Office of the Parliament
Document number: T/9929
Submitted: February 08, 2013

Fourth Amendment to Hungary's Fundamental Law

Budapest, February 2013

The Fourth Amendment to the Fundamental Law of Hungary
(2013…)

As the constituting power, Parliament amends the Fundamental Law according to its authority granted in Article 1(2)a) of the Fundamental Law as follows:

Article 1

The following provision replaces Article L(1) of the Fundamental Law:

"(1) Hungary shall protect the institution of marriage, understood to be the conjugal union of a man and a woman based on their independent consent; Hungary shall also protect the institution of the family, which it recognizes as the basis for survival of the nation. Marriage and the parent-child relationships are the basis of the family. "

Article 2

The following provision replaces Article S(3) of the Fundamental Law:

"(3) The Speaker of the House signs the Fundamental Law and amendments to the Fundamental Law and sends these to the President of the Republic for signature. The President of the Republic signs the Fundamental Law or amendments to the Fundamental Law into law within five days of receiving these and orders the publication in the Official Gazette. If the President of the Republic decides that Parliament violated the procedural requirements, defined in the Fundamental Law, when it adopted the Fundamental Law or its amendment, the President of the Republic asks the Constitutional Court for a review. If the Constitutional Court does not declare any violation of the procedural requirements, the President of the Republic immediately signs the Fundamental Law or its amendment into law."

Article 3

1) The form of government based on the rule of law, established in accordance with the will of the nation through the first free elections held in 1990, and the previous communist dictatorship are incompatible. The Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party, its legal predecessors and the political organs created in the communist ideology for their service were all criminal organs, and their leaders are responsible without statute of limitations for

   a) maintaining and managing the oppressive regime, the crimes committed and betraying the nation;
   b) thwarting with Soviet military assistance the democratic attempt built on a multi-party system in the years after World War II;
   c) establishing an exclusive exercise of power and a legal order built on unlawfulness;
   d) putting an end to the economy based on the freedom of property, indebting the country and dramatically deteriorating its competitiveness;
   e) subordinating Hungary's economy, national defence, diplomacy and human resources to foreign interests;
   f) systematically devastating the traditional values of European civilisation and undermining national identity;

g) depriving citizens or certain groups of citizens of their fundamental human rights or seriously restricting such rights, murdering people, delivering them to a foreign power, unlawfully imprisoning them, deporting them to forced labour camps, torturing them, and subjecting them to inhuman treatment, arbitrarily depriving citizens of their assets and restricting their rights to property, totally depriving citizens of their liberties and subjecting those who expressed their political views and will to coercion by the State, discriminating against people on the grounds of origin, world view or political opinion, and obstructing their professional advancement and success based on knowledge, diligence and talent, intervening in an abusive way in general and cultural education, scientific life and culture for political and ideological purposes, setting up and operating a secret police to unlawfully observe and influence the private lives of people,

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

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

The parties that became legal successors to the Hungarian Communist Party in the democratic transition share the responsibility of their legal predecessors as the inheritors of the illegally amassed wealth.

(2) The discovery of the communist dictatorship's operation and societies sense of justice must be guaranteed as defined in Articles (3)-(10) and with respect the Article 1.

(3) In order to preserve the memory of communist crimes committed during communism, a National Memorial Commission will be established. The National Memorial Commission will investigate the functioning of the communist dictatorship and the role of individuals and organizations which held the powers of the communist regime. The Commission will also report on its activities and publish its findings.

(4) The custodians of power of the communist dictatorship constitute public individuals. For the public interest, the holders of the power of the communist dictatorship need to tolerate public statements regarding their role, in relation to the communist dictatorship, and their acts – with the exception of deliberate and untrue statements. Data on personal information in relation to these roles and acts maybe revealed to the public.

(5) The remuneration of communist leaders, granted by the State in statute, may be reduced according to degrees defined in law. The amount of the reductions must be used for alleviating the injuries caused by the communist dictatorship and preserving the memory of its victims.

(6) The statute of limitations cannot be seen to have passed on crimes, defined in law at the time the crime was committed, against Hungary or individuals in the name or interest of the state party or with its consent during the communist dictatorship which were not prosecuted for political reasons by the negligence of the penal code that was in effect at the time the crime was committed.

(7) The statute of limitation on a crime, defined in Paragraph (6), begins at the time the Fundamental Law came into force and lasts according to the laws in effect at the time the crime was committed, if the statute of limitation expired before May 1, 1990.

(8) If the statute of limitation on a crime, defined in Paragraph (6), and established by the laws in effect at the time the crime was committed passed after May 1, 1990 and before the

December 31, 2011, and the crime was not prosecuted, the statute of limitation begins at the time the Fundamental Law came into force.
(9) No legal rule may establish new grounds for compensation ensuring pecuniary or other asset contributions to persons unlawfully deprived of their lives or freedom for political reasons or to persons who sustained undue property damage by the State, before 2 May 1990.
(10) The documents of the societal and youth organs, and labor unions, created with the assistance of the communist state party or directly operated under the state party belong now to the state. Such documents should be treated in the same manner as other public agencies documentation and stored in the public record offices.

Article 4

(1) The following provisions replace Article VII(2) and VII(3):

"(2) Parliament may recognize, in a cardinal Act, as a church certain organizations that serve a religious mission and also collaborate with the State for the public interest.
(3)The State and churches and other organizations that serve a religious mission operate separately. Churches and other organizations that serve a religious mission are independent. "

(2) The following provision will replace Article VII(4) of the Fundamental Law:

"(4) Cardinal Act defines the detailed rules pertaining to churches. Cardinal law may set certain requirements for the length of existence and degree of societal support that an organization with a religious mission needs to fulfill as a condition to becoming a church."

Article 5

(1) The following provision will replace Article IX(3) of the Fundamental Law:

"(3) In order to guarantee the conditions for the formation of a democratic public opinion, political parties which have a nation-wide support and other organizations that nominate candidates must be provided free and equal access, as defined in a cardinal Act, to political advertising in public media outlets during elections for Members of Parliament and Members of the European parliament. Cardinal Act may limit the publication of other forms of political campaign.

(2) The following provisions will replace Article IX(4)-(6) of the Fundamental Law:

"(4) The exercise of one's right to free speech cannot be aimed at violating another person's human dignity.
(5) The exercise of one's right to free speech cannot be aimed at violating the dignity of the Hungarian nation or the dignity of any national, ethnic, or religious minority group.
(6) Cardinal Act prescribes the detailed rules pertaining to the organ that oversees the freedom of the press, media outlets, press products and the information market."

Article 6

The following provision will replace Article X(3) of the Fundamental Law:
"(3) Hungary protects the scientific and artistic independence of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Hungarian Academy of the Arts. Higher educational institutions define the content of research and education independent of the State. Law sets their organizational structure. Within the limits of the law, the Government sets the financial order of the State's higher educational institutions. The Government supervises the financial management of these institutions."

Article 7

The following provision replaces Article XI(3) of the Fundamental Law:
"(3) Law may set as a condition for receiving financial aid at a higher educational institution the participation in, for a defined period, employment or enterprise that is regulated by Hungarian law."

Article 8

The following provision will replace Article XXII. of the Fundamental Law:
"Article XXII
"(1) Hungary shall strive to provide the conditions for housing with human dignity and to guarantee access to public services for everyone.
(2) The state and local governments shall strive to guarantee housing for every homeless person in order to create the conditions for housing with human dignity.
(3) Law or local government decree may outlaw the use of certain public space for habitation in order to preserve the public order, public safety, public health and cultural values. "

Article 9

The following provision replaces Article XXIX(3) of the Fundamental Law:
"(3) A cardinal Act shall prescribe the detailed rules pertaining to national minorities living in Hungary, the conditions for recognizing a group as a national minority, and the rules for electing local and nation-wide minority self-governments. A cardinal Act may subject the recognition of a national minority group to conditions of length of residence and number of members of a group that petition for recognition."

Article 10

(1) The following provision will replace Article 5(7) of the Fundamental Law:

"(7) Parliament shall establish the rules of its operation and the order of its debates in its Rules of Procedure, which are to be adopted by a majority of two-thirds of the votes of the Members of Parliament present. In order to guarantee the steady operation and dignity of Parliament, the Speaker of House has the provost and disciplinary authorities, laid out in the Rule of Procedure."

(2) The following provision (9) amends Article 5 of the Fundamental Law:

“(9) The Parliamentary Guard guarantees the security of Parliament. The Parliamentary Guard operates under the direction of the Speaker of the House.”

Article 11

The following provision replaces Article 9(3)i) of the Fundamental Law:

(President of the Republic)

“i) may send the adopted Fundamental Law or an amendment to the Fundamental Law to the Constitutional Court to have their conformity with the Fundamental Law’s procedural requirements regulating their adoption examined and acts adopted by Parliament to the Constitutional Court to have their conformity with the Fundamental Law examined, or may return these to Parliament for reconsideration”

Article 12

(1) The following provision replaces Article 24(2)b) of the Fundamental Law:

(The Constitutional Court)

“b) examines, out of order or at the latest within 30 days, at the initiative of a judge, the conformity with the Fundamental Law of rules of law applicable in a particular case;”

(2) The following provision replaces Article 24(2)e)-g) of the Fundamental Law:

(The Constitutional Court)

“e) examines, at the initiative of the Government, of one fourth of all Members of Parliament, of the President of the Curia, of the Prosecutor General, or of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the conformity of rules of law with the Fundamental Law;
f) examines, at the initiative of the metropolitan or country Government offices, the conformity of local government decrees with the Fundamental Law;
g) examines whether rules of law are in conflict with international treaties;

(3) The following provision replaces Article 24(2)h) of the Fundamental Law:

(The Constitutional Court)

“h) perform further tasks and exercise further competences laid down in the Fundamental Law or in a cardinal Act.”

(4) The following provisions replace Article 24(4) and 24(5) of the Fundamental Law:

"(4) The Constitutional Court may only review and annul sections of the law not challenged in a petition if the sections relate substantively to the sections challenged in the petition.
(5) The Constitutional Court may only review the conformity of the Fundamental Law and an amendment to the Fundamental Law with the procedural requirements of the Fundamental Law pertaining to the adoption of the Fundamental Law or its amendments. This review may be initiated by

a) the President of the Republic, in case the Fundamental Law or an amendment to the Fundamental Law has already been adopted by Parliament but not yet published,
b) the Government, one fourth of all Members of Parliament, the President of the Curia, the Prosecutor General, or the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights within 30 days of official publication."

(5) The following provisions (6)-(9) amend Article 24 of the Fundamental Law:

"(6) The Constitutional Court decides out of order or within 30 days about cases defined in Paragraph (5). If the Constitutional Court declares that the Fundamental Law or an amendment to the Fundamental Law does not conform to the procedural requirements of Paragraph (5), then

a) In case of Paragraph (5)a), Parliament reconsiders the Fundamental Law or an amendment to the Fundamental Law,
b) In case of Paragraph, (5)b), the Constitutional Court annuls the Fundamental Law or an amendment to the Fundamental Law.

(7) The Constitutional Court may hear, according to the rules defined in a cardinal Act, the author of an Act, the initiator of an Act, or a representative of an Act, or request their opinion in case, if the case has a societal implication. This process in a case is open to the public.
(8) The Constitutional Court shall be a body composed of fifteen members, each elected for twelve years by Parliament with a majority of two-thirds of the votes of all Members of Parliament. Parliament shall elect, with a majority of two-thirds of the votes of all Members of Parliament, a member of the Constitutional Court who shall serve as its President until the expiry of his or her mandate as judge of the Constitutional Court. Members of the Constitutional Court shall not be members of a political party or engage in any political activity.
(9) The detailed rules of the competence, organization and operation of the Constitutional Court shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

Article 13

(1) The following provisions replace Article 25(4)-(7) of the Fundamental Law:

"(4) The judicial system shall have a multi-level organization. Separate courts may be established for specific groups of cases.
(5) The President of the National Judicial Office manages the central administrative affairs of the courts. The self-governments of the judiciary participate in the administration of the courts.
(6) Parliament elects, from the judges and based on the recommendation of the President of the Republic, the President of the National Judicial Office for a nine-year term. Parliament shall

elect, with a majority of two-thirds of the votes of all Members of Parliament, the President of the National Judicial Office.
(7) An Act may provide that in certain types of litigation other organs may also conduct proceedings."

(2) The following provision (8) amends Article 25 of the Fundamental Law:

"(8) The detailed rules of the organization and administration of courts and of the legal status of judges, and the remuneration of judges shall be laid down in a cardinal Act."

Article 14

The following provision (4) amends Article 27 of the Fundamental Law:
"(4) In the interest of the enforcement of the fundamental right to a court decision within a reasonable time and a balanced distribution of caseload between the courts, the President of the National Judicial Office may designate a court, for cases defined in a cardinal Act and in a manner defined also in a cardinal Act, other than the court of general competence but with the same jurisdiction to adjudicate any case."

Article 15

(1) The following provisions replace Article 29(3)-(7) of the Fundamental Law:

"(3) In the interest of the enforcement of the fundamental right to a court decision within a reasonable time and a balanced distribution of caseload between the courts, the Prosecutor General may order the filing of a case in a court, for cases defined in a cardinal Act and in a manner defined also in a cardinal Act, other than the court of general competence but with the same jurisdiction to adjudicate any case. This provision does not affect the right of the President of the National Judicial Office defined in Article 27(4) and the rights of the individual prosecutors to file a case at their court of general competence.
(4) The organization of the Prosecution Service shall be headed and directed by the Prosecutor General, who shall appoint public prosecutors. With the exception of the Prosecutor General, the service relationship of public prosecutors shall terminate upon their reaching the general retirement age.

(5) The Prosecutor General shall be elected from among the public prosecutors for nine years by Parliament at the proposal of the President of the Republic. A majority of two-thirds of the votes of all Members of Parliament shall be required to elect the Prosecutor General.
(6) The Prosecutor General shall report annually to Parliament on his or her activities.
(7) Public prosecutors shall not be members of a political party or engage in any political activity."

Article 16

(2) The following provision (8) amends Article 29 of the Fundamental Law:

"(3) An Act of Parliament or a Government decree by authorisation of an Act of Parliament may vest, in exceptional cases, a mayor, the President of local government council, or the director of a local government council's office or notary with tasks and competences of public administration."

Article 17

(1) The following provision replaces Article 34(3) of the Fundamental Law:

"(5) Paragraph (4) shall be applicable to Acts of Parliament published in the period when state debt exceeded half of the Gross Domestic Product even when the state debt no longer exceeds half of the Gross Domestic Product."

(2) The following provisions (6) and (7) amend Article 37 of the Fundamental Law:

"(6) As long as the state debt exceeds half of the Gross Domestic Product, whenever the State incurs a payment obligation deriving from a decision of the Constitutional Court, the Court of Justice of the European Union or any other court or an organ which applies the law, and the amount previously earmarked by the Act on the Central Budget for performing such obligation is insufficient and the missing amount cannot even be supplied out of another amount earmarked by the Act on the Central Budget for other purposes without violating the requirement of balanced budget management, a special contribution to covering common needs shall be established, exclusively and expressly related to the performance of such obligation in terms of scope and designation.
(7) The method for the calculation of state debt and the Gross Domestic Product, as well as the rules relating to the implementation of the provisions of Article 36 and of paragraphs (1) to (3) hereof shall be laid down in an Act."

Article 18

The following title replaces the title "CLOSING PROVISIONS" in the Fundamental Law:

"CLOSING AND MISCELENAOUS PROVISIONS"

Article 19

The following provision replaces point 5 of the Fundamental Law:

"(5) Decisions and their reasoning of the Constitutional Court prior to the coming into force of the Fundamental Law cannot be used for interpreting the Fundamental Law."

Article 20

The following points 6 and 7 amend the "CLOSING PROVISIONS" of the Fundamental Law:

"6. The 25th day of April shall be the Day of the Fundamental Law in commemoration of the publication of the Fundamental Law.
7. The first general elections of local representatives and mayors after the coming into force of the Fundamental Law shall take place in October 2014."

Article 21

The provisions (5)-(31) of the Transitional Provisions of Hungary's Fundamental Law become points 8-26 of the Fundamental Law's "CLOSING PROVISIONS":

"8. The coming into force of the Fundamental Law shall not affect the effect of legal rules, normative decisions or orders, or other legal instruments of state administration, concrete decisions or commitments of international law which were adopted, issued, made or undertaken before the Fundamental Law came into force.
9. The legal successor of the organization which performed the tasks and exercised the competences under Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary shall be the organ which performs the tasks and exercises the competences under the Fundamental Law.
10. The designation 'Republic of Hungary' may be used in reference to Hungary after the Fundamental Law comes into force by virtue of the provisions of legal rules in force on 31 December 2011 until the changeover to the designation set out in the Fundamental Law may be implemented according to the principles of responsible financial management.
11. The coming into force of the Fundamental Law shall not have an effect on the mandate of Parliament, Government and local representative bodies, or of the persons appointed or elected before the coming into force of the Fundamental Law, with the exceptions laid down in Articles 9 to 18.
12. The following articles of the Fundamental Law shall also apply to the mandates of the following persons:
a) Articles 3 and 4 to Parliament and Members of Parliament in office,
b) Articles 12 and 13 to the President of the Republic in office,
c) Articles 20 and 21 to the Government in office and Members of Government in office,
d) Article 27(3) to court secretaries in office,
e) Article 33(2) to presidents of county representative bodies in office, and
f) Article 35(3) to (6) to local representative bodies and mayors in office.
13. The time limit laid down in Article 4(3)f) of the Fundamental Law shall start to run when the Fundamental Law comes into force.
14. (1) The legal successor of the Supreme Court, the National Judicial Council and its President shall be the Curia for the administration of justice, and the President of the National Judicial Office for the administration of courts with the exception defined by the relevant cardinal Act.
(2) The mandates of the President of the Supreme Court and the President and members of the National Council of Justice shall be terminated when the Fundamental Law comes into force.

15. (1) The lowest age requirement defined by Article 26(2) of the Fundamental Law shall be applicable to judges appointed on the basis of a call for applications announced after the coming into force of the Fundamental Law, with the exception laid down in Paragraph (2).
(2) If the appointment takes place without the announcement of a call for applications under an Act, the lowest age requirement shall be applicable to judges appointed after the coming into force of the Fundamental Law.
16. The designation of the office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Citizens' Rights shall be 'Commissioner for Fundamental Rights' as of the coming into force of the Fundamental Law. The legal successor of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Citizens' Rights, the Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Minority Rights and the Parliamentary Commissioner for Future Generations shall be the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights. The Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Minority Rights in office shall become the deputy of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights responsible for the protection of the rights of nationalities living in Hungary as of the coming into force of the Fundamental Law; the Parliamentary Commissioner for Future Generations in office shall become the deputy of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights responsible for the protection of the interests of future generations as of the coming into force of the Fundamental Law; their mandates shall be terminated when the mandate of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights is terminated.
17. The mandate of the Commissioner for Data Protection in office shall be terminated when the Fundamental Law comes into force.
18. For the purposes and as of the coming into force of the Fundamental Law, the designation of the office of the President of the County Assembly shall be 'President of the County Representative Body'. The county representative body laid down in the Fundamental Law shall be the legal successor of the county assembly.
19. The member of the Budget Council in office appointed by the President of the Republic shall become the President of the Budget Council as of the coming into force of the Fundamental Law.
20. (1) The provisions of the Fundamental Law shall also be applicable to cases in progress, with the exceptions laid down in paragraphs (2) to (5).
(2) Article 6 of the Fundamental Law shall be applicable from the first sitting of Parliament started after the coming into force of the Fundamental Law.
(3) As of the coming into force of the Fundamental Law, proceedings based on petitions submitted to the Constitutional Court before the coming into force of the Fundamental Law by petitioners who no longer have the right to make petitions under the Fundamental Law shall be terminated, and if the proceedings belong to the competence of another organ, the petition shall be transferred to that other organ. Petitioners may re-submit their petitions according to the requirements laid down in the relevant cardinal Act.
(4) Articles 38(4) and 39(1) of the Fundamental Law shall be applicable to contracts and subsidy entitlements existing on 1 January 2012, and to proceedings in progress aimed at the conclusion of contracts or the provision of subsidies if provided for by an Act and as laid down in an Act.
(5) Until 31 December 2012, the third sentence of Section 70/E(3) of Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary in force on 31 December 2011 shall be applicable to any benefits which qualify as retirement allowance under the rules in force on 31 December 2011, concerning any change in their conditions, nature or amounts, their conversion to other benefits or their termination.

20. Sections 26(6), 28/D, 28/E and 31(2) to (3) of Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary in force on 31 December 2011 shall also be applicable after the coming into force of the Fundamental Law to cases in progress at time of the coming into force of the Fundamental Law.
21. The participation, under Article 2(2) of the Fundamental Law in Parliament's work by the nationalities living in Hungary shall first be ensured in the work of the Parliament formed after the first general elections of Members of Parliament after the coming into force of the Fundamental Law.
22. The coming into force of the Fundamental Law shall not affect any decision of Parliament or of the Government made before the coming into force of the Fundamental Law on the domestic or foreign use of the Hungarian Defense Forces, the use of foreign armed forces in Hungary or departing from Hungary, and on the stationing abroad of the Hungarian Defense Forces or the stationing of foreign armed forces in Hungary, under Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary.
23.
a) A declared state of national crisis shall be subject to the provisions of the Fundamental Law on the state of national crisis.
b) A declared state of emergency shall be subject to the provisions of the Fundamental Law on the state of emergency, if it was declared due to armed actions aimed at overturning the constitutional order or at the acquisition of exclusive power, or to grave acts of violence committed with arms or objects suitable to be used as arms, capable of endangering life and property on a massive scale.
c) A declared state of emergency shall be subject to the provisions of the Fundamental Law on the state of danger, if it was declared due to any natural disaster or industrial accident endangering life or property.
d) A declared state of preventive defense shall be subject to the provisions of the Fundamental Law on the state of preventive defense.
e) A situation defined by Section 19/E of Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary shall be subject to the provisions of the Fundamental Law on the state of unexpected attack.
f) A state of danger shall be subject to the provisions of the Fundamental Law on the state of danger.
24. (1) A person who has been banned from participation in public affairs by a final judgment at the time of the coming into force of the Fundamental Law shall not have suffrage while such ban is in force.
(2) A person who has been put under guardianship which restricts or excludes his or her disposing capacity by a final judgment at the time of the coming into force of the Fundamental Law shall not have suffrage until such guardianship is terminated or until a court establishes the existence of his or her suffrage.
25. (1) Section 12(2) of Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary in force on 31 December 2011 shall be applicable to the transfer of any local government property to the State or another local government until 31 December 2013.
(2) Section 44/B(4) of Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary in force on 31 December 2011 shall be applicable until 31 December 2012. After 31 December 2011, an Act of Parliament or a Government decree by authorisation of an Act of Parliament may invest notaries with tasks and competences of public administration.

(3) Section 22(1) and (3) to (5) of Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary in force on 31 December 2011 shall be applicable until the coming into force of the cardinal Act referred to by Article 5(8) of the Fundamental Law. The cardinal Act referred to by Articles 5(8) and 7(3) of the Fundamental Law shall be adopted by Parliament until 30 June 2012.
(4) Until 31 December 2012, a cardinal Act may stipulate a qualified majority for the adoption of certain decisions of Parliament.
26. (1) The Transitional Provisions to the Fundamental Law of Hungary (hereinafter referred to as 'Transitional Provisions') shall come into force on 1 January 2012.
(2) Hereby repealed are

a) Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary,
b) Act I of 1972 on the unified text of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Hungary and on the amendment to Act XX of 1949,
c) Act XXXI of 1989 on the amendment to the Constitution,
d) Act XVI of 1990 on the amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary,
e) Act XXIX of 1990 on the amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary,
f) Act XL of 1990 on the amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary,
g) the 25 May 2010 amendment to the Constitution,
h) the 5 July 2010 amendment to the Constitution,
i) the 6 July 2010 amendment to the Constitution,
j) the 11 August 2010 amendment to the Constitution,
k) Act CXIII of 2010 on the amendment to Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary,
l) Act CXIX of 2010 on the amendment to Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary,
m) Act CLXIII of 2010 on the amendment to Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary,
n) Act LXI of 2011 on the amendments to Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary to create certain necessary transitional acts in relation to the Fundamental Law,
o) Act CXLVI of 2011 on the amendment to Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary, and
p) Act CLIX of 2011 on the amendment to Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary.

Article 22

(1) In the Fundamental Law's
a) "AVOWAL OF NATIONAL FAITH" section, the text "National minorities living with us" is replaced by "We declare that the national minorities living with us", the text "communist dictatorships" is replaced by "the communist dictatorship", the text "basis of our legal order: it shall be a covenant" is replaced by "basis of our legal order: it shall be a union",

b) Article F(2), the text “counties” is replaced by “capital, counties” and the text “in the cities” is replaced by “in the capital and cities”,
c) Article P(2), the text “agricultural factory” is replaced by “family farms, and large farm operations”,
d) Article T(1), the text “in the Fundamental Law” is replaced by “Fundamental Law and in the Fundamental Law”,
e) Article XV(5), the text “children” is replaced by “families, children”,
f) Article XVII(2), the text “or hold strikes” is replaced by “which includes the right of employees to strike”,
g) Article XIX(1), the text “disability” is replaced by “handicap”,
h) Article 1(2)e), the text “the Prosecutor General” is replaced by “the President of the National Judicial Council, the Prosecutor General”,
i) Article 5(4), the text “the Rules of Procedure” is replaced by “the decrees on the rules of procedure”,
j) Article 5(6), the text “the Rules of Procedure” is replaced by “the decrees on the rules of procedure”,
k) Article 9(3)j), the text “the Prosecutor General” is replaced by “the President of the National Judicial Council, the Prosecutor General”,
l) Article 9(3)l), the text “the president” is replaced by “the president and the President of the Hungarian Academy of the Arts”,
m) Article 13(2), the text “willful” is replaced by “the willful”,
n) Article 24(3)a), the text “c) and e)” is replaced by “c), e), and f)”,
o) Article 24(3)c), the “f)” is replaced by “g)”,
p) Article 26(2), the text “President of the Curia” is replaced by “ President of the Curia and the President of the National Judicial Office”,
q) Article 29(1), the text “Prosecutor General and the Prosecution Service” is replaced by “Prosecutor General and the Prosecution Service are independent” and the text “by enforcing the punitive authority of the State” is replaced by “as the public prosecutor, the sole organ to enforce the punitive authority of the State”,
r) Article 29(2), the text “the Prosecution Service shall, pursuant to the provisions of an Act,” is replaced by “the Prosecution Service shall,”,
s) Article 29(2)a), the text “exercise rights” is replaced by “exercise rights, pursuant to the provisions of an Act,”
t) Article 29(2)d), the text “specified in an Act” is replaced by “, as the defender of public interest, specified in the Fundamental Law or in an Act”,
u) Article 32(5), the text “metropolitan or the county” is replaced by “metropolitan and county”, the text “law-making obligation” is replaced by “decree-making and order-making obligation”, the text “ its law-making obligation” is replaced by “its decree-making and order-making obligation”, and the text “local government decree” is replaced by “local government decree and local government order”.

(2) In Article 8 of the Transitional Provisions of Hungary’s Fundamental Law, the text “in Article 9-18” is replaced by “point 12-18”.

Article 23

(1) This amendment to the Fundamental Law shall enter into force the first day of the next month after its publication.
(2) Parliament shall adopt this amendment to the Fundamental Law according to Article I(2)a) and Article S(2) of the Fundamental Law.
(3) With the coming into force of this amendment to the Fundamental Law, the entire text of the Fundamental Law shall be published in the Official Gazette.
(4) Articles 21 and 22(2) shall have no effect on the force of the renumbered provisions.