

Act CLXXIX of 2011 on the rights of national minorities

The National Assembly,
building on the most noble traditions of Hungarian history,
in the interest of preserving the specific cultures of the national minorities who have lived together with the Hungarian people for centuries in this country, of fostering and developing their mother tongues and ensuring broadly their individual and collective rights, with regard to the commitment declared in the Fundamental Law of Hungary, for the cause of national minorities in Hungary; furthermore,

having regard to the provisions of the international documents created, with Hungary's active participation, in the interest of protecting national minorities, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of the United Nations Organisation, the work performed within the framework of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Copenhagen Document, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of the Council of Europe and the enforcement of the provisions of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, bearing in mind that

Hungary honours the country's various religious traditions and the freedom and culture of other peoples, and believes that individual freedom can only be achieved in cooperation with others,

every Hungarian citizen who belongs to a national minority has the right to declare and preserve his identity freely,

national minorities form part of the Hungarian political community and are a constituent part of the State,

cultural and linguistic diversity are not a source of division but of enrichment,

the cultural values created by national minorities form an integral part of Hungary's cultural heritage,

the specific individual and collective rights of national minorities are fundamental freedoms,

Hungary protects national minorities, ensures the fostering of their own cultures and the use of their mother tongues, education in their own mother tongues, the right to use names in their own languages and their collective participation in public affairs, promotes the fulfilment of their cultural autonomy and guarantees the right of their actual communities to self-administration and self-governance,

adopts the following Act:

Chapter I

General provisions

Fundamental provisions

Section 1 (1) For the purposes of this Act, ethnic groups resident in Hungary for at least one century, who are in a numerical minority amongst the population of the State, are distinguished from the rest of the population by their own language, culture and traditions and manifest a sense of cohesion that is aimed at the preservation of these and at the expression and protection of the interests of their historically established communities are considered national minorities.

(2) For the purposes of the rights and obligations of national minorities, a person having his domicile in Hungary shall belong to a national minority under paragraph (1), if he considers

himself belonging to a national minority and declares that he belongs to that national minority in the cases and ways specified in this Act.

(3) The national minorities under paragraph (1) are listed in Annex 1.

Interpretative provisions

Section 2 For the purposes of this Act,

1. National minority public affair means

a) affairs related to providing certain public services to individuals belonging to national minorities in the interest of the enforcement of individual and collective rights guaranteed in this Act and of the expression of interests of individuals belonging to national minorities, in particular the fostering, preservation and development of their mother tongue and the fulfilment and preservation of the cultural autonomy of national minorities by national minority self-governments, and affairs related to the independent administration of the above affairs and to the creation of the organisational, personal and material conditions required for such administration;

b) affairs related to the representation of national minorities in state and local government organs exercising public powers and in organs of national minority self-governments, and to providing the organisational, personal and material conditions required for these;

2. National minority self-government means

an organisation established on the basis of this Act by way of democratic elections that has legal personality, operates as a collegial body and performs national minority public services defined in an Act, and is established to assert the rights of national minority communities, protect and represent the interests of national minorities and to administer, at local, regional or national level, national minority public affairs falling within its functions and powers independently;

3. National minority cultural autonomy means

a collective national minority right that is embodied in the independence of the entirety of institutions and of the self-organisations of national minorities under this Act through their operation by national minority communities by means of self-governance;

4. National minority institution of public education means

a) an institution of public education, the deed of foundation of which contains, as set forth in the Act on national public education, the performance of national minority functions, provided that the institution of public education actually carries out these functions, and, regarding kindergartens, schools and boarding facilities, at least twenty-five per cent of the students take part in national minority kindergarten education and care or national minority school education;

b) multi-purpose national minority institutions, national minority member institutions and the institutional units of national minority institutions of public education shall be construed as multi-purpose institutions, member institutions and institutional units as defined in the Act on public education;

5. National minority cultural institution means

a cultural institution the duty of which is, by law or its deed of foundation, to preserve and make available tangible and intangible culture and cultural values and artefacts associated with the identity of a national minority and to preserve, practice and promote traditions and the community's use of language, and to pass on them to future generations;

a) National minority general community institution means

an institution for preserving, maintaining, developing and presenting the intangible and cultural heritage and cultural traditions of those belonging to a national minority;

b) A public collection carrying out national minority functions means

a library, archive, museum or archive of image and/ sound recordings, the deed of foundation of which sets out the performance of national minority functions or, in the collection of which, documents in the language of a national minority or relating to a national minority account for twenty-five per cent, regardless of the type of the organisation providing financial maintenance;

c) national minority communal venue means

an institution operated on the basis of a community cultural education agreement in the interest of the regular or occasional community cultural education activities of the national minority population and of providing cultural services to the self-organising communities of the population, being adapted and operated for this purpose regularly in a given settlement or settlements;

6. Academic institution performing national minority functions means

an institution or workshop that, based on its deed of foundation or activities, is engaged, fully or partially, in the collection, scientific processing and publication of data relating to a given community's intangible, built and tangible relics, traditions, culture, history, language, institutions and social circumstances in the mother tongue of one or several national minorities or in other languages, regardless of the type of the organisation;

7. Spiritual, intellectual and religious heritage of a national minority means the totality of the language, folklore, amateur and professional performing arts, religious and artistic (in particular, literary, fine arts and applied arts) traditions, past or present, that are associated with the identity of a given national minority;

8. A national minority's built and tangible heritage means

the monuments and cultural goods covered by the Act on the protection of cultural heritage that are of particular significance with regard to the preservation of the cultural, historic or religious traditions of a national minority (in particular, settlement parts, public spaces, building complexes, buildings, cemeteries, burial grounds, statues, monuments, commemorative plaques, image and sound recordings, written records and works of art);

9. Programme concerned with national minorities means

a radio or audio-visual information programme in Hungarian about national minorities that serves to introduce national minorities and their cultural values in a multi-faceted and balanced manner;

10. National minority public service programme means

a programme or press product produced in the mother tongue of a national minority community, primarily by the media workshops of the community, the fundamental purpose of which is to provide multi-faceted and balanced information for the national minority community in its mother tongue;

11. The right to establish institutions includes the right to take over, reorganise and dissolve institutions;

12. Relative means

lineal relatives and their spouses, as well as siblings, spouses, partners living in registered partnership and cohabitants;

13. Employees in national minority public education mean

the employees of an institution of national minority public education who are employed in the national minority institution of public education in the role of teacher, educational expert or educational administrator, as well as in positions of direct assistance in teaching and education, educational services and educational vocational services;

14. *For the purposes of sections 50 to 72, a national minority organisation* means an association, other than a political party or trade union, registered in the court register of civil

organisations, the purpose of which, as set forth in its deed of foundation, is to represent a specific national minority from among those indicated in this Act;

15. *National minority association* means a national minority association that is, based on its deed of foundation, engaged in activities directly related to the protection and representation of the interests of a given national minority or to the cultural autonomy of the national minority.

16. *National minority foundation* means a foundation that, based on its deed of foundation, is engaged in the protection and representation of interests of a given national minority or in an activity directly related to the cultural autonomy of the given national minority;

Chapter II

Fundamental rights of national minorities

Section 3 Every national minority shall have the right to exist and survive as a national minority community.

Section 4 (1) Every national minority community and every individual belonging to a national minority shall have the right

- a) to prosperity in their land of birth and to the freedom and protection of adherence to the culture and traditions of their own or their parents' and ancestors' birth place or domicile;
- b) to maintain undisturbed contact with their ancestral homeland;
- c) to take part, through its representative in the National Assembly's legislative work affecting the interests and rights of national minorities.

(2) Individuals belonging to a national minority shall have the right to maintain contact with the state and communal institutions of their respective ancestral homelands and of the nations that have the same language and with national minorities living in other countries.

Section 5 (1) The State shall guarantee the conditions of the language use of individuals belonging to national minorities in the cases specified in a separate Act.

(2) Use of the mother tongue in civil and criminal procedures, as well as in administrative procedures shall be ensured by the relevant procedural Acts.

(3) Members of the National Assembly belonging to a national minority and national minority advocates may also use their mother tongues in the National Assembly.

(4) Representatives belonging to a national minority may also use their mother tongues in the local government representative body. If the speech was only made in the language of a national minority, text or extracts of the speech shall be attached to the minutes of the meeting in Hungarian.

(5) In settlements where the proportion, as registered in the census, of a national minority reaches twenty per cent, upon the request of the settlement national minority self-government concerned, the minutes and decisions of the representative body shall be kept and worded also in the language of the given national minority, in addition to Hungarian. In the event of disputes over interpretation, the Hungarian language version shall be considered authentic.

Section 6 (1) In settlements where the proportion, as registered in the census, of a national minority reaches ten per cent, the local government, upon the request of the settlement national minority self-government concerned that operates in its area of territorial competence shall ensure that

- a) its decrees and announcements are promulgated and published, respectively, in the mother tongue of the national minority, alongside their publication in Hungarian,
- b) the forms used in administrative procedures are available in the mother tongue of the national minority,

c) the inscriptions of signs displaying the names of public offices and organs providing public services or the notifications relating to their operation are displayed also in the mother tongue of the national minority, alongside the Hungarian wording and writing, with the same content and in the same format,

d) the inscriptions of signs displaying settlement and street names, alongside the Hungarian wording and writing, also display their traditional national minority names in the mother tongue of the national minority, and in the absence of them, the names are also displayed in the mother tongue of the national minority with the same content and in the same form as the Hungarian names.

(2) In settlements where the proportion, as registered in the census, of a national minority reaches twenty per cent, at the request of the settlement national minority self-government concerned, in filling the positions of local public officials and public employees as well as the positions of notaries and court bailiffs, a person understanding the mother tongue of the given national minority shall also be employed, subject to observance of the general professional requirements.

(3) In settlements where the proportion, as registered in the census, of a national minority reaches ten per cent and there is a national minority self-government or national minority association in the settlement, at the request of the settlement national minority self-government or national minority association concerned, the media service provider, maintained or financed by the local government, shall provide regular national minority public service programmes in order to provide the national minority community living in the settlement with information in its mother tongue. This provision shall also apply to press products issued or financed by local governments.

(4) The opinion of the settlement national minority self-government or, in its absence, of the national minority association having its seat in the settlement shall be sought with respect to issues related to the media service provided under paragraph (3).

(5) In settlements where persons belonging to a national minority live, at the initiative of the settlement national minority self-government of the national minority concerned or, in its absence, the national minority organisation or institution having its seat in the settlement or of individuals belonging to the given national minority, the representative body may grant the rights to language use under paragraphs (1) to (4).

Section 7 It shall be forbidden to violate the requirement of equal treatment in any way on account of affiliation with a national minority.

Section 8 The Deputy Commissioner for Fundamental Rights responsible for the protection of the rights of national minorities living in Hungary shall monitor the enforcement of the rights of national minorities living in Hungary and shall take the necessary measures under a separate Act.

Section 9 (1) Hungary shall forbid all policies and practices which

a) are aimed at or result in the assimilation of national minorities into the majority nation, or the exclusion or segregation of national minorities from the majority nation,

b) are aimed at the alteration of the national or ethnic conditions in areas inhabited by national minorities,

c) persecute or intimidate a national minority or individuals belonging to a national minority on the grounds of their affiliation, and make their living conditions more difficult or obstruct them from exercising their rights, or

d) are aimed at the forced removal or relocation of a national minority.

(2) Hungary shall take action in its international relations against all political endeavours that lead to the consequences listed in paragraph (1). Hungary shall endeavour to provide

protection against such policies by means of instruments of international law and by virtue of international treaties.

Section 10 (1) The fundamental duty of national minority self-governments shall be to protect and represent the interests of national minorities, by exercising the functions and powers of national minority self-governments.

(2) The lawful exercise of the functions and powers of national minority self-governments shall fall under the protection of the Constitutional Court and courts.

(3) National minority self-governments shall exercise their rights specified in an Act in good faith, based on the principle of mutual cooperation and in accordance with the designated purpose of those rights.

(4) As part of the administration of national minority affairs, local governments shall ensure the enforcement of national minority rights and shall, in particular, fulfil local government functions related to cultural services, public library services, the maintenance of museums, community cultural education, providing information, to the built and tangible heritage of national minorities, written and electronic press, basic social services and local public employment arising in the area of the territorial competence of the settlement or county concerned.

(5) Regarding the fulfilment of the mandatory tasks under paragraph (4), the representative body of the local government, when, in accordance with the Act on local governments, establishes an institution or enters into an agreement for the administration of national minority affairs or the fulfilment of tasks that concern persons in their capacity as individuals belonging to a national minority, shall seek the consent of the settlement or county national minority self-government concerned, or in their absence, the opinion of the national minority association having its seat in the settlement or the county concerned.

(6) The organisational and operational regulations of local governments shall contain the detailed rules for the tasks of the representative body of the local government concerning their cooperation

- a)* with settlement, regional and national self-governments of national minorities,
- b)* with national minority associations, including the handling of proposals and initiatives, and the detailed rules of the exercise of the right to be consulted and to consent.

(7) The local government, in the course of fulfilling its mandatory tasks under paragraph (4) in the interest of the enforcement of national minority rights, shall, at the initiative of individuals belonging to the national minority concerned who reside in the settlement or county, take the necessary measures in connection with ensuring (by organising it or by initiating that the party obliged to perform the task organises it) that individuals belonging to the national minority can use the local government's kindergarten services.

(8) In the absence of a settlement or regional national minority self-government in the settlement or county, the local government shall fulfil its responsibilities related to the enforcement of national minority rights in the settlement or county with regard to the recommendations of the national self-government of the given national minority.

(9) At the initiative of the representative body of the settlement national minority self-government, the representative body of the local government shall set up a committee dealing with national minority affairs or shall confer these duties on one of its committees. The appointed member of the representative body of the national minority self-government may participate in the committee dealing with national minority affairs, and may contribute to the items on the agenda.

Chapter III

Individual national minority rights

Section 11 (1) Declaring affiliation with a national minority shall be the individual's exclusive and inalienable right.

(2) No one shall be obliged to make a declaration on his affiliation with a national minority; however, an Act or the law for the implementation of that Act may make the exercise of certain national minority rights conditional on the individual's declaration.

(3) The right to a national minority identity and the declaration of affiliation with a national minority shall not exclude the recognition of double or multiple affiliations, except as set forth in this Act.

Section 12 (1) Persons belonging to a national minority shall have the right

a) to use freely their mother tongue orally and in writing, to learn, foster, enrich and pass on their history, culture and traditions;

b) to learn their mother tongue, to attend public education, education and cultural education in their mother tongue;

c) to equal opportunities in education and to cultural services, which the State is obliged promote with effective measures;

d) to the protection of their personal data related to their national minority affiliation as set forth in a separate Act.

(2) The consent of the Hungarian State to the acquisition of the nationality of another state shall not be required; this is solely governed by the relevant international treaty or the laws of the state concerned.

Section 13 (1) Individuals belonging to a national minority shall have the right to declare voluntarily and anonymously their affiliation with a national minority in the course of official statistical data collection.

(2) The special data relating to affiliation with a national minority may be processed for the purposes of determining state support provided with regard to affiliation with a national minority and of examining whether such grants have been used for their intended purposes, in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Act CXII of 2011 on informational self-determination and freedom of information.

Section 14 Individuals belonging to a national minority shall not be restricted from participating in public affairs on the grounds of their affiliation with a national minority. They may, within the framework of laws, establish associations and political parties for the expression and protection of their interests.

Section 15 Individuals belonging to a national minority shall have the right to respect for the national minority traditions pertaining to the family, to nurture their family relationships, to conduct their family celebrations in their mother tongue and to request that ceremonies related thereto be conducted by religious communities in their mother tongue.

Section 16 (1) Individuals belonging to a national minority shall have the right to use their surnames and given names in their mother tongue, and to official recognition of their surnames and given names.

(2) Individuals belonging to a national minority shall have the right to choose their own and their children's given names from those of their national minority and to have them registered in accordance with the rules of the language of their national minority.

(3) If requested, the identity card shall also indicate the name of the individual belonging to a national minority in the language of his national minority, corresponding to the form entered in the register of births. Other law may allow that the name of persons belonging to a national minority be indicated, corresponding to the form entered in the register of births, in their national minority language in other official verification cards.

Chapter IV

Collective national minority rights

Section 17 National minorities shall have the inalienable collective right

- a)* to preserve, foster, strengthen and pass on their identity,
- b)* to preserve and develop their historical traditions and mother tongue, and to foster and enrich their tangible and intangible culture.

Section 18 In exercising their rights pertaining to the collective use of names, national minorities shall have the right to use historically established settlement names, street names and other geographical designations intended to be used by the community.

Section 19 National minorities shall have the right

- a)* to establish and operate institutions and to take over institutions from other organs, within the framework of laws,
- b)* with respect to those belonging to a national minority, to kindergarten education and care; elementary education; nationality minority dormitory services; grammar and vocational secondary school education and vocational education; and higher education, and
- c)* to initiate the creation of conditions necessary for supplementary national minority education through the national self-government of their national minority and to participate in its formulation.

Section 20 Hungary shall, within the framework of its Acts, guarantee the rights of the communities of national minorities to conduct their events and ceremonies without disturbance, and to preserve, foster and pass on their architectural, cultural, funereal and religious monuments and traditions and to use their symbols.

Section 21 National minority organisations shall have the right to establish and maintain broad and direct international relations.

Chapter IV/A

The participation of national minorities in the National Assembly's work

Section 21/A The representation of national minorities in the National Assembly may be performed by

- a)* the national minority representative obtaining a mandate from the national minority list,
- b)* the national minority advocate.

Section 21/B (1) The national minority representative and the national minority advocate shall perform their activities in the interest of their respective national minority communities and the national minorities located in Hungary.

(2) The national minority representative and the national minority advocate shall cooperate with the self-government of their respective national minorities and their organs and institutions in the course of their activities.

(3) The national minority representative and the national minority advocate shall be entitled to seek information, in connection with their activities, from the chair, general assembly and institutions of their respective national self-governments of the national minority.

(4) At general assembly of their respective national minorities the national minority representative and the national minority advocate shall be entitled to take part, having the right of consultation.

(5) The respective national self-governments of national minority shall provide the national minority representative and the national minority advocate with the possibility to give account of their own and the National Assembly's activity and decision that affect national minorities.

Chapter V

Educational, cultural and media rights of national minorities

Educational self-governance of national minorities

Section 22 (1) Under this Act, the following languages shall be considered languages used by national minorities: Bulgarian, Greek, Croatian, Polish, German, Armenian, Roma/Gypsy (Romani and Boyash) (hereinafter jointly “Roma”), Romanian, Ruthenian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovene and Ukrainian, as well as Hungarian for the Roma and Armenian national minorities.

(2) The State shall recognise the mother tongues of national minorities living in Hungary as an element of community cohesion. Regardless of the maintainer of institutions of public education, the State shall support the use of languages used by national minorities in national minority public education. The extra costs of national minority public education shall be covered by the State in the manner provided for by law.

(3) Depending on the decision of their statutory representatives, children belonging to a national minority may participate in kindergarten education and care in their respective national minority language or in bilingual national minority kindergarten education and care, school education in their respective national minority language, national minority bilingual education or in school education that involves the teaching of the national minority language, in supplementary national minority education or Roma national minority education. Roma national minority education may be conducted solely in Hungarian; however, based on the parents’ demands, the maintainer of the institution shall provide Roma language (Romani or Boyash) education as well. The statutory representatives of children who have reached the age of fourteen years and do not lack the capacity to act shall exercise this right of choice together with the children at the time of enrolment.

(4) Education in the mother tongue or education and teaching of the mother tongue may be provided for national minorities in national minority kindergartens, schools, school classes or groups, subject to local opportunities and demands.

(5) National minority kindergarten education and care, and national minority school education shall be organised and maintained in the settlement, for the Roma national minority, in accordance with the demands as referred to in paragraph (3), if requested so from the maintainer by the statutory representatives of eight (children) students belonging to the same national minority, and the kindergarten group or school class can be organised on the basis of the provisions of the Act on national public education.

(6) If the number of students is not sufficient for organising national minority kindergarten education or school education in a settlement, at the initiative of the national minority self-government concerned, the organ obliged to carry out such tasks shall create the conditions for supplementary national minority education. The national self-government of the given national minority may also organise such supplementary national minority education. If the national self-government of the national minority does not undertake to organise such education, it may be organised by any of the settlement of regional national minority self-governments located in the area concerned.

Section 23 (1) In the course of legislating on public education and higher education, determining the structure and content of educational activities and monitoring these activities, the educational interests pertaining to the cultural autonomy of national minorities shall be duly enforced in harmony with this Act.

(2) In national minority kindergarten education and care, and school education, the acquisition of the knowledge falling within the scope of ethnology, in particular the history, literature, geography, cultural values and traditions of the national minority and its motherland, national minority rights and the system of national minority institutions, shall be ensured.

(3) The organs that are obliged by an Act to fulfil such duties and national minority self-governments shall cooperate in assessing demand for national minority kindergarten education and care and national minority school education and in organising such activities.

(4) The State shall be responsible for providing the education and further education of native language teachers for education in the mother tongue and teaching the mother tongue of a national minority. In the context of this responsibility, the State shall support the employment of teachers coming from the home country of or a country speaking the same language as the national minority as guest teachers in Hungary.

Section 24 (1) National minority self-governments may, in accordance with the provisions of the Act on public education and of the laws on the operation of public finances, establish and maintain institutions of public education or, in accordance with the provisions laid down in this Act, may take over the maintainer's rights of public education institutions established by other organs.

(2) The heads of institutions of public education and multi-purposes institutions maintained by national self-governments of national minorities shall be assigned by the maintainer, after having obtained the consent of the minister for education; the employer's rights shall be exercised by the maintainer. The consent of the minister may only be refused in the event of an infringement of the law.

Section 25 (1) With regard to institutions fulfilling state or local government duties, at the initiative of the national self-government of a national minority, the maintainer's rights of an institution of public education with national or regional enrolment, which, based on its deed of foundation, fulfils national minority duties, shall be transferred to the national self-government of the national minority, provided that a minimum of seventy-five per cent of the children or students participate in national minority kindergarten education and care or school education or dormitory education care. The opinion of the kindergarten board, school board of the institution concerned or, in its absence, the opinions of the parents' organisation (community) and of the students' self-government, as well as the opinion of the settlement and regional nationality self-governments of the national minority concerned, shall be attached to the initiative.

(2) At the request of a settlement national minority self-government, if the national self-government of the national minority has given its consent, the local government or state maintainer of the institution may transfer the maintainer's rights of the institution of public education, which, based on its deed of foundation, fulfils national minority duties, to the settlement national minority self-government, provided that a minimum of seventy-five per cent of the children or student participate in national minority kindergartener education and care or school education or dormitory education and care. The opinion of the school board of the institution concerned or, in its absence, the opinions of the parents' organisation (community) and of the students' self-government shall be attached to the initiative.

(3) If the settlement national minority self-government wishes to renounce the maintainer's rights of an institution of public education that was taken over from a maintainer that had been obliged by law to carry out these duties, the national self-government of the national minority concerned may take over the maintainer's rights; if the national self-government of the national minority does not wish to take over the maintainer's rights, the previous maintainer or its legal successor shall take back such right.

(4) In particularly justified cases, the national self-government of the national minority may, after having obtained the permission of the minister responsible for education, take over the maintenance of a national minority language mother-tongue institution or a national minority bilingual institution or a Roma national minority institution, which does not carry out tasks at national or regional level, as well as the language teaching institution teaching the language of the national minority concerned. The opinion of the school board of the institution concerned

or, in its absence, the opinions of the parents' organisation (community) and of the students' self-government shall be attached to the initiative. The minister shall authorise the transfer if

- a) at least seventy-five per cent of the student participate in national minority education and
- b) it is of major importance for the public education of the national minority concerned.

(5) Educational institutions shall be transferred on the basis of a public education agreement concluded between the transferor and the transferee.

(6) Together with the transfer of the maintainer's rights, the movable and immovable assets, with the exceptions set out in section 125 (5), serving the fulfilment of the duties of the institution of public education shall be given, free of charge, to the asset management of the transferee as long as the transferee fulfils the public education duties in the given immovable asset. The transfer shall be free of charge.

(7) If the national minority self-government is dissolved, the capital or county government office which, based on the seat of the institution, is competent shall exercise the maintainer's right until the new national minority self-government is established.

(8) The content of the written agreements under section 24 (1), paragraph (1) to (2) and paragraph (4) and on the transfer of maintainer's rights under the Act on public education shall be in line with the rules of the Act on public education on ecclesiastical institutions.

Section 26 (1) With regard to national self-governments of national minorities, the funding of national minority kindergarten education and care, school education and dormitory education and care, while with regard to local national minority self-governments, the funding of national minority school education and dormitory education and care shall be provided in accordance with the rules on funding ecclesiastical public education institutions.

(2) As part of the funding under paragraph (1), the central budget shall provide budgetary contribution and supplementary financial assistance for the fulfilment of the public education duties of national minority self-governments.

Section 27 If, with regard to the decision-making in matters of public education, national minority self-governments are granted the right to be consulted or the right to consent, a period of thirty days shall be available for them to make their contribution, unless otherwise provide by law. Upon the notice of either party to the other, this deadline shall be extended by thirty days. Such deadline shall constitute a term of preclusion. If the national minority self-government has not granted its consent, the administrative and labour court having territorial jurisdiction over the place where the national minority self-government is seated shall, at the initiative of the interested party, decide whether or not to substitute such contribution in a non-contentious procedure within thirty days. The costs of the procedure, including any expert fees, shall be borne by the party having an interest in obtaining the consent.

Section 28 Individuals not belonging to the national minority may only use the services of a national minority educational institution if the institution has available capacity after having satisfied the demands of the national minority concerned. Admission (enrolment) shall take place on the basis of rules that have been published in advance.

Section 29 The teaching of the Hungarian language shall be ensured within the framework of national minority education, in the number of hours and to the standards necessary for its acquisition.

Section 30 In settlements where the Hungarian-language population or another national minority is in a numerical minority, education in the mother tongue or teaching of the mother tongue shall be provided for children with Hungarian as their mother tongue or for children with another language as their mother tongue as set forth in an Act.

Section 31 The State shall provide for the publication of textbooks and the production of other teaching tools for national minority education within the framework specified in the Act on the central budget.

Section 32 Where the present Chapter mentions the contribution, opinion or consent of an individual belonging to a national minority, or of the self-government or association of a national minority, it shall be construed solely as the right of the individual belonging to the national minority concerned, or of the self-government or association of the national minority concerned.

Cultural self-administration of national minorities

Section 33 In the course of preparing and implementing the statutory regulations concerning the cultural self-administration of national minorities, the educational interests pertaining to the cultural autonomy of national minorities shall be enforced in harmony with this Act.

Section 34 National minority self-governments may take part in the performance of state and local government duties related to the provision of cultural services to individuals belonging to a national minority in accordance with the provisions of the respective sectoral Act.

Section 35 If, with regard to the decision-making in matters of national minority cultural self-administration, national minority self-governments are granted the right to be consulted or the right to consent, a period of thirty days shall be available for them to make their contribution, unless otherwise provide for by law. Upon the notice of either party to the other, this deadline shall be extended by thirty days. Such deadline shall constitute a term of preclusion. If the national minority self-government has not granted its consent, the administrative and labour court having territorial jurisdiction where the national minority self-government is seated shall, at the initiative of the interested party, decide whether or not to substitute such contribution in non-contentious proceedings within thirty days. The costs of the proceedings, including any expert fees, shall be borne by the party having an interest in obtaining the consent.

Section 36 National minority self-governments may, in accordance with the provisions of the sectoral Act and of the laws on the operation of public finances, establish and maintain national minority cultural institutions, or may take over the maintainer's rights of cultural institutions established by others or may accept the provision of cultural tasks.

Section 37 (1) At the request of a national self-government of a national minority, the maintainer of the institution shall transfer the maintainer's rights of a cultural institution providing, for at least seventy-five per cent, national minority cultural tasks, and satisfying, for at least seventy-five per cent, the cultural demands of the national minority concerned, to the applicant national self-government of the national minority.

(2) The transfer of the maintainer's rights of a cultural institution satisfying the demands of more than one national minority may be transferred to the national self-government of a national minority upon the agreement by the national self-governments of the national minorities concerned.

(3) The parties shall be obliged to conclude an agreement providing for the mandatory performance of functions set out in a relevant Act for the part of the population that does not belong to the national minority concerned.

(4) The transferee national minority self-government shall be responsible for that the institution is operated in accordance with its intended function and for the legality and fitness for purpose of its activities and management.

(5) The transferee shall preserve the condition of the immovable assets transferred. The transferee shall be liable for any damage incurred in the condition of the assets transferred, according to the general rules of civil law.

Section 38 (1) The maintainer of the institution as transferor and the national minority self-government as transferee shall enter into an agreement concerning the transfer of the cultural institution and the functions.

(2) The parties shall be free to determine the content of the agreement within the framework of the law. The purpose of the transfer is to maintain and, if possible, to extend the continuity of the basic local government services of community cultural education in terms of their content and organisation while they are managed by the national minority self-government. The agreement shall contain the following:

- a) the tasks of the cultural institution,
- b) those affected by the activities of the cultural institution,
- c) the temporal scope of the agreement,
- d) the minimum opening hours necessary to fulfil the statutory duties of the cultural institution,
- e) the required qualifications of those participating in the fulfilment of the cultural duties,
- f) the personal, material and financial conditions for the operation of the institution,
- g) the provisions relating to the changes of ownership,
- h) the conditions for returning the cultural institution to the local government.

Section 39 (1) Sixty days before the adoption of a decision establishing, transferring, reorganising or dissolving a national minority cultural institution, or suspending its activities for a period of more than sixty days, the opinion of the minister responsible for culture shall be obtained and its content shall be disclosed to the responsible body.

(2) After the transfer, the employer's rights shall be exercised by the transferee. Transfer shall not qualify as reorganisation. The transfer of the institution's maintainer's rights shall not result in restructuring. Until proven to the contrary, any reorganisation conducted two years before the planned date of the transfer and within two years of the date of the transfer shall be considered as reorganisation related to the transfer of the maintainer's rights. For the purposes of this provision, the merger of institutions and the de-merger of an institution into several institutions shall qualify as reorganisation.

(3) When transferring the cultural duty, the movable and immovable property, with the exception of section 125 (5), serving the fulfilment of the cultural duty shall be given, free of charge, to the asset management of the transferee as long as the transferee fulfils the cultural duty in the immovable property.

(4) In the event of non-compliance with the requirements and obligations set out in laws, the state administration organ operating in and supervising the relevant field may apply for the court to dissolve the agreement and restore the conditions that existed before the agreement was entered into. In the court procedure, the minister responsible for culture shall be invited to deliver an expert opinion.

(5) During the term of the transfer, the maintainer's rights of the transferor shall be suspended and the duties pertaining to the maintainer's control as specified in the relevant Act shall be fulfilled by the transferee national minority self-government. If the national minority self-government is unable to fulfil its duties, the transferor shall take back the maintainer's rights of the institution in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into with the national minority self-government.

(6) The State shall support the national minority self-government in the operation of the cultural institution maintained by it in the manner and to the extent specified in the Act on the central budget.

(7) The qualification requirements of employment in cultural institutions maintained by national minority self-governments shall be governed by the provisions applicable to the respective institution type.

Section 40 The maintainer and the national minority self-government may enter into an agreement for the joint maintenance of a cultural institution or the joint fulfilment of cultural duties. Sections 38 to 39 shall apply to cultural institutions under joint maintenance.

Section 41 (1) The provision of library services for national minorities in their own mother tongue shall be coordinated by the National Library of Foreign Literature (hereinafter the "OIK"), while the services shall be provided by the OIK, county libraries and the Metropolitan Ervin Szabó Library through public library system.

(2) In settlements where there is no local library maintained by the local government, library services in the mother tongue of the national minority shall be provided for the national minority population in accordance with the provisions of the sectoral Act.

(3) The consent of the national minority self-government concerned shall be required for adopting decisions concerning the establishment, termination or reorganisation of a public collection that fulfils national minority duties under its deed of foundation.

(4) The consent of the national minority self-government concerned shall be required for adopting decisions concerning the establishment, termination or reorganisation of a community cultural institution that fulfils national minority duties under its deed of foundation.

(5) If the local government of a settlement adopts a decree in matters under paragraphs (3) to (4), the capital or county government office shall, at the initiative of the national minority self-government, review the decree as a matter of priority and shall take the necessary measures. The settlement or regional national minority self-government may also turn to court directly for any violation of national minority rights.

Section 42 The State shall support

a) the collection of the material relics of national minority cultures and the establishment and enlargement of public collections;

b) the publication of books and periodicals by national minorities;

c) the publication of Acts and communications of public interest in the mother tongues of national minorities;

d) that ceremonies related to the family events of national minorities be conducted in their mother tongue by religious communities and religious activities be conducted in the mother tongue of national minorities by religious communities.

Section 43 In the course of digitising and archiving cultural heritage in Hungary, the digitisation and archiving of cultural artefacts related to national minorities shall also be ensured. When carrying out digitisation and archiving, the opinion of the professional organisations of the national minority community concerned shall be sought.

National minority rights related to media content services

Section 44 (1) National minorities shall have the right to free access to and to impart information in their own mother tongue, to receive and communicate information by means of mass media in their mother tongue and to have access to and to distribute media services and press products.

(2) There shall be public media services in Hungary to preserve and strengthen national minority communities, to foster and enrich their mother tongues and cultures and to satisfy the cultural needs of national minorities.

Section 45 Within the framework of section 99 of the Act CLXXXV of 2010 on media services and mass communication (hereinafter "Mttv.") the following shall be ensured:

a) the production and publication of regular national minority public service programmes (radio and audio-visual) in the interest of providing information for national minorities in their mother tongue,

b) national minority public service programmes shall, if possible, be broadcast in a manner and at times that are available to the majority of the members of the community concerned, in such a way that the service is accessible in all relevant regions populated by the national minority concerned,

c) independent organisational and budgetary foundations for the production of national minority public service programmes,

d) continuous development of the production and distribution of national minority programmes,

e) the archiving of public service programmes that introduce the lives and cultural values of national minority communities, and the preservation, management and accessibility of such programmes as part of the public service media assets.

Section 46 Public service media providers shall produce and broadcast Hungarian-language programmes that introduce the lives of national minority communities in a multi-faceted and realistic manner.

Section 47 The national self-governments of national minorities shall be involved in the work of the Public Service Board established for the social monitoring of public service media providers as set forth in Annex 1 to the Mtv.

Section 48 (1) The State shall support

a) the access of national minorities to mass media and their operation,

b) the production and distribution of national minority public service programmes, programmes concerning national minority topics and press products concerning national minorities,

c) the production of films and documentaries introducing the lives, traditions and cultures of national minority communities,

d) the production of audio-visual programmes in the mother tongues of national minorities,

e) the production and distribution of radio and audio-visual programmes related to national minorities, published in communal, micro-communal or other media services, irrespective of their distribution.

(2) In the course of the operation of media service providers receiving financial contribution from the State in the interest of producing, publishing and distributing national minority programmes and press products, either printed or online, and of the publishers of press products, the freedom of expression and the freedom of the press, as well as the principle of impartiality and pluralism of information, shall be ensured.

Section 49 In areas populated by national minorities, the State shall promote, also by means of international treaties, the reception of radio and audio-visual media services from the mother land, and access to public service programmes broadcast in the mother tongues of national minorities.

Chapter VI

Self-governance of national minorities

National minority self-governments

Section 50 National minorities may establish, by way of direct elections,

a) settlement national minority self-governments in villages, towns and capital districts; and regional national minority self-governments in the capital and in the counties (hereinafter jointly “local national minority self-governments”), and

b) national self-governments of national minorities.

National minority self-government representatives

Section 51 (1) The number of national minority self-government representatives in a settlement shall be

a) three if the number of voters recorded in the national minority register is less than one hundred in the settlement on the day when the election is called,

b) four if the number of voters recorded in the national minority register is at least one hundred in the settlement on the day when the election is called.

(2) The number of representatives of regional national minority self-governments shall be seven.

Section 52 The number of the representatives of national self-governments of national minorities shall be

a) fifteen if the number of voters recorded in the national minority register is not more than five thousand on the day when the election is called,

b) twenty-three if the number of voters recorded in the national minority register is more than five thousand on the day when the election is called,

c) thirty-one if the number of voters recorded in the national minority register is more than ten thousand on the day when the election is called,

d) thirty-nine if the number of voters recorded in the national minority register is more than twenty-five thousand on the day when the election is called,

e) forty-seven if the number of voters recorded in the national minority register is more than fifty thousand on the day when the election is called.

Full suffrage

Section 53 (1) Those recorded in the national minority register shall have the right to vote in the elections. Those Hungarian citizens

a) who are entitled to vote in the elections of local government representatives and mayors,

b) who belong to any of the national minorities specified in this Act, and

c) who declare their belonging to the national minority concerned with the content specified in this Act and in accordance with the Act on electoral procedure

shall be, at their request, recorded in the national minority register.

(2) Everyone may be recorded in only one national minority register at one time.

(3) Voters shall be recorded in the national minority register

a) in the settlement of their domicile or

b) in the settlement of their registered place of residence reported by the thirtieth day preceding the election being called.

Section 54 Voters recorded in the national minority register may be voted for in the elections if they

a) may be voted for in the election for local government representatives and mayors,

b) were not candidates of another national minority in the latest two general elections for national minority representatives and in the by-elections following such elections, and

c) declare that

ca) they undertake to represent the national minority,

cb) they speak the language of the national minority community and know its culture and traditions.

Constituencies

Section 55 (1) For the election of national minority self-government representatives of a settlement, the settlement shall constitute a single constituency.

(2) For the election of national minority self-government representatives of the capital, the capital shall constitute a single constituency.

(3) For the election of national minority self-government representatives of a county, the county shall constitute a single constituency.

(4) For the election of representatives of a national self-government of a national minority, the territory of the country shall constitute a single constituency.

Calling of elections

Section 56 (1) The election for settlement national minority self-governments shall be called if the number of individuals belonging to the national minority concerned in the settlement reaches thirty according to the data provided in the responses to the questions in the latest census regarding affiliation with national minorities.

(2) The election of regional national minority self-government representatives shall be called if the number of settlement elections called in the capital or in the county is at least ten.

(3) The election of the representatives of national self-governments of national minorities shall be called.

Section 57

Nomination

Section 58 (1) National minority organisations may nominate candidates for the elections.

(2) Two or more national minority organisations may nominate joint candidates.

Section 59 (1) For settlement national minority self-government representatives to be nominated the recommendation of five per cent, but a minimum of five voters, of the voters recorded in the national minority register as of the day when the election is called shall be required.

(2)

Section 60 (1) Those national minority organisations which have independently nominated candidates at least in ten per cent of the elections of representatives of settlement national minority self-governments in the capital or in the county and which have obtained the recommendations of at least two per cent of the voters may set up a list for the election of representatives of regional national minority self-governments.

(2) Those national minority organisations which have independently nominated candidates for at least ten per cent of the elections of representatives of settlement national minority self-governments and which have obtained the recommendations of at least two per cent of the voters may set up a list for the election of representatives of the national self-government of the national minority. If no settlement national minority elections have been called, any national minority organisation may set up a list.

Section 61 (1) Two or more national minority organisations, having nominated joint individual candidates, may together set up a joint list.

(2) Every national minority organisation shall be allowed to participate in setting up only one list, independent or joint, of candidates, per constituency.

(3) The number of the candidates nominated in the list shall be not more than three times the number of the representatives to be elected.

(4) Disqualified candidates shall be substituted by the next candidate on the list.

Section 62 (1) Every national minority organisation may represent only one national minority.

(2) One person may accept the nomination of only one settlement national minority self-government, one regional minority self-government and one national self-government of a national minority.

Section 63 Elections may only be held if the number of the candidates is not less than the number of the representatives who may be voted for.

Voting

Section 64 (1) Voters may cast their votes in the settlement in the national minority register of which they are recorded.

(2) Voters

a) may vote, at the election of settlement national minority self-government representatives, in the cases under section 51 (1) *a)* to three settlement representative candidates at most, and in the cases under section 51 (1) *b)* to five settlement representative candidate at most,

b) may vote to one regional list in the election of regional national minority self-government representatives,

c) may vote to one list of national level in the election of the representatives of national self-governments of the respective national minority.

Establishing election results

Section 65 (1) The election of the settlement national minority self-government representatives shall be conclusive if votes have been cast for at least as many candidates as the number of representatives who may be voted for.

(2) Those candidates who have received the highest number of votes in a conclusive election based on the number of representatives who may be voted for shall become representatives.

(3) In the event of a tied vote, drawing by lot shall be made to determine which one of the candidates with an equal number of votes shall obtain the mandate.

Section 66 (1) Regional and national lists shall obtain mandates in proportion to the votes cast for them. Lists failing to obtain at least five per cent of the valid votes cast in the constituency, or at least ten per cent in the case of a joint list, or at least fifteen per cent in the case of a joint list set up by more than two national minority organisations, shall not obtain mandates.

(2) The number of mandates obtained by the lists shall be established in accordance with the following procedure:

a) the number of votes cast for the lists eligible to obtain mandates on the basis of paragraph (1) shall be added up,

b) the total amount thus obtained shall be divided by the number of available mandates (number of votes necessary to obtain a mandate),

c) the number of votes cast for the lists eligible to obtain mandates on the basis of paragraph (1) shall be divided by the number of votes necessary to obtain a mandate,

d) each list shall obtain as many mandates as the whole part of the quotient under point *c)*, if fewer mandates may be assigned than the total of available mandates, the remaining mandates shall be awarded to the lists in the order of the sizes of the fractions of their quotients under point *c)*, proceeding from the higher to the lower fraction parts; if the fraction parts of the quotients of two or more lists are equal and they were to obtain a mandate with those fraction parts but the number of available mandates is lower than the number of the lists concerned, mandates shall be awarded in the order of the serial numbers of the lists concerned, proceeding from the lower serial numbers to the higher serial numbers.

Section 67 (1) Candidates shall obtain the mandates that have been obtained by the list in the order of their place occupied on the list.

(2) If the number of candidates is less than the number of mandates obtained by the list, the mandates not awarded shall remain unfilled. The election shall be inconclusive if the number of awarded mandates does not reach the number necessary for the body to operate.

Filling vacant mandates

Section 68 (1) If the position of a settlement national minority self-government representative becomes vacant, the representative concerned shall be substituted by the next candidate with the highest number of votes. Candidates who did not receive a single vote cannot become representatives.

(2) If the mandate of a nationality self-government representative who obtained his mandate on a regional or national list terminates, the mandate shall be obtained by the candidate designated by the national minority organisation that set up the list from among the candidates originally on the list or, in the absence of such a designation, by the next candidate on the list.

By-elections

Section 69 (1) If the vacant mandate cannot be filled under section 68 due to the lack of further candidates, the mandate shall remain unfilled, with the exception set out in paragraph (2), until the next general elections.

(2) If the number of members falls below the number necessary for the operation of the representative board or the general assembly, by-elections shall be called to fill the vacant mandates.

(3) By-elections shall be called

- a)* if the general elections have been inconclusive,
- b)* if the national minority self-government has not been established after the general elections,
- c)* if the representative body or the general assembly has been dissolved, or
- d)* the representative body or the general assembly declared the dissolution of the national minority self-government.

Section 70 For the by-elections of representatives of the capital and county and national self-governments of national minorities, those national minority organisations that were entitled to do so at the previous general elections may nominate lists.

Transformed national minority self-governments

Section 71 (1) Transformed national minority self-governments shall be those national minority self-governments that have been established through transformation under the provisions of this Act in any settlement, with the exception of capital districts.

(2) Settlement national minority self-governments may declare themselves transformed national minority self-governments at their first meeting following the general elections or by-elections if, on the day of the elections,

- a)* more than one half of the residents of the settlement who are recorded in the register of citizens with suffrage are recorded in the national minority register, and
- b)* more than one half of the elected members ran as candidates of the national minority concerned at the local government elections.

(3) The rights and obligations, functions and powers of local governments pertaining to their national minority self-government capacity are laid down in this Act, while their rights and obligations, functions and powers pertaining to their capacity of local self-government are governed by the provisions of the Act on local governments. The status of mayors elected in the local government elections shall not be affected by the fact of such a transformation; the performance of the functions of the transformed national minority self-government shall be

ensured by the representative body and its bodies (mayor, committees of the representative body, municipality office and local government clerk).

Section 72 (1) If a national minority self-government was elected in the settlement as well, the mayor shall, after the local self-government general elections, convene the first meeting of the representative body of the local government on a date preceding the first meeting of the representative body of the national minority self-government.

(2) If the representative body of the local government has decided to transform at its first meeting, the body of the settlement national minority self-government shall not be established. If the representative body of the local government decides to transform at its first meeting after the by-elections, the mandate of the representative body of the settlement national minority self-government shall be suspended.

(3) If the proportion of those members of the transformed national minority self-government who were elected as national minority candidates falls below the proportion set forth in section 71(2) *b*), the board shall continue to operate as the representative body of the local government. In this case,

a) the chair of the local election commission shall convene the first meeting of the national minority self-government that has not yet been established for a date falling within thirty days,

b) the suspension of the mandate of the representative body of the settlement national minority self-government shall be terminated, or

c) in the absence of an elected settlement national minority self-government, the national minority self-government shall cease.

The establishment and termination of the mandate of national minority self-governments and of the representative bodies

Section 73 The mandate of national minority self-governments and of the representative body or general assembly shall commence upon the establishment of the representative body or general assembly.

Section 74 (1) National minority self-governments shall cease

a) if general elections cannot be called due to the absence of the conditions under section 56, on the day of the general elections

b) if the by-elections cannot be called due to the absence of the conditions under section 56, on the day when the decision of the election commission becomes final,

c) if there are insufficient candidates for the general elections or by-elections, on the day scheduled as the day of the elections,

d) if the by-elections are inconclusive, on the day on which the decision of the election commission becomes final,

e) if the representative body or general assembly that have been elected in by-elections fails to hold its first meeting, on the day following the expiry of the time limit.

(2) If the national minority self-government ceases, national minority self-government representatives may only be elected at the next general elections.

Section 75 (1) The mandate of the representative body or general assembly of a national minority self-government shall expire on the day of the next general elections of national minority self-government representatives.

(2) The mandate of the representative body or general assembly of a national minority self-government shall cease

a) if the mandate of the body expires,

b) on the day of the termination of the national minority self-government,

c) on the day of the dissolution or voluntary dissolution of the body or on the day of the by-elections called on account of the fact that the number of members has fallen below the number necessary for operation.

The status, rights and obligations of national minority self-governments

Section 76 (1) The holder of the rights of national minority self-governments shall be the community of voters belonging to the national minority, who exercise these rights in the manner specified by law, by way of their elected representatives.

(2) Unless otherwise provided in this Act, the rights of national minority self-governments shall be equal in respect of all national minority self-governments. The functions and powers of national minority self-governments may vary.

(3) National minority self-governments are legal persons. The holders of the functions and powers of national minority self-governments shall be the bodies of national minority self-governments; national minority self-governments shall be represented by their chairs. The body of local national minority self-governments shall be the representative body, and of regional and national self-governments of national minorities shall be the general assembly.

(4) There is no hierarchical relationship between national minority self-governments.

(5) There is no hierarchical relationship between local governments and national minority self-governments.

Section 77 (1) The bodies of national minority self-governments may delegate their functions and powers to their organs (chair, committee and at national level, office) as well as to their associations in accordance with an Act.

(2) The bodies of national minority self-governments may give instructions for the exercise of powers in respect of their delegated powers, and may withdraw such powers. Delegated powers shall not be delegated further.

(3) The national self-governments of national minorities may elect councillors for the supervision of the performance of certain duties specified in the organisational and operational regulations of their general assembly. The body may establish the same remuneration and other benefits for the councillor as payable to the chair of a committee.

Section 78 (1) This Act may establish mandatory functions and powers for national minority self-governments, and the National Assembly shall simultaneously allocate appropriate resources and measures for the performance of those mandatory functions and powers.

(2) National minority self-governments shall proceed in national minority public affairs falling within their functions and powers independently or in cooperation with other organs within the framework of law.

(3) In the course of administering national minority public affairs, national minority self-governments shall, within their functions and powers, adopt decisions, administrate affairs independently, proceed in the capacity of owner in respect of their properties, determine their budgets and carry out budgetary management based on their budgets.

Cooperation of national minority self-governments with state and local government organs

Section 79 (1) In the interest of administering national minority public affairs, national minority self-governments shall be entitled to initiate proceedings with state and municipality organs having material competence and territorial competence over them, to request information from such organs and to make recommendations to such organs. The right to initiate shall include the right to initiate the termination of practices of institutions maintained

(or owned) by the State or local governments that infringe the rights of national minorities, and to initiate the amendment or withdrawal of laws or individual decisions.

(2) The head of the organ or collegiate organ of material competence and territorial competence shall decide on the initiative under paragraph (1) on its merits within thirty days and, within sixty days, respectively, of its receipt, and shall make a statement on the merits within thirty days or, in legislative issues, within forty-five days. If the head of the organ that has been requested has no competence or territorial competence with respect to the subject-matter of the request, the request shall be transferred to the organ of competence and territorial competence within three days.

(3) If the state or local government organ subject to the request fails to meet its obligation under paragraph (2), the national minority self-government shall be entitled to initiate the as a matter of priority proceeding of the superior organ or the capital or county government office. The person initiating the procedure shall be notified of the result of the as a matter of priority proceeding within thirty days at the latest.

(4) If the decision of the local government or any of its bodies is required for the exercise of the rights of a national minority self-government, the initiative of the national minority self-government shall be included on the agenda of the next meeting and shall be decided within thirty days of the submission of the initiative, while decisions adopted by collegial organs shall be made within sixty days of the submission of the initiative.

Section 80 (1) The office of the local government of the settlement or the office that performs the functions of the office of the local government in which the local national minority self-government has its seat shall provide for the local national minority self-government the personal and material conditions required for the operation of the self-government and shall provide for the performance of the implementing duties connected to the operation of the self-government. The conditions of self-government operation and the respective implementing duties shall be the following:

a) providing the free-of-charge use of premises furnished and equipped to the extent required for the fulfilment of duties to local national minority self-governments, in the number of hours requested but a minimum of sixteen hours per month, covering overhead expenses and maintenance costs related to the premises and the infrastructure of the premises;

b) providing the material and personal conditions required for the operation of the local national minority self-government (for the fulfilment of the duties of bodies, officials and representatives),

c) making the preparations for meetings, in particular preparing and posting invitations, proposals, official correspondence and minutes of the meetings,

d) preparing the decisions of bodies and officials, performing the tasks of registration, duplication and posting related to the decision-making of bodies and officials;

e) performing the tasks of registration and document management related to the operation and management of the local national minority self-government;

f) ensuring the use of sign language and specific communications systems and

g) covering the costs related to performing the tasks specified in points *a)* to *f)*, except for the telephone costs of the members of local national minority self-governments and their officials.

(2) In the interest of fulfilling the obligation under paragraph (1), the local government shall, within thirty days, make premises available in accordance with their designated use. The local government with the settlement national minority self-government and the regional self-government with the regional national minority self-government shall enter into an agreement concerning the use of the premises, the provision of further conditions and the performance of tasks. The agreement shall be reviewed by 31 January of every year, and after

general elections or by-elections, within thirty days of the first meeting. The local government and the national minority self-government shall specify the operating conditions under the agreement and the conclusion and amendment of the agreement in their organisational and operational regulations within thirty days.

(3) The following shall be stipulated in the agreement under paragraph (2):

a) the deadlines and obligations for cooperation related to preparing and adopting the budget of the local government and the local national minority self-government, and to performing the obligations of data disclosure in connection with the budgets, as well as opening an independent payment account for the local national minority self-government, applying for the registration of the national minority self-government and to applying for a tax number for the national minority self-government, including the designation of persons responsible for such tasks,

b) the tasks of countersigning, validating, authorising payment and verifying completion lying with the local government in connection with the commitments of the local national minority self-government, including the designation of the persons responsible for such tasks,

c) the rules regarding the commitments of local national minority self-governments under the organisational and operational regulations, in particular obligations regarding conflicts of interests and the registration,

d) the rules and conditions related to the detailed procedural and documentation rules regarding the operating conditions and management of the local national minority self-government, the procedure for designating the individuals performing these tasks and for performing the duties of data disclosure.

(4) The agreement of the local government and the local national minority self-government shall stipulate that the local government clerk or his deputy, who meets the qualification requirements applicable to local government clerks, shall attend the meetings of the nationality self-government representatives by delegation and on behalf of the local government and shall indicate any possible violation of law.

(5) Local government operations shall be construed as including, in addition to board meetings and public hearings, the operation of committees, carrying out the mandates of officials and representatives and holding events that serve the performance of mandatory local government duties.

Section 81 (1) The consent of the settlement national minority self-government, or in its absence, of the regional national minority self-government that represents this population shall be required for the adoption of a decisions that affect the national minority population in that capacity with regard to the rights specified in this Act, in particular in the collective use of language, education, fostering traditions and culture, the local press, equal opportunities, social inclusion and social services.

(2) For the appointment of heads of national minority institutions (and for the revocation of their appointment), if the right of appointment is not exercised by the given national minority self-government, and for maintainer's decisions regarding the educational self-administration of individuals belonging to a national minority, the consent of the self-government of the given national minority shall be required, and the self-government of the national minority concerned shall be consulted regarding ecclesiastical educational institutions and ecclesiastical institutions of higher education. If the national minority concerned does not have a settlement national minority self-government in the settlement concerned, the regional national minority self-government of the national minority concerned shall be consulted, and if the national minority concerned does not have regional self-government in the area concerned, the national self-government of the national minority concerned shall be consulted, and if there is no national self-government of the national minority concerned, the local association of the national minority concerned shall be consulted.

Section 82 In administrative proceedings conducted with respect to the protection of national minority rights under this Act, in particular with respect to matters concerning the collective use of language, education, fostering traditions and culture, the local press, equal opportunities, social inclusion and social services, the settlement national minority self-government of the given national minority of territorial competence; in the absence of such settlement national minority self-government, the regional self-government of the national minority concerned, and, in the absence of such regional self-government, the national self-government of the national minority concerned, shall have party status, in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Act on the general rules of administrative proceedings and services or in other Acts, and shall in that respect have the right to make declarations and to seek legal remedy.

Section 83 (1) At the request of the national minority self-government, the capital or county government office shall review local government decrees adopted by the local government in subject matters under section 81 as a matter of priority and shall take the necessary actions. Settlement and regional national minority self-governments may turn to the court directly with reference to the infringement of national minority rights, and the initiative shall have suspensive effect on the implementation of the decision contested.

(2) If the obligation of cooperation in areas in addition to those covered by this Act is provided for, and a state or local government organ or ecclesiastical legal person acting in its functions take a decision or adopts a decision without obtaining the consent required or without consultation, or adopts laws without obtaining the opinion required, the superior organ of such organs or the capital or county government office shall, at the initiative of the national minority self-government concerned, examine the decision as a matter of priority and shall take the necessary actions. Settlement or regional national minority self-governments may also turn to the court directly with reference to the infringement of national minority rights, and the initiative shall have a suspensive effect on the implementation of the decision contested.

(3) If the agreement under section 80 is not concluded within the prescribed time limit, the capital or county government office shall conduct a procedure as a matter of priority, as part of which it shall coordinate consultations between the parties. If the consultations are inconclusive, the national minority self-government may turn to the court directly with reference to the infringement of national minority rights. The court shall create the agreement and establish its provisions in as a matter of priority, and shall decide on the national minority self-government's claim for damages.

(4) The holder of the right of consent or consultation may exercise these rights within thirty days of the receipt of the relevant initiative or of otherwise becoming aware of it. Failure to observe this time limit shall result in the forfeiture of rights. The person submitting the proposal shall inform the decision-maker of the declaration of the holder of the right of consent and consultation or of the absence of the declaration, prior to the adoption of the decision.

Section 84 (1) Based on an agreement, the bodies of national minority self-governments may delegate their functions and powers to a national minority self-government representing the same (or a different) national minority.

(2) Delegated powers shall not be delegated further.

(3) The transferor and transferee national minority self-governments and the national self-government of the national minority concerned shall enter into an agreement (unless the transferee is at national level). The agreement shall, simultaneously with the agreement, provide that

a) the transferee takes over the functions and powers subject to the agreement from the transferor,

b) the transferor provides the transferee with the material, tangible and financial conditions proportionate to the performance of the functions and powers concerned,

c) the transferee accepts that, if carrying out the functions becomes difficult, the transferor is entitled to withdraw the delegated functions and powers by way of a unilateral declaration after having obtained the consent of the national self-government of the national minority concerned; in this case, the transferee shall make the assets received by it or the assets replacing such assets, at their transfer value, available to the original transferor,

d) the transferor and the transferee accept that if carrying out the functions and powers subject to the agreement becomes impossible for any reason, the power concerned shall be exercised by the local government with territorial competence obliged to carry out such powers by virtue of law.

(4) The documents verifying that the transfer is financially justified shall constitute a mandatory attachment to the agreement.

(5) The takeover of the maintainer's right of an institution by a national minority self-government shall not result in a deterioration in the standard of services or a reduction in the available personal and material conditions.

(6) The capital or county government office shall hold a consultation with respect to disputes arising in connection with the implementation of the agreement between the parties to the agreement under paragraph (3) within fifteen business days of the parties' initiative. If no agreement is reached in the course of the consultations within thirty business days, the capital or county government office shall proceed within its supervisory powers.

Section 85 The provisions of sections 83 to 84 shall not apply to the takeover of the maintainer's rights of institutions as part of the educational and cultural self-administration of national minorities.

Section 86 The provisions of sections 79 to 84 shall apply to all obligations of cooperation, unless otherwise regulated in this Act.

Operation of national minority self-governments

Section 87 (1) The chair of the competent election commission shall convene the first meeting of the board of the national minority self-government for a date falling within fifteen days and of national self-governments of national minorities for a date falling within thirty days of the elections.

(2) The first meeting of the national minority self-government and the national minority self-government of a national minority may be convened on a maximum of two further occasions, within thirty days of the day of the elections, and within forty-five days.

(3) If the first meeting is not held within the above time limit, by-elections shall be called.

(4) The first meeting after the by-elections shall be convened in accordance with paragraphs (1) to (2).

(5) The first meeting shall be chaired by the oldest member of the national minority self-government present as the interim president of the meeting until the chair of the board or the general assembly is elected.

Section 88 (1) The national minority self-government shall elect its chair and vice-chair and the members of its committee from among its members, shall adopt its organisational and operational regulations and shall decide on any remunerations and other remuneration at its first meeting. The national self-government of a national minority shall elect one to four vice-chairs.

(2) The founding meeting shall be deemed duly held if the officials, but at least the chair has been elected.

Section 89 The representative body or general assembly of the national minority self-government shall meet as frequently as necessary, in accordance with the organisational and operational regulations but shall meet at least four times a year. A meeting shall be convened at the initiative of

- a) more than one quarter of the representatives of the national minority self-government (at the level of settlements, at least two representatives),
- b) the committee of the national minority self-government, or
- c) the capital or county government office, provided that the motion contains the reason for convening the meeting, the items on the agenda and the precise time, date and venue of the meeting.

Section 90 The meeting shall be convened and chaired by the chair. If the chair is prevented from acting or the office is temporarily vacant, the meeting shall be convened and chaired in accordance with the organisational and operational regulations.

Section 91 (1) The meetings of the body shall be public.

(2) The board shall hold a private meeting in the following cases:

- a) conflict of interests,
- b) unworthiness,
- c) during the discussion of awards,
- d) financial disclosure statement procedures and
- e) the imposition of disciplinary sanctions.

(3) The body may hold a private meeting upon the initiative of the person concerned in the following cases:

- a) election,
- b) appointment,
- c) dismissal,
- d) appointment or withdrawal of appointment of a senior officer,
- e) launch of disciplinary proceedings,
- f) discussion of personal matters requiring that a position be made.

(4) The body may order a private meeting if a public discussion would cause harm to business interests.

(5) The body shall hold a private meeting if, in addition to the cases specified in this Act, the public is excluded by an Act.

(6) Private meetings shall be attended by the members of the national minority self-government, at the level of settlements, the person designated in the agreement under section 80 (local government clerk or his deputy), and at national level, the registrar of the national self-government of the national minority, and the person concerned, if invited, and the expert. It may be mandatory by virtue of law to invite the person concerned.

Section 92 (1) The body of a national minority self-government shall have a quorum if more than one half of the national minority self-government representatives attend the meeting and are present upon the adoption of the given decision. When establishing a quorum, the person concerned present, the members excluded from the adoption of the decision and the vacant positions in the body shall be included in the number of those present. The adoption of a proposal shall be subject to

- a) the affirmative votes of more than one half of the representatives present with regard to decisions requiring a simple majority, and
- b) the affirmative votes of more than one half of the representatives elected with regard to decisions requiring a qualified majority.

(2) In the absence of the prescribed proportion of support, the proposal shall be deemed rejected.

(3) Unless otherwise provided in an Act or the organisational and operational regulations, the representative body or general assembly shall adopt its decisions by a simple majority.

(4) The representative body or general assembly of the national minority self-government shall decide with a qualified majority on

- a) the detailed rules of its organisation and operation,
- b) the name and symbols of the national minority self-government and the holidays of the national minority represented by them,
- c) its asset inventory, the range of its capital assets and the rules concerning the use of the assets constituting its property or received for use by the State, the local government or another national minority self-government,
- d) the establishment, termination or transformation of an economic operator or other organisations or participation in these organisations,
- e) the establishment of local government associations or joining a local government association,
- f) the takeover of function and powers,
- g) matters defined as such by law or the organisational operational regulations.

Section 93 (1) The body shall adopt its decisions by open ballot. The chair shall order a roll call vote at the initiative of more than one half of the representatives present. The manner and order of voting by open ballot shall be governed by the statutory provisions relating to the votes by open ballot of the representative bodies or general assemblies of local governments.

(2) A secret ballot may be held on issues discussed in private meetings at the initiative of more than one half of the representatives present.

Section 94 (1) A person who or whose relative is personally concerned in the given case may be disqualified from the adoption of the decision of the body of the national minority self-government. Representatives are required to report any personal involvement. The body shall decide on disqualification at the initiative of the member concerned or upon the proposal of any other representative of the national minority self-government. The disqualified member shall qualify as present for the purpose of quorum.

(2) The rules under paragraph (1) shall not apply to the election of the chair and vice-chair of the national minority self-government, the establishment of committees and the election of committee officials.

Section 95 (1) Minutes shall be taken at the meetings of the body. The minutes shall be drafted in the language of the meeting or, upon the decision of the body, in Hungarian. The minutes shall qualify as public deeds.

- (2) The minutes shall contain:
- a) the place of the meeting of the body and
 - b) the time and date of the meeting of the body;
 - c) the names of national minority self-government representatives present and the time of their departure from the meeting;
 - d) the names of those invited and fact of their attendance;
 - e) the proposed, approved and discussed items on the agenda;
 - f) the proposals;
 - g) the names of those contributing to certain items on the agenda, the grounds for their contributions and the summary of contributions and other remarks made at the meeting;
 - h) the precise content of the proposed decision put to the vote;
 - i) the number of persons taking part in the adoption of the decision;

j) the name of the representative disqualified from the adoption of the decision and reason for disqualification;

k) warning of an infringement by the person referred to in the agreement under section 80 (local government clerk or his deputy);

l) the numerical result of the vote;

m) the decisions adopted, and

n) other items under the organisational and operational regulations.

(3) The minutes shall be signed by the chair of the meeting and by the person appointed from among the members to verify the minutes. The chair of the settlement national minority self-government shall send the minutes to the capital or county government office and to the person designated in the agreement under section 80 (local government clerk or his deputy) within fifteen days of the meeting.

(4) The invitation to the meeting, the communiqués on public hearings and the proposals shall form part of the minutes of the meeting of the representative body or the general assembly or of the committee of the national minority self-government.

Section 96 (1) The proposals and minutes prepared for the meetings of the representative body of national minority self-government, with the exception of the proposals and minutes prepared for private meetings, may be consulted. Decisions adopted at private meetings by the representative body or general assembly shall be public.

(2) Separate minutes shall be taken at private meetings. Access to data of public interest and data subject to disclosure due to public interest in accordance with a separate Act shall also be provided at private meetings. The rules relating to the minutes of public meetings shall apply in other respects to the takings of such minutes.

Section 97 The body of the settlement national minority self-government shall hold at least one public hearing annually, in accordance with the organisational and operational regulations. Minutes shall be taken at the public hearing.

Section 98 (1) The bodies of national minority self-governments may declare their dissolution in a decision adopted with a qualified majority by a roll call vote, prior to the expiry of their mandate.

(2)

National minority self-government representatives

Section 99 (1) National minority self-government representatives, as members of the body of national minority self-governments, shall represent the interests of the national minority concerned regarding national minority affairs. They shall participate in the preparation of the decisions of the body of national minority self-governments, the adoption of decisions and the organisation of their implementation.

(2) The mandates, rights and obligations of national minority self-government representatives shall come into being upon their election, while their rights and obligations shall cease upon the cessation of their mandate.

Section 100 National minority self-government representatives and national minority representatives of local governments shall, at their choice, either take an oath or make a pledge, at the first meeting or at the meeting following their election, at their choice, either in their mother tongue or in Hungarian or in both languages, with the text under section 155, and shall sign a deed thereon. National minority self-government representatives shall exercise their rights prior to taking the oath or making the pledge. Settlement national minority self-government representatives who are also representatives of the regional or a national self-government of the national minority shall take an oath or make a pledge before the regional or national body as well.

Section 101 (1) National minority self-government representatives

a) may seek information at the meeting of the body from the chair, vice-chair and the local government representative present on national minority self-government affairs, in response to which an answer on the merits shall be given orally at the meeting or in writing within fifteen days at the latest,

b) may request the enclosure of their written contributions with the minutes and, on request, their opinion shall be recorded verbatim in the minutes,

c) may represent the national minority on the basis of authorisation

d) shall take part in the work of the body,

e) shall, at least once during their mandate, take part in the free training organised by the capital or county government office.

(2) National minority self-government representatives shall be excused from performing work for the hours necessary for participation in the work of the body. Their lost income shall be reimbursed by the national minority self-government, including the entitlement to social insurance services. The body may also determine a lump sum.

(3) National minority self-government representatives may use sign language or any other special communication system of their choice at body meetings.

Section 102 (1) The mandate of national minority self-government representatives shall cease

a) on the day of the general national minority self-government elections or if the elections are not held due to the lack of candidates, on the day of the by-elections,

b) upon the forfeiture of their suffrage,

c) upon the establishment of a conflict of interests,

d) upon the establishment of unworthiness,

e) through resignation,

f) upon the dissolution of the representative body or general assembly,

g) upon the voluntary dissolution of the representative body,

h) if the national minority self-government representatives fail to attend the representative body meetings or general assembly meetings for a period of one year starting from the date of the meeting first missed,

i) upon the death of representatives.

(2) In the event of paragraph (1), *c)* to *e)* and *h)*, the representative body or general assembly shall establish the termination of the representative's mandate in a decision. The decision shall be sent on the business day following the adoption of the decision

a) to the representative concerned,

b) to the election commission and

c) to the capital or county government office.

(3) Representatives may announce their resignation at the meeting of the representative body or general assembly. The date of resignation and the date of the cessation of their mandate shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

(4) Representatives may resign their office in a written declaration served upon the representative body or general assembly meeting by delivering or sending the declaration to the chair of the representative body or general assembly. The written declaration shall be disclosed at the next meeting of the representative body or of the general assembly.

(5) Resignation cannot be revoked.

(6) The representatives' mandate shall cease:

a) on the date falling within one month of the resignation, as determined by the representative, or in its absence

b) on the day of the announcement of the resignation or the receipt of the written declaration.

Obligation to make a financial disclosure statement

Section 103 (1) National minority self-government representatives shall make a financial disclosure statement as set out in Annex 2 within thirty days of their election and by 31 January of every year thereafter. Representatives shall enclose with their own financial disclosure statements the financial disclosure statements, as set out in the Annex to this Act, of their spouses or cohabitants and children living in the same households.

(2) If he failing to make a financial disclosure statement, the representative shall not exercise the rights of representatives and shall not receive any remuneration, benefits in kind or cost reimbursements until the submission of that declaration.

(3) Financial disclosure statements shall be recorded and verified by a committee appointed in the organisational and operational regulations for this purpose or by two representatives. The financial disclosure statements of representatives, with the exception of the identification data supplied for verification, shall be public. The statements of relatives shall not be public and may only be viewed by the members of the monitoring committee for verification purposes.

(4) Anyone may initiate, in writing, a procedure related to the financial disclosure statements with the committee appointed for verifying disclosure statements or with the members appointed. The committee or the members appointed shall inform the representative body or general assembly of the result of the proceedings at the next meeting.

(5) In the course of the procedure related to the financial disclosure statement, when called for, the representative shall supply without delay the identification data pertaining to the data disclosed in their own or their relatives' financial disclosure statements. Only the members of the committee shall have access to the identification data which shall be deleted within eight days of closing the procedure.

(6) National minority self-governments shall not delegate their powers regarding decisions related to financial disclosure statement procedures.

(7) The national minority self-government shall discuss the procedures related to financial disclosure statements in private meetings.

National minority self-government committees

Section 104 (1) The representative bodies or general assemblies of national minority self-governments may set up one or more committees. The financial committee shall be a mandatory committee for national minority self-governments.

(2) At least one member of a committee, consisting of three members, shall be a national minority self-government representative, while at least one half of the members of a committee, consisting of four or five members, shall be national minority self-government representatives. The detailed rules of the operation of the committee shall be included in the organisational and operational regulations.

(3) The committee, in its functions, shall prepare the decisions of the body. The committee may adopt decisions in its powers delegated upon it by the body of the national minority self-government, and the decision adopted in these powers may be reviewed by the representative body or the general assembly of the national minority self-government.

(4) The committee shall be convened at the request of the chair of the national minority self-government or any member of the committee.

(5) To the operation, quorum and decision-making of the committee the rules on the operation and decision-making of the body of the national minority self-government shall apply.

(6) The chair of the national minority self-government shall not be the chair or a member of the committee. The number of the members of the committee shall be three, and the number of members of the committee of national self-government of a national minority shall not be more than five.

(7) The chair of the national minority self-government may suspend the committee's decisions that are contrary to the decision of the body of the national minority self-government or that harm the interests of the national minority self-government. The body of the national minority self-government shall decide on the suspended decision at its next meeting.

(8) The provisions of the Act on local governments shall apply to those committee members who are not representatives.

Chairs, vice-chairs and members of national minority self-governments

Section 105 (1) The representative bodies or general assemblies of local national minority self-governments shall, at their first meeting, elect an unpaid chair from among their members and an unpaid vice-chair to deputise and assist the work of the chair. The national self-governments of national minorities may also elect full-time chairs and full-time vice-chairs. The status of the chairs and vice-chairs shall be provided for by in the organisational and operational regulations of the national minority self-governments.

(2) The chairs of settlement national minority self-governments shall attend the meetings of the representative bodies, general assemblies and of committees of local governments, having consultative status. The chairs of county national minority self-governments shall attend the body and committee meetings of the county government, having consultative status. The chairs of the national self-governments of national minorities shall attend the representative body and general assembly meetings of local national minority self-governments, with consultative status.

(3) In exercising consultative rights, the chairs of the national minority self-governments may initiate the discussion of those matters falling within the functions of local governments that have an impact on national minority rights. The representative bodies, general assemblies or committees of local governments shall discuss the proposal or initiative at their next meeting, shall adopt a decision and shall inform the national minority self-government of the result thereof within forty-five days of the submission of the initiative or proposal.

(4) In addition to paragraph (3), the chairs of national minority self-governments shall be entitled

a) to request information from the organs of the representative bodies or general assemblies on matters falling within the functions of local governments that concerns the situation of national minorities;

b) to request information and administrative assistance as necessary for the fulfilment of their duties from the organs of the representative body;

c) to initiate the necessary measures to be taken by the representative bodies or general assemblies within their own powers or, in the absence of the relevant powers, initiate the measures that concern the national minority to be taken by the competent organ.

(5) The representative bodies, general assemblies and their organs, when performing their responsibilities

- a) shall discuss an initiative that requires the decision of the body on its merits at its next meeting, shall record the contribution of the chair of the national minority self-government in the minutes taken of the meeting and shall notify him of the decision of the body in writing;
- b) on the basis of the request for information or of the initiative and shall inform the chair of the national minority self-government of the measures taken in the case in writing, within thirty days of the receipt of the request of initiative.

Incompatibility and conflict of interests of national minority self-government officials and representatives

Section 106 (1) The following shall not be elected as chairs of local national minority self-governments: the President of the Republic, members of the Constitutional Court, the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and his deputy, the President, Vice-President and auditors of the State Audit Office, state leaders, government servants and civil servants of central agencies, the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Hungarian National Bank, the president and members of the Financial Arbitration Board and the employees of the Hungarian National Bank fulfilling duties related to the oversight of payment, settlement and securities settlement systems, the establishment of macro-prudential policies, the performance of official resolution responsibilities and the supervision of the financial intermediary system, government commissioners and government servants of the capital and county government offices, civil servants of regional and local state administration organs whose responsibilities cover matters concerning the settlement of regional national minority self-governments and in which territorial competence the local national minority self-government is located, the local government clerk and chief local government clerk of the local government of territorial competence, the civil servants of the mayor's office or joint municipal office of such local governments, judges, prosecutors, notaries, court bailiffs, professional full-time staff members of the Hungarian Defence Forces and law enforcement agencies and the National Tax and Customs Administration, members of the working groups of regional development councils, the heads and senior officers of institutions and companies established or operated by the respective local national minority self-governments,.

(2) The following shall not be elected as the chair of a transformed national minority self-government: those who may not be elected as chair of a local national minority self-government and those in a status of incompatibility on the basis of the rules relating to the mayors of local governments.

(3) The following shall not be elected as the chairs of national self-government of a national minority: The President of the Republic, members of the Constitutional Court, the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and his deputy, the President, Vice-President and auditors of the State Audit Office, state leaders, government servants and civil servants of central agencies, the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Hungarian National Bank, the president and members of the Financial Arbitration Board and the employees of the Hungarian National Bank fulfilling duties related the oversight of payment, settlement and securities settlement systems, the establishment of macro-prudential policies, the performance of official resolution responsibilities and the supervision of the financial intermediary system, government commissioners and government servants of the capital and county government offices, civil servants of regional and local state administration organs whose responsibilities covers matters concerning the local or regional national minority self-governments and in which territorial competence the local national minority self-government is located, the local government clerk and chief local government clerk of the competent government, civil servants of the mayor's office or joint municipal office of such local governments, judges, prosecutors, notaries, court bailiffs, professional full-time staff members of the Hungarian Defence Forces and law enforcement agencies and the National Tax and Customs

Administration, members of the working groups of regional development councils, heads and senior officers of institutions and companies established or operated by the respective local national minority self-governments, and the chair of another national minority self-government.

(4) The chair shall terminate any conflict of interests within thirty days of his election or the occurrence of the conflict of interests. If, based on a separate law, the legal relationship giving rise to the conflict of interests cannot be terminated, the chair shall submit his declaration on the termination of the legal relationship, confirmed by the person authorised, to the representative body or general assembly and shall simultaneously send the declaration to the capital or county government office.

(5) If the chair fails to meet his obligation set forth in paragraph (4), the representative body or general assembly shall, upon the motion of a representative, establish the existence of circumstances giving rise to the conflict of interests in a decision, and shall declare the conflict of interests at its next meeting but within thirty days of initiating the establishment of the conflict of interests. The decision of the body shall be delivered to the chair and the capital or county government office on the business day following the meeting.

(6) The chair may request the regional court to review the decision of the representative body or general assembly establishing the conflict of interests or the termination of his mandate with reference to an infringement of law within eight days of receiving the decision.

(7) The regional court shall decide on the request in non-contentious proceedings, proceeding in a panel consisting of three professional judges, within thirty days of receiving the request. The regional court shall hear the mayor, the representative body or general assembly that adopted the contested decision and the person who filed the statement of claim. No further appeal or review shall lie against the decision of the regional court.

(8) The capital or county government office may initiate the establishment of the conflict of interests of a chair with the regional court if the representative body or general assembly fails to decide on the conflict of interests or its decision is unlawful. The provisions of paragraph (7) shall apply to the proceedings of the regional court, with the exception that the chair and the capital or county government office is entitled to submit an appeal against the regional court's decision within eight days of receiving it. The Curia shall decide on the appeal in non-contentious proceedings, in a panel consisting of three professional judges, within three days of receiving the appeal.

(9) The provisions on conflicts of interests shall apply to national minority self-government vice-chairs and the members as well, with the proviso that the heads of institutions established or maintained by the national minority self-government are allowed to be national minority self-government representatives of the same national minority.

(10)

(11) The full-time chair or vice-chair of a national self-government of a national minority, with the exceptions of scientific, lecturing, reviewer, editorial or artistic activities or intellectual activities falling under legal protection and foster parent employment, shall not engage in any other legal relationship aimed at the performance of work or gainful employment, and shall not perform such activities as a member personally participating in a company and shall not accept remuneration for other activities.

Unworthiness

Section 107 (1) The representative body or general assembly of the national minority self-government shall terminate the mandate of the national minority self-government representative on the grounds of unworthiness if

a) he has a public debt towards the State, after the exhaustion of the possible legal remedies, and fails to settle his debt within sixty days of receiving notice to that effect or, regarding instalment payment or deferred payment, in accordance with the provisions of the decision permitting that,

b) his responsibility for claims left unsatisfied in liquidation proceedings was established in a final decision by a court and he failed to meet his obligation of settlement under the decision of the court, on the basis of the provisions of the Act on companies and he failed to meet his obligation of settlement under the decision of the court,

c) was sentenced to imprisonment for a deliberate criminal offence,

d) who made an incorrect financial disclosure statement.

(2) The national minority self-government representative shall notify the representative body or general assembly, the competent election commission and the capital or county government office of the circumstances referred to in paragraph (1) *b)* to *c)* within three days of receiving the final and binding judgment or the occurrence of the circumstances referred to in paragraph (1) *a)* to *c)*.

(3) National minority self-government representatives shall, within thirty days of their election, request their entry in the database of taxpayers with no public debts as defined in the Act on taxation (hereinafter "database"). National minority self-government representatives shall verify their entry in the database towards the representative body or general assembly by the last day of the month following the month of submitting their application for admission to the database. If, following the entry in the database, the state tax authority establishes that the national minority self-government representative fails to meet the criteria for admission to the database, the representative shall be deleted from the database and the representative body, the general assembly and the capital or county government office shall be notified thereof in writing.

(4) In other respects, the rules of procedure for establishing conflicts of interest shall apply to procedures for establishing unworthiness.

Section 108 (1) The mandate of the chair shall cease:

a) upon the forfeiture of his suffrage,

b) upon the cessation of his mandate as member,

c) upon the dissolution or voluntary dissolution of the representative body or general assembly,

d) upon his resignation from the office of chair,

e) upon the establishment of a conflict of interests,

f) upon the establishment of unworthiness,

g) upon the termination of the office of chair by a court,

h) upon his death.

(2) In the cases under paragraph (1) *b)* to *f)*, the representative body or general assembly shall establish the cessation of the chair's mandate in its decision. The decision shall be sent to

a) the chair,

b) the election commission and

c) the capital or county government office

on the day after the decision was adopted.

(3) The resignation of the chair submitted in writing or included in the minutes of the meeting of the representative body or general assembly may not be revoked.

(4) The resignation submitted in writing shall be disclosed at the next meeting of the body. On the basis of the resignation, the mandate of the chair shall cease

a) at the date specified in the resignation and falling within thirty days of the submission of the resignation or, in its absence,

b) on the date of the announcement or on the day when the national minority self-government receives the resignation submitted in writing.

(5) Simultaneously with resigning from the office of chair, the chair may resign from his mandate as representative in a separate declaration.

(6) Based on a decision adopted with a qualified majority, the national minority self-government may bring an action against the chair on account of the chair's continuous activity in violation of the law or his failure to act to the regional court with territorial jurisdiction at the seat of the national minority self-government for the termination of the chair's mandate. The national minority self-government may simultaneously request that the mandate of the chair be suspended. The chair shall not take part in the adoption of this decision.

(7) If the national minority self-government fails to comply with the legality notice of the capital or county government office and fails to bring an action for the termination of the chair's mandate, the capital or county government office may turn to the court directly for the termination of the chair's mandate and for the suspension of the chair's mandate.

(8) To the court's proceeding, when proceeding as a matter of priority, the provisions of Chapter XX of Act III of 1952 on Civil Procedures (hereinafter "Civil Procedures Act") shall apply, subject to the derogation that no counter-claim, stay or settlement shall lie in the proceedings.

(9) The rules on chairs shall apply to vice-chairs.

Remuneration of chairs, vice-chairs and members of nationality self-governments and of the chairs and members of their committees

Section 109 (1) The body of the national minority self-government may establish an remuneration and benefits in kind for the chair, vice-chair and representatives of the national minority self-government and the chair and members of any committees established by the national minority self-government, to be paid from the budget of the national minority self-government, without endangering the fulfilment of its national minority public tasks.

(2) The general assembly of the national self-government of a national minority, if chooses to elect a part-time chair, vice-chair or vice-chairs, shall establish remuneration for them.

(3) The remuneration of the chair of a settlement national minority self-governments shall not be higher than twice the amount of the salary base specified in the Act on public service officials and, if the self-government maintain a public education institution, four times the amount of the salary base specified in the Act on public service officials; the remuneration of the chairs of regional national minority self-governments shall not be higher than four times the amount of the salary base specified in the Act on public service officials and, if the self-government maintains a public education institution, six times the amount of the salary base specified in the Act on public service officials; and the amount of in kind benefits shall be equal to the salary base.

(4) The rate of the remuneration may be increased by a maximum of fifty per cent if the representative carries out the duties of councillor or committee chair or member.

(5) National minority self-government representatives shall be reimbursed for any necessary costs advanced by them and verified with invoices, which they may incur in connection with activities pursued while representing the representative body or the general assembly or upon the delegation of the representative body, the general assembly or the chair. The reimbursement of costs shall be authorised by the chair.

(6) The remuneration, salary and other benefits of national minority self-government officials and representatives shall be data of public interest.

(7) The remuneration granted to the vice-chair of a local national minority self-government and the remuneration or salary granted to the vice-chair of a national self-governments of national minorities shall not reach the amount granted to the chair.

(8) The remuneration of the committee chair and representatives of a local national minority self-government shall not be higher than fifty per cent of the remuneration of the chair of the national minority self-government.

(9) The remuneration of local national minority self-government representatives shall not be higher than the thirty per cent of the remuneration of the chair of the national minority self-government.

Section 110 (1) The amount of the salary determined by a national self-government of a national minority to its chair shall not be higher than twelve times the base salary specified in the Act on public service officials.

(2) The amount of the remuneration determined by a national self-government of a national minority shall not be higher than

a) twelve times the base salary specified in the Act on public service officials for chairs and vice-chairs,

b) five times the civil servant salary base for committee chairs,

c) three times the civil servant salary base for committee members,

d) double the civil servant salary base for national minority self-government representatives.

Section 111 Chairs and vice-chairs may not earn any other remuneration or allowance, with the exception of cost reimbursements, from any organisation established by the national minority self-government (or operating with the participation of the national minority self-government) or from organisations in the activities of which the national minority self-government participates as owner (part-owner) or maintainer (part-maintainer).

Section 112 (1) To matters not regulated in this Act, the employment, work schedule, remuneration, benefits, remunerations and cost reimbursement of officials, committee members and representatives of national self-governments of national minorities the rules relating to the employment, work schedule, remuneration, benefits, remunerations and cost reimbursement of the mayors and representatives of local governments shall apply

(2) Other provisions concerning the fulfilment of the office of mayor are provided for by the Act on the status of civil servants.

Functions and powers of national minority self-governments

Section 113 Local national minority self-governments shall determine, in their non-delegable powers, the conditions of their lawful operation with a qualified majority, within the framework of laws, including

a) the detailed rules of their organisation and operation within three months of the first meeting, and shall further amend them within thirty days as and when necessary,

b) the name and symbols of the national minority self-government and the holidays of the national minority represented by them,

c) the asset inventory, the capital assets, and the rules on the use of assets constituting their property,

d) the rules concerning the management, use and operation of state or local government assets that are provided to others for use, taken as property or assets under fiduciary asset management or otherwise placed at the disposal of the self-government; and concerning the conclusion of agreements regarding those matters,

- e)* the establishment of economic operators or other organisations or their participation in such organisations,
- f)* the establishment of local government associations or joining a local government association,
- g)* taking over functions and powers from other self-governments,
- h)* issues determined as such by law or the organisational and operational regulations.

Section 114 (1) Local national minority self-governments shall decide on the following within their non-delegable powers:

- a)* the election of their chair and vice-chair,
- b)* the establishment of committees,
- c)* the election of lay assessors,
- d)* the budget and its final accounts
- e)* the appointments and appointments of senior officials,
- f)* submission of tenders, applications and requests for state subsidy and waiver of subsidy,
- g)* issues that belong to non-delegable powers by virtue of an Act or organisational and operational regulations.

(2) The body of the national minority self-government shall decide on the rights pertaining to owners with a qualified majority, within its non-delegable powers.

Section 115 Mandatory public tasks of local national minority self-governments:

- a)* tasks related to the maintenance of institutions that perform national minority duties,
- b)* at their own initiative, the fulfilment of the powers and competences delegated to them by other local governments, including tasks related to the maintenance of transferred institutions,
- c)* tasks related to the maintenance of institutions taken over from other organisations,
- d)* tasks related to carrying out the interest representation of and ensuring equal opportunities for the community represented by them, in particular the tasks of local governments related to the enforcement of national minority rights,
- e)* exercising the powers of decision-making and co-decision concerning the operation of and performance of responsibilities by institutions operated by the state, local government or other organs in the area of territorial competence of the national minority self-government,
- f)* in the interest of reinforcing the cultural autonomy of the community represented, supporting community self-organisation with organisational and operational services, liaison with the local national minority civil organisations of the community represented and with the religious communities operating in the area covered by the local national minority self-government,
- g)* initiating the measures required for preserving the cultural goods associated with the national minority community in the territorial competence of the national minority self-government,
- h)* participating in the preparation of development plans,
- i)* assessing the demand for education and training in national minority languages.

Section 116 (1) The voluntary public tasks of local national minority self-governments are, in particular, in accordance with the funding available,

- a)* establishing national minority institutions,
- b)* establishing awards, determining the conditions and rules of conferring such awards,
- c)* publishing calls for national minority tenders, establishing scholarships.

(2) In addition to the tasks under paragraph (1), local national minority self-governments may, with the exception of the duties of authorities, fulfil voluntary tasks in particular in matters related to national minority education and cultural self-administration, local written and electronic press, fostering traditions and community cultural education, social inclusion,

social, youth and cultural administration, public employment and in matters related to settlement management and urban planning.

(3) For the fulfilment of their mandatory and voluntary tasks, national minority self-governments may establish institutions, companies and other organisations, including the takeover of institutions, within the framework of the law, and shall appoint their heads and managers and shall exercise the founder's rights under separate laws.

(4) National minority self-governments shall establish or take part in the operation of business organisations in which their liability does not exceed the extent of their financial contributions and if the undertaking does not jeopardise the fulfilment of their mandatory duties.

National self-governments of national minorities

Section 117 (1) National self-governments of national minorities shall determine the conditions of their lawful operation in accordance with section 113 and shall decide on the matters under section 114, with the proviso that national self-government of national minorities minority may elect maximum four vice-chairs and shall decide, with a qualified majority, within their non-delegable powers on

- a) their seats,
- b) the holidays of the national minority represented by them,
- c) the principles and manner of utilising the radio stations and television channels available,
- d) the principles of utilising the public service radio and television programme time available,
- e) establishing and operating legal aid service for the national minority community and operating information services for settlement national minority self-governments,
- f) compiling national minority first name registers and accepting request regarding national minority first names,
- g) support to the national minority media from the State subsidy granted to national self-governments of national minorities under this Act,
- h) other issues determined by an Act falling within their functions and powers.

(2) The national self-governments of national minorities shall, as mandatory tasks,

- a) perform the duties of interest representation and interest protection for the respective national minority community in those settlements where there is no national minority self-government,
- b) engage in interest representation and interest protection activities as defined in a separate Act in connection with the municipality responsibilities performed by the county self-government,
- c) represent and protect the interests of the national minority represented by it on a national level,
- d) maintain a national network of national minority institutions in the interest of developing national minority cultural autonomy.

(3) The national self-government of national minorities may perform the public functions set out in section 116 (1).

Section 118 (1) The national self-governments of national minorities

- a) shall render opinions on legislative drafts that affect the national minority represented by them,
- b) shall render opinions on the implementation in Hungary of bilateral and multilateral international agreements related to the protection of national minorities and shall initiate the adoption of measures necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of such agreements,

c) may seek information on issues concerning the groups of national minorities represented by them from administrative organs, may make proposals to those administrative organs and may initiate measures in matters falling within their powers,

d) shall exercise the right of consent regarding development plans, on issues of direct concern to the national minority concerned.

e)

(2) The opinion of the national self-governments of national minorities shall be sought in the course of adopting laws related to preserving and nurturing the settlements and architectural relics that have national minority historical traditions (with the exception of local government decrees) and, regarding matters of educational self-administration of national minorities, of issuing government decrees for the implementation of the Act on public education. The national self-governments of national minorities may turn to court directly to apply for the priority review of laws adopted on this subject, invoking the infringement of national minority rights.

Sections 119 (1) The holder of the functions and powers pertaining to national self-governments of national minorities shall be the general assemblies of national self-governments of the national minorities. The general assembly may delegate its functions and powers, with the exception of powers that shall not be delegated, to its chair, committee, office or an association under this Act.

(2) The organs of the general assembly shall be the chair, one or more vice-chairs, the committee and the office.

(3) The detailed rules on the operation of the office of the national self-government of the national minority shall be provided for by the organisational and operational regulations of the national self-government of the national minority.

(4) The provisions of the Act on public service officials shall apply to the legal relationship of the employees of the offices of national self-governments of national minorities (not including any other relationship aimed at the performance of work).

Section 120

Duties of the offices of the national self-governments of national minorities

Section 121 Offices of the national self-governments of national minorities are budgetary organs established by the national self-governments of national minorities.

Section 122 (1) The offices, as the organs of the national self-government of national minorities, shall prepare and implement the decisions of the national self-governments of national minorities and shall fulfil the duties related to the financial management of the national self-governments of national minorities.

(2) The registrar shall notify the body, committee or chair of the national self-government of the national minority of any infringement detected.

(3) The duties of the offices of national self-governments of national minorities related to the financial management of the national self-governments of national minorities are:

a) implementing the decisions of officials adopted by a body and in a delegated function,

b) fulfilling duties related to the financial management of budgetary organs,

c) fulfilling temporary management duties under this Act.

Registrars of the national self-governments of national minorities

Section 123 (1) The general assembly of a national minority self-government shall, acting under non-delegable functions, appoint, on the basis of a job tender and for a definite term, a registrar, to be the head of the office of the national self-government of the national minority, who has a college or university degree in economics, law, administration, public

administration or political sciences or any other programme and has passed the qualifying examination of public administration. The chair shall recommend one of the applicants applying validly to be appointed as registrar. Provided that the chair does not recommend any of the applicants, a new job tender shall be called.

(2) The appointment shall qualify as an appointment to a senior position. With the exception of dismissal, employer's right over the registrar shall be exercised by the chair. The right of dismissal shall be exercised by the general assembly.

(3) A deputy registrar may be appointed to deputise for the registrar.

(4) The registrar

a) shall lead the office of the self-government of the national minority, fulfil the related duties falling within the employer's powers, establishes public service relationship, employment relationship or any other legal relationship aiming at the performance of work with the employees of the office and regulates the internal operation of the office

b) shall provide for the fulfilment of duties related to the operation of the general assembly,

c) shall prepare the decisions of the bodies and shall attend their meetings with a right of consultation,

d) shall warn the bodies if their decisions or decision-making procedures are unlawful,

e) shall report on an annual basis to the general assembly on the activities of the office.

(5) In the context of his responsibilities related to paragraph (4) *c)* to *d)*, the registrar shall fulfil the duties related to the compilation of the budget, closing accounts and financial reports of the national minority self-government.

Chapter VII

Financial foundations of the fulfilment of national minority public affairs

The assets, revenues and financial management of national minority self-governments

Section 124 (1) The assets of national minority self-governments shall serve the fulfilment of national minority public affairs.

(2) The provisions of the Act on national assets concerning local government assets shall apply, with the exception under section 125, to the assets of national minority self-governments.

Section 125 (1) The capital assets constitute a separated part of the assets of national minority self-governments. National minority self-governments shall allocate, in their capital assets, those of the moveable and immovable property assets owned by them and of the rights with pecuniary value they are entitled to which serve the performance of national minority public affairs.

(2) From among the assets forming part of the capital assets,

a) the real estates and real estate parts the ownership of which has been given to the national minority self-government by the State or the local government, the real estates, property parts and rights of pecuniary value that serve the operation of the national minority self-government and its mandatory public tasks and the ownership of which has been given to the national minority self-government by others than the State as well as any other real estate property, property parts or rights of pecuniary value that are specified as non-marketable in an Act or in a national minority decree adopted in a non-delegable power, with a qualified majority shall be non-marketable assets,

b) all the property parts forming part of the capital assets that do not belong to point *a)* shall be assets of limited marketability.

(3) The holder of the assets and items of the capital assets that are of limited marketability may be disposed of under the conditions specified in the decision of the national minority self-government adopted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) *a*).

(4) National minority self-governments shall manage the real estate properties the ownership of which was given to them by the State or the local government in accordance with the rules of responsible management. If, as a consequence of management practices contrary to responsible management, a real estate is mortgaged or encumbered with a loan, the national minority self-government shall not receive any further real estate property from the State by way of the free transfer of title.

(5) In the case of transferring maintainer's rights under section 24 (1) or section 36, subject to the prior consent of the minister responsible for national minority policy, on the basis of the agreement between the local government and the national self-government of the national minority, the moveable and immovable property that serves the fulfilment of the tasks of the public education institution or cultural institution shall be given into the ownership of the national self-government of the national minority free of charge.

Section 126 (1) The sources of national minority self-government revenues are, in particular:

- a*) support from the central budget,
- b*) other subsidies,
- c*) own revenues, entrepreneurial revenues,
- d*) the proceeds of their assets,
- e*) donations from the mother land and other donations,
- f*) received funds.

(2) The State shall provide subsidies in the amount specified in the Act on the central budget

- a*) for national minority self-governments to fulfil national minority public affairs,
- b*) for activities and projects pursued and implemented as part of the educational and cultural self-administration of national minorities and national minority cultural autonomy,
- c*) for national minority organisations falling within and outside of state finances, for developing the cultural autonomy of national minorities.

(3) Organisations which were established by national minority self-governments and were not granted state subsidy previously as well as new organisation to be established and organisations to be established through transformation, state subsidy under paragraph (2) *b*) and *c*) shall be granted in accordance with the laws on the operation of state finances upon the prior agreement of the organ that is responsible for national minority policy and the national minority self-government.

Section 127 For the purposes of normative state subsidies, the institutions operated by national self-governments of national minorities shall be treated as ecclesiastical legal entities, unless otherwise provided in the agreement on the transfer of maintainer's rights.

Section 128 (1) The purpose of the provisions under section 126 (2) *a*) is to ensure that national minority self-governments have at their disposal the funds to cover the fulfilment of their mandatory national minority public functions.

(2) National minority self-governments shall use the subsidies provided from the central budget for fulfilling their national minority public affairs.

(3)

Section 129 National minority self-governments may take part in the State and European Union tenders called within the realm of national minority educational and cultural self-administration and national minority cultural autonomy under the same terms and conditions as local governments.

Section 130 (1) In the interest of fulfilling their financial, administrative and other fundamental duties in accordance with standard rules and of the transparency of these, national minority self-governments shall be linked to the IT system operated by the local government (a system that may be linked to the state IT system) which shall also serve as a means for ongoing financial state control. Further data that are subject to mandatory disclosure in this system shall be determined in a separate law.

(2) The financial and technical conditions for establishing an IT system for national self-governments of national minorities that is suitable for the purpose determined in paragraph (1) and may be linked to the state IT system shall be provided by the State.

Section 131 With the exception provided for by Acts, national minority self-governments shall have all the rights and obligations that of owners.

Section 132 (1) The body or general assembly shall be responsible for the safe management of national minority self-government, while the chair shall be responsible for the regularity of the management of the national minority. The central budget shall bear no responsibility for the consequences of loss-making management.

(2) It is the duty of national minority self-governments to use their assets for national minority purposes and, if possible, to increase them.

Section 133 National minority self-governments shall keep independent cash accounts. Regarding the opening of payment accounts, the certifications issued by the competent election commission or the minutes of the first meetings of national minorities that qualify as documents related to its formation and registration shall be sufficient to satisfy the conditions provided for by section 18 of Act LXXXV of 2009 on the provision of payment services.

Section 134 If a national minority self-government does not have an adopted budget or fails to adopt its closing account for the year preceding the fiscal year or fails to meet its obligation of reporting under public finances, the payment of certain subsidies shall be suspended.

Monitoring of management and the utilisation of state subsidies

Section 135 The duties of the financial committees of national self-governments of national minorities regarding the national self-government and its budgetary organs are in particular the following: rendering an opinion on the annual budget draft, the draft biannual and annual reports, monitoring and evaluating financial processes, assessing whether the financial decisions are well-founded, (in particular, on loans and credit facilities), monitoring the enforcement of financial legislation and internal regulations. The committee shall, without delay, send the findings of its investigation to the representative body or general meeting. The representative body or general meeting shall decide on the report as a matter of priority. If the representative body of the general assembly fails to decide or does not agree with the investigation findings of the committee or fails to take the necessary measures, the committee shall notify the capital or county government office and the State Audit Office.

Section 136 If functions and powers under this Act are transferred, the assets required for such functions and powers shall be provided by the transferor (local government, national minority self-government) for use in accordance with the provisions of a separate agreement. This should not hinder the performance of the functions and powers of the transferor local government or national minority self-government.

Section 137 (1) The State shall provide a building or building part that can be used as independent premises with a useful floor area of about 150-300 m² for the national self-government of a national minority, which has been recognised by the National Assembly after the entry into force of this Act, to ensure the operational condition of the self-government, after the establishment of the self-government. The building or building part shall be transferred to the national minority self-government's ownership as a one-time, free-of-charge asset donation.

(2) The building or building part acquired as a one-time, free-of-charge asset donation shall constitute the core assets of the national self-government of the national minority qualifying as unmarketable by virtue of law.

Chapter VIII

Termination of the national minority self-government

Legal succession and temporary asset management

Section 138 (1) The legal successor of a national minority self-government that terminates in any manner shall be the national minority self-government that is elected and established at the next general elections.

(2) If the next general national minority elections do not result in the establishment of a new local national minority self-government, the ownership of the assets of the terminated national minority self-government shall be transferred to the national self-government of the national minority concerned, with the proviso that such assets shall exclusively be used for national minority purposes.

(3) Until the establishment of a new body as a result of by-elections or of the next general national minority elections, the assets of the terminated national minority self-government shall be subject to temporary management.

Section 139 (1) When a national minority self-government is terminated, the duties of temporary management of the movable and immovable property and rights of pecuniary value of the national minority self-government concerned, if of settlement of regional level, shall be fulfilled, until legal succession, by the national self-government of the national minority concerned and if of national level, by the office of the national self-government of the national minority.

(2) Regarding the institutions (organisations) of the terminated national minority self-government, the national self-government of the national minority concerned or the office of the national self-government of the national minority shall exercise, within its temporary management powers, the owner's and maintainer's rights as well as supervisory rights, further, the employer's rights regarding the heads and employees of institution.

(3) The temporary manager

- a) shall proceed with the care of a diligent owner,
- b) shall be entitled to use or utilise the assets and to collect their benefits, with the proviso that the assets managed may not be alienated and may not be encumbered and the temporary management of rights in respect of these assets may not be transferred,
- c) may not enter into a settlement in pending legal proceedings,
- d) may not waive rights and may not acknowledge rights.

(4) The responsibilities of the temporary manager shall last until the takeover of assets carried out within thirty days of first founding meeting of the new body at the latest.

(5) The powers of temporary management shall cease upon the establishment of the new nationality self-government; the national self-government of the national minority or the office of the national self-government of the national minority shall have the obligation to render the representative body or general assembly an account of the measures taken within the powers of temporary management and the utilisation of assets. As part of settlement between the parties, the assets under management or the assets of equivalent value replacing such assets as well as the benefits of the assets under management shall be duly delivered at the takeover of assets. The temporary asset manager shall compensate for the damage to the assets under management that incurred during their temporary management.

Settlement in the event of cessation of the representative bodies or general assemblies of national minority self-government

Section 140 (1) Simultaneously with the cessation of the national minority self-government or the representative body or general assembly, the mandate of the chair shall also cease. However, the chair shall have the obligation to render the new representative body or general assembly an account of the lawful and pro rata utilisation of the national minority self-government's assets, including the state subsidies received. If no new representative body or general assembly is established, settlement or regional national minority self-governments shall give an account to the capital or county government office and national self-government of national minorities shall give an account to the office of the national self-government.

(2) If the chair's mandate ceases without the cessation of the mandate of the national minority self-government or the representative body, the chair shall have the obligation to render an account as set forth in paragraph (1) to the newly elected chair, or if no new chair is elected, to the representative body.

Section 141 (1) The departing chair shall transfer his job responsibilities to the new chair or to the vice-chair designated in the organisational and operational regulations within thirty days of the cessation of his mandate, and if suspended from his office, within three days; if these offices are simultaneously vacant, the job responsibilities shall be transferred to the registrar of the national self-government of the national minority concerned or to the capital or, in case of settlement or regional national minority self-governments, to the capital or county government office concerned.

(2) The departing and new chairs shall have an obligation of cooperation to ensure that the takeover of the movable and immovable assets, liquid assets and documents are carried out properly, in accordance with the laws on the operation of state finances, on the management of documents by local governments and the transfer of the job responsibilities of mayors.

(3) In the simultaneous absence of a chair and vice-chair, the members of the representative body or general assembly shall be collectively responsible for the fulfilment of the provisions set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2).

Section 142 If the assets of the national minority self-government have been utilised unlawfully and the personal liability of the former officer or former representative of the national minority self-government cannot be established, the former chair, vice-chair (or vice-chairs), the former representative body or general assembly members shall bear joint and several liability if it can be proved beyond doubt that the officer or representative supported the proposal that resulted in the unlawful utilisation.

Chapter IX

Associations of national minority self-governments

Section 143 (1) National minority self-governments are free to associate with other national minority self-governments or local governments for the more effective fulfilment of their duties. The terms of the association shall be stipulated in an agreement.

(2) The matters concerning associations that are not regulated in this Act shall be governed by the provisions on associations of local governments of the Act on the local governments.

(3) Association shall not infringe the rights pertaining to self-governance of those participating in them.

Section 144

Associated national minority self-government bodies

Section 145 (1) The bodies of national minority self-government of the same national minority may establish associated national minority self-government bodies.

(2) The conditions for the operation of the associated national minority self-government body shall be provided by the local government designated for this purpose in the agreement of the local governments concerned. To the conditions for the operation of the body section 80 shall apply in other respects, with the proviso that all local governments concerned shall take part in providing the conditions for operation.

(3) In its first meeting, the body of the associated national minority self-government shall set out in a decision its formation, seat and the list of the national minority self-governments belonging to it. The associated national minority self-government body shall decide on its organisation and operation. The meeting of the associated national minority self-government body shall be convened at the initiative of the chair of any of the participating national minority self-governments.

Chapter X

Supervision of the legality of national minority self-governments

Section 146 (1) If a national minority self-government fails to meet its obligation to fulfil its tasks that is based on this Act, the capital or county government office shall simultaneously initiate that the competent court establish the failure of the national minority self-government and, setting a time limit, order the national minority self-government to fulfil its mandatory tasks.

(2) The capital or local government office shall supervise the legality of national minority self-governments under the same terms and in the same ways applicable to the supervision of legality of local governments, with the exception of substituting decisions that the national minority self-government failed to adopt.

(3) The capital or county government office appointed by the Government shall supervise the legality of national minority self-governments and of their organs.

Section 147 The capital or county government office shall only examine the legality of the decisions of national minority self-governments that have been adopted in its discretion.

Chapter XI

Relationship of national minority self-governments and central state organs

Section 148 (1) The National Assembly shall dissolve those national minority self-government bodies, the operation of which is contrary to the Fundamental Law.

(2) The mid-year amendment of allocations for

- a) subsidies for the operation of national self-governments of national minorities,
- b) subsidies for the operation of settlement and regional national minority self-governments,
- c) subsidies for the institutions and media that are maintained by national self-governments of national minorities and

d) subsidies for national minority policy activities
that are determined in the budget chapter of the ministry headed by the minister responsible for national minority policy in the Act on the central budget shall fall within the exclusive powers of the National Assembly.

(3) If a national minority other than those listed in Annex 1 wishes to verify to meet the relevant conditions, minimum one thousand Hungarian citizens who may vote and be voted for in the elections for local government representatives and mayors and who declare their affiliation with the national minority concerned may initiate that the national minority concerned be recognised as an ethnic group resident in Hungary. With the exception specified

in paragraph (4) and (5), the relevant provisions of the Act on initiating referendums, European citizens' initiative and referendum procedure shall apply to the procedure.

(4) The aforementioned initiatives may be organised by Hungarian citizens who may be elected for at the elections for local government representatives and mayors.

(5) In the course of its procedure, The National Election Commission shall seek the position of the President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences as to whether the conditions set forth in this Act are satisfied.

(6) Subsequent petitions shall not be submitted within one year of the decision of the National Assembly refusing the petition.

Section 149 Regarding national minority self-government bodies dissolved by the National Assembly, the President of the Republic shall commission the head of the capital or county government office to perform the responsibilities and to exercise the powers to be performed and exercised by the Chair under law or the organisations and operational regulations until the new representative body or general assembly is elected, as well as to decide in urgent matters falling in the delegable power of the representative body or the general assembly.

Section 150 The Government

a) shall review the circumstances of national minorities living in Hungary every two years and shall present a report thereon to the National Assembly,

b) shall promote and assist the enforcement of the rights and specific interests of national minorities and shall organise the creation of the necessary conditions via the minister responsible for national minority policy, with the involvement of the ministers and organs of national territorial competence that are subject to these responsibilities and with the participation of the capital and county government offices,

c) shall provide for the supervision of legality of national minority self-governments by the capital and county government offices,

d) shall submit its proposal to the National Assembly in the interest of dissolving national minority self-governments the operation of which is contrary to the Fundamental Law,

e) shall decide in the disputes arising between state administration organs and national minority self-governments that are not covered by other procedures governed by law.

Section 151 The minister responsible for national minority policy:

a) shall, upon the proposal of the capital or county government office, initiate that the Government submit a proposal to the National Assembly to dissolve national minority self-governments the operation of which is contrary to the Fundamental Law, after having sought the opinion of the Constitutional Court,

b) shall prepare the legislative draft concerning national minority rights

c) shall participate in preparing the draft of laws and individual state decisions concerning the rights and functions and powers of national minorities,

d) shall or may provide financial support for national minority self-governments and other national minority organisations under the titles and conditions specified in the Act on the central budget,

e) may establish scholarships for pupils and students taking part in national minority public education under the conditions and in the ways determined in his decree.

Section 152 The minister with competence with regard to the given functions and powers:

a) shall monitor the enforcement of the laws relating to the professional requirements of the operation of institutions maintained by national minority self-governments and the qualification requirements of the employees of these institutions, shall inform the national minority self-government of the result of investigation, shall make recommendations for addressing these deficiencies, may initiate that the national minority self-government discuss

the experience of the investigation and shall inform the capital or county government office and the minister responsible for national minority policy of infringements, if any,

b) shall and may provide financial support for national minority self-governments and other national minority organisations under the titles and conditions specified in the Act on the central budget,

c) shall and may, subject to the coordination of the minister responsible for national minority policy, provide support for national minority self-governments from the centralised allocations of the Act on the central budget to be used by local governments, under the terms and conditions that apply to local governments.

Section 153 (1) Unless otherwise provided in this Act, national minority self-governments and transformed national minority self-governments shall be governed by the laws on local governments, with the exception of the provisions relating to debt settlement.

(2) Unless otherwise provided in this Act, to the status, remuneration, benefits and lump sum cost allowance of the officials of national minority self-governments and local national minority self-governments the provisions on mayors shall apply.

(3) The rights of election, appointment and appointment to senior positions falling within the powers of the representative bodies of national minority self-governments, with the exception of electing chairs and vice-chairs of national minority self-governments, shall also include the rights of dismissal and revocation of the appointment to senior officer, and furthermore any other rights to authorise, nominate or of delegation shall likewise include the right to withdraw the authorisation, nomination or delegation.

(4) Other employer's rights, with the exception of appointment, authorisation, dismissal, revocation of authorisation, establishment of conflict of interests, institution of disciplinary proceedings and the imposition of disciplinary sanctions, shall be construed as all other employer's rights; regarding national self-governments of national minorities, the employer's rights shall also include the employer's rights in respect of the employees of the office to be exercised by the registrar.

Section 154 Unless otherwise provided in this Act, in court procedures initiated on the basis of this Act, the provisions of Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply.

Section 155 Text of the oath (pledge) referred to in section 100 of this Act:

"I, (name) as a member of the (name of national minority) national minority community under the Act on the rights of national minorities, do solemnly swear (pledge) that, in fulfilling my office as a national minority self-government representative, I shall be faithful to my national minority community, shall observe the Fundamental Law and the laws, shall keep confidential any secrets that may come to my attention, shall perform my duties true to the will of my voters, in a conscientious manner, shall represent the best interests of the national minority (name of nationality) to the best of my abilities and shall, as part of this, make every effort to preserve and develop our mother tongue, traditions and culture.

(According to the oath-taker's conviction)

So help me God!"

“CHAPTER XII

Final provisions

Authorising provision

Section 156 (1) The Government shall be authorised to determine in a decree:

a)

b)

c) the educational requirements for public functions related to national minorities.

(2) The minister responsible for national minority policy shall be authorised to determine in a decree the amount of the scholarship grants that may be provided for pupils and students participating national minority public education, the persons eligible for scholarship grants, the method and conditions of granting scholarships and the rules regarding the repayment of scholarship grants unduly paid.

(3) The minister having the relevant functions and powers shall be authorised to determine in a decree the professional requirements of the operation of institutions maintained by national minority self-governments and the qualification requirements applicable to the employees of these institutions.

Provisions on entry into force

Section 157 (1) This Act shall enter into force, subject to the exceptions set out in paragraphs (2) to (7), on the day following its publication.

(2) Section 1 (1) and (3), section 2 points 1 to 3, section 2 points 5 to 12, section 2 point 15, section 3, section 4, section 5 (1) to (4), section 6 (5), sections 7 to 9, section 10 (1) to (3), section 11, section 12 (1) *a)*, section 12 (1) *c)* and *d)*, section 12 (2), sections 13 to 18, section 19 *a)*, section 20, section 21, section 22 (1), section 27, sections 30 to 49, sections 50 to 72, sections 73 to 76, section 77 (1) to (2), sections 78 to 80, section 81 (1), sections 82 to 87, the first sentence of section 88 (1), section 88 (2), section 89, section 90, section 91 (1), section 91 (2) *a)* and *c)* to *e)*, section 91 (3) to (6), sections 92 to 99, section 101 (1) *a)* to *d)*, section 101 (2), section 102 (1) *a)* to *c)*, and *e)* to *i)*, section 102 (2) to (6), section 109 (1) to (2), sections 112 to 117, section 118 (1), section 119 (1) to (3), sections 120 to 122, section 123 (4) *b)* to *e)*, section 123 (5), section 124, section 125, section 126 (1), section 126 (2) *b)* and *c)*, section 126 (3), section 127, section 129, sections 131 to 137, section 138 (1), section 138 (3), sections 139 to 150, section 151 *a)* to *d)*, sections 152 to 154, section 156 (1) *a)* and *c)*, section 156 (2) and (3), sections 158 to 173, sections 174 to 181, sections 183 to 218, section 219 (1) *a)* to *d)* and *f)* to *l)*, section 219 (2) and (3), sections 220 to 230, section 233, sections 235 to 240 and Annex 1 and 2 shall enter into force on 1 January 2012.

(3) Section 219 (1) *e)* and section 234 shall enter into force on 31 March 2012.

(3a) Section 102 (1) *d)* and sections 106 to 108 shall enter into force on the day following the entry into force of Act CXLV of 2012 on the amendment of certain Acts concerning self-governments. Section 107 (1) *c)* shall be applied to judgments that become final and binding following the entry into force of Act CXLV of 2012 on the amendment of certain Acts concerning self-governments.

(4) Section 2 points 4 and 13, section 12 (1) *b)*, section 19 *b)* and *c)*, section 22 (2) and (3), sections 23 to 26, section 28, section 29, section 81 (2), section 118 (2), section 151 *e)* and section 156 (3) shall enter into force on 1 September 2012.

(5) Section 10 (4) to (9), section 105 (2) to (5), section 126 (2) *a)*, section 128, section 130, section 156 (1) *b)* and section 182 shall enter into force on 1 January 2013.

(6) Section 22 (4) and (5) shall enter into force on 1 September 2013.

(7) Section 1 (2), section 2 point 14, the text “and the national minority advocate” in section 5 (3), section 5 (5), section 6 (1) to (4), section 77 (3), the second sentence of section 88 (1), section 91 (2) *b)*, section 100, section 101 (1) *e)*, section 101 (3), section 103, section 104, section 105 (1), section 109 (3) to (9), section 110, section 111, the text “may elect maximum four vice-chairs and” in section 117 (1), section 119 (4), section 123 (1) to (3), section 123 (4) *a)*, section 138 (2), section 155 shall enter into force on the day when the general national minority self-government elections for 2014 are called.

Compliance with the requirement of the Fundamental Law on cardinality

Section 158 Sections 1 to 157, sections 159 to 180; sections 181 to 183; and section 193 qualify as cardinal on the basis of Article XXIX (3), Article 31 (3) and Article 46 (6) of the Fundamental Law, respectively.

Transitional provisions

Section 159 (1) The names of ethnic minority self-governments established prior to the entry into force of this Act shall be national minority self-governments.

(2) By virtue of this Act, local governments shall transfer to the national self-governments of the national minorities concerned the assets of local national minority self-governments that were placed in the temporary management of local governments by virtue of this Act prior to the entry into force of Act CLXXXII of 2012 on the amendment of certain Acts related to the national minority rights.

(3) The effect of agreements on providing the operational conditions of national minority self-governments and on fiscal planning, concluded prior to the entry into force of this Act shall not be affected by this Act; however, agreements that comply with the conditions set out in this Act shall be concluded until 1 June 2012 with the proviso that the local government concerned and the national minority self-government shall proceed in line with the new agreement when making the fiscal planning for 2013, and the local government shall, as of 1 January 2013, provide the operational conditions for the local national minority self-government. Until 31 December 2012, general operational contributions shall be disbursed to local governments in accordance with the rules in force on 30 December 2011.

(4) The legal relationship of employees, including the registrar, employed by or engaged in any other legal relationship aiming at the performance of work with the offices of national self-governments of national minorities prevailing on the day of the entry into force of this Act, and employment relationship and other relationship aiming at the performance of work established after the entry into force of this Act shall be revised following the general national minority elections in 2014 and shall be modified in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(5) The timeframe of national minority programmes broadcast by the public media service provider shall not be lower than prior to the entry into force of this Act.

(6) National minority self-governments shall hold their bank accounts specified in section 133 with the Hungarian State Treasury or any other financial service provider as of 1 January 2013.

(7) The provisions of section 133 shall apply in 2012 with the derogation that contributions from Chapter “The contributions to local governments and the personal income tax that stays with local governments” that the national minority self-governments are entitled to shall be disbursed pursuant to the rules in force on 30 December 2011. The local government shall transfer to the payment account of the national minority self-government the amount of the budget contribution, as reduced by netting, that the national minority self-government is entitled to, within five days after the amount was credited in its payment accounts.

Section 160 (1) The elections of national minority self-government representatives called prior to 1 January 2015 shall be performed in accordance with section 53 (1) as in force until 1 January 2015.

(2) The mandate of voters who are of other than Hungarian citizens, obtained in the election of national minority self-governments called prior to 1 January 2015 shall not cease due to their deletion from the national minority list on the ground of the lack of Hungarian citizenship.

Section 161 (1) Until 1 January 2015, those who declare their affiliation with a national minority and are entitled to vote in the elections of local government representatives and

mayors may support with their signatures initiations specified in section 148 (3) and submitted to the National Election Office.

(2) Until 1 January 2015, those who may vote and voted for in the elections of local government representatives and mayors shall be entitled to organise initiations specified in section 148 (3) and submitted to the National Election Office.

Section 162 Provided that maintainer's right was already transferred to the national minority self-government pursuant to section 25 (6) and section 39 (3) of this Act prior to the entry into force of Act CCI of 2017 amending Act CLXXIX of 2011 on the rights of national minorities (hereinafter "Amending Act"), the local government shall, within six months after the entry into force of the Amending Act at the latest, conclude an asset management agreement with the national minority self-government exercising the maintainer's rights on the moveable and immovable assets related to the fulfilment of public education and cultural tasks, simultaneously with terminating the agreements having been concluded on free use.

Section 163

Section 164 (1)

(2) to (7)

(8) to (17)

Section 165 (1) to (4)

(5) to (11)

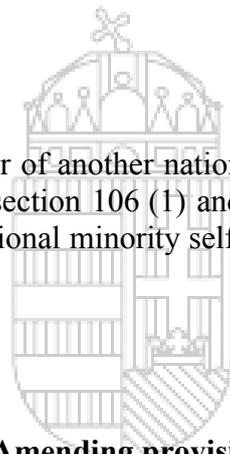
(12)

Section 166 The text "and the chair of another national minority self-government, with the exception under paragraph (10)" in section 106 (1) and (3), and section 106 (10) shall apply from the first general selection of national minority self-government representatives held after their entry into force.

Section 167

Section 168

Sections 169 to 173



Amending provisions

Sections 174 to 181

Section 182

Sections 183 to 197

Section 198

Sections 199 to 218

Section 219 Act XCIX of 2008 on the support and specific rules of employment of performer organisations.

a) to d)

e)

f) to l)

(2) to (3)

Sections 220 to 221

Section 222

Sections 223 to 230

Sections 231 to 232

Section 233

Section 234

Section 235

Repealing provisions

Sections 236 to 237

Section 238 The following provisions of this Act shall be repealed:

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d) section 159 (14), section 167, sections 169 to 173 on the day when the general national minority elections are called for 2014.

Sections 239 to 240

Section 241

Section 242 (1) Sections 50 to 55, section 56 (2) to (3), sections 57 to 72 shall at the first time apply at the first general national minority elections held after the entry into force of this Act.

(2) The election of settlement national minority representatives shall be called before the general election of national minority self-governments in 2024 if, the number of persons belonging to the national minority concerned, upon the data provided in response to the question regarding affiliation with a national minority at the last census, reaches twenty-five in the settlement. Section 56 (1) shall apply at the first time at the general elections of national minority self-government representatives on 2024.

Sections 243 to 244

Section 245

Annex 1 to Act CLXXIX of 2011

“Under this Act, the following qualify as national minorities: Bulgarian, Greek, Croatian, Polish, German, Armenian, Roma, Romanian, Ruthenian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovene and Ukrainian.”

Annex 2 to Act XXXVI of 2012

Declaration of assets, income and economic interests for national minority self-government representatives (chair and vice-chairs), and for their spouses or cohabitants and child(ren) living in a common household
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The person making the declaration

1. The person making the declaration is:

- a) a national minority self-government representative, chair, vice-chair (hereinafter “representative”)
- b) spouse or cohabitant of the representative living in a common household with the representative (hereinafter “spouse/cohabitant”)
- c) child of the representative living in a common household with the representative (hereinafter “child”)

2. Name of the representative:

3. Name of spouse/cohabitant:

4. Name of child:

Part A)

DECLARATION OF ASSETS

I. Real Estates

1.
 - a) Name of the settlement where the real estate is located (in Budapest, the district also):
 - b) Surface area of the real estate:
 - c) Land usage (or the name of the area not cultivated):
 - d) The character of the building's main purpose (residential house, holiday home, farm building etc.), the surface area of the building:
 - e) The legal nature of the real estate (condominium, cooperative house, heritage building, mine site etc.):
 - f) Title of the person making the declaration (owner, tenant etc.):
 - g) Share of ownership in the case of joint ownership:
 - h) The title and the date of acquisition (start of the legal relationship):

2.
 - a) Name of the settlement where the real estate is located (in Budapest, the district also):
 - b) Surface area of the real estate:
 - c) Land usage (or the name of the area not cultivated):
 - d) The character of the building's main purpose (residential house, holiday home farm building etc.), the surface area of the building:
 - e) The legal nature of the real estate (condominium, cooperative house, heritage building, mine site etc.):
 - f) Title of the person making the declaration (owner, tenant etc.):
 - g) Share of ownership in the case of joint ownership:
 - h) The title and the date of acquisition (start of the legal relationship):

3.
 - a) Name of the settlement where the real estate is located (in Budapest, the district also):
 - b) Surface area of the real estate:
 - c) Land usage (or the name of the area not cultivated):
 - d) The character of the building's main purpose (residential house, holiday home, farm building etc.), the surface area of the building:
 - e) The legal nature of the real estate (condominium, cooperative house, heritage building, mine site etc.):
 - f) Title of the person making the declaration (owner, tenant etc.):
 - g) Share of ownership in the case of joint ownership:
 - h) The title and the date of acquisition (start of the legal relationship):

4.
 - a) Name of the settlement where the real estate is located (in Budapest, the district also):
 - b) Surface area of the real estate:
 - c) Land usage (or the name of the area not cultivated):
 - d) The character of the building's main purpose (residential house, holiday home, farm building etc.), the surface area of the building:
 - e) The legal nature of the real estate (condominium, cooperative house, heritage building, mine site etc.):
 - f) Title of the person making the declaration (owner, tenant etc.):

- g) Share of ownership in the case of joint ownership:
- h) The title and the date of acquisition (start of the legal relationship):

II. Tangible assets of significant value

1. Motor vehicles:

- a) passenger car: type
date and title of acquisition: type
date and title of acquisition: type
date and title of acquisition: type

- b) truck, bus: type

date and title of acquisition: type
date and title of acquisition: type
date and title of acquisition: type

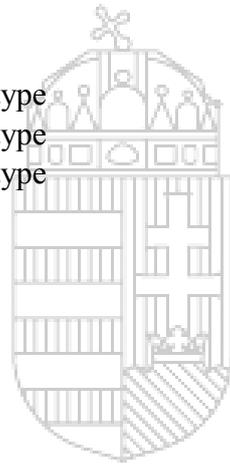
- c) motorcycle: type

date and title of acquisition: type
date and title of acquisition: type
date and title of acquisition: type

2. Watercraft or aircraft:

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

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



3. Protected piece of art, protected collection:

- a) individual creations: name pieces
date and title of acquisition: name pieces
date and title of acquisition: name pieces
date and title of acquisition:

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

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

- a) name:
date and title of acquisition:

- b) name:

date and title of acquisition:

c) name:

date and title of acquisition:

d) name:

date and title of acquisition:

e) name:

date and title of acquisition:

5. Savings in securities or other investments (shares, bonds, cooperative share, insurance of high value etc.):

designation:

nominal value, insurance amount:

6. Savings placed in savings book: HUF

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

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

a) financial institute account claim:

in HUF:

in foreign currency (HUF value):

b) amount of another contractual pecuniary claim: HUF

9. Other significant tangible assets of a total value exceeding the six months' amount of the prevailing salary base of representatives specified in the Act on public service officials:

name:

name:

name:

name:

name:

III. Liabilities

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

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

IV. Other information

Part B)

INCOME DECLARATION

(taxable income other than the representative's remuneration)

1. Occupation:

Workplace:

Employment suspended: yes
 no

Monthly taxable (gross) income from the occupation: HUF

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

a) Name of activity:

b) Name of payer (with the exception of activities under an obligation of confidentiality by virtue of law):

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

d) Amount of the income (gross): HUF

a) Name of activity:

b) Name of payer (with the exception of activities under an obligation of confidentiality by virtue of law):

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

d) Amount of the income (gross): Ft

a) Name of activity:

b) Name of payer (with the exception of activities under an obligation of confidentiality by virtue of law):

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

d) Amount of the income (gross): HUF

Part C)

DECLARATION OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS

Office or interest held in a company:

I.

1. Name of the company:

2. Form of company:

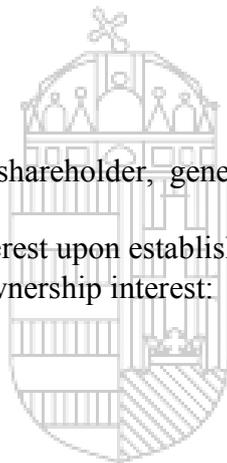
3. Form of the interest (owner, shareholder, general/limited partner in case of limited partnerships etc.):
4. Proportion of the ownership interest upon establishment: %
5. The present proportion of the ownership interest: %
6. Office held in the company:

II.

1. Name of the company:
2. Form of company:
3. Form of the interest (owner, shareholder, general/limited partner in case of limited partnerships etc.):
4. Proportion of the ownership interest upon establishment: %
5. The present proportion of the ownership interest: %
6. Office held in the company:

III.

1. Name of the company:
2. Form of company:
3. Form of the interest (owner, shareholder, general/limited partner in case of limited partnerships etc.):
4. Proportion of the ownership interest upon establishment: %
5. The present proportion of the ownership interest: %
6. Office held in the company:



IV.

1. Name of the company:
2. Form of company:
3. Form of the interest (owner, shareholder, general/limited partner in case of limited partnerships etc.):
4. Proportion of the ownership interest upon establishment: %
5. The present proportion of the ownership interest: %
6. Office held in the company:

V.

1. Name of the company:
2. Form of company:
3. Form of the interest (owner, shareholder, general/limited partner in case of limited partnerships etc.):
4. Proportion of the ownership interest upon establishment: %
5. The present proportion of the ownership interest: %
6. Office held in the company: