment closing the detailed debate within the time limit set by the House Committee. If the committee dealing with budgetary affairs supports a committee proposal for amendment which makes it necessary to change the balance of the central budget and the total revenue amount and total expenditure amount of the budget headings of the budgetary proposal, the summarising proposal for amendment shall include also the modifications related to these items.

(2) The sponsor shall submit the countersigned text incorporating the summarising proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (1) and the budgetary proposal (hereinafter "consolidated budgetary proposal") not later than the day preceding the debate referred to in section 47 (1).

(3) The sponsor shall submit the countersigned text incorporating the second summarising proposal for amendment and the budgetary proposal (hereinafter "second consolidated budgetary proposal") not later than the day preceding the debate referred to in section 49 (1).

Section 94 (1) The National Assembly shall hold the debate on the summarising report and summarising proposal for amendment in accordance with section 47 with the following provisos:

a) the rapporteur designated by the committee dealing with budgetary affairs to present the summarising report, also summarising the opinion of the discussing committees, and the presenter of the minority opinion, also summarising the minority opinions expressed in writing in the discussing committees, shall take the floor in the debate; the total time allocated for these speeches shall be sixty minutes, of which thirty minutes shall be reserved for expressing the minority opinion, if there is any,

b) the total time allocated for the sponsor's speeches under section 47 (3), (7a) and (9) shall be thirty minutes,

c) a speech under section 47 (4) shall not be delivered.

(1a) Where no summarising report is submitted, the National Assembly shall hold the debate on the committee reports on the detailed debate in accordance with paragraph (1), with the proviso that the rapporteur designated by the committee dealing with budgetary affairs to present the committee report on the detailed debate, also summarising the opinion of the associated committees, and the presenter of the minority opinion, also summarising the minority opinions expressed in writing in the associated committees, shall take the floor in the debate. The total time allocated for these speeches shall be sixty minutes, of which thirty minutes shall be reserved for expressing the minority opinion, if there is any.

(2) The National Assembly shall hold the debate on the second summarising proposal for amendment referred to in section 93 (3) in accordance with section 49 (1) with the derogation laid down in paragraph (1).

Section 95 (1) The Speaker shall without delay send to the President of the Fiscal Council

a) the budgetary proposal

aa) as soon as the time limit expires, where no committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate was submitted and the sponsor has not moved within two working days after the closure of the detailed debate stage that the committee dealing with budgetary affairs conduct proceedings,

ab) once the summarising report is submitted, where the committee dealing with budgetary affairs has completed its discussion without submitting a summarising proposal for amendment,

ac) after decision making, where the National Assembly has not adopted the summarising proposal for amendment,

b) the consolidated budgetary proposal after decision making, where the National Assembly has adopted the summarising proposal for amendment,

c) the second consolidated budgetary proposal after decision making, where the National Assembly has adopted the second summarising proposal for amendment.

(2) If the National Assembly has not adopted any of the points

a) of the summarising proposal for amendment, the Speaker shall send the text of the budgetary proposal submitted by the sponsor, as amended by the adopted points of the summarising proposal for amendment,

b) of the second summarising proposal for amendment, the Speaker shall send the text of the budgetary proposal submitted by the sponsor, as amended by the adopted points of the second summarising proposal for amendment,

to the President of the Fiscal Council without delay as soon as it is submitted.

Section 96 (1) Save where paragraph (2) applies, the final vote shall not be taken until the expiry of three days from

a) the receipt of the opinion of the Fiscal Council under section 25 (3) of the Economic Stability Act, or

b) when the Speaker established that the time limit for delivering an opinion in a case under section 26 of the Economic Stability Act expired without result,

and it shall be taken in accordance with section 50.

(2) If the sponsor indicates in writing that he or she does not intend to submit a proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote referred to in section 97 (1), the final vote may be taken without regard to the time limit set in paragraph (1) as soon as the requirement laid down in paragraph (1) a) or b) is met.

(2a) The President of the Fiscal Council shall be invited to the sitting of the National Assembly where the budgetary proposal is to be put to final vote. Before the opening of the final vote, the President of the Fiscal Council may present the opinion of the Fiscal Council, after which the sponsor may take the floor. The time allocated according to the agenda for these speeches shall not be less than ten minutes each.

(3) In the discussion of the budgetary proposal, the final vote may not be postponed in accordance with section 51.

Section 97 (1) Only the sponsor may submit a proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote in relation to the proposal referred to in section 95 for a reason specified in section 52. Such a proposal for amendment may be submitted within three days from the receipt of the opinion of the Fiscal Council under section 25 (3) of the Economic Stability Act or from when the Speaker established that the time limit for delivering an opinion in a case under section 26 of the Economic Stability Act expired without result.

(2) The proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote referred to in paragraph (1) shall not serve to change the total revenue amount, total expenditure amount and the balance of the central budget and the budget headings.

(3) The proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote referred to in paragraph (1) may be submitted on one occasion only in the discussion of the budgetary proposal.

(4) Section 54 and section 55 shall apply to the discussion of the proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (1) and under section 25 (5) of the Economic Stability Act and the related decision making with the proviso that the proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote shall be construed as also including the proposal for amendment under section 25 (5) of the Economic Stability Act. Section 53 shall not apply to the discussion of the proposals for amendment.

(5) The President of the Fiscal Council shall be invited to the sitting of the National Assembly where the proposals for amendment referred to in paragraph (4) are to be debated and decided upon. Before the sponsor delivers closing words, the President of the Fiscal Council may take the floor. The time allocated according to the agenda for this speech shall not be less than ten minutes.

Section 98 (1) As soon as decision on the proposal for amendment referred to in section 97 is taken, the Speaker shall without delay send to the President of the Fiscal Council the following:

a) if the proposal for amendment has been adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in section 97, the text incorporating the motion referred to in section 95 and the proposal for amendment adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in section 97, as submitted by the sponsor, or

b) if a proposal for amendment under section 25 (5) of the Economic Stability Act has not been adopted, the motion referred to in section 95.

(2) If the Fiscal Council has delivered an opinion under section 25 (4) of the Economic Stability Act, the final vote shall not be taken until the Speaker receives the consent referred to in section 2 (6) of the Economic Stability Act.

64. Procedure for the discussion of the legislative proposal on the implementation of the central budget

Section 99 The provisions on the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply to the discussion of the legislative proposal on the implementation of the central budget and the related decision making with the derogations laid down in section 91 (2) to (6) and sections 92 to 94 and with the proviso that the sponsor shall submit the consolidated budgetary proposal referred to in section 93 (2) as a consolidated proposal, and the second consolidated budgetary proposal referred to in section 93 (3) as a second consolidated proposal.

65. Procedure for the discussion of amendment to the Act on the central budget

Section 100 (1) The provisions on the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply to the discussion of a legislative proposal including an amendment to the Act on the central budget under section 25/A of the Economic Stability Act and the related decision making with the derogations laid down in section 91 (2) to (6), section 92 (5) and (6) and sections 93 to 98 and with the proviso that the sponsor shall submit the consolidated budgetary proposal referred to in section 93 (2) as a consolidated proposal, and the second consolidated budgetary proposal referred to in section 93 (3) as a second consolidated proposal.

(2) The committee dealing with budgetary affairs shall act as the committee designated to enter into the Order Book the legislative proposal including an amendment to the Act on the central budget.

(3) The provisions on the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply to the discussion of a legislative proposal including an amendment to the Act on the central budget and the related decision making with the derogations laid down in section 91 (3) and section 91 (5) to (6) if the legislative proposal would not change the total revenue amount or total expenditure amount of the central budget and nor would it increase deficit.

(4) If, during proceedings under paragraph (3), the committee dealing with budgetary affairs supports a committee proposal for amendment that would change the total revenue amount or total expenditure amount of the central budget or increase deficit, increase the level of the deficit, the provisions on the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply to further proceedings with the derogations laid down in section 91 (4), sections 93 to 98 and section 91 (5) to (6) and with the proviso that the sponsor shall submit the consolidated budgetary proposal referred to in section 93 (2) as a consolidated proposal, and the second consolidated budgetary proposal referred to in section 93 (3) as a second consolidated proposal.

(5) For the purposes of paragraphs (1) to (4), in the discussion and the decision making, the committee dealing with budgetary affairs shall be considered a designated committee, and, unless the Government itself submitted the legislative proposal, sponsor shall be construed as also including the Government.

66. Procedure to be applied with regard to international treaties falling within the functions and powers of the National Assembly

Section 101 The Rules of Procedure Resolution shall apply to procedures applied with regard to legislative proposals on the promulgation of an international treaty with the derogations laid down in this Subtitle.

Section 102 (1) Where the legislative proposal relates to the promulgation of an international treaty, the committee dealing with foreign affairs, and where the legislative proposal relates to the promulgation of an international treaty referred to in Article E) (2) of the Fundamental Law, the committee dealing with European Union affairs shall act as the designated committee.

(2) A proposal for rectification (hereinafter “rectification”) may be submitted with regard to the part of the legislative proposal that contains the definitive and authentic text of the international treaty, its part that contains the official Hungarian translation of the treaty the text of which is only authentic in a foreign language, and the text of reservations, objections and declarations

a) to restore the authentic text where, due to a clerical error, there is a discrepancy between the text of the treaty, reservation, objection or declaration as included in the legislative proposal and the authentic text, or

b) to correct translation errors, spelling mistakes or other clerical errors occurring in the official Hungarian translation of the treaty, reservation, objection or declaration the text of which is only authentic in a foreign language.

(3) A rectification referred to in paragraph (2) may be submitted by the sponsor of the legislative proposal not later than the working day preceding the sitting day on the agenda or planned agenda of which the final vote on the legislative proposal is scheduled.

(4) A discussing committee need not be designated in the rectification referred to in paragraph (2), as it shall not be discussed by any committee.

(5) No vote shall be taken on rectification. The chair of the sitting shall announce, and summarise the content of, the rectification before the opening of the final vote.

(6) If there is no associated committee concerning the legislative proposal and no proposal for amendment has been submitted, the general debate shall be followed by final vote, unless the designated committee indicates, not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day on the agenda or planned agenda of which the final vote on the legislative proposal is scheduled, that it intends to hold a detailed debate on the legislative proposal as designated committee.

67. Procedure to be applied with regard to churches falling within the functions and powers of the National Assembly

Section 103 The Rules of Procedure Resolution shall apply to procedures applied with regard to legislative proposals on the promulgation of a comprehensive cooperation agreement that the State entered into with a registered church within the meaning of the Act on the right to freedom of conscience and religion and the legal status of churches, denominations and religious communities (hereinafter for the purposes of this Subtitle “comprehensive agreement”) and legislative proposals amending the list of the established churches with the derogations laid down in this Subtitle.

Section 104 (1) Where a legislative proposal referred to in section 103 is submitted, the committee dealing with religious affairs shall act as the designated committee.

(2) No proposal for amendment shall be submitted in relation to the part of the legislative proposal that contains the comprehensive agreement. Where, due to a clerical error or spelling error, there is a discrepancy between the submitted text of the comprehensive agreement and the signed text of the comprehensive agreement, a proposal for corrigendum may be submitted to rectify the clerical error or spelling mistake (hereinafter “proposal for corrigendum”).

(3) The proposal for corrigendum referred to in paragraph (2) shall be submitted by the sponsor of the legislative proposal not later than the working day preceding the sitting day on the agenda or planned agenda of which the final vote on the legislative proposal is scheduled.

(4) A discussing committee need not be designated in the proposal for corrigendum referred to in paragraph (2), as it shall not be discussed by any committee.

(5) No vote shall be taken on the proposal for corrigendum; the chair of the sitting shall announce it and summarise its content before the opening of the final vote.

(6) A proposal for amendment referred to in section 42 a) and b) shall not be submitted in relation to a legislative proposal under discussion in accordance with this Subtitle.

Section 105 If there is no associated committee concerning the legislative proposal and no proposal for amendment has been submitted, the general debate shall be followed by final vote, unless the designated committee indicates, not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day on the agenda or planned agenda of which the final vote on the legislative proposal is scheduled, that it intends to hold a detailed debate on the legislative proposal as designated committee.

Section 106 The provisions of this Subtitle shall apply also to the discussion of legislative proposals concerning the promulgation of an agreement entered into with an established church within the meaning of the Act on the right to freedom of conscience and religion and the legal status of churches, denominations and religious communities; the amendment of a comprehensive agreement; and the dissolution of an established church for a reason specified in an Act.

PART FOUR

DISCUSSION IN COMMITTEE

68. Operating procedures of committees

Section 107 (1) Committees shall establish their own operating procedures, taking into account the Rules of Procedure Instruments.

(2) Unless the Rules of Procedure Instruments or, where the committee has established its internal rules, the internal rules of the committee specifically provide otherwise in relation to the operation of the committee, the provisions on the sitting of the National Assembly shall apply accordingly to the discussion in committee with the proviso that any reference to the proceedings of the National Assembly shall be construed as reference to the proceedings of the committee.

69. Committee in sitting

Section 108 (1) Once a committee is formed, it shall establish the rules governing its sittings.

(2) The committee shall regularly hold sittings during the session of the National Assembly.

(3) A parliamentary committee other than an *ad hoc* committee and a committee of inquiry shall hold a sitting in the period between sessions if this is requested in writing by the House Committee, the Speaker or at least one fifth of the members of the parliamentary committee. Taking into account the *modus operandi* of the institutions of the European Union, the committee dealing with European Union affairs and other standing committees shall hold sittings as necessary during this period.

(4) A committee shall not hold a sitting, when the National Assembly is in sitting, unless an exception is provided for in the Rules of Procedure Resolution.

(5) The chair of the committee may, in writing and stating the reasons therefor, seek the consent of the Speaker to hold a committee sitting during the sitting of the National Assembly.

70. Substitution for the committee chair

Section 109 (1) The deputy chair of the committee shall perform the functions delegated to him or her by the chair.

(2) If there is more than one deputy chair, the order in which the deputy chairs are to substitute for the committee chair when the committee chair is prevented from acting shall be determined by the committee. In case the deputy chair is prevented from acting, he or she may grant, in writing, an *ad hoc* proxy to a member of the committee. Failing that, if the chair and all deputy chairs are prevented from acting, the committee member to substitute for the chair shall be designated by the Speaker. The committee member substituting for the chair shall have the same rights and obligations as the chair.

(2a) If, upon the establishment of the committee, the office of the committee chair remained vacant or the elected chair cannot exercise his or her rights resulting from the office, the deputy chair shall exercise the powers of the committee chair until the election of a chair or until the circumstances preventing the elected chair from the exercise of his or her rights cease to exist, respectively. If there is more than one deputy chair, the deputy chair to substitute for the chair shall be designated by the Speaker.

(3) If the term of office of the committee chair terminates, except in the case referred to in section 19 (1) b) of the National Assembly Act, the deputy chair shall exercise the powers of the committee chair until the election of a new chair. If there is more than one deputy chair, the duties of the chair shall be performed in accordance with paragraph (2).

71. Convening a committee sitting

Section 110 (1) The chair of the committee shall convene the committee sitting in writing, sending out an invitation containing the proposed agenda. Section 15 (1) to (2) of this Resolution and section 34 (2) of the National Assembly Act shall not apply to the convening of committee sittings.

(2) If the committee takes a preliminary position on the agenda of the committee sitting, the chair of the committee shall include in the proposed agenda the items determined by the committee.

Section 111 (1) The chair of the committee shall invite to the sitting the persons whose participation is necessary for the discussion of the proposed agenda and the new agenda items specified in the proposal to amend the proposed agenda.

(2) The permanent invitees referred to in section 40 (1) of the National Assembly Act and, for the committee sitting on the proposed agenda of which the detailed debate on the substantive motion is scheduled, the Member who submitted a proposal for amendment in relation to the proposal for decision shall be invited to the public sitting of the committee by means of an invitation published on the website.

Section 112 (1) At the written request of more than half of the committee members, the committee sitting shall be convened. The request shall specify the cause of convening as well as the proposed date and agenda. The request shall be transmitted to the chair of the committee

not later than twenty-four hours before the proposed date of the sitting. The chair shall convene the sitting preferably on the proposed date, but not later than two days after the proposed date.

(2) If the sitting of the committee has not been convened until the date proposed in the request, the sitting shall be convened by the deputy chair of the committee at the written request of the initiating committee members. The request shall specify the new date of the sitting and the agenda previously proposed, from which the deputy chair may not depart. If there is more than one deputy chair, any of them may be requested to convene the committee. The written request shall also be transmitted to the chair of the committee, for information purposes, at the same time it is sent to the deputy chair.

72. Chairing of committee sittings

Section 113 (1) The chair of the committee shall open, chair impartially and adjourn sittings; give leave to speak, ensure observance of the Rules of Procedure Instruments, maintain order in sittings, and announce the results of votes.

(2) The chair shall announce substitution for a committee member and name the substituting member. The proxy form under Annex 3 shall be presented to the chair not later than when substitution begins.

(3) When the chair of the committee discontinues chairing the sitting before or during the discussion of an agenda item, the deputy chair of the committee may take over chairing, taking into account the provisions laid down in section 109 (2).

(4) In a situation under section 112 (2), the sitting shall be chaired by the deputy chair who convened it.

72/A. Establishment of quorum for decision making in committee

Section 113/A (1) When a decision is to be taken, the chair of the sitting shall check whether a quorum for decision making is present.

(2) If the committee has no quorum for decision making at the opening of its sitting, the chair of the sitting shall attempt to secure quorum. Should this not be feasible, the chair of the sitting shall establish the list of names of the members absent.

(3) Committee members shall notify the chair of the committee of their absence from the sitting in advance, by the beginning of the sitting. This notification may also be made by another member of the committee or, for a Member who belongs to a parliamentary group, the leader of the parliamentary group, on behalf of the committee member concerned.

(4) The detailed rules governing notification of absence from a committee sitting and the related cases of the reduction of the honorarium of Members are set out in Annex 5.

73. Establishment of the agenda

Section 114 (1) After the opening of the committee sitting, the committee shall establish its agenda on the basis of the proposal of the committee chair transmitted in advance, in writing to committee members. Prior to the sitting, any member of the committee may transmit in writing to the chair a proposal to amend the proposed agenda, which the chair shall transmit to the other members of the committee before the committee sitting.

(2) The committee may amend the agenda during the sitting, but it may extend it only if more than two thirds of the committee members present agree to it.

(3) The committee may limit the duration of contributions to the same amount of time per parliamentary group and committee member.

(4) If at least one fifth of the committee members request in writing that a committee hearing be held, the committee shall take a preliminary position on the matter and the planned date within thirty days of the request. In calculating the time limit, the period between the ordinary sessions shall not be taken into account.

74. Closure of the debate

Section 115 (1) The rules laid down in section 39 shall apply accordingly to the closure of the debate on the agenda item under discussion at the committee sitting with the derogations laid down in paragraphs (2) to (5).

(2) Any member of the committee may orally propose to close the debate.

(3) The provisions of section 39 (1) to (2) relating to the contribution of national minority Members and national minority advocates shall not apply to the closure of the debate.

(4) In the committee representing the national minorities, closure of the debate may be requested after all the attending members of the committee were given the opportunity to present their views. Once the committee representing the national minorities closed the debate, the members of the committee shall still have the right to speak for a time as determined by the committee.

(5) For the purposes of this Subtitle, debating the proposals for amendment, deciding on the submission of a committee proposal for amendment and deciding on the submission of the committee report shall constitute separate agenda items.

75. Voting

Section 116 (1) The chair of the committee shall establish the result of the vote, which shall be recorded in the minutes.

(2) The chair of the committee shall vote together with committee members.

76. Designation of the committee rapporteur

Section 117 (1) The committee may designate a rapporteur from among its members, who shall present the committee report at the sitting of the National Assembly.

(2) Immediately after the vote on the committee report, the outvoted members of the committee may announce that they will table a minority opinion. The minority opinion thus announced shall be presented at the sitting of the National Assembly by the rapporteur elected by the committee members taking the minority position from among themselves. Except in the case referred to in section 62 (9a), the minority rapporteur shall be designated not later than the last working day of the week preceding the sitting on the planned agenda of which the debate on the committee reports and the summarising proposal for amendment is scheduled.

(3) The committee opinion and the minority opinion shall not include anything else than what was raised by any party during the committee debate.

77. Joint proceeding by more committees

Section 118 (1) Where more than one committee is seised of the same proceedings, the committees concerned may hold joint sitting.

(2) At the joint sitting, votes shall be taken separately by committees.

78. Conference of Committee Chairs

Section 119 (1) The Conference of Committee Chairs (hereinafter for the purposes of this Subtitle: "Conference") shall be chaired by the Speaker, and its members shall be the chairs of the standing committees of the National Assembly, the chair of the committee on legislation and the chair of the committee representing the national minorities.

(2) The Conference

a) shall review the work pattern of the National Assembly, the legislative programme of the Government and the duties appertaining to the committees,

b) shall hold consultations on disputed issues related to the operation of committees,

c) shall deliver an opinion on proposals related to the operation of committees.

(3) The sitting of the Conference shall be convened and chaired by the Speaker. The Conference shall hold sittings as necessary. Any member of the Conference may request the Speaker to convene a sitting of the Conference.

(4) Only its members and persons invited by the Speaker may attend the sittings of the Conference. The Principal of the House, the representative of the Government and the director-general may attend, in a consultative capacity, the sittings as permanent invitees.

(5) The Conference shall take its decisions by majority rule. A quorum for decision making shall exist when more than half of its members are present, and a quorum for deliberation shall exist when more than one third of its members are present.

(6) The chairs of standing committees, the committee on legislation and the committee representing the national minorities shall have the right to vote at the sittings of the Conference; when any of the chairs mentioned is prevented from acting, a deputy chair or committee member designated by the chair concerned shall have the right to vote.

(7) The Conference shall establish its own operating procedures, taking into account the provisions laid down in this Subtitle.

(8) Where, pursuant to paragraph (7), the sitting of the Conference is to be recorded in minutes, section 27 (5) to (6) of Act CXII of 2011 on the right to informational self-determination and on the freedom of information shall apply.

PART FIVE

INTERPELLATIONS, QUESTIONS AND PROMPT QUESTIONS

79. Time allocated for interpellations and questions

Section 120 At least ninety minutes shall be allocated for the discussion of interpellations and questions, or of interpellations or questions at the time scheduled on the agenda of the sitting of the National Assembly.

80. Submission of interpellations

Section 121 (1) Every Member may address an interpellation to any of the persons specified in the Fundamental Law on a matter falling within their functions.

(2) When submitting an interpellation, the addressee shall be submitted.

(3) The subject of the interpellation shall be stated in the title. The interpellation shall refer to the facts and circumstances on which it is based.

(4) The Speaker shall reject an interpellation *ex officio* or at the request of its addressee if

a) it has not been submitted in accordance with paragraphs (1) to (3), or

b) its presentation would trigger a measure according to section 46/B (1) or section 46/D of the National Assembly Act.

The Speaker shall without delay inform thereof the submitting Member and the National Assembly.

(5) Section 16 (1) and (3) shall not apply to interpellations and questions submitted during an extraordinary session or extraordinary sitting.

81. Discussion of interpellations

Section 122 (1) Taking into account the announcements made by the leaders of parliamentary groups under paragraph (2), only opposition parliamentary groups shall be allowed to present an interpellation, in decreasing order of the number of their members, in the first round, and all parliamentary groups shall be allowed to present their interpellations, in the same order, in the subsequent rounds. The interpellations to be presented on the same sitting day shall be grouped into a single agenda item.

(2) The order in which interpellations within a parliamentary group are to be presented shall be announced by the leader of the parliamentary group by 13 o'clock on the working day preceding the sitting day on the agenda or planned agenda of which the discussion of interpellations is scheduled.

(3) Subject to the decision of the House Committee, independent Members shall be allowed to present an interpellation after a speaker from each parliamentary group has been given an opportunity to present an interpellation.

(3a) An interpellation which is jointly submitted by a Member belonging to a parliamentary group and an independent Member shall be presented

a) by the member of the parliamentary group in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1), or

b) by the independent Member in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (3).

If the leader of the parliamentary group includes the jointly submitted interpellation in the announcement pursuant to paragraph (2), it shall be considered a statement that the interpellation will be presented by the member of the parliamentary group. This statement may neither be altered nor substituted after the announcement pursuant to paragraph (2).

(3b) National minority Members shall be allowed to present an interpellation affecting the interests or rights of national minorities after a speaker from each parliamentary group has been given an opportunity to present an interpellation. The time of an interpellation affecting the interests or rights of national minorities presented by a national minority Member shall not be counted in the allocated time referred to in section 120.

(4) Only the interpellations may be discussed by the National Assembly which have been submitted by 12 o'clock on the third working day preceding the sitting day on which the discussion of interpellations is to take place according to the agenda of the National Assembly.

(5) The Member may withdraw the interpellation or withdraw from presenting it until the commencement of its presentation. If the Member is not present when according to the agenda the interpellation is expected to be presented, the interpellation shall be considered withdrawn, unless the Member has informed the Speaker by the commencement of the sitting day that another Member is to act as sponsor.

(6) The addressee of the interpellation shall be present at the sitting of the National Assembly in order to answer the interpellation. A person to whom interpellation can be addressed shall be allowed to be absent only if it can be established beyond doubt that no interpellation would be addressed to him or her. Exceptionally, presence requirement may be met through a representative entitled to substitute for the person concerned.

(7) If the addressee of the interpellation is not present when the interpellation addressed to him or her is due, the chair of the sitting shall defer the interpellation to a later time so as to attempt to secure the presence of the addressee.

(8) A procedural proposal and, if the chair of the sitting is satisfied that it is justified, a response due to personal reference may be presented after the agenda item of interpellation is discussed.

82. Discussion of interpellations

Section 123 (1) Three minutes shall be allocated for the presentation of the interpellation, four minutes for the answer and one minute for making a statement relating to the adoption of the answer.

(2) The presented version of the interpellation shall not contain any new fact not contained in the written text of the interpellation. Any divergence shall require prior consent by the addressee.

(3) If the chair of the sitting observes, or the addressee indicates, that there is substantive discrepancy between the submitted and the presented versions of the interpellation, the chair of the sitting shall invite the addressee to state whether he or she has consented to such divergence or requests to be exempted from answering.

(4) If the addressee of the interpellation has consented to the divergence, an answer shall be given. If the addressee of the interpellation has not consented to the divergence, the chair of the sitting shall exempt him or her from giving an answer.

(5) During the discussion at the plenary sitting of the committee report on the answer given to the interpellation, the rapporteur designated by the designated committee, the presenter of the minority opinion, the Member making the interpellation, the addressee of the interpellation, one Member from each parliamentary group and the independent Member who was the first to request leave to speak shall have the right to speak, each for four minutes.

83. Questions

Section 124 (1) The provisions of sections 121 to 122 and section 123 (1) to (4) shall apply to the submission and answering of questions with the following derogations:

a) during

aa) the first week of the sitting a question may be discussed only if it has been submitted by 12 o'clock, or

ab) the second and each subsequent week of the sitting a question may be discussed only if it has been submitted by 9.30 o'clock

on the working day preceding the sitting day for which questions are scheduled as an agenda item

b) two minutes shall be allocated for both presenting a question and answering it.

(2) At each sitting the agenda of which provides opportunity for the discussion of questions, it shall be ensured that at least one question by a national minority Member or national minority advocate is discussed. National minority Members or national minority advocates shall present their questions alternately, in the order they were submitted, unless the national minority Members or national minority advocates concerned announce, by 13 o'clock on the working day preceding the sitting day on the agenda or planned agenda of which the discussion of questions is scheduled that they agreed on a different order, that they agreed on a different order.

(3) The time of questions under paragraph (2) shall not be counted in the allocated time referred to in section 120.

(4) In addition to his or her power specified in section 121 (4), the Speaker shall also examine whether the question complies with the conditions provided for in section 29 (4) of the National Assembly Act.

84. Prompt Question Hour

Section 125 (1) At the time scheduled on the agenda of the sitting of the National Assembly, at least sixty minutes shall be allocated for the discussion of prompt questions (hereinafter the "Prompt Question Hour"). The prompt questions to be presented on the same sitting day shall be grouped into a single agenda item.

(2) On the sitting day on the agenda or planned agenda of which the Prompt Question Hour is scheduled, the leader of the parliamentary group may, not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day, request that the Members named by him or her be given the opportunity in the Prompt Question Hour to present prompt questions in the order determined by him or her. By the commencement of the sitting day the leader of the parliamentary group may inform the Speaker that, without changing the order, he or she extends the list of Members already named by adding further Members entitled to present a question; however, he or she may neither alter nor supplement the statement under paragraph (2a).

(2a) In the case of prompt questions addressed to the Prime Minister, the leader of the parliamentary group shall in his or her request under paragraph (2) also indicate whether the Member putting the question requires a personal answer. If the leader of the parliamentary group makes no reference to that effect, this shall be considered to mean that the Member putting the question does not require a personal answer. If the Member putting the question requires a personal answer, the Speaker need not be informed in advance of the substitute authorised to answer.

(3) The subject of the prompt question shall be stated in the title.

(4) The Speaker shall reject a prompt question *ex officio* or at the request of its addressee if it has not been submitted in accordance with paragraphs (2) to (3). The Speaker shall without delay inform thereof the leader of the parliamentary group and the National Assembly.

Section 126 (1) Taking into account the announcements made by the leaders of parliamentary groups under section 125 (2), only opposition parliamentary groups shall be allowed to present a prompt question, in decreasing order of the number of their members, in the first round, and all parliamentary groups shall be allowed to present their prompt questions, in the same order, in the subsequent rounds. The provisions laid down in paragraph (3) shall apply to all questions the presentation of which has been commenced within the period scheduled on the agenda for the Prompt Question Hour.

(2) Where

a) the Member wishing to put a question who is next in the order determined in advance by the leader of the parliamentary group is not present in the chamber or has withdrawn from presenting the question,

b) the prompt question indicated in advance is not presented on the grounds that the Member wishing to put the question requires a personal answer despite the appointment of a substitute, or

c) the prompt question is not presented for any other reason,

the chair of the sitting shall give the floor to the next Member wishing to put a question of the same parliamentary group.

(3) Two minutes shall be allocated both for presenting a question and answering it. The Member and the addressee may deliver a one-minute reply each. The addressee shall be the last to take the floor.

(4) If, in line with section 43 (3) of the National Assembly Act, the prompt question of a Member is not presented because the Member required a personal answer, and a change occurs concerning the person obliged to answer during this period, the prompt question shall be resubmitted and the time limit for providing a personal answer shall start to run afresh.

(5) A procedural proposal and, if the chair of the sitting is satisfied that it is justified, a response due to personal reference may be presented after the agenda item of prompt questions is discussed.

PART SIX

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC LAW OFFICERS

85. Election of the President of the Republic, procedural rules relating to termination of the term of office of, and substitution for, the President of the Republic

Section 127 The detailed rules governing the election of the President of the Republic are set out in Annex 4.

Section 128 The provisions laid down in section 128/A shall apply when a request is submitted with a view to urging the National Assembly to exercise any of the following powers:

- a) establishing that due to his or her condition the President of the Republic is prevented from performing his or her functions for over ninety days,
- b) establishing that the conditions for the election of the President of the Republic are not met,
- c) declaring incompatibility or conflict of interest in respect of the President of the Republic, or
- d) initiating the removal from office of the President of the Republic,

with the proviso that any application submitted to the Speaker by anyone who under the Fundamental Law or an Act has the right to submit such application shall be considered a request within the meaning of this section.

Section 128/A (1) The Speaker shall assign the request under section 128 to the committee dealing with constitutional affairs (hereinafter for the purposes of this Subtitle "committee").

(2) Taking into consideration the request and the facts of the case, the committee shall assess whether the request meets the conditions set out in the Fundamental Law or an Act.

(3) The committee shall discuss the request under section 128 *in camera*. In the course of the proceedings of the committee, the President of the Republic may make written statement and, at his or her request, shall be heard; apart from that he or she may not be present at the sitting of the committee, unless the committee decides otherwise.

(4) On the basis of the request, the committee shall table a proposal for resolution. The proposal for resolution shall include the mandatory content elements laid down in an Act, if any. In the statement of reasons accompanying the proposal for resolution, the committee shall summarise its findings made in the proceedings under paragraph (2).

(5) Should the President of the Republic eliminate incompatibility and conflict of interest during the proceedings of the committee, the committee shall conclude its proceedings without tabling a proposal for resolution.

(6) The time period provided in section 34 (1) shall not apply to the discussion of the proposal for resolution.

(7) No proposal for amendment and no committee report shall be submitted in relation to the proposal for resolution.

(8) The committee may withdraw the proposal for resolution submitted by it until the start of the discussion of the proposal for resolution at the plenary sitting; withdrawal at a later stage shall be subject to consent by the National Assembly.

(9) When the proposal for resolution is under discussion at the plenary sitting, the rapporteur designated by the committee, who is to present the outcome of the committee assessment relating to the request and the report of the committee, the presenter of the minority opinion, and the President of the Republic may take the floor for five minutes each. Once this happened, the National Assembly shall decide on the proposal for resolution without debate.

(10) For the points a) to c) of section 128, the procedure provided for in this section shall be conducted in such a way as to ensure that the decision can be made within the time limit specified in the Act, with the proviso that an extraordinary session or extraordinary sitting shall, if necessary, be convened to this end.

Section 128/B (1) If the President of the Republic transmitted a written resignation statement (hereinafter for the purposes of this section “resignation statement”) to the National Assembly, the National Assembly shall decide on its acceptance within fifteen days following the receipt of the resignation statement, with the proviso that an extraordinary session or extraordinary sitting shall, if necessary, be convened to this end.

(2) The resignation statement need not be assigned to a committee for preparation; on the basis of the resignation statement, the Speaker shall table the proposal for resolution.

(3) The time period provided in section 34 (1) shall not apply to the discussion of the proposal for resolution. No proposal for amendment and no committee report shall be submitted in relation to the proposal for resolution.

(4) The National Assembly shall decide on the acceptance of the resignation statement without debate, with the proviso that before the decision is made, the President of the Republic may take the floor for five minutes.

(5) If the National Assembly does not accept the resignation statement in its decision making under paragraph (4), this shall be considered to mean that the National Assembly requests the President of the Republic to reconsider resignation.

(6) The Speaker shall without delay inform the President of the Republic of the National Assembly’s decision under this section.

Section 128/C (1) Section 128/A (1) to (4) and (6) to (9) shall apply to the procedure for establishing that the President of the Republic is temporarily prevented from acting or that he or she is no longer prevented from acting with the derogations laid down in this section.

(2) The request need not be assigned to a committee for preparation if it originates from the President of the Republic or the Government. On the basis of the request, the Speaker shall table the proposal for resolution without delay.

(3) The National Assembly shall decide on the request without delay.

(4) If the National Assembly is not in sitting when the request is made, an extraordinary session or extraordinary sitting shall be convened.

Section 128/D (1) The National Assembly, on a proposal from the Speaker, shall without delay decide on the designation of a Deputy Speaker to perform the duties of the Speaker substituting for the President of the Republic as follows:

a) if the President of the Republic is temporarily prevented from acting, then until he or she is no longer prevented from acting,

b) if the term of office of the President of the Republic terminates, then until the new President of the Republic takes office.

(2) If the National Assembly is not in sitting when the term of office of the President of the Republic terminates, an extraordinary session or extraordinary sitting shall be convened.

86. Motion of no-confidence and confidence vote

Section 129 (1) The rules on the proposal for resolution and its discussion shall apply to the motion of no-confidence submitted against the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister's proposal for a confidence vote (hereinafter jointly "motion of no-confidence") with the following derogations:

a) if the debate and the vote on the motion of no-confidence cannot be held within the time limit specified in the Fundamental Law due to the National Assembly not sitting during that period, an extraordinary session or extraordinary sitting shall be convened,

b) the motion of no-confidence need not be assigned to a committee for preparation,

c) no proposal for amendment shall be submitted in relation to the motion of no-confidence.

(2) If the Prime Minister proposes that the vote on a submission put forward by the Government should also be a confidence vote, this proposal may be submitted also orally at the sitting of the National Assembly not later than before the opening of the final vote on the submission as a whole.

86/A. Procedural rules relating to public office-holders elected by the National Assembly

Section 129/A Unless otherwise provided in an Act, the provisions laid down in this Subtitle shall apply to public office-holders who are elected by the National Assembly under the Fundamental Law or an Act and do not qualify as officers, committee officers or committee members of the National Assembly, when a request urging the National Assembly to exercise any of the following powers is submitted:

a) establishing that the conditions for election are not met,

b) dismissal,

- c) removal from office,
- d) disqualification from office,
- e) exclusion,
- f) establishing or declaring incompatibility or conflict of interest,
- g) recall, or
- h) establishing or declaring the termination of term of office on any ground under the Fundamental Law or an Act other than those referred to in points a) to g),

with the proviso that any initiative, application or proposal submitted to the Speaker by anyone who under the Fundamental Law or an Act has the right to submit such initiative, application or proposal shall be considered a request within the meaning of this section.

Section 129/B (1) Save where paragraph (3) applies, the Speaker shall assign the request under section 129/A to a standing committee, with the proviso that where, in accordance with an Act, a specific committee of the National Assembly has the right to prepare a proposal for resolution in relation to the request concerned, then the Speaker shall assign the request to this committee.

(2) The committee under paragraph (1)

- a) shall discuss the request under section 129/A *in camera*,
- b) taking into consideration the request and the facts of the case, shall assess whether the request meets the conditions set out in the Fundamental Law or an Act,
- c) where the law so requires, shall seek, through the Speaker, if necessary, the opinion of the persons, organs or bodies that are entitled to deliver opinion,
- d) may hear the submitter of the request or the public office-holder concerned, with the proviso that apart from that, the submitter of the request and the public office-holder concerned may not be present at the sitting of the committee, unless the committee decides otherwise, and
- e) shall on the basis of the request table a proposal for resolution.

(3) Where an Act confers the right to submit a request under section 129/A on a committee of the National Assembly,

- a) it shall comply with the provisions of paragraph (2) c) and arrange the possible hearing of the public office-holder concerned before submitting the request,
- b) it shall submit the request in the form of a proposal for resolution, and
- c) the Speaker shall not assign the proposal for resolution under point b) to another committee for preparation.

(4) The proposal for resolution shall include the mandatory content elements laid down in an Act, if any. In the statement of reasons accompanying the proposal for resolution, the committee shall summarise its findings made in the proceedings under paragraphs (2) and (3).

(5) Should the public office-holder concerned eliminate incompatibility and conflict of interest during the proceedings of the committee, the committee shall conclude its proceedings without tabling a proposal for resolution.

(6) The time period provided in section 34 (1) shall not apply to the discussion of the proposal for resolution.

(7) No proposal for amendment and no committee report shall be submitted in relation to the proposal for resolution.

(8) The sponsor may withdraw the proposal for resolution submitted by him or her until the start of the discussion of the proposal for resolution at the plenary sitting; withdrawal at a later stage shall be subject to consent by the National Assembly.

(9) When the proposal for resolution is under discussion at the plenary sitting, the rapporteur designated by the committee under paragraph (1) or (3), who is to present the request and the related position and proposal of the committee, the presenter of the minority opinion, and the public office-holder concerned may take the floor for five minutes each. Once this happened, the National Assembly shall decide on the proposal for resolution without debate.

(10) The procedure provided for in this section shall be conducted in such a way as to ensure that the decision can be made within the time limit specified in the Fundamental Law or an Act, with the proviso that an extraordinary session or extraordinary sitting shall, if necessary, be convened to this end.

PART SEVEN

PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE OPENNESS OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY; REGISTRATION OF PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE INSTRUMENTS

Chapter X

PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE OPENNESS OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

87. Minutes

Section 130 (1) Everything that is said at a sitting of the National Assembly shall be recorded in verbatim minutes. The Speaker shall ensure that minutes are taken.

(2) The following shall be annexed to the minutes:

a) the document under discussion, with the exception of parliamentary papers,

- b) the rescript that has been read out,
 - c) any interpellation under section 42 (4) of the National Assembly Act and the written answer to it,
 - d) the minutes of the secret ballot vote, along with the signature sheets, referred to in section 26 (5),
 - e) the signed deeds of oath,
 - f) notification on any mistaken vote referred to in section 25 (7),
 - g) the transcript referred to in section 131 (4) b).
- (3) A copy certified by the parliamentary notaries of the verbatim minutes of the public sitting of the National Assembly, along with the annexes referred to in paragraph (2), shall be deposited in the archives, and the minutes titled *Országgyűlési Napló* shall be deposited also in the National Assembly Library.

Section 131 (1) All statements, speeches and interjections shall be recorded, with the correction of errors of live speech not noted at the sitting, in the verbatim minutes; loud expressions of applause and disapproval as well as other events shall also be included in it.

(2) In the case of a speech referred to in section 38/B (2) of the National Assembly Act, the text of the Hungarian interpretation of the speech shall be recorded in the minutes.

(3) The certified minutes shall be publicly displayed for three days. During the period of the public display, any Member or other speaker may ask in writing for the rectification of the erroneous text of his or her speech recorded in the minutes. The parliamentary notaries who have certified the minutes shall decide on the request after having heard the person requesting rectification. In the event of a disagreement, the chair of the sitting shall decide on the rectification.

(4) If a Member or a national minority advocate requests the recording in the minutes of his or her speech referred to in paragraph (2) in his or her mother tongue and submits the authentic transcript of the speech in his or her mother tongue

a) during the period of the public display, it shall be recorded in the minutes along with the text of the Hungarian interpretation of the speech,

b) after the period of the public display, it shall be annexed to the minutes.

(5) Within fifteen days after the proceedings under paragraph (3), the minutes titled *Országgyűlési Napló* shall be sent to the Members, the national minority advocates, the President of the Republic, the members of the Government, the President of the Constitutional Court, the President of the Curia, the Prosecutor General, the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the President of the State Audit Office and the Governor of the Hungarian National Bank in electronic form or in printed form according to their choice, and to county and capital libraries, the libraries of state universities and the libraries of higher education institutions providing public library services in electronic form.

88. Derogating rules on the minutes of *in camera* sittings

Section 132 (1) For agenda items and speeches not placed on the agenda that are, under the Fundamental Law and section 57 of the National Assembly Act, discussed *in camera*, separate minutes shall be taken per agenda item.

(2) The Speaker shall decide to repeat the original classification marking on the minutes taken at an *in camera* sitting, or the *in camera* part of a sitting, of the National Assembly (hereinafter jointly “*in camera* sitting”) if

a) the motion discussed at the *in camera* sitting of the National Assembly contains classified data and this is apparent from the classification marking on the document,

b) the speaker taking the floor at the *in camera* sitting of the National Assembly discloses classified data and makes a reference to the original classification of the data.

(3) The Speaker shall assess everything that is said during the *in camera* sitting on the basis of the provisions of the Act on the protection of classified data.

(4) Classification shall extend to the whole minutes taken at the *in camera* sitting and to all data-storage media containing the minutes.

(5) The classified minutes of the *in camera* sitting shall be drawn up in two copies; the first copy shall be handled by the Speaker and the second copy by the central place for handling classified data (hereinafter “registry”).

(6) Within three days of the public display of the classified minutes, any Member or other speaker may inspect the minutes at the registry, and may ask for the rectification of the erroneous text of his or her speech recorded in the minutes. The parliamentary notaries who have certified the minutes shall decide on the request after having heard the person requesting rectification. In the event of a disagreement, the chair of the sitting shall decide on the rectification.

Section 133 (1) Inspecting the classified minutes taken at the *in camera* sitting shall be possible at the registry on condition that the Speaker gives his or her authorisation. The Speaker may give his or her authorisation for the inspection of classified minutes subject to the authorisation of the classifier.

(2) Anyone entitled to attend an *in camera* sitting of the National Assembly shall be allowed to inspect the minutes without needing an authorisation, on condition that he or she states in writing that inspecting the minutes is in order to discharge state or public duties.

(3) Authorisation for inspection shall be given in writing. The authorisation and the statement referred to in paragraph (2) shall be annexed to the minutes. The person who inspects the minutes shall enter on the minutes the fact and the date of inspection and shall confirm this by his or her signature.

(4) Taking copies or extracts of the classified minutes taken at the *in camera* sitting of the National Assembly shall require the authorisation of the Speaker. The authorisation for taking copies or extracts shall be given subject to the conditions laid down in paragraph (1), upon request, when only in this way is it possible to meet the purpose indicated in the reasoning of the request. The authorisation shall be annexed to the minutes.

(5) Upon a motion from a Member or a speaker, the Speaker may decide to cause to be made an extract from the minutes of the *in camera* sitting which does not contain classified data, personal data, trade secret or any other data protected by the law. If the Speaker decided to repeat the classification marking on the minutes, the original classifier shall be requested to confirm that the extract does not contain classified data any more. The extract of the minutes shall indicate that it is an extract and shall be treated as a public document.

89. Minutes of committee sittings

Section 134 (1) Committee sittings shall be recorded in verbatim minutes, which shall be certified with the signature of the chair. In the situations referred to in sections 52/D and 52/E of the National Assembly Act, the chair shall provide for the certification of the minutes within five days following the sitting.

(2) The following annexes to the minutes shall be deposited in the archives:

- a) all documents under discussion and all related documents, with the exception of parliamentary papers, ordered by the chair of the sitting or the committee to be annexed to the minutes,
- b) the proxy form,
- c) the attendance sheet.

(3) Section 131 shall apply accordingly to the drawing up and handling of the minutes, with the following derogations:

- a) the chair shall decide on requests for rectification of the erroneous text of speeches recorded in the minutes of public sittings. Should the chair disagree with rectification, the committee shall decide on it at its sitting subsequent to the public display,
- b) a certified copy of the verbatim minutes of the public sitting shall be deposited in the archives, and a printed copy shall be deposited in the National Assembly Library. The verbatim minutes shall be handed out to anyone entitled to attend the committee sitting at his or her request.

90. Minutes of committee sittings held *in-camera*

Section 135 (1) The chair of the committee shall decide to repeat the classification marking on the minutes taken at a committee sitting held *in camera* or the *in camera* part of a sitting (hereinafter jointly “*in camera* sitting”)

a) on the basis of the classification or a related statement made by the sponsor of the agenda if the minutes contain data disclosed orally or in writing that have been classified by that person or the head of the represented organ authorised thereto, or positions articulated in the related committee debate,

b) on the basis of the statement of a person heard by, or making a statement before, the committee if the information he or she provided to the committee contains classified data or the statement he or she made before the committee contains such information,

c) on the basis of the statement of a committee member if it discloses classified data in the debate.

(2) Sections 132 to 133 shall apply accordingly to the drawing up and handling of the minutes taken at the *in camera* sitting of the committee, with the following derogations:

a) the functions and powers of the Speaker regarding the minutes shall be exercised by the chair of the committee,

b) the classified minutes taken at the *in camera* sitting of the committee may be inspected also on the official premises of the committee,

c) the motion for making extracts from the classified minutes taken at the *in camera* sitting of the committee may be tabled by a member of the committee, the sponsor, and the person heard by the committee or affected by the hearing,

d) classified minutes handled by the chair of the committee shall be transmitted to the registry by not later than the end of the parliamentary term,

e) the chair’s powers regarding the documents of the *in camera* sittings of a terminated parliamentary committee shall be exercised by the chair of the committee taking over the functions of the terminated committee. The right to dispose of the documents of the *in camera* sittings of a committee that terminated without succession shall lie with the Speaker.

Chapter XI

REGISTRATION OF PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS

90/A. Contents of the register of parliamentary papers; submissions received by the National Assembly

Section 136 (1) The register of parliamentary papers shall contain the following:

- a) parliamentary papers,
- b) statements of reasons according to section 31 (1) and section 137/A,
- c) sponsor's positions taken by the President of the Republic according to section 137/B, and
- d) data concerning parliamentary papers that relate to plenary and committee events or affect discussion and decision making, and are to be entered in the register of parliamentary papers under a decision by the Speaker.

(2) The Office of the National Assembly shall make a copy of a parliamentary paper at the request of any parliamentary committee, Member or national minority advocate.

Section 137 (1) The Speaker shall refer the submissions received by the National Assembly, other than parliamentary papers as well as the statements of reasons under section 136 (1) b) and the sponsor's positions under section 136 (1) c), to the committee which, according to the subject of the submission, has the relevant functions, or to the director-general, to take measures as necessary, or shall refer them to the organ having the relevant functions and powers.

(2) Parliamentary committees, parliamentary groups, the Members and the national minority advocates shall independently process the submissions they receive.

90/B. Revising the statement of reasons accompanying a legislative proposal

Section 137/A (1) The sponsor shall send, initialled by him or her, the statement of reasons drafted, taking into account the statement of reasons under section 31 (1) and the statements of reasons of the proposals for amendment, for the draft consolidated proposal to the Speaker for its entry in the register of parliamentary papers not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day on the agenda or planned agenda of which the debate on the committee reports submitted in relation to the legislative proposal and on the summarising proposal for amendment is scheduled.

(2) If the sponsor sends a new draft consolidated proposal to the chair of the committee on legislation in accordance with section 48 (3), section 48 (7), section 49 (4), section 71 (7), or section 72 (2) or (8), he or she shall at the same time send, initialled by him or her, the statement of reasons drafted, taking into account the statement of reasons under section 31 (1) and the statements of reasons of the proposals for amendment, for the new draft consolidated proposal to the Speaker for its entry in the register of parliamentary papers.

(3) The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) shall apply also to the statement of reasons accompanying the legislative proposal discussed in accordance with the provisions laid down in Subtitle 52.

(4) Where section 57 applies, the sponsor shall, concurrently with the sending of the text of the adopted Act, send to the Speaker, for the purpose of registration in the register of parliamentary papers, the statement of reasons for the adopted Act, initialled by him or her, drafted with due regard to the statement of reasons under section 31 (1) and to the statements of reasons of the adopted proposals for amendment.

(5) The provisions of paragraphs (1) to (4) shall not apply to the statement of reasons accompanying the legislative proposal discussed in accordance with the provisions laid down in Subtitles 63 to 65.

90/C. Sponsor's position taken by the President of the Republic

Section 137/B (1) In the course of the discussion of a substantive motion under section 27 (1) a) and b) submitted by him or her, the President of the Republic may present in writing his or her sponsor's position any time but not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day on the agenda or planned agenda of which the final vote on the substantive motion is scheduled, and shall send it to the Speaker for the purpose of registration in the register of parliamentary papers, initialled by him or her. This provision shall be without prejudice to the information obligation under section 46 (1).

Chapter XII

INTERPRETATION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE INSTRUMENTS

Section 138 (1) If in connection with the position of the committee responsible for the interpretation of the Rules of Procedure Instruments, the National Assembly is requested to take a decision, a Member belonging to the parliamentary group which, or an independent Member who, requested the National Assembly to take decision shall be the first to take the floor for five minutes in the discussion held at the plenary sitting. After this, the rapporteur designated by the committee responsible for the interpretation of the Rules of Procedure Instruments shall be given five minutes to present the position of the committee and its reasons. The views of the parliamentary groups may be presented by one Member from each parliamentary group, and the independent Member who is the first to apply for speaking may also present his or her opinion. The speeches of the Members shall not exceed two minutes each.

(2) The speeches referred to in paragraph (1) may be replied by the Member belonging to the parliamentary group which, or the independent Member who, requested the National Assembly to take a decision, followed by the rapporteur designated by the committee responsible for the interpretation of the Rules of Procedure Instruments, for up to two minutes each.

(3) After the speeches under paragraphs (1) to (2), the National Assembly shall decide on the request concerning the position.

PART EIGHT

PROCEDURE RELATING TO EUROPEAN UNION AFFAIRS

91. Access to European Union documents

Section 139 (1) The EU drafts within the meaning of the National Assembly Act as well as other European Union documents shall be accessible to the Members, parliamentary groups, national minority advocates and the staff members of the Office of the National Assembly via the channels offered in the parliamentary information system.

(2) Proposals for position sent by the Government to the National Assembly in accordance with the National Assembly Act (hereinafter “proposal for position”) shall be accessible to the Speaker, the persons entitled to attend the *in camera* sitting of the committee dealing with European Union affairs as well as the members of the standing committee designated to deliver an opinion in the scrutiny procedure. Section 27 (5) to (6) of Act CXII of 2011 on the right to informational self-determination and on the freedom of information shall apply to the proposals for position.

92. Scrutiny procedure between the National Assembly and the Government

Section 140 (1) The parliamentary discussion of EU drafts shall be the responsibility of the standing committees. It shall be within the powers of the committee dealing with European Union affairs to develop a position concerning the proposal for position of the Government.

(2) The committee dealing with European Union affairs shall, on a proposal from its chair, decide which EU drafts it intends to subject to scrutiny within the meaning of the National Assembly Act, and for which EU drafts it intends to seek a proposal for position or an extended proposal for position from the Government. The chair of the committee dealing with European Union affairs shall inform the Speaker and the chairs of the standing committees of the decision of the committee.

(3) Scrutiny of a specified EU draft may be initiated also upon a motion from at least two fifths of the members of the committee dealing with European Union affairs. Such a motion for scrutiny may be submitted regarding not more than four EU drafts per ordinary session.

(4) On a proposal from the committee dealing with European Union affairs, the Speaker shall invite the standing committee whose competence is concerned by the subject matter of the EU draft to develop an opinion on the EU draft, and shall set a time limit for it. The Speaker shall designate a standing committee to develop an opinion also if this is requested by the standing committee.

(5) In the scrutiny process within the meaning of the National Assembly Act, the committee dealing with European Union affairs shall develop its position concerning the EU draft after having obtained the opinion of the designated standing committee. The chair of the committee dealing with European Union affairs shall invite the chair of the designated standing committee and one expert from each parliamentary group to the *in camera* sitting of the committee held to develop the position.

(6) The committee dealing with European Union affairs shall hold oral proceedings to examine the EU draft and the related proposal for position of the Government. In developing its position, the committee shall take account of the opinions of the other designated standing committees.

(7) If the adoption of an EU draft requires more than one decision on the part of the Council, the committee dealing with European Union affairs shall decide whether to seek an opinion from the standing committee designated earlier for the next readings.

(8) If the designated standing committee does not deliver an opinion within the time limit, the committee dealing with European Union affairs may take a position on the draft in the absence of the opinion of the designated standing committee.

(9) The summary by the chair included in the minutes shall be considered the position of the committee dealing with European Union affairs; the chair of the committee shall send this position in writing to the Speaker and the Government within twenty-four hours after the committee sitting.

(10) The committee dealing with European Union affairs shall proceed in connection with the written or oral information given, in accordance with the National Assembly Act, by the Government after decisions by the institution of the European Union working on an intergovernmental basis. The committee shall decide on the acceptance of the reasoning where the National Assembly Act so provides.

(11) The parliamentary decision to close the scrutiny procedure with regard to the EU draft shall be made by the committee dealing with European Union affairs.

93. Committee hearing of nominees for European Union positions

Section 141 If the Government makes a nomination for a European Union position referred to in the National Assembly Act, the committee dealing with European Union affairs and the standing committee whose functions are related to the European Union position may hear the nominee.

94. Compliance with the principle of subsidiarity

Section 142 (1) The committee dealing with European Union affairs may examine the draft legislative acts of the European Union to check whether they comply with the principle of subsidiarity as laid down in Protocol No 2 (hereinafter „Protocol”) annexed to the Treaty on European Union (hereinafter “TEU”), to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (hereinafter “TFEU”) and to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community.

(2) If the committee dealing with European Union affairs considers that a draft legislative act of the European Union violates the principle of subsidiarity, the committee shall submit a report stating that the conditions for the adoption of a reasoned opinion within the meaning of the Protocol are met, and a proposal for resolution on the adoption of the report.

(3) The report and the proposal for resolution on the adoption of the report shall be submitted with due regard to the time limit for the sending of the reasoned opinion set in the Protocol.

(4) Where the National Assembly, following a request from the committee dealing with European Union affairs, decides to hold the discussion of the report and the proposal for resolution on the adoption of the report in accordance with the exceptional procedure, this shall not be taken into account for the purposes of section 61 (5). In exceptional proceedings under Subtitle 45,

a) no proposal for amendment shall be submitted in relation to the report,

b) the committee on legislation shall also debate the report in the detailed debate,

c) the National Assembly shall conduct the consolidated debates for the report and the proposal for resolution on the adoption of the report jointly,

d) the National Assembly shall decide on the report by adopting the proposal for resolution.

(5) Following the adoption of the report, the Speaker shall transmit the reasoned opinion to the Presidents of the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission without delay, and shall at the same time inform the Government thereof.

Section 143 (1) The committee dealing with European Union affairs may examine the adopted legislative acts of the European Union to check whether they comply with the principle of subsidiarity.

(2) If the committee dealing with European Union affairs considers that the adopted legislative act of the European Union violates the principle of subsidiarity, the committee shall, in accordance with the provisions of the National Assembly Act, invite the Government to bring an action before the Court of Justice of the European Union. Simultaneously with making the invitation, the committee dealing with European Union affairs shall inform the Speaker thereof.

(3) If the Government initiates consultation on the subject of the invitation in accordance with the National Assembly Act, it shall be for the committee dealing with European Union affairs to conduct consultation with the Government.

95. Opposition by the National Assembly

Section 144 (1) The committee dealing with European Union affairs shall examine the initiatives of the European Council taken in accordance with Article 48 (7) TEU and the proposals of the European Commission made in accordance with Article 81 (3) TFEU.

(2) If the committee dealing with European Union affairs considers that it is reasonable to file an opposition to an initiative in accordance with Article 48 (7) TEU or to a proposal in accordance with Article 81 (3) TFEU, the committee shall submit a report stating that the conditions for making known an opposition are met, and a proposal for resolution on the adoption of the report.

(3) The report and the proposal for resolution on the adoption of the report shall be submitted with due regard to the time limit for making known an opposition set in the TEU or TFEU.

(4) Where the National Assembly, following a request from the committee dealing with European Union affairs, decides to hold the discussion of the report and the proposal for resolution on the adoption of the report in accordance with the exceptional procedure, this shall not be taken into account for the purposes of section 61 (5). In exceptional proceedings under Subtitle 45,

a) no proposal for amendment shall be submitted in relation to the report,

b) the committee on legislation shall also debate the report in the detailed debate,

c) the National Assembly shall conduct the consolidated debates for the report and the proposal for resolution on the adoption of the report jointly,

d) the National Assembly shall decide on the report by adopting the proposal for resolution.

(5) Following the adoption of the report, the Speaker shall transmit the objection to the President of the European Council and the Council of the European Union, and shall at the same time inform the Government thereof.

96. Political dialogue between the National Assembly and the European Commission

Section 145 The committee dealing with European Union affairs shall inform the Speaker of its opinion on consultation documents and draft legislative acts, which it has formed in the context of political dialogue and sent to the European Commission.

PART NINE

CERTAIN PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE STATUS OF MEMBERS

Chapter XIII

HANDLING IMMUNITY CASES

Section 146 (1) The provisions of the Rules of Procedure Resolution shall apply to the handling of the immunity cases of Members and former Members with the derogations laid down in this Chapter.

(2) When the National Assembly is not in sitting, the Speaker shall decide whether it is necessary to convene an extraordinary session or extraordinary sitting for considering an immunity case.

(3) The chair of the Committee on Immunity shall notify the Member or former Member concerned of the hearing of the immunity case along with its date and place. If the Member or former Member appears and so requests, he or she shall be heard; apart from that he or she may not be present at the sittings of the Committee on Immunity, save when the sitting deals with an infringement of the immunity of the Member.

(4) The Committee on Immunity shall hear immunity cases *in camera*.

(5) Within thirty days of the receipt of the case, the Committee on Immunity

a) shall put forward a proposal to the Speaker in the case of a violation of immunity,

b) shall submit a proposal for resolution to the National Assembly in the case of a motion for lifting immunity.

(6) In calculating the time limit set in paragraph (5), the period between the ordinary sessions and that of data collection shall not be taken into account.

(7) No other committee shall submit a committee report on the detailed debate in relation to the proposal for resolution submitted in an immunity case.

Section 147 (1) The National Assembly shall discuss the proposal for resolution submitted in the immunity case of a Member or former Member without delay.

(2) No proposal for amendment shall be submitted in relation to the proposal for resolution; the National Assembly shall decide on it without debate. Before the decision is taken, the rapporteur of the Committee on Immunity and the Member concerned may take the floor for five minutes each.



Chapter XIV

HANDLING DISCIPLINARY AND POLICING CASES

Section 148 (1) The provisions of the Rules of Procedure Resolution shall apply to the handling of the disciplinary and policing cases of Members with the derogations laid down in this Chapter.

(2) If a Member puts forward a request referred to in section 51 (7) of the National Assembly Act, the Speaker shall submit to the National Assembly a proposal for resolution containing a decision referred to in section 51 (9) of the National Assembly Act.

(2a) No

a) proposal for amendment, and

b) committee report

shall be submitted in relation to such a proposal for resolution.

(3) The Committee on Immunity shall submit to the National Assembly a report on any objection by a Member to a policing measure within eight days of the receipt of the objection.

(4) No other committee shall submit a committee report on the detailed debate in relation to the report submitted in a policing case, and no proposal for amendment shall be submitted in relation to it.

(5) The chair of the Committee on Immunity shall notify the Member concerned of the hearing of the disciplinary and policing case along with its date and place. The Member may not be present at the sittings of the Committee on Immunity, save when he or she is being heard.

(6) The Committee on Immunity shall hear discipline and policing cases *in camera*.

(7) The issue whether the policing measure taken by the chair of the sitting was well founded as referred to in section 53 (5) of the National Assembly Act shall be decided by the National Assembly without debate.

Chapter XV

HANDLING INCOMPATIBILITY AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST CASES

Section 149 (1) The provisions of the Rules of Procedure Resolution shall apply to the handling of the incompatibility and conflict of interest cases of Members with the derogations laid down in paragraphs (2) to (5) and sections 151 and 152.

(2) The Speaker shall send any report of incompatibility or conflict of interest in respect of a Member to the chair of the Committee on Immunity without delay and inform thereof the Member concerned.

(3) If the report of incompatibility or conflict of interest in respect of a Member complies with the requirements set in section 92 (1) of the National Assembly Act and is not clearly unfounded, the chair of the Committee on Immunity shall call upon the Member concerned to make a statement as to whether incompatibility or conflict of interest exists, or to eliminate it or, if taking the measure resulting in eliminating the cause of incompatibility and conflict of interest falls within the powers of another organ or organisation, to initiate the elimination of incompatibility or conflict of interest within five days.

(4) If, on the basis of the response received from the Member concerned and without further data requests, the chair of the Committee on Immunity is able to conclude that incompatibility and conflict of interest clearly does not exist, he or she shall inform the Committee on Immunity thereof without delay. If the Committee on Immunity raises no objection, the chair shall not launch the incompatibility and conflict of interest procedure.

(5) The chair of the Committee on Immunity shall launch the incompatibility and conflict of interest procedure without delay if

a) the Member fails to notify within five days from the call the chair of the Committee on Immunity of the fact that he or she has eliminated incompatibility or conflict of interest or initiated its elimination, or

b) on the basis of the response received from the Member concerned it is not possible to determine in accordance with paragraph (4) whether or not incompatibility or conflict of interest exists, or if the Committee on Immunity raises objection.

Section 150

Section 151 (1) The Committee on Immunity shall hear incompatibility and conflict of interest cases *in camera*.

(2) The chair of the Committee on Immunity shall notify the Member concerned of the hearing of the incompatibility and conflict of interest case along with its date and place. If the Member appears and so requests, he or she shall be heard; apart from that he or she may not be present at the sittings of the Committee on Immunity.

Section 152 No proposal for amendment shall be submitted in relation to the proposal for resolution submitted in the incompatibility and conflict of interest case; the National Assembly shall decide on it without debate. Before the decision is taken, the rapporteur of the Committee on Immunity and the Member concerned may take the floor for five minutes each.

97. Procedure relating to declarations of assets

Section 153 (1) If a request to initiate a procedure relating to a declaration of assets, income and economic interests (hereinafter “declaration of assets”) is submitted and it complies with the requirements set in section 94/A (1) of the National Assembly Act and is not clearly unfounded, the chair of the Committee on Immunity shall call upon the Member concerned to make a statement about the request or, where he or she finds the request well-founded, to rectify the data challenged in the request within five days.

(2)) If, on the basis of the response received from the Member concerned and without further data requests, the chair of the Committee on Immunity is able to conclude that the challenged contents in the declaration of assets are clearly true, he or she shall inform the Committee on Immunity thereof without delay. If the Committee on Immunity raises no objection, the chair shall not launch the procedure relating to the declaration of assets.

(3) The chair of the Committee on Immunity shall launch the procedure relating to the declaration of assets without delay if

a) the Member fails to rectify the data challenged in the request within five days from the call, or

b) on the basis of the response received from the Member concerned it is not possible to assess the challenged contents in the declaration of assets, or if the Committee on Immunity raises objection.

(4) In other respects, section 151 shall apply accordingly to the conduct of the procedure relating to the declaration of assets.

Section 154 (1) The Committee on Immunity of the newly elected National Assembly shall, at its first sitting following the expiry of the time limit for making a declaration of assets when the term of office of a Member terminates, compile a list of the former Members who did not fulfil the obligation to make a final declaration of assets.

(2) The Speaker shall disclose the list referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) The chair of the Committee on Immunity shall in writing call upon the former Members to make their final declaration of assets without delay. In the call, the former Members shall be advised of the consequences of their failure.

Section 155 (1) The provisions of Part Nine pertaining to Members shall apply also to national minority advocates in accordance with section 29/A (1) and (6) of the National Assembly Act.

(2) In the procedures laid down in Part Nine, the time period provided in section 34 (1) shall not apply.

(3)

97/A. Rules on the excuse of absence from the sittings of the National Assembly and parliamentary committees

Section 155/A (1) If a Member belonging to a parliamentary group did not take part in more than one quarter of the votes taken using a vote-counting machine scheduled on the proposed agenda of the sitting or, if appropriate, the sittings of the National Assembly in the month in question, the leader of the parliamentary group shall decide on the excuse of absences, and shall inform the Speaker of his or her decision.

(2) Independent Members who did not take part in the votes to the extent defined in paragraph (1) shall directly inform the Speaker of the reasons, to excuse absence.

(3) Absence shall be considered unexcused if

a) the leader of the parliamentary group which the Member belongs to did not excuse it or the Speaker did not accept that excuse;

b) the Speaker did not accept the reason provided by the independent Member to excuse absence;

c) the leader of the parliamentary group did not put forward, or did not put forward within the time limit specified in Annex 5, a decision on the absence excuse;

d) the independent Member did not put forward, or did not put forward within the time limit specified in Annex 5, information about its reason.

(4) Where there are reasons deserving special consideration, the Speaker may decide to accept an absence considered unexcused under paragraph (3) c) or d) as excused.

(5) If at the conclusion of the excuse procedure unexcused absences outnumber one quarter of the votes taken using a vote-counting machine scheduled on the proposed agenda of the sitting or, if appropriate, the sittings of the National Assembly in the month in question, the amount of the full honorarium, without deductions, in the month in question determined according to section 104 (1) of the National Assembly Act shall be reduced at a rate equal to the rate of unexcused absence.

(6) Having regard to section 107 (7) of the National Assembly Act, the provisions of paragraphs (1) to (5) shall not apply in respect of the Speaker and Deputy Speakers of the National Assembly, and parliamentary notaries.

Section 155/B (1) If a Member belonging to a parliamentary group did not take part in more than half of the sittings, but at least in three sittings, of a parliamentary committee that were convened at least 24 hours in advance during the ordinary session and had a quorum for decision making, the leader of the parliamentary group shall decide on the excuse of absences, and shall inform the Speaker of his or her decision.

(2) Independent Members who did not take part in the committee sittings to the extent defined in paragraph (1) shall directly inform the Speaker of the reasons, to excuse absence.

(3) Section 155/A (3) and (4) shall also apply to absences from committee sittings.

(4) If at the conclusion of the excuse procedure unexcused absences are not less than three in number and also outnumber half of the committee sittings upon which the calculation is based, the full honorarium, without deductions, payable to the Member in the last month of the ordinary session in question shall be reduced by the amount specified in the National Assembly Act.

(5) In the context of absence from committee sittings, the provisions relating to independent Members shall also apply to national minority advocates.

155/C. § The detailed rules on the excuse of absence from the sittings of the National Assembly and parliamentary committees are set out in Annex 5.



PART TEN

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

98. Handling same-subject applications together

Section 156 Where, according to the provisions of the Rules of Procedure Resolution, ordering or requesting a specific procedure or procedural act in the context of the discussion of a legislative proposal is subject to a maximum number of occasions, applications on the same subject shall be handled together with regard to a legislative proposal or a proposal for resolution.

99. Substantive motions remaining in the Order Book of the newly elected National Assembly

Section 157 (1) With the exceptions specified in paragraphs (2) and (3), the Acts returned in accordance with sections 78 and 79 and the substantive motions submitted by a sponsor whose status is independent of the election of Members shall remain in the Order Book of the National Assembly after the formation of the National Assembly.

(2) The National Assembly, on a proposal from the House Committee, may decide to declare an account submitted to the previous National Assembly closed without discussion. The National Assembly shall decide thereon without debate. The account declared closed shall be removed from the Order Book of the National Assembly.

(3) The account submitted before the constitutive sitting of the previous National Assembly shall be removed from the Order Book of the National Assembly without a separate decision.

(4) The substantive motions submitted by the Government in the previous parliamentary term shall remain in the Order Book of the National Assembly if the newly-formed Government makes a statement to that effect. Whenever the Government makes this statement, the chair of the sitting shall announce it at the next sitting of the National Assembly.

(5) If the previous National Assembly has started to discuss a substantive motion remaining in the Order Book under paragraph (4), the general rules for to the discussion of the substantive motion concerned shall apply to the resumed discussion with the derogations laid down in section 157/A.

Section 157/A (1) If a detailed debate stage has not been closed in the previous parliamentary term, but at least one standing committee has taken a position on each of the proposals for amendment of Members, the detailed debate stage shall be deemed closed, once the Government makes a statement under section 157 (4).

(2) If none of the discussing standing committees has taken a position on a proposal for amendment of a Member in the previous parliamentary term, the Speaker shall designate a standing committee to discuss the proposal for amendment.

(3) The provisions relating to committees designated to hold a detailed debate and to detailed debates shall apply to the committee designated under paragraph (2) and its proceedings with the proviso that the committee shall be allowed to take a position only on the proposals for amendment of Members from among those submitted in the previous parliamentary term that have not yet been discussed by the discussing standing committees.

(4) The detailed debate stage shall be closed as soon as the committee designated under paragraph (2) submits the committee report on the detailed debate.

(5) If the detailed debate stage has been closed in the previous parliamentary term, at the request of the sponsor, the leader of any parliamentary group or at least five independent Members, the procedural acts performed in the previous parliamentary term after the closure of the detailed debate stage shall be carried out afresh, and the subsidiary motions tabled after the closure of the detailed debate stage shall be deemed closed.

(6) A request referred to in paragraph (5) shall be tabled within three working days following the announcement under section 157 (4).

(7) Where paragraph (5) applies, the sponsor shall at the sitting of the committee on legislation provide oral information about which amendments contained in the committee proposals for amendment closing the detailed debate he or she agrees with.

(8) If the committee on legislation, for a reason under section 46 (3), did not discuss a legislative proposal in the previous parliamentary term, a request referred to in paragraph (5) shall be considered an application instituting proceedings by the committee on legislation.

100. Interpretative provisions

Section 158 For the purposes of the Rules of Procedure Resolution:

1. Prompt question: Question put, on the basis of Article 7 (1) and (2) of the Fundamental Law, by a Member to request immediate information, which is submitted and discussed in accordance with the Rules of Procedure Instruments, and does not require a decision by the National Assembly.
2. Account: Substantive motion submitted by a person who is obliged, under the Fundamental Law, an Act or a parliamentary resolution, to give an account or make a report, in order to comply with this obligation.
3. Proposal for decision: Proposal for the adoption or amendment of the Fundamental Law, or a legislative proposal, proposal for resolution or proposal for political declaration.
4. Entry of the proposal for decision into the Order Book: Decision to enter into the Order Book an issue for which entry into the Order Book is not required under the Rules of Procedure Resolution.
5. Opposition Member. Member who does not belong to a ruling parliamentary group and is not a national minority Member.
6. Agenda item related to European Union issues: Agenda item identified as such by the House Committee under section 11 (1) b) of the National Assembly Act.
7. Per half year: The period of ordinary and extraordinary sittings or sitting days from 1 January to 30 June or from 1 July to 31 December.
8. Proposal for resolution: Textual motion for a decision by the National Assembly not taking a legislative form.
9. Interpellation: Question put, on the basis of Article 7 (2) of the Fundamental Law, by a Member to request explanation, which is submitted and discussed in accordance with the Rules of Procedure Instruments, and requires a decision by the National Assembly if the answer is not accepted by the Member.
10. Parliamentary paper: A substantive or subsidiary motion, or a submission received by the National Assembly or the Speaker which is to be entered in the register of parliamentary papers under a decision by the Speaker.
11. Public display of the minutes: The making accessible of the certified minutes taken at a sitting to the participants of the sitting for a specific period.

12. Question: Question put, on the basis of Article 7 (1) and (2) of the Fundamental Law, by a Member or, on the basis of section 29 (4) of the National Assembly Act, by a national minority advocate to request information, which is submitted and discussed in accordance with the Rules of Procedure Instruments, and does not require a decision by the National Assembly.
13. Debate held in accordance with formal discussion procedure: A time-allocated debate or any other debate where a Member's right to speak is subject to limitation.
14. Proposal for amendment: Written motion expressing the intention to modify a specifically identified part of the text of another motion that can be subject to amendment by the National Assembly.
15. Working time: Working time under the standard work pattern provided for in the Public Service Officials Act.
16. Working day: Working day under the standard work pattern provided for in the Public Service Officials Act.
17. Agenda: List of all the substantive motions entered into the Order Book to be discussed at a particular sitting.
18. Agenda item: The discussion or decision-making stage of a substantive motion forming a separate part of the agenda.
19. Agenda item affecting the interests or rights of national minorities: Agenda item identified as such by the House Committee on the basis of section 11 (1) b) of the National Assembly Act.
20. National minority Member: Member who won his or her seat on a national minority list in accordance with Act CCIII of 2011 on the election of the Members of the National Assembly; to national minority Members, the provisions relating to independent Members apply, save where an agenda item affecting the interests or rights of national minorities is under discussion.
21. *Országgyűlési Napló*: Minutes taken at the National Assembly's public sitting, certified by the parliamentary notaries and published on the website of the National Assembly.
22. Political declaration: Means by which the National Assembly expresses its position on a political issue; it requires a separate decision by the National Assembly, and is to be adopted in a form other than a legislative proposal or a proposal for resolution;
23. Parliamentary notary on duty: The parliamentary notary who acts in such capacity at a particular sitting of the National Assembly.
24. Order Book: List of all the substantive motions entered into the Order Book, either by virtue of the Rules of Procedure Resolution or after following the procedure laid down in the Rules of Procedure Resolution, that can be placed on the agenda of a sitting of the National Assembly.
25. Legislative proposal: Proposal for the adoption or amendment of the Fundamental Law or for the adoption of an Act.

26. Procedural proposal: Proposal relating to a procedural matter in the context of the discussion procedure of a plenary or committee sitting that does not substantially affect the agenda item under discussion and requires a decision.

27. Agenda of the sitting day: List of all the agenda items to be discussed at a particular sitting day.

PART ELEVEN

FINAL PROVISIONS

101. Provisions on entry into force

Section 159 This resolution shall enter into force on the day of the constitutive sitting of the National Assembly formed after the next general election of the Members of the National Assembly.

102. Transitional provisions

Section 160 The provision of OGY Resolution 46/1994 (30 September) laying down certain provisions of the Rules of Procedure as in force on the day preceding that of the entry into force of this resolution shall apply to the discussion of, and the decision making relating to, national referendums or popular initiatives not decided upon by the National Assembly at the time of the entry into force of this resolution.

Section 160/A Chapter XI of this resolution as introduced by OGY Resolution 36/2018 (13 December) amending OGY Resolution 10/2014 (24 February) laying down certain provisions of the Rules of Procedure in connection with the Seventh Amendment to the Fundamental Law shall apply to legislative proposals submitted on and after 1 January 2019.

160/B. § With the exception of section 1 (1), (3) and (4), section 2 (5) and (6), section 5 (4) to (6), section 14 (4), section 25 (2) c) and (2a), section 25/A, Subtitle 72/A, section 148 (2) and (2a), Subtitle 97/A, points 1.2., 2a., 2.4., 2.6., 2.8. and 3.2. of Annex 1, Annex 1/A and Annex 5, the provisions of this resolution as introduced by OGY Resolution 54/2019 (17 December) amending OGY Resolution 10/2014 (24 February) laying down certain provisions of the Rules of Procedure shall be applicable also in proceedings pending at the time of their entry into force.

160/C. § Section 1, section 2 and section 5 (2), (4), (5) and (6) of this resolution as introduced by OGY Resolution 36/2022 (22 July) amending OGY Resolution 10/2014 (24 February) laying down certain provisions of the Rules of Procedure shall apply also to parliamentary groups already in existence at the time of their entry into force.

103. Amended provisions

Section 161

104. Repealing provisions

Section 162

Annex 1 to OGY Resolution 10/2014

Rules on voting by secret ballot

1. Preparation of vote

1.1. When conducting a secret ballot vote, parliamentary notaries shall be assisted by an election working group consisting of staff members of the Office of the National Assembly designated by the director-general.

The duties of the working group shall be in the secret ballot vote to provide technical conditions, to prepare, under the supervision of parliamentary notaries, the official ballot papers set out in the appendix to this annex as well as the voting roll, and to handle documents.

1.2. The working group shall place the ballot papers, the voting roll and the empty envelopes in closed and sealed envelopes counted and arranged by letter sector a day before the vote, but not later than the day of the vote. It shall also place spare ballot papers, which may be used to replace any spoilt ballot papers during the voting process, in a separate closed envelope. The closed envelopes shall be signed, if possible, by both a parliamentary notary from the ruling parties and an opposition parliamentary notary, and shall be stored in the file cabinet of the designated organisational unit of the Office of the National Assembly until the opening of the vote.

1.3. The ballot papers shall be of different colours for each candidate and A5 in size. When choosing colours, care shall be taken to avoid using colours that are characteristic of political parties represented in the National Assembly.

2. Voting process

2.1. Before secret ballot vote starts, the parliamentary notaries shall explain the major rules on voting. It is only subsequently that secret ballot vote may be ordered.

2.2. The beginning and end of the secret ballot vote shall be signalled by a parliamentary bell rung.

2.3. Members shall have at least twenty minutes to cast their votes.

2.4. Before sealing the ballot boxes, it shall be verified, if possible, by both a parliamentary notary from the ruling parties and an opposition parliamentary notary, that they do not contain any ballot paper. This shall be recorded on the first page of the minutes taken on the vote. The ballot boxes shall be sealed in a way so as to ensure that ballot papers cannot be removed unless the lock is opened, the seal broken, or the box taken apart.

2.5. During the vote, at least two parliamentary notaries shall be present at the ballot box while the other parliamentary notaries shall distribute the ballot papers according to the voting roll.

2.6. Secret ballot vote shall be conducted at a venue designated by the Speaker, which shall be secured in a way as to prevent unauthorised persons from accessing it during the secret ballot. Members shall collect their ballot papers from the group corresponding to the first letter of their name. The parliamentary notaries shall form letter groups before the vote.

2.7. If a Member rejects or returns a ballot paper, it shall be considered that the Member has not cast a vote for the candidate concerned. In such cases the following procedure shall be applicable:

The parliamentary notaries shall invalidate the ballot paper by writing the name of the Member on it. This event shall also be recorded in the minutes establishing the results. The fact that a ballot paper has been returned or rejected shall be treated as data of public interest.

2.8. A polling booth shall be made available during the vote.

2.9. If, before placing the envelope in the ballot box, a Member informs a parliamentary notary or a member of the working group that he or she made a mistake in filling out the ballot paper, the vote-counting panel shall withdraw the spoilt ballot paper. The vote-counting panel shall issue new a ballot paper in place of the spoilt one, and shall record this fact in the minutes.

2.10. During secret ballot the votes cast by the Members shall not be controlled by anyone in any way. A vote cast by a Member shall not be recorded on any technical device, and the Member shall not provide an opportunity for this.

2.11. After the bell rung signalling the end of voting, no votes shall be accepted.

2a. Voting process for Members subject to suspension

2a. 1. The rules on voting by secret ballot shall apply to Members subject to suspension with the derogations laid down in this point.

2a. 2. When a vote is ordered, the parliamentary notaries shall record in the voting roll any applicable suspensions. Simultaneously, they shall separate a number of ballot papers corresponding to the number of Members subject to suspension. The separated ballot papers shall be taken to a room designated by the Speaker.

2a. 3. Members subject to suspension may collect and cast their ballot paper in the room designated by the Speaker. Before the time allocated for the secret ballot vote begins, the parliamentary notaries shall certify the ballot box for casting votes and signal the start and the end of voting.

2a. 4. The parliamentary notaries shall keep a separate voting roll of Members subject to suspension and the ballot papers issued to them.

3. Evaluation of votes and announcement of results

3.1. Once the vote is closed, the ballot boxes shall be taken into a room of the designated organisational unit of the Office of the National Assembly. During evaluation, only parliamentary notaries as well as the members of the working group and the designated staff members of the Office of the National Assembly shall be allowed to enter the room.

3.2. Before opening the ballot box, the parliamentary notaries shall check the integrity of the seal on the ballot box, then they shall open it. Without opening them, they shall mix the envelopes found in the ballot box containing the votes cast in accordance with point 2a with those in the other ballot boxes used for the secret ballot vote. To determine whether the vote is valid, the parliamentary notaries shall check the ballot papers found in the ballot box and compare them against the number of voters in the voting roll.

3.3. The parliamentary notaries shall then put the valid and invalid votes into two separate groups and count them. The valid and invalid ballot papers shall be bundled separately, and the bundles shall be sealed in a way so as to ensure that ballot papers cannot be removed from or added to the bundle unless the seal is broken.

3.4. Only official ballot papers may be used to cast a vote.

3.5. Votes shall be valid only if cast for a candidate listed on the ballot paper. A vote shall be cast by marking two lines intersecting each other in one of the boxes yes , no or abstain next to the name of the candidate.

3.6. Where it is not possible to determine beyond doubt who the Member voted for, the vote shall be invalid. The invalid vote shall be taken into account for the purposes of the quorum.

3.7. A vote shall be null and void if

- cast on anything other than the official ballot paper,
- cast on an unstamped ballot paper, or
- the Member does not place the ballot paper in the ballot box.

Null and void votes shall not be taken into account for the purposes of the quorum.

3.8. The parliamentary notaries shall record in the minutes the counting of the votes and shall certify the minutes with their signatures.

3.9. If the number of the Members who placed their ballot paper in the ballot box made up a quorum and there was no other reason for invalidity during the voting process, the vote shall be valid.

3.10. In light of these, the chair of the sitting shall establish the result of the secret ballot and announce orally the decision of the National Assembly.

4. Handling of the ballot papers and the voting roll after the vote

4.1. The ballot papers and the original copy of the voting roll shall be placed in the safe of the designated organisational unit of the Office of the National Assembly and kept there for thirty days to prevent access by unauthorised persons. After thirty days the working group shall destroy the ballot papers and shall forward the voting roll in accordance with the document management rules.

4.2. Data in the voting roll shall be public.

Appendix

MODEL BALLOT PAPER

Annex 1/A to OGY Resolution 10/2014

Annex 2 to OGY Resolution 10/2014

Subsidiary motions in the register of parliamentary papers of the National Assembly

1. Recommendation for the establishment of invalidity of a recommendation for nomination as President of the Republic /point 1.1.3. of Annex 4 and section 11 (1) *l*) of the National Assembly Act/

2. Return letter of the Constitutional Court for a conflict with the Fundamental Law /section 79 (1)/

2a. Letter of the Constitutional Court concerning the establishment of a conflict with the Fundamental Law /Article 6 (3) of the Fundamental Law /

3. Opinion of the State Audit Office /section 91 (1)/

4. Recast consolidated proposal /section 48 (3)/

5. Recast second consolidated proposal /section 49 (4)/

6. Recast excessive proposal for amendment /section 70 (5) b)/

7. Committee position /section 76 (8), section 78 (5), section 79 (4); as well as section 22 (2) of the National Assembly Act/

8. Designation of committee to discuss an account /section 83 (1)/

9. Designation of committee to discuss proposals for amendment submitted by Members in the previous parliamentary term /section 157/A (2)/

10. Designation of committee following a failure by a designated committee /section 68 (3)/

11. Designation of committee for the submission of a proposal for resolution ordering a national referendum /section 88 (2)/

12. Designation of committee to hold a detailed debate /section 32 (1)/
13. Designation of committee for entry into the Order Book /section 58 (1)/
14. Committee announcement of holding a detailed debate /section 32 (2)/
15. Committee decision adopting the account /section 85 (2) a/
16. Committee notification about decision on entry into the Order Book /section 58 (4)/
17. Committee proposal to discuss an excessive proposal for amendment /section 72/
18. Committee report on answer to interpellation /section 123 (5), section 42 (7) on the Act on the National Assembly/
19. Committee report on supplementary detailed debate /section 70 (5) c/
20. Committee report on repeated detailed debate /section 69 (4)/
21. Committee report on detailed debate /section 45 (6), section 68 (5)/
22. Committee statement to hold detailed debate /section 84 (7) and (7a), section 102 (6)/
23. Committee opinion on nomination for the position of public office-holder to be elected by the National Assembly /section 44 (3) of the National Assembly Act/
24. Decision on time limit for submission of summarising report and summarising proposal for amendment /section 93 (1)/
25. Decision to reject parliamentary paper /section 29 (3), section 121 (4), section 125 (4)/
26. Request for decision on the regularity of a rejected proposal for amendment /section 29/A (2)/
27. Consultation initiative /section 73 (1), section 73 (3)/
28. Recast consolidated proposal amended by a proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote sent to proceed with consultation procedure /section 73 (4) a/
29. Recast second consolidated proposal amended by a proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote sent to proceed with consultation procedure /section 73 (4) a/
30. Consolidated proposal amended by a proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote sent to proceed with consultation procedure /section 73 (4) a/
31. Second consolidated proposal amended by a proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote sent to proceed with consultation procedure /section 73 (4) a/
32. Legislative proposal amended by a proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote sent to proceed with consultation procedure /section 73 (4) a/

33. Consolidated proposal drawn up following consultation procedure /section 74 (4)/
34. Summarising report drawn up following consultation procedure /section 74 (2)/
35. Summarising proposal for amendment drawn up following consultation procedure /section 74 (3a)/
36. Consolidated proposal /section 46 (11)/
37. Consolidated budgetary proposal /section 93 (2)/
38. Text incorporating a consolidated budgetary proposal and a proposal for amendment adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in section 97 sent to the Fiscal Council /section 98 (1) a)/
39. Consolidated proposal requiring a simple majority /section 50 (4)/
40. Adopted proposal for normative review sent to the Constitutional Court /section 76 (15)/
- 40a. Adopted Act sent to the Constitutional Court /section 76 (15)/
41. Sponsor's statement on the submission of a proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote referred to in section 97 (1) /section 96 (2)/
42. Sponsor's information /section 46 (1), section 92 (6)/
43. Invitation to hold repeated detailed debate /section 69 (1) to (2)/
44. Proposal for corrigendum /section 104 (2)/
45. Written answer to interpellation/question /section 42 (4) and section 42 (8) of the National Assembly Act/
46. Proposal to derogate from the provisions of the Rules of Procedure Resolution /section 65 (1)/
47. Proposal for invitation to decide on an account /section 85 (1)/
48. Proposal to set a time limit for the submission of committee report on detailed debate /section 68 (1)/
49. Proposal to set a time limit for closing the detailed debate stage /section 92 (2)/
50. Proposal to close debate /section 39 (1)/
51. Proposal to postpone final vote /section 48 (3), section 49 (4), section 51 (1)/
52. Proposal to declare an account closed without discussion /section 157 (2)/

53. Request to adopt a legislative proposal with no proposal for amendment tabled /section 67 (1)/
54. Request to carry out afresh certain procedural acts performed in the previous parliamentary term /section 157/A (5)/
55. Supplementary consolidated proposal /section 71 (7)/
56. Sponsor's supplementary information /section 71 (4) b)/
57. Supplementary summarising report /section 71 (5) b), section 71 (6)/
58. Supplementary summarising proposal for amendment /section 71 (5) c)/
59. Rectification /section 102 (2)/
60. Proposal for exceptional proceeding /section 61 (1)/
61. Government's information about the results of consultation procedure /section 74 (1)/
62. Government's statement on substantive motions submitted by the Government in the previous parliamentary term to remain in the Order Book /section 157 (4)/
63. Prior consent by the Fiscal Council /section 98 (2)/
64. Comment by the Fiscal Council /section 91 (1)/
65. Fiscal Council's opinion on budgetary proposal or consolidated budgetary proposal /section 96 (1) a)/
- 65a. Speaker's note to establish the expiry without result of the time limit for the delivery of the Fiscal Council's opinion under section 26 of the Economic Stability Act /section 96 (1) b)/
66. Text of a budgetary proposal incorporating a proposal for amendment adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in section 97 sent to the Fiscal Council /section 98 (1) a)/
67. Text of a budgetary proposal as amended by the adopted points of a second summarising proposal for amendment sent to the Fiscal Council /section 95 (2) b)/
68. Text of a budgetary proposal as amended by the adopted points of a second summarising proposal for amendment incorporating a proposal for amendment adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in section 97 sent to the Fiscal Council /section 98 (1) a)/
69. Text of a budgetary proposal as amended by the adopted points of a summarising proposal for amendment sent to the Fiscal Council /section 95 (2) a)/
70. Text of a budgetary proposal as amended by the adopted points of a summarising proposal for amendment incorporating a proposal for amendment adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in section 97 sent to the Fiscal Council /section 98 (1) a)/

- 70a. Letter of the President of the Republic concerning the establishment by the Constitutional Court of conformity with the Fundamental Law /Article 6 (7) of the Fundamental Law/
71. Return letter of the President of the Republic for reconsideration /section 78 (1)/
72. Return letter of the President of the Republic for a conflict with the Fundamental Law /section 79 (1)/
73. Text of an Act sent to the President of the Republic for signing /Article 6 (3) of the Fundamental Law/
74. Request for separate vote on a point of the summarising proposal for amendment, second summarising proposal for amendment /section 48 (2), section 49 (3)/
75. Second consolidated proposal /section 48 (7)/
76. Second consolidated budgetary proposal /section 93 (3)/
77. Text of a second consolidated budgetary proposal incorporating a proposal for amendment adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in section 97 sent to the Fiscal Council /section 98 (1) a)/
78. Second summarising report /section 48 (7) and (7a)/
79. Second summarising proposal for amendment /section 48 (7)/
80. Committee proposal for amendment closing the repeated detailed debate /section 69 (4)/
81. Proposal for amendment /section 40/
82. Proposal for amendment under section 25 (5) of the Economic Stability Act /section 97 (4)/
83. Proposal for amendment to eliminate conflict with the Fundamental Law /section 79 (2)/
84. Proposal for amendment corresponding to the result of consultation procedure /section 74 (1)/
85. Proposal for amendment to an adopted Act not yet promulgated /section 78 (3)/
86. Note to set a time limit for the submission of proposals for amendment to a proposal for normative review /section 76 (4)/
87. Request to maintain proposal for amendment /section 48 (4)/
88. Proposal for amendment to proposal for normative review /section 76 (5)/
89. Proposal for amendment to a regular excessive proposal for amendment /section 70 (3)/

90. Request to further discuss agenda item /section 22 (2)/
91. Report to prepare a request for normative review /section 76 (7)/
92. Proposal for amendment to prepare a request for normative review /section 76 (7)/
93. Proposal for normative review /section 75/
94. Consolidated proposal corresponding to the decision of the National Assembly /section 72 (9)/
95. Summarising report /section 46 (7), section 62 (9), section 82 (8), section 93 (1)/
96. Summarising proposal for amendment /section 46 (5), section 48 (7a), section 62 (8), section 82 (9), section 93 (1)/
97. Committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate /section 45 (5), section 92 (6)/
98. Proposal for urgent discussion /section 60 (1)/
99. Request for entry into the Order Book /section 58 (5)/
100. Request to the committee on legislation to conduct proceedings /section 46 (3)/
101. Request to the committee on legislation to conduct early proceedings /section 46 (2a)/
102. Invitation to the committee on legislation to table a proposal for amendment corresponding to the decision of the Constitutional Court /section 79 (1)/
103. Decision of the committee on legislation on request for entry into the Order Book /section 58 (6)/
104. Report by the committee on legislation on its position taken on a rescript of the President of the Republic about an Act returned for reconsideration to the National Assembly /section 78 (4)/
105. Report by the committee on legislation on its position taken on a decision of the Constitutional Court /section 79 (3)/
106. Designation of the committee on legislation /section 76 (4), section 78 (2)/
107. Text of a legislative proposal as amended by the adopted points of a second summarising proposal for amendment sent to proceed with consultation procedure /section 73 (4) c)/
108. Text of a legislative proposal as amended by the adopted points of a summarising proposal for amendment sent to proceed with consultation procedure /section 73 (4) b)/
109. Excessive proposal for amendment /section 70 (1), section 71 (1)/

110. Consolidated proposal containing an excessive proposal for amendment /section 72 (2)/

111. Report drawn up before final vote /section 53 (3)/

112. Proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote /section 53 (2a)/

113. Proposal for amendment drawn up before final vote to a proposal referred to in section 95 /section 97 (1)/

114. Proposal for amendment to prepare final vote /section 52/

Annex 3 to OGY Resolution 10/2014

Ad hoc proxy form

“In accordance with Section 20(2) of Act XXXVI of 2012 on the National Assembly and section 113 (2) of Rules of Procedure Resolution, I hereby appoint, Member of the National Assembly/national minority advocate, member of the Committee* to act in my absence as an *ad hoc* proxy at the sitting of[date] of the Committee

* According to section 20 (2) of the National Assembly Act, in case of absence, a committee member may grant a proxy solely to a member of the same parliamentary committee.

Budapest, 20.....

.....
principal	proxy
member of the Committee*	member of the Committee*

Annex 4 to OGY Resolution 10/2014

Election of the President of the Republic

1. Nomination procedure

1.1. For a nomination for President of the Republic to be valid, a written recommendation of at least one fifth of the Members of the National Assembly covering the content elements of Appendix 1 shall be required.

1.2. Each Member may recommend one candidate. If a Member recommends more than one candidate, all of his or her recommendations shall be invalid.

1.3. It shall be for the National Assembly to establish, on a recommendation from the House Committee, the invalidity of a recommendation for nomination for President of the Republic.

1.4. Nominations shall be submitted to the Speaker before the vote is ordered. When the Speaker sets a date for the election of the President of the Republic, he or she shall inform the National Assembly of the time limit for the submission of recommendations concerning the nomination for President of the Republic.

2. Election procedure

The National Assembly shall elect the President of the Republic by secret ballot. The rules on voting by secret ballot shall apply to the election with the following derogations:

2.1. The time allocated for voting shall be forty minutes, and the time for assessment shall be twenty minutes if there is only one candidate and forty minutes if there are two or more candidates.

2.2. A single ballot paper shall be prepared even if there is more than one candidate. The model ballot papers are displayed in appendices 2 and 3 of this annex.

2.3. If there is one candidate, a vote shall be valid if it is cast by marking two lines intersecting each other in one of the yes , no or abstain boxes next to the name of the candidate.

2.4. If there are more candidates, a vote for a candidate shall be valid if it is cast by marking two lines intersecting each other in the box next to the name of the candidate.

2.5. The resolution of the National Assembly, which shall cover the content specified in appendix 4, taking into account the way in which the term of office of the previous President of the Republic ends, shall be promulgated orally by the Speaker, who shall provide for its publication in the official gazette *Magyar Közlöny*.

2.6. Prior to taking office, the President-elect of the Republic shall take an oath before the National Assembly; the text of the oath shall be the one specified in the Act on the oath and affirmation of certain public office-holders.

Appendix 1

MODEL

“RECOMMENDATION SHEET for the election of the President of the Republic in the year ...

On the basis of Article 11 (2) of the Fundamental Law, we nominate
..... as a candidate at the election of the President of the Republic to be
held on

Member's name	Signature
1.

2. ....		.....
3. ....		.....
4. ....		.....
5. ....		.....
6. ....		.....
7. ....		.....
8. ....		.....
9. ....		.....
10. ....		.....
11. ....		.....
12. ....		.....
13. ....		.....
14. ....		.....
.		
.		
At least one fifth of the Members.”		

Appendix 2

MODEL

“BALLOT PAPER for the election of the President of the Republic in the year ...

Candidate’s name	Yes	No	Abstain
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
INFORMATION The vote shall be valid if it is cast by marking two lines intersecting each other in one of the boxes next to the name of the candidate.			

”

Appendix 3

MODEL

“BALLOT PAPER for the election of the President of the Republic in the year ...

Candidate’s name			
1.		<input type="checkbox"/>
2.		<input type="checkbox"/>
.			
.			

.
INFORMATION The vote shall be valid if it is cast by marking two lines intersecting each other in the box next to the name of the selected candidate.

”

Appendix 4

MODEL

“OGY Resolution

...../..... ()

of the National Assembly

on the election of the President of the Republic

On the basis of Article 10 (1) of the Fundamental Law, the National Assembly has elected
.....
as President of the Republic.

In accordance with Article 11 (6) of the Fundamental Law, the President-elect of the Republic shall take office on

Speaker of the National Assembly	
Parliamentary Notary	Parliamentary Notary”

”

Annex 5 to OGY Resolution 10/2014

RULES ON THE NOTIFICATION AND EXCUSE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

1. Advance notification of absence from the sittings of the National Assembly and parliamentary committees

1.1. Notifications of absence from a plenary sitting shall be addressed to the Speaker and transmitted in writing, in paper format or email, to the organisational unit of the Office of the National Assembly designated by the director-general.

1.2. Notifications of absence from a sitting of a parliamentary committee shall be addressed to the chair of the committee and transmitted in writing, in paper format or email, to the secretariat attached to the committee.

2. Implementing rules for section 107 (1) of the National Assembly Act

2.1. The director-general shall, using the list established under section 14 (2), prepare a list of the Members who were absent without advance notification from the sitting at which a quorum for decision making was not present and send it to the Speaker without delay.

2.2. The Speaker shall without delay put forward the list of the Members who were absent without advance notification to the House Committee, and the latter may at its next sitting, giving reasons, reduce the honorarium of Members who were absent without notification.

2.3. The Speaker shall without delay inform the Member concerned and, if the Member belongs to a parliamentary group, also the leader of the parliamentary group, and the director-general, of the decision of the House Committee.

2.4. After completion of the procedure or, where an application for legal remedy is submitted, the legal remedy procedure, the director-general shall provide for the reduction of the honorarium and shall at the same time inform the Member concerned accordingly.

3. Implementing rules for section 107 (2) of the National Assembly Act

3.1. The director-general shall, by the fifth day of each month, prepare an absence list of the Members who were absent from more than one quarter of the votes taken using a vote-counting machine scheduled on the proposed agenda of the sitting or, if appropriate, the sittings of the National Assembly held in the previous month (hereinafter the “reference month”).

3.2. The director-general shall without delay send the full absence list to the Speaker, the absence data of the Members belonging to a parliamentary group to the leader of the parliamentary group, and the absence data of a Member to the Member concerned.

3.3. The leader of the parliamentary group shall send his or her decision on excuse, addressed to the Speaker, to the director-general by the fifteenth day of the month following the reference month.

3.4. The independent Member shall send the information, addressed to the Speaker, to the director-general by the fifteenth day of the month following the reference month.

3.5. Once the decision on the acceptance of excuses is taken, the Speaker shall decide on honorarium reduction by the twentieth day of the month following the reference month and shall inform the Member concerned and, if the Member belongs to a parliamentary group, also the leader of the parliamentary group, and the director-general accordingly.

3.6. When informing them in accordance with point 3.5, the Speaker shall also notify the Member concerned and, if the Member belongs to a parliamentary group, also the leader of the parliamentary group of the point of section 155/A (3) under which absences are considered unexcused.

3.7. After completion of the procedure, the director-general shall provide for the reduction of the honorarium and shall at the same time inform the Member concerned accordingly.

4. Implementing rules for section 107 (3) of the National Assembly Act

4.1. The chair of the committee shall inform in writing the Speaker and the leader of the parliamentary group concerned of the absence of quorum for decision making and the Members who failed to give advance notification of their absence from the committee sitting immediately after the sitting, and shall notify also the Members who failed to give advance notification of their absence thereof.

4.2. The Speaker shall without delay put forward the information under point 4.1 to the House Committee, and the latter may at its next sitting, giving reasons, reduce the honorarium of Members who were absent without prior notification.

4.3. The Speaker shall without delay inform the Member concerned and, if the Member belongs to a parliamentary group, also the leader of the parliamentary group, and the director-general, of the decision of the House Committee.

4.4. After completion of the procedure or, where an application for legal remedy is submitted, the legal remedy procedure, the director-general shall provide for the reduction of the honorarium and shall at the same time inform the Member concerned accordingly.

4.5. The provisions of this point shall apply accordingly to national minority advocates.

5. Implementing rules for section 107 (4) of the National Assembly Act

5.1. The director-general shall, by the fifth day of the month following the ordinary session, prepare for each committee a committee absence list of the committee members who did not take part personally in more than half of the sittings, but at least in three sittings, of the committee that were convened at least 24 hours in advance during the ordinary session and had a quorum for decision making.

5.2. Points 3.2 to 3.7 shall apply to the excuse of absence from committee sitting with the proviso that that any reference to the reference month shall be construed as reference to the last month of the ordinary session.