

ACT LV OF 1990
ON THE LEGAL STATUS OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament passed the following Act concerning the implementation of subsections (5) and (6) of Section 20 of the Constitution:

Chapter I¹

The Labour and Social Security Status of the Candidates for Parliament

Section 1 (1) Upon their request, candidates running for Members of Parliament (hereinafter referred to as MPs) shall be granted unpaid leave by their employer from the date of the registration of their candidacy until the completion of the election process, or in case of their successful election, till the verification of their parliamentary mandate.

(2)² The duration of the unpaid leave shall be considered as a period spent in employment and shall be pensionable.

(3) The employment of MPs during the period defined under subsection (1) can not be terminated by the employer.

(4)³

The Labour and Social Security Status of MPs

Section 2⁴ (1) With the exception of cases of incompatibility defined under the Constitution⁵ and this Act, MPs have the right to be employed, or to be engaged in other legal commitments under working contracts, and also have the right to have a paid job during the term of their mandate.

(2) In accordance with the request of elected MPs, their employers shall be obliged to grant them unpaid leave for the entire duration of their mandate, or for a part of it, from the date of the registration of their mandate.

(3) Regulations under subsection (1)-(2) above shall be appropriately applicable to MPs, who are members of a cooperative obliged to carry out actual working activities.

(4) Provided an MP was a judge, an attorney, an employee of a state administration organ, or a professional member of the Armed Forces, the police and the police forces, or an employee of the bodies defined under Paragraph a) of Section 9 of this Act, the MP shall have to be reinstated into his original job or service position if he or she submits a written request to this effect within 30 days from the termination of his mandate as an MP.

(5) Provided an MP was a judge before his election and at the termination of his parliamentary mandate has requested to be reinstated in his position as a judge, and

provided that he fulfils all conditions for the post (with the exception of participation in the aptitude test) the President of the Republic - on the recommendation of the National Council of Justice - shall appoint the judge upon his request for an undefined period of time without an invitation for tender. In case of assignment as a judge the relevant provisions on subordinate judges of the Ministry of Justice shall adequately apply.

Section 3 (1)⁶ The social security regulations shall be applicable to MPs in accordance with the guidance offered by the relevant regulations applicable to employees with the note that the remuneration granted to MPs shall be considered as their income on which their social security contribution shall be calculated. The term of the mandate of MP shall be considered as employment exceeding 36 hours a week, provided that the MP is not employed elsewhere. The rules of Act LXXXVIII of 1996 shall be applicable to the payment of the health contribution. The payment and accounting of this contribution as well as its recording and the information shall be regulated under a contract concluded between the Office of Parliament and the National Health Service.

(2) The term of MPs, including the period of six months when financial allowances are provided in accordance with Section 9 of the Act on the Remuneration, Reimbursement of Expenses and Benefits of Members of Parliament⁷, shall be considered as employment and as a pensionable period.

(3) Fulfilment of positions of Speaker of Parliament, deputy-speaker, parliamentary notary, chairman, vice-chairman of a standing committee, fraction leader and holding the position of vice-leader of a fraction according to section 2. subsection 3. of the Act on remuneration, cost reimbursement and other benefits Members of Parliament, shall be considered as working experience in administration. In order to determine working experience in administration, the duration of holding the above listed positions shall be calculated.

(4) Duration of employment and working experience in administration according to subsections 2 and 3 shall be taken into account on the basis of an attestation issued by the Office of the National Assembly at the termination of the parliamentary mandate.

Chapter II

Parliamentary Immunity of MPs

Section 4⁸ Active or former MPs can not be accountable before court, or by any other authority, for their votes cast, or facts and opinions stated in the course of the duration of their mandate. This immunity shall not be applicable in case of violation of state secret, of defamation or libel, and in connection with the accountability of MPs under civil law.

Section 5 (1) MPs can be only arrested in case of flagrante delicto. Criminal procedures or legal procedures for petty offences against MPs can only be started and pursued with prior permission given by Parliament. Prior permission by Parliament is also required for law enforcement actions against MPs in criminal procedures.

(2) Until indictment is submitted, a request concerning the suspension of parliamentary immunity shall be submitted to the Speaker of Parliament by the Chief Public Prosecutor. After the submission of the indictment, and in criminal cases initiated by private motion, such a request is submitted to the Speaker of Parliament by the court. Such a request must be submitted immediately in case of flagrante delicto of an MP.

(3) Upon notification from the competent authorities, the Chief Public Prosecutor shall submit the request concerning the suspension of parliamentary immunity to the Speaker of Parliament in legal procedures for petty offences.

(4) The Speaker of Parliament shall immediately forward a request for suspending parliamentary immunity to the Committee on Immunity, Incompatibility and Verification of Mandate for further examination and he shall inform Parliament about this fact during the following plenary session.

(5) The Committee on Immunity, Incompatibility and Verification of Mandate shall submit its draft resolution to Parliament within 30 days.

(6) Parliament shall decide in such matters without debate, but the MP concerned shall have the right to present his position regarding the case. A two-thirds majority of votes by those MPs being present shall be required to pass a resolution concerning the suspension of parliamentary immunity.

(7) Any resolution passed in connection with the suspension of parliamentary immunity shall only be applicable to the specific case contained in the original request for suspension.

Section 6 (1) MPs shall not be allowed to resign their parliamentary immunity, with the exception of legal procedures in petty offences. The parliamentary immunity of MPs must be respected by everyone.

(2) MPs shall be obliged to immediately inform the Speaker of Parliament about any violation against their parliamentary immunity. The Speaker of Parliament shall take the necessary actions with no delay.

Section 7 (1) MPs shall enjoy parliamentary immunity from the day of their election.

(2) As for parliamentary immunity defined under Section 5 of this Act, persons registered as candidates running for parliamentary seats during parliamentary elections must be considered as MPs, but a decision concerning the suspension of parliamentary immunity shall be decided by the National Electoral Board and not by Parliament and its Immunity and Control Committee. A request to this effect must be submitted to the Chairman of the National Electoral Board.

Section 8⁹ (1) Organs of the State shall be obliged to provide assistance for MPs in carrying out their mandate and to give the necessary information required for their work.

(2)¹⁰ Member of the committee of inquiry set up by Parliament, is entitled to get acquainted with the state secret without special permission, provided that the parliamentary resolution on establishing of the committee has granted authorization by determining the appropriate point of the list of state secrets.

(3)¹¹ Member of the parliamentary Committee on National Defence, in accordance with the decision of the committee, without special permission, is entitled to get acquainted with the state secret which is necessary to fulfil the tasks of the committee determined in the Constitution and Act CX of 1993 on the National Defence. This authorization is enforceable to the state secrets of the Military Security Office and the Military Reconnaissance Office under section 17 of Act CXXV of 1995 on the National Security Services.

(4) The identity card issued for MPs shall provide free entry into all organs of state administration as well as into public institutions and public institutes. In accordance with the regulations issued by the competent Government Ministers, MPs shall also be authorized to enter into the zones of service of the Armed Forces, the national security services, the police and the police forces.

Chapter III¹²

RULES OF INCOMPATIBILITY

Incompatibility with the status of MP

Section 9 - In addition to the cases included in the Constitution, Section 20, subsection (5), an MP shall not be

a. employee of the official organizations of Parliament, of the President of the Republic, of the Constitutional Court, of the State Audit Office or of the parliamentary Commissioner of Citizens' Rights;

b. President, Deputy President, Managing Director or member of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Hungary; member of its Board of Directors or Supervisory Board, resp.;

c. employee of the State Privatisation and Property Management Company Limited by Shares and

d. member of the Council of Public Purchases;

e. representative of the employee's and/or employer's side of the Council of Interests Reconciliation.

Section 10 - As office-holder or member of the managing organ of the public foundation established by Parliament or the Government or the board of representatives of the local governments, MPs shall not accept any fee.

Section 11 - An MP shall not be

a. leader or deputy leader of the editorial staff of a political daily distributed nation-wide or regionally;

b. leader or deputy leader of the Hungarian News Agency;

c. President of the Hungarian Radio Company Limited by Shares, the Hungarian Television Company Limited by Shares, and Duna Television Company Limited by Shares;

d. member of the National Board of Radio and Television, and the Committee of Complaints thereof;

e. member of the Board of Trustees of the Hungarian Radio Public Foundation, of the Hungarian Television Public Foundation and of the Hungária Television Public Foundation;

f. leader of the nation-wide or district radio or television.

Section 12 (1) The Speaker and the Vice-Speaker of Parliament shall not undertake a gainful occupation and, except for an intellectual activity subject to legal protection, they shall not accept any fee for any other activity.

(2) The Prime Minister, the minister or the Political State Secretary shall not be Speaker, Vice-Speaker, Clerk of Parliament nor a member of a Committee of Parliament.

Economic incompatibility

Section 13 - An MP shall not be

a. chief executive official, deputy chief executive official, manager, deputy manager of a state enterprise, trust, company of trust, public-service company, or member of the managing body and supervisory board of the same;

b. director general, deputy director general, manager, deputy manager, member of the board of directors or leading body of the enterprise founded by local governments, pension insurance local government and health insurance local government (hereinafter: local government);

c. leading office-holder of an economic association wherein the property share of the state exceeds ten per cent of the voting rights, member of its board of directors,

management or leading body, of its supervisory board, or any other leader (chief executive officer) being in employment or in any other relationship with the company aimed at performing job;

d. leading office-holder, member of the board of directors, management or leading body of an economic association operating with the full or majority participation of the local government as well as any other leader (chief executive officer) being in employment or in any other relationship with the company aimed at performing job;

e. chief executive officer, deputy chief executive officer, manager, deputy manager, member of the board of directors, management or the leading body of an economic association wherein the state property share exceeds ten per cent of the voting rights, or operating with the full or majority property participation of the local government;

f. chief executive officer, deputy chief executive officer, manager, deputy manager, member of the board of directors, a leading body or the supervisory board of a privatized organization carrying on economic activity;

g. leading office-holder, member of the board of directors or a leading body or the supervisory board of a credit institution, insurance company, voluntary mutual insurance paying office, housing savings paying office, pension insurance payment office, as well as any other leader (chief executive officer) being in employment or in any other relationship with the company aimed at performing job.

Section 14 - An MP shall not be

a. leading office-holder or member of the supervisory board of a company carrying on economic activity in contractual relations with an organization coming under the effect of Act XL of 1995 on Public Procurement, aimed at procurement subject to the effect of Act, as well as any other leader (chief executive officer) being in employment or in any other relationship with the company carrying on economic activity aimed at performing job;

b. a leading official or a member of the supervisory board of a concessionaire company; nor shall he have the right to act as leader (chief executive officer) either in an employment relationship or other work-related legal relationship with the company carrying on economic activity, while his mandate is in effect and within two years after the termination of his mandate.

Other rules of incompatibility

Section 15 - (1) An MP shall not proceed as legal representative of the state, of its organ or institution or a company carrying on economic activity wherein the state has full or majority ownership.

(2) No reference shall be made to the capacity of MP in any professional or business matter.

(3) By taking advantage of his MP's mandate, an MP shall not unlawfully obtain or use, resp., confidential information.

Section 16 - (1) In connection with his MP's mandate, an MP shall not receive a present or a gratis grant exceeding, in each individual case, two months' amount of the current basic salary of MPs. On presents and gratis grants not reaching such value, a record shall be kept by MPs as part of their statement of property, income and economic interests according to Appendix No. I to this Act.

(2) The limitation included in subsection (1) above has no relation to allowances and things received by MP for gratis use provided to him by Parliament, his own party or MP's group, by a foundation supporting legislation or being in close connection therewith. On such allowances and things received for gratis use, a record shall be kept by MPs as part of their statement of property, income and economic interests according to Appendix No. I to this Act. Upon the termination of mandate, the things received for gratis use, shall not get, free of charge, into the ownership or further use of the MP or his close relative.

Section 17 - On account of incompatibility, the mandate of an MP

- a. who has been finally and absolutely barred from exercising public affairs;
 - b. who has been finally and absolutely sentenced on account of a wilfully committed crime;
 - c. who, after having exhausted any and all available legal remedies, has public debts in respect of the state, and does not settle the same, within sixty days reckoned from receipt of the notice thereabout, according to the provisions of decision allowing payment in installations or extension of payment;
 - d. whose forced medical treatment has been finally and absolutely ordered by the court;
- shall be terminated.

Activities and incomes subject to the obligation to announce

Section 18 - The MP shall announce to the Speaker of Parliament his any

- a. employment relationship and any other relationship aimed at performing work;
- b. his independent undertaking, his participation (membership) in any economic association, cooperative or public-utility undertaking, further, his executive office-holding capacity and membership in the supervisory board of such organizations;
- c. his foundation, his membership in the board managing the foundation, his membership in a social organization, further, his office occupied in the superior as well as

management and representation organs of such organizations defined in the provision of law or statutes;

d. his membership in a public body as well as his office occupied in the superior as well as management and representation organs of such public body defined in the provision of law or statutes;

e. in addition to what has been specified in items a. to d. above, his activity and contractual legal relationship, except for the assignment of MP, accompanied by regular income as well as an individual income exceeding the amount of the MP's fee for one month and/or by an income received yearly several times,

f. his income defined in items a. to e. above, not coming under incompatibility.

The obligation to announce property, income and economic interests

Section 19 - (1) Within thirty days reckoned from the establishment of the validity of the mandate, and following this event, after the 1st of January each year, as well as within thirty days reckoned from the termination of his assignment, the MP shall be obliged to make a statement to the Speaker of Parliament about property, income and economic interests in conformity with the Appendix of this Act (hereinafter: property statement). With his own statement, the MP shall enclose the statement according to that of the Appendix of his spouse or partner in life and his child living in the same household.

(2) Should an MP fail to submit the property statement, and until doing so, an MP shall not be paid remuneration and can not exercise his rights as an MP. If the mandate of an MP terminates due to the ending of the parliamentary cycle, the former MP can not receive the benefits assured by section 9. of Act LVI of 1990 on the remuneration, cost reimbursements and other benefits of the Members of Parliament, unless he has performed his obligation of submitting a property statement.

Procedural rules

Section 20 - (1) Within thirty days reckoned from the establishment of the validity of his mandate or from the arising of the state of incompatibility and/or from the date when it has come to the knowledge of MP, the Member of Parliament, and within thirty days reckoned from the date when elected to office, the Speaker and Vice-Speaker of Parliament shall eliminate the ground for incompatibility existing against him and/or initiate the same. In the meantime, he may not exercise his rights arising from his MP's mandate, and no fee shall be due to him.

(2) Should the MP fail to meet his obligation specified in subsection (1) above, Parliament shall decide, within fifteen days, at the motion of any MP and after having requested the opinion of the Committee of Immunity, Incompatibility and Mandate Examination, on declaring incompatibility.

(3) The incompatibility defined in Section 17 above shall be promptly announced to Parliament by the court passing final judgement or by the authority passing final decision. Parliament shall decide, within fifteen days, at the motion of any MP and after having requested the opinion of the Committee of Immunity, Incompatibility and Mandate Examination, on declaring incompatibility.

(4) Procedure of incompatibility may be initiated by any Member of Parliament.

(5) An announcement relating to MP's incompatibility can be made by anyone, in writing, to the Chairman of the Committee of Immunity, Incompatibility and Mandate Examination. In the announcement, one has to exactly indicate the grounds of incompatibility and the MP against whom the same have arisen; also, evidences necessary for establishing the ground of incompatibility shall be enclosed. In the announcement, the particulars and signature of informant shall be contained. In case of a deficient announcement, the chairman of the Committee of Immunity, Incompatibility and Mandate Examination shall not institute the necessary procedure but he shall inform the Committee of Immunity, Incompatibility and Mandate Examination of Parliament thereabout.

(6) Incompatibility may not be declared on the basis of Section 15, subsections (2) and (3) as well as of Section 16, subsection (1).

Section 21 - (1) In the case of instituting a procedure of incompatibility, the Committee of Immunity, Incompatibility and Mandate Examination shall inquire into the case within 30 days. For this purpose, it shall establish, by drawing lots, a three members' examination board from among its own members. The Chairman of the Committee of Immunity, Incompatibility and Mandate Examination may not be member of the examination board.

(2) The detailed rules of the procedure of the examination board shall be established by the Standing Orders of the Parliament

Section 22 - (1) Records on the property statements and the activities subject to the obligation to announce as well as any other records in connection with incompatibility shall be kept by the Committee of Immunity, Incompatibility and Mandate Examination.

(2) The property statement pursuant to the enclosure of this Act - except for the property statements from the relatives - will be publicised by the Speaker of Parliament. The property statement of the relatives will be kept with the Immunity, Incompatibility and Mandate Examination Committee of the Parliament.

(3) The property statement of the spouse or partner in life and child(ren) living together with the Member may be inspected only by the members of the Immunity, Incompatibility and Mandate Examination Committee of the Parliament, in the course of the procedure related to the property statement of the Member.

(4) Procedure concerning the property statement can be initiated at the Speaker of Parliament by anybody. The purpose of the procedure concerning a property statement is the verification of the contents of the property statement. In the event of initiation of a procedure concerning a property statement, the Speaker of Parliament hands over the case to the Immunity, The procedure pursued by the committee will be governed by the Standing Orders of the Parliament of the Republic of Hungary.

(5) Procedure concerning property statement is adequate when there is a representation referring to the concrete contents of the property statement. If the initiative related to the procedure did not indicate concretely the debated part or contents of the property statement, the chairman of the Immunity Committee will call upon the initiator to rectify same. If the initiator did not comply with such call within fifteen days or if the initiation is obviously ungrounded, the chairman of the Immunity Committee will refuse the initiation without performing the procedure.

(6) The procedure concerning a property statement could repeatedly take place in respect of the same property statement if the relevant initiative contains new representation, statement of facts (data). Repeated initiative related to the procedure concerning property statement - without new representation, statement of facts - will be refused by the chairman of the Immunity Committee without further investigation.

(7) In the course of the procedure, in response to the call of the Immunity, Incompatibility and Mandate Examination Committee, the Member will be obliged to report forthwith in writing the identifying data related to the property, income and economic interest of his spouse or partner in life and child(ren) living together with him. Such identifying data may be inspected only by the members of the Committee. The chairman of the committee will inform the Speaker of Parliament on the results of the investigation. The Speaker of Parliament will inform the Parliament on the facts found by the committee on the next sitting.

(8) The identifying data will be deleted from the records on the thirtieth day following the closure of the procedure.

(9) The property statement of the relative of the ex-Member should be deleted from the records after one year has passed from the cessation of the assignment of the Member.

Section 23 - For the purposes of this Act

a. close relatives are: the persons defined in Section 685, item b. of Act IV of 1959 on Civil Code;

b. an economic association operating with state property participation is the economic association in which

- he State Privatization Enterprise Co. Ltd. has property participation and/or an influencing share in respect of its indirect property participation, and/or

- an economic association has property participation in which the state has an influencing share;

c. enterprise: irrespective of domiciliation, the market activity and owner's condition of the legal person, the economic association without being legal entity as well as the natural person, according to Act VII of 1996 on unfair market behaviour and the prohibition of competition restriction;

d. influencing participation:

1. the direct and indirect ownership in an enterprise ensuring an influence exceeding in aggregate twenty-five per cent of the property or voting rights; the direct and indirect shares of close relatives shall be included in a single share;

2. the position enabling a considerable influence in the enterprise by means of a contract, deed of foundation (statutes) or preference shares, or of the appointment (recalling) of the members of the decision-making or supervisory organs or in any other manner;

e. indirect property: the property and/or voting right due to the owners of another enterprise possessing property share and/or votes in the enterprise (hereinafter: intermediary enterprise). Should there be a difference between the property proportion and the voting proportion, the higher one shall be taken into consideration. For establishing the proportion of the indirect property, the property or voting share existing in the intermediary enterprise shall be multiplied by the property or voting share of the intermediary enterprise in the original enterprise. Should the enterprise have a majority ownership in the intermediary enterprise, the same shall be considered as a whole. In the case of natural persons, the property or voting shares possessed and/or exercised by close relatives shall be considered as a single one.

Chapter IV¹³

Closing provisions

Section 24¹⁴ - (1) This Act shall come into force on the day of enactment.

(2) The announcement defined in Section 18 as well as the property statement defined in Section 19, shall be submitted to the Speaker of Parliament within 30 days after the Act has come into force.¹⁵ If, however, one of these offices ceases to exist during the period of MP's mandate, a new incompatible office shall not be established.

Enclosure to Act LV of 1990

Statement on property, income and economic interests for Member of Parliament, for his spouse or partner in life and child(ren) living together with him

Declaring person

1. The declarant:
 - a. Member of Parliament
 - b. spouse or partner in life living together with the member of Parliament (hereinafter: spouse/partner in life)
 - c. child living together with the Member of Parliament (hereinafter: child)
2. Name of the Member of Parliament:
3. Name of the spouse/partner in life:
4. Name of child:

Section A)

STATEMENT ON PROPERTY

I.

Real estates

1.
 - a. Name of the settlement where the real estate is located (in Budapest also the district):
.....
 - b. Area of the real estate:
 - c. Occupation branch (or name of the area withdrawn from occupation):
.....
 - d. The character of the building according to its main purpose (residential building, holiday home, business plant, etc.), basic area of the building:
 - e. Legal character of the real estate (condominium, building cooperative, landmark building, mining plot, etc.):
 - f. Legal status of the declarant (owner, lessee, etc.):
 - g. In the case of joint ownership the share in the property:
 - h. Title and date of acquisition (commencement of the legal status):
- 2.

- a. Name of the settlement where the real estate is located (in Budapest also the district):
.....
- b. Area of the real estate:
..
- c. Occupation branch (or name of the area withdrawn from occupation):
.....
- d. The character of the building according to its main purpose (residential building, holiday home, business plant, etc.), basic area of the building:
.....
- e. Legal character of the real estate (condominium, building cooperative, landmark building, mining plot, etc.):
.....
- f. Legal status of the declarant (owner, lessee, etc.):
.....
- g. In the case of joint ownership the share in the property:
.....
- h. Title and date of acquisition (commencement of the legal status):
.....

3.

- a. Name of the settlement where the real estate is located (in Budapest also the district):
.....
- b. Area of the real estate:
..
- c. Occupation branch (or name of the area withdrawn from occupation):
.....
- d. The character of the building according to its main purpose (residential building, holiday home, business plant, etc.), basic area of the building:
.....
- e. Legal character of the real estate (condominium, building cooperative, landmark building, mining plot, etc.):
.....
- f. Legal status of the declarant (owner, lessee, etc.):
.....
- g. In the case of joint ownership the share in the property:
.....
- h. Title and date of acquisition (commencement of the legal status):
.....

4.

- a. Name of the settlement where the real estate is located (in Budapest also the district):
.....
- b. Area of the real estate:
- ..
- c. Occupation branch (or name of the area withdrawn from occupation):
-
- d. The character of the building according to its main purpose (residential building, holiday home, business plant, etc.), basic area of the building:
-
- e. Legal character of the real estate (condominium, building cooperative, landmark building, mining plot, etc.):
-
- f. Legal status of the declarant (owner, lessee, etc.):
-
- g. In the case of joint ownership the share in the property:
-
- h. Title and date of acquisition (commencement of the legal status):
-

II.

Personal property of high value

1. Vehicles

- a. Passenger car: type
date and legal title of acquisition:
- type
date and legal title of acquisition:
- type
date and legal title of acquisition:
-
- b. Van, bus: type
date and legal title of acquisition:
- type
date and legal title of acquisition:
- type
date and legal title of acquisition:
-
- c. Motor bicycle: type
date and legal title of acquisition:
- type
date and legal title of acquisition:
- type

date and legal title of acquisition:
.....

2. Water or airborne vehicle:

a. character:
type:
date and legal title of acquisition:
.....

b. character:
type:
date and legal title of acquisition:
.....

3. Listed work of art, collection:

a. Individual works of art:
.. description pieces
date and legal title of acquisition
..... description
.. pieces
date and legal title of acquisition
..... description
.. pieces
date and legal title of acquisition
.....

b. collection:
description pieces

date and legal title of acquisition
..... description pieces
date and legal title of acquisition
..... description pieces

date and legal title of acquisition
.....

4. Other personal property whose value exceeds the six months' current MP's basic fee as per piece or set (collection):

a. description:
date and legal title of acquisition
.....

b. description:
date and legal title of acquisition
.....

- c. description:
date and legal title of acquisition
- d. description:
date and legal title of acquisition
- e. description:
date and legal title of acquisition

5. Savings deposited in securities (share, bond, investment unit, insurance with great sum insured etc.):

- description:
- nominal value, sum insured:
- description:
- nominal value, sum insured:
- description:
- nominal value, sum insured:
- description:
- nominal value, sum insured:

6. Savings in savings deposit:
. Ft

7. Cash exceeding the amount of six months' current MP's remuneration:

.....Ft

8. Balance due of a bank account or other pecuniary claim on the basis of another contract exceeding, in the whole, the amount of six months' current MP's remuneration:

- a. balance due of a bank account
in Forint:
in foreign exchange (forint countervalue):
- b. cash amount due on the basis of another contract:
.....Ft

9. Other properties of considerable value if their joint sum exceeds the amount of six months' current MP's remuneration:

- description:
- description:

description:
description:
description:

III.

Debts

Please record under this heading any debts due under public debt or to financial institutes or private persons

1. Public debts (tax, customs, duties, SI-contribution, etc.):
..... Ft
2. Debts to financial institutes (credit, loan, etc.):
..... Ft
3. Debts towards private persons:
..... Ft

IV.

Other information

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.....
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.....
.....
.....

*Section B) **

STATEMENT ON REVENUES

(taxable revenues other than the MP's remuneration)

d/ Amount of the income (gross):
.....Ft

Section C)

STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC INTERESTS

Position or interest in economic enterprise:

I

1. Name of the economic enterprise:
.....
2. Form of incorporation:
3. Form of interest (owner, shareholder, in the case of partnership company internal member/external member, etc.):
....
4. Shareholding at the establishment of proprietary interest:
.....%
5. Shareholding currently:%
6. Position in the economic enterprise:
.....

II

1. Name of the economic enterprise:
.....
2. Form of incorporation:
3. Form of interest (owner, shareholder, in the case of partnership company internal member/external member, etc.):
....
4. Shareholding at the establishment of proprietary interest:
.....%
5. Shareholding currently:%
6. Position in the economic enterprise:
.....

III

- 1. Name of the economic enterprise:
- 2. Form of incorporation:
- 3. Form of interest (owner, shareholder, in the case of partnership company internal member/external member, etc.):
- 4. Shareholding at the establishment of proprietary interest:%
- 5. Shareholding currently:%
- 6. Position in the economic enterprise:

IV

- 1. Name of the economic enterprise:
- 2. Form of incorporation:
- 3. Form of interest (owner, shareholder, in the case of partnership company internal member/external member, etc.):
- 4. Shareholding at the establishment of proprietary interest:%
- 5. Shareholding currently:%
- 6. Position in the economic enterprise:

V

- 1. Name of the economic enterprise:
- 2. Form of incorporation:

Dated on: , (month)
 (day) (year)

With this statement, I have enclosed the statement(s) of my spouse/partner in life

as well as of my child(ren) living together with me

I make this states as spouse/partner in life/child living together with
MP.

signature

Act LVI of 1990
on the remuneration, cost reimbursements and other benefits of the Members of Parliament

Section 1 (1) From the time of his election or from the time when the eligible party organ named him in the case of being elected from the party list or in a midterm election, until the cessation of his assignment, the Member of Parliament is entitled for remuneration, as specified in Section 9. The remuneration consists of base and additional remuneration.

(2) The base remuneration shall be six times the prevailing wage base of civil servants.

(3) The Member may receive additional remuneration for his membership in maximum two Parliamentary committees. The chairman and the members of the House Committee shall not receive additional remuneration for their work performed in this committee.

(4) The Member shall pay personal income tax on his (basic and additional) remuneration, and the remuneration is the basis for calculating the pension insurance contribution.

(5) [cancelled]

(6) In addition to the provisions of this Act, the Deputy Speakers of Parliament are entitled for remuneration specified for Ministers.

(7) Reduction of the Member's remuneration shall be subjected to the provisions of the Standing Orders of the Republic of Hungary 46/1994 (IX. 30.) OGY (hereinafter referred to as the Standing Orders).

Section 2 (1) The Member - based on his assignment received from the Parliament - will be awarded with the following supplementary fees expressed in the proportion of the basic remuneration:

-	Speaker of Parliament	180%
-	Notary of Parliament	70%
-	chairman of a standing Parliamentary committee	100%
-	Deputy chairman of a standing Parliamentary committee	80%
-	member of a standing Parliamentary committee	40%
-	leader of Parliamentary faction	120%

(2)¹⁹ Officials and members of the Committee on Constitutional and Judicial Affairs, the Committee on Budget and Finances and the Committee on European Integration Affairs of the Parliament shall receive an additional payment equal to 40% of their basic pay over and above the supplementary pay specified in paragraph (1).

(3) The deputy of the leader of the Parliament faction of a party will receive a supplementary fee calculated at 100% of the Members' base remuneration. If the headcount of the faction

- does not exceed 50, such supplementary fee will be due for one deputy,

- reaches 51 but does not exceed 100, such supplementary fee will be due for two deputies,

- reaches 101 but does not exceed 150, such supplementary fee will be due for three deputies,

- exceeds 151, such supplementary fee will be due for four deputies.

(4) The remuneration for the personnel of the National Group of the Interparliamentary Union is the following

- chairman receive 100% of the basic Member remuneration
- first and second deputy chairmen receive 80% of the basic Member remuneration

- members of the board receive 40% of the basic Member remuneration.

The remuneration shall be due monthly and in addition to the remuneration due otherwise for the eligible person.

Section 3 (1) The Member is eligible for a flat monthly cost reimbursement. The cost reimbursement shall depend upon the residential place declared by the Member, and will be computed in percentage of the basic remuneration:

- a. within the territory of Budapest - 70%
- b. within 100 km from Budapest - 100%
- c. beyond 100 km from Budapest - 130%
- d. beyond 200 km from Budapest - 160%.

(2) If requested by the Member, the seat of his individual electoral district, or - if the Member has been elected on the territorial list - the county seat relevant to the territorial list should be taken into consideration in the application of subsection (1).

(3) The costs of official foreign journeys shall not be debited to the cost budget of the Member. The foreign journeys of the Member will be subjected to the regulations on the civil servants.

Section 4 (1) For Members having no residence in Budapest according to their declaration the Office of Parliament will arrange accommodation, if possible. Members, whom the Office of Parliament cannot arrange accommodation or who did not request same shall be entitled to the reimbursement of their accommodation expenses in an amount equivalent to 50% of the monthly base remuneration, over and above the flat monthly cost reimbursement included in Section 3.

(2) Members whose residence is not, according to their declaration, in their individual electoral district or in the county, where they have been elected on the regional list, shall also be entitled to accommodation cost reimbursement at a rate defined in subsection (1).

Section 5²⁰ (1) The parliamentary factions may receive a monthly amount equal to the basic remuneration of twenty-five members of parliament, plus 30% of the basic remuneration for each member in case of the governing party and 60% of the basic remuneration for each member in case of the opposition parties, from the budget of the Office of the Parliament, to cover the expenses of their operation.

(2) The independent Member shall be entitled to use 75% of his/her base remuneration in support of his/her work.

Section 5/A (1) The remuneration and cost reimbursement due for the Member pursuant to Sections 1 to 5 of this Act shall be settled through remittance to the bank account indicated by the Member or in the absence of bank account through postal order.

(2) The remittance and the one-off withdrawal of the remuneration and the cost reimbursement, or the payment of the remuneration and cost reimbursement by way of postal order may not burden the Member with additional expenses.

Section 5/B The payment methods of remuneration and cost reimbursement described in Section 5/A shall be used from 1 January 1999 at the latest.

Section 6 (1) For the factions of the parties and the Members the Office of Parliament shall ensure office premises suitable for performing work, in the building of Parliament or in a building in its vicinity, free of charge, as well as the basic supplies necessary for the operation of the factions and the work of the Members (office furniture, equipment, etc.), as well as access, up to the amount of the budgetary frame available for such purpose, to internet suitable for the performance of work by the Members. The civil servants supporting the work of the work of the factions, as well as the employees who do not qualify as civil servants, engaged to the debit of the faction's frame of remuneration shall also be accommodated in the office premises provided for the factions. The faction shall be entitled, per Member, and the independent Member shall also be entitled to use a monthly budget of supply equaling 25% of the Members' base remuneration from the budget of the Office of Parliament for providing for the official tasks on a continuous basis.

(2) The financial conditions for the employment of civil servants assisting the work of the factions (remuneration, cost reimbursement) shall be provided for from the budget of the Office of Parliament. Each faction shall be entitled to employ thirteen civil servants, as well as to two further civil servants or employees not qualifying as civil servants, with academic or secondary school background, after each fifth member or - in the case of fragments counted - to one such civil servant or employee after the third member, however, the headcount of the civil servants may not exceed the headcount of the members of the faction. The factions are entitled to a remuneration budget increased by the supplementary remuneration and taking also the fragment calculation into account as follows:

a) after 20% of the established headcount of civil servants: senior adviser's degree of remuneration,

b) after 20% of the established headcount of civil servants: senior adviser's degree of remuneration,

c) after 30% of the established headcount of civil servants: degree 9 of remuneration category I,

d) after 30% of the established headcount of civil servants: degree 10 of remuneration category II.

A legal relationship of agency may also be established to the debit of the remuneration budget.

Any other benefits prescribed mandatorily by Act XXIII of 1992 on the Legal Status of Civil Servants shall be secured from the budget of the Office of Parliament. For covering benefits, falling under the scope of discretion of a public administration agency, and the bonuses, the factions shall be entitled to a coverage equalling 10% of their annual remuneration budget stated, however, no civil servants may be employed to the debit of this coverage.

(3)²¹ In addition to, but in the manner and up to the extent specified in paragraph (2), each parliamentary faction may employ two additional civil servants and shall be entitled to employ an additional civil servant for every fifty members in order to carry out the tasks related to the accession to the European Union. The financial conditions of such employment (remuneration, cost reimbursements) shall be ensured by the budget of the Office of the Parliament, calculating remunerations as set forth under points a) to d) of paragraph (2) and taking into account benefits as defined in paragraph (2).

(4) The organisation of the Office of Parliament ensures for the Members the financial conditions (personal benefits and the relevant contribution obligations) for the employment of one person per each Member, without making available office space. The Member may employ his/her employee with a contract concluded for a definite period of time, during the term of his/her mandate, in a legal relationship of employment or in a civil law relationship. The Member may also agree with an entrepreneur assisting his/her Member's work. The Member may account for expenses up to 60% of his/her base remuneration in respect of his/her employee or the contractor, which, however, do not include the social security contribution or the general turnover tax (value added tax) of the amount paid out. The contract on providing for the task or on contractorship shall be entered into by the Member with the employee or contractor, subject to preliminary countersigning by the organisation of the Office of Parliament. The obligations of recording, reporting and accounting based on a legal rule, relating to the employment or contractorship, will be the responsibility of the organisation of the Office of Parliament.

(5) Mail and telecommunication services necessary for his/her work, used by the Member through the organisation of the Office of the Parliament will be free of charge.

(6) The Member will be entitled for free use of the services of the analytical, information technology and documentation services operated by the organisation of the Office of the Parliament.

(7) The organisation of the Office of the Parliament will furnish the Member with the publications and official documents of the Parliament, free of charge.

(8) On the Member's request - for the period of his/her assignment - on the expenses of the organisation of the Office of the Parliament (initial fee) an official telephone line may be installed in the dwelling of the Member or in the place of his/her stay of work. The monthly subscription fee and the service fee shall be borne by the Member.

Section 6/A The material assets purchased by the faction or the independent Member on the expenses of the budget specified in subsections (1) and (2) of Section 5 and subsection (1) of Section 6, form the property of the organisation of the Office of the Parliament and the faction or the independent Member may possess the same as long as their party has a faction in the Parliament or as long as the independent Member possesses his/her mandate.

Section 7 (1) The organisation of the Office of the Parliament will provide for medical services for the Members.

(2) The Member may use the means of public transport free of charge.

Section 8 Members in the position of Prime Minister, Minister or Political Secretary of State shall be entitled to 100% of the base remuneration fixed in Section 1, subsection (2); their remuneration and other benefits shall be governed, in case of the Prime Minister, by Act XXXIX of 2000 on the Remuneration and Benefits of the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, the Speaker of Parliament, the President of the Constitutional Court and the President of the Supreme Court, while in case of the Ministers and Political Secretaries of State the provisions of Act LXXIX of 1997 on the Legal Status and Liability of the Members of the Government and the Secretaries of State shall apply.

Section 9 (1) If the assignment of the Member terminates with the cessation of the operation of the Parliament, the ex-Member - except if he is re-elected - shall be eligible for the monthly average of his basic and supplementary remuneration received in the six-month period prior to the cessation of his/her assignment, for an additional six-month period. The period for which this remuneration is paid shall be deemed to be the period in employment status.

(2) If the Member requests, the remuneration should be paid in a lump sum.

(3) To a Member who did not comply with his/her obligation to submit a property statement pursuant to subsection (1) of Section 19 of Act LV of 1990 on the legal status of the Member of the Parliament, within 30 days from the Constituent Sitting, the remuneration specified in subsection (1) may not be paid.

(4) To a Member who complied with his obligation to submit a property statement after the deadline set in subsection (3), the six-month remuneration should be paid within 15 days from the submission of the statement.

Section 10 (1) The Member of the Parliament whose assignment ceases with the termination of the operation of the Parliament, and who reaches the age entitling for old age pension by the end of the fifth calendar year following the termination - provided that the necessary conditions are otherwise met - shall be entitled for old-age pension. In respect of such retirement the organisation of the Office of the Parliament shall not be burdened with any payment due to public finances.

(2) If after the termination of the work of the Parliament the Member runs for re-election, he will be eligible for old age pension pursuant to subsection (1) - earliest from the day following the day when the mandates were verified - if he would have not been re-elected.

Section 11 This Act comes into force on the day of its promulgation; its provisions should be applied from 1 July 1990 and simultaneously Resolution 42/1990 (V. 18.) OGY on the temporary rules of the remuneration, cost reimbursements and other benefits of the Members of Parliament will be null and void.

1 Title Chapter I has been introduced to the text by subsection (2) of Section 2 of Act V of 1997

2 The text of the subsection (2) of Section 1 has been modified by point c) of subsection (3) of Section 203 of Act XXII of 1992

3 Subsection (4) of Section 1 has been repealed - as of October 1, 1994 - by point i) of subsection (1) of Section 103 of Act XXXIV of 1994

4 The numbering of the original Sections 10-11 have been changed to Sections 2-3 and supplemented with a new subtitle by subsection (2) of Section 2 of Act v of 1997

5 See subsection (5) of Section 20 of the Constitution

6 The text of subsection (1) of Section 3 - originally Section 11 - has been defined by Section 11 of Act LXXXVIII of 1996

7 See Section 9 of the Act LVI of 1990

8 The numbering of the original Section 2-5 have been changed to Sections 4-7 and introduced a title Chapter II, by subsection (2) of Section 2 of the Act v of 1997. The original subtitle before the Section 6 as well as the original Sections 6-8 have been repealed by the same Act. The second sentence of Section 4 - originally Section 2 - is the text determined by subsection (1) of Section 31 of Act LXV of 1995 (effective from July 1, 1995)

9 The original Section 9 has been changed to Section 8, and supplemented with a new title and repealed the original subtitle by subsection (2) of Section 2 of Act V of 1997

10 Section 8 - originally Section 9 - has been supplemented with new subsections (2)-(3) and the numbering of the original subsection (2) has been changed to subsection (4) by subsection (21) of Section 31 of Act LXV of 1995

11 Enacted by section 31. subsection (2) of Act LXV. of 1995. Supplemented by section 90. subsection (2) of Act CXXV. of 1995. Effective from 27th of March 1996.

12 Chapter III (Sections 9 to 23) together with its title and subtitles has been introduced to the text by Act V of 1997, Section 1 (effective from April 4, 1997). The original Section 12 has been repealed by Section 2, subsection (2) of the amending Act.

13 The denomination of Chapter IV has been introduced to the text by Act V of 1997, Section 2, subsection (2) to Section 24.

14 The numbering of the original Section 14 has been changed to Section 24, by Act V of 1997, Section 2, subsection (2) and the wording of subsection (2) has been newly defined.

15 Repealed by Resolution No. 30/1997. (IV. 29.) AB. of the Constitutional Court

* To be completed by MP's only.

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* To be completed by MP's only.

19 The text of paragraph (2) of Article 2 has been defined by Act LIII. of 2004

20 The text of paragraph (1) of Article 5 has been defined by Act LIII. of 2004

21 The new paragraph (3) of Article 6 has been defined by Act LIII. of 2004