

Resolution 10/2014. (II. 24.) OGY

on certain provisions of the Rules of Procedure

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

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

respecting the Members' freedom of speech in the National Assembly, granting the freedom of expression within the limits necessary for safeguarding the dignity and the honour of the National Assembly, and securing the institutional framework for political debates;

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

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

PART ONE

THE PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS

1. Formation and functioning of the parliamentary group

Section 1 (1) Members who belong to the same political party or the legal successor of the party that had set up a national party list and obtained mandate at the preceding general elections of the Members of the National Assembly shall be entitled to form a parliamentary group in accordance with the provisions of Section 2(1) to (3). The Members who belong to the political parties – or their legal successors – that had set up a joint national list and obtained mandate at the preceding general elections of the Members of the National Assembly shall be entitled to form a joint or independent parliamentary group in accordance with the provisions of Section 2(1) and (3).

(2) Members belonging to the same political party may only form a single parliamentary group.

(3) A Member shall be considered to belong to a political party if

a) he or she is the member of that party,

b) he or she stood for the elections as the candidate of that party, or

c) with the exception of a nationality Member, he or she is elected as independent Member or has become independent, and his or her accession was accepted by the parliamentary group.

Section 2 (1) A parliamentary group may be set up by at least five Members.

(2) A parliamentary group may also be set up by at least three Members belonging to the same political party provided that they have obtained their mandate from the same independent national party list.

(3) The Member shall be a member only in one parliamentary group.

(4) The Member may leave the parliamentary group. The parliamentary group may exclude its member.

(5) Should a Member's membership in a parliamentary group terminate, the Member shall become an independent Member, without regard to how the membership was terminated. The Member who has become independent may join any parliamentary group upon the expiry of six months from the date of the termination of his or her membership in the parliamentary group.

Section 3 The parliamentary group shall elect a leader from among its members, and it may elect deputy leaders and other officials. If the leader of the parliamentary group is prevented from acting, the deputy leader of the parliamentary group shall exercise the rights of the leader of the parliamentary group. The announcements made by the leader of the parliamentary group about a decision that falls in the parliamentary group's competence may not be revised.

2. The financial management of the parliamentary group

Section 4 (1) The operational costs of the parliamentary groups shall be provided within the budget of the National Assembly.

(2) The parliamentary group may undertake financial liability and effectuate payment on the account of the expenditure securing the costs of its functioning upon the disposal of the leader of the parliamentary group.

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

3. The termination of the parliamentary group

Section 5 (1) The parliamentary group shall terminate if

a) the number of its members decrease to less than five – with the exception specified in Section 2(2),

b) in the case specified in Section 2(2), the number of its members decrease to less than three,

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

d) the political party the members of the parliamentary group have been members of terminates.

(2) The parliamentary group shall not be terminated in the cases referred to in paragraph (1)*a)* and *b)* if the mandate that has become vacant can be filled according to Section 20(1) of Act CIII of 2011 on the election of the members of the National Assembly.

(3) The former leader of the parliamentary group shall notify the Speaker of the National Assembly (hereinafter: “Speaker”) of the termination not later than on the third day upon termination. In the case of missing this deadline, the Speaker shall establish the termination of the parliamentary group *ex officio* as from the date of the fact that had caused the termination.

(4) The parliamentary group shall not be terminated in the cases referred to in paragraph (1)*a)* and *b)* if the appropriate number of Members join the parliamentary group during the time-limit for making the notification referred to in paragraph (3).

(5) The joining shall not be considered to take effect and the parliamentary group shall be considered to be terminated if the joining takes place within the deadline specified in paragraph (3), but after the notification of the termination has already been made.

(6) The officer of the National Assembly and the official or the member of the committee shall not exercise the rights resulting from his or her office or committee membership, from the occurrence of the condition specified in paragraph (1) until

a) the notification referred to in paragraph (3) or the *ex officio* establishment of the termination of his or her parliamentary group, or

b) the occurrence of the condition referred to in paragraph (4).

(7) In the case specified in paragraph (1)*d)*, the parliamentary group shall be terminated on the day when the judicial decision on deleting the political party from the court registry becomes final.

4. Forming groups

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

PART TWO

RULES ON THE OPERATION AND THE SITTING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

CHAPTER I

FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Section 7 (1) The constitutive sitting shall be chaired by the chair of age until giving notification according to Section 13(2).

(2) The Director General of the Office of the National Assembly (hereinafter: “Director General”) or the staff member of the Office of the National Assembly appointed by the Director General shall perform, until the election of the officers of the National Assembly, the duties related to chairing the sitting of the National Assembly under the direction of the chair of age.

Section 8 (1) After the reports on the elections have been presented, the chair of age and the parliamentary notaries of age shall, as a mandate control panel, examine the regularity of the credentials of the Members and the nationality advocates on the basis of the minutes of the election committees, the declarations made by the Members and the nationality advocates on accepting the mandate and the lack of any conflict of interest, as well as the national lists and the credentials (hereinafter jointly: “election document”).

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

Section 9 (1) The results of mandate control shall be orally reported to the National Assembly first by the rapporteur of the panel specified in Section 8(2), then by the chair of age.

(2) The election documents of the **Member or the nationality advocate elected in a by-election and of the Member** obtaining a mandate from the list because of a post becoming vacant shall be examined by the committee on immunity, conflicts of interest, discipline and mandate control (hereinafter: committee on immunity). The rapporteur of the committee shall deliver an oral report on the results of the examination at the next sitting of the National Assembly.

(3) The National Assembly shall verify the mandates without debate.

Section 10 (1) The Members shall take an oath at the constitutive sitting, after the adoption of the resolution on the results of mandate control.

(2) Those who are absent from the constitutive sitting and the Members and nationality advocates verified under Section 9(2) shall take an oath after the examination of their mandates.

(3) Members belonging to a nationality and nationality Members shall take an oath in their nationality language without reading out the text by the parliamentary notary.

Section 11 After taking the oath by the Members, the National Assembly shall decide without debate on the adoption of the reports related to the elections.

Section 12 (1) The formation of parliamentary groups shall be announced at the constitutive sitting, after adopting the reports related to the elections.

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

(3) The data contained in paragraphs (1) to (2) shall be announced in writing to the chair of age, and their amendments to the Speaker. On the basis of the written announcements, the chair of age or the Speaker shall inform the National Assembly of the establishment of the parliamentary groups. Should any doubt arise with regard to the compliance of the establishment of the parliamentary group or of announcing it with the provisions of the Rules of Procedure, the Speaker shall turn to the committee responsible for the interpretation of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure.

(4) With regard to the parliamentary groups formed after the constitutive sitting, the provisions of paragraphs (2) to (3) shall apply appropriately.

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

(2) After the formation of the House Committee, the chair of age shall notify the National Assembly of the formation and on the persons who are the members of the House Committee.

(3) After the notification made under paragraph (2), the constitutive sitting shall be chaired by the Speaker.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL PROVISIONS

5. Establishing quorum

Section 14 (1) When a decision is to be made, the chair of the sitting shall monitor whether the National Assembly has quorum. Should any doubt arise with regard to the National Assembly having quorum, the chair of the sitting shall, before launching the decision-making process, establish, by using a vote-counting machine, the number of Members present.

(2) If the National Assembly has no quorum in the decision-making period indicated on the orders of the day according to Section 15(3), the chair of the sitting shall attempt to restore quorum. Should this not be feasible, the chair of the sitting shall establish the list of the names of the Members absent and shall postpone decision making concerning the relevant item on the orders of the day to the next sitting. The sitting shall continue with the discussion of the next item on the orders of the day. Should the chair of the sitting subsequently establish that the National Assembly has quorum, he or she may decide on returning to the decision making at the same sitting.

(3) The Member belonging to a parliamentary group shall notify the leader of the parliamentary group in advance of his or her absence from the plenary sitting. The leader of the parliamentary group and the independent Member shall forward to the Speaker the notification of absence not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day.

6. Establishment of the orders of the day

Section 15 (1) The Speaker shall convene the sitting of the National Assembly by publishing a proposal for the orders of the day, and shall invite the persons having a consultative capacity at the sitting of the National Assembly by sending them the proposal for the orders of the day.

(2) In the case specified in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution, the Speaker shall publish the amended orders of the day without delay, and shall communicate it to the persons having a consultative capacity at the sitting of the National Assembly.

(3) With the exception of votes that cannot be planned in advance, the expected time of the votes shall be indicated in the proposal for the orders of the day.

(4) Not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting, the Government, the leader of the parliamentary group or five independent Members may submit to the Speaker a reasoned written proposal for the amendment of the proposal for the orders of the day. The proposal may be aimed at supplementing the proposal for the orders of the day only in the procedures under Subtitles 44 to 46.

(5) On the proposal of the House Committee, the National Assembly may, with the adoption of the orders of the day, decide on the joint discussion of more substantive motions that are interconnected, specified in Section 27(1)*a* and *b*).

(6) The proposal for the amendment of the proposal for the orders of the day and the proposal for the orders of the day shall be decided upon by the National Assembly without debate by the show of hands. If the orders of the day have not been adopted, no item of the proposal for the orders of the day shall be discussed.

7. Special rules for the establishment of the orders of the day at an extraordinary session

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

(2) The Member's substantive motion submitted according to paragraph (1) shall be entered into the Order Book of the National Assembly without requiring a specific decision. If, during the extraordinary session or the extraordinary sitting, the National Assembly does not place on the orders of the day the Member's substantive motion entered into the Order Book this way, the motion shall be dropped from the National Assembly's Order Book.

(3) Only those substantive motions shall be placed on the orders of the day, the placing on the orders of the day of which has been requested by those entitled to initiate an extraordinary sitting.

CHAPTER III

COMMON RULES ON THE ORDER OF THE SITTING

8. Chairing the sitting

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

(2) At the commencement of the sitting, the chair of the sitting and the participants of the sitting shall stand up to salute the community of constituents. If the President of the Republic is present at the sitting, the participants of the sitting shall stand up on the call of the chair of the sitting to salute the President of the Republic upon arrival.

(3) Only the chair of the sitting, the parliamentary notary in charge, and – on the basis of the Speaker's designation – the Director General or the staff member of the Office of the National Assembly designated by the Director General shall be entitled to stay on the chair's stand.

(4) The Speaker shall determine, upon consulting the Deputy Speakers, when and in what succession shall the Deputy Speakers chair the sitting of the National Assembly.

(5) Should the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker take the floor as a Member, he or she shall not perform the tasks related to chairing the sitting in the course of the further discussion of the same substantive motion in the Order Book until the closure of the vote, unless the National Assembly approves it.

9. Speeches not on the orders of the day

Section 18 (1) The President of the Republic or the member of the Government may deliver a speech not on the orders of the day at the beginning of the sitting day in the case of an urgent and extraordinary matter of national interest (hereinafter: "extraordinary matter"). If the circumstances of the matter allow it, the intention of taking the floor shall be reported to the Speaker not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting. The subject and the cause of the speech shall be communicated together with the announcement of the intention of speaking. The Speaker shall inform the leaders of all parliamentary groups of the intended speech.

(2) The time allowed for taking the floor by the President of the Republic or the Prime Minister, for the contributions by the leaders of the parliamentary groups and for the replies by the President of the Republic or the Prime Minister shall be determined by the House Committee.

(3) The Minister shall be entitled to take the floor for not more than five minutes. In this case the leader of the parliamentary group or the member of the parliamentary group called upon by the leader may ask for taking the floor for two minutes in order to make a comment.

(4) Regarding extraordinary matters that happened or have become known after the adoption of the orders of the day, the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister or the Minister on behalf of the Prime Minister may make an announcement even during the discussion of the items on the orders of the day. The chair of the sitting shall give the floor with priority.

(5) In an extraordinary matter, on the first day of the sitting or, in the case of a sitting of multiple days, on the first two days of the sitting, in the name of the parliamentary group, the leader of the parliamentary group or the member of the parliamentary group called upon by the leader may, at the beginning of the sitting day, take the floor, by indicating the subject and the cause of the speech, for not more than five minutes.

(6) The intention of taking the floor shall be announced in writing by the leader of the parliamentary group to the Speaker not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting. The Speaker shall inform the Government of the intended speech together with its subject and cause as indicated by the person who would like to take the floor. The subject of the speech before the orders of the day may be amended by its submitter by the deadline set for submission.

(7) The Speaker may refuse to give the floor if the conditions laid down in paragraphs (1) to (6) are not complied with. Should the chair of the sitting notice such non-compliance during the speech not placed on the orders of the day, he or she may apply the rules on calling for focusing on the subject matter.

(8) The Member or the nationality advocate whose immunity has been suspended by the National Assembly may take the floor for two minutes before the discussion of the items on the orders of the day of the sitting day for the purpose of informing the National Assembly of the final completion of the procedure. The intention of taking the floor shall be announced in writing to the Speaker not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting.

(9) In an extraordinary matter, any Member or nationality advocate may, in the manner and duration specified in paragraphs (5) and (6), apply for taking the floor after the discussion of the items on the orders of the day of the sitting day.

(10) The representative of the Government may ask for taking the floor for five minutes in order to make a comment on the speech made according to paragraphs (5) and (9).

10. Speaking in the matter of a procedural proposal

Section 19 (1) Procedural proposals may be made for a duration of not more than one minute by any Member concerning the orders of the day or the discussed item on the orders of the day, or by a nationality advocate at any time when an item on the orders of the day affects the interests or rights of nationalities. After the procedural proposal is made, one Member from each parliamentary group may apply for taking the floor for one minute, otherwise the National Assembly shall decide on the motion without debate by the show of hands.

(2) With the exceptions in Section 122(8) and Section 126(5), the chair of the sitting shall give the floor with priority for the person making a procedural proposal.

11. Personal concern

Section 20 (1) At the request of the Member or the nationality advocate, the chair of the sitting, if he or she considers it justified, may give the floor to the personally affected Member or nationality advocate because of his or her personal concern in any debate of fixed discussion order. Such speeches may be delivered for a duration of two minutes after the speeches not on the orders of the day or at the end of the discussion of an item on the orders of the day.

(2) If, in the case specified in paragraph (1), the chair of the sitting does not give the floor, the National Assembly shall, at the request of the Member or the nationality advocate, decide without debate by the show of hands on giving the floor.

12. Ordering a break in the discussion

Section 21 The chair of the sitting, in his or her discretion or at the request of the representative of the Government or the leader of any parliamentary group, may order a break once during the discussion of an item on the orders of the day and once during the decision making on a substantive motion. The duration of the break shall not be more than two hours as decided by the chair of the sitting.

13. Adjournment of the discussion of an item on the orders of the day

Section 22 (1) The proposer may propose to adjourn the discussion of an item on the orders of the day. This shall be decided upon by the National Assembly without debate by the show of hands.

(2) Should the proposer not apply in writing within eight days of the adjournment for the continued discussion of the item on the orders of the day, the submission shall be considered withdrawn.

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

14. The place of speeches

Section 23 (1) During the discussion of a substantive motion according to Section 27 (1)*a*) to *c*) and during a political debate, the proposer, the principal speaker of the parliamentary group, the Member or the nationality advocate registered in advance in writing for taking the floor in the debate, and the person having a consultative capacity under the Act XXXVI of 2012 on the National Assembly (hereinafter: “Act on the National Assembly”) shall be entitled to speak from the speakers’ stand.

(2) The speech not placed on the orders of the day under Section 18(1) and the announcement under Section 18(4) may also be delivered from the speakers’ stand.

CHAPTER IV

VOTING

15. The order of voting

- Section 24** (1) The votes shall be cast by making a statement “in favour”, “against” or “abstain”.
(2)
(3) The result of the vote shall be announced by the chair of the sitting.

16. Open ballot

Section 25 (1) The National Assembly shall decide, with the exceptions specified in the Fundamental Law, an Act or the provisions of the Rules of Procedure, in all questions with open ballot.

- (2) Voting by open ballot can be made
a) by the show of hands in the cases determined in the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution,
b) by the use of a vote-counting machine, by names.
(3) In the case of voting by the show of hands, the vote shall be repeated by using a vote-counting machine if it has been
a) ordered by the chair of the sitting,
b) requested by any Member.
(4) The vote taken at the sitting of the National Assembly shall only be repeated in the cases regulated in paragraph (3) and Section 14(2). Should the chair of the sitting hold the result of the vote to be challengeable, he or she shall verify, before announcement, the accuracy of the result with the help of the parliamentary notaries, also consulting the electronic records of the result of the vote, if necessary.
(5) The chair of the sitting may review the announced result of the vote upon a procedural motion tabled without delay. The erroneously announced result shall be rectified by the chair of the sitting with due account to the result of the review. The announced result can only be rectified not later than at the beginning of the discussion of the next item on the orders of the day following the challenged vote.
(6) If, after an open vote by using a vote-counting machine, the Member informs the chair of the sitting before the announcement of the result of the vote that the vote-counting machine failed to record his or her vote, the chair of the sitting shall take this fact into account when announcing the result of the vote. Should the chair of the sitting note that the vote-counting machine failed to record his or her vote, he or she shall inform, before the announcement of the result, the participants of the sitting of this fact, and shall take it into account when announcing the result of the vote.
(7) Should the Member hold after the vote by using a vote-counting machine that the electronic records contain a result inconsistent with his or her intentions, he or she may file a report to the parliamentary notaries within one day. This shall not modify the announced result of the vote.

17. Secret ballot

- Section 26** (1) In the cases determined in the Fundamental Law, an Act or the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution, the vote shall be taken by secret ballot.
(2) During a secret ballot, parliamentary notaries shall act as a vote-counting panel.
(3) Votes shall be cast on stamped voting sheets placed in envelopes, by use of ballot-boxes and polling booths.
(4) Before the beginning of the secret ballot, parliamentary notaries shall state the main rules for the vote.
(5) The voting process shall be recorded in minutes that shall be signed by the parliamentary notaries.
(6) The detailed rules on proceeding with a secret ballot shall be laid down in Annex 1.
(7) If, in the case of a secret ballot, the vote is tied, voting shall be repeated.

PART THREE

MOTIONS AND THE DISCUSSION OF MOTIONS

CHAPTER V

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS

18. Substantive motion

Section 27 (1) Motions that can be entered into the Order Book of the National Assembly (hereinafter: “substantive motion”) shall be the following:

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

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

19. Subsidiary motion

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

- a) expressing an intention of amendment, requiring a decision, formulated as a text,
- b) related to the method of discussion, or
- c) influencing the merits of the discussion, decision making.

20. Regularity of parliamentary papers

Section 29 (1) The parliamentary paper shall be suitable for discussion, decision making, as well as for performing the task, implementing the obligation laid down in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure.

(2) The Speaker may order the application of a form to be used for the parliamentary paper.

(3) The Speaker shall reject the parliamentary paper

- a) submitted by non-compliance with the paragraphs (1) to (2), or
- b) injuring the honour of the National Assembly.

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

(5) The submitter of the rejected parliamentary paper may, in accordance with Section 61(5) of the Act on the National Assembly, with the support of at least five Members, request the decision of the National Assembly. The rejected parliamentary paper shall not be discussed until the decision is made by the National Assembly.

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

Section 30 (1) The parliamentary paper shall be submitted by addressing it to the Speaker.

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

a) in hard copy until the end of the sitting day of the National Assembly, and otherwise until the end of the general working hours, or

b) at any time in the electronic form specified by the Speaker.

(3) Parliamentary papers submitted in hard copy shall be deemed submitted upon registering in the filing system, while the ones submitted in electronic form shall be deemed submitted upon receipt.

CHAPTER VI

GENERAL RULES FOR THE DISCUSSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

21. Submission of the legislative proposal

Section 31 (1) The legislative proposal shall contain the proposed title, text and reasoning.

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

Section 32 (1) After the submission of the legislative proposal, the Speaker shall designate a standing committee for carrying out the detailed debate on it (hereinafter: “designated committee”). In the case of a legislative proposal submitted by a standing committee, the submitting committee may also be designated.

(2) Any standing committee or, in the case of an item on the orders of the day affecting the interests or rights of nationalities, the committee representing the nationalities may announce in writing its intention to hold a detailed debate with regard to the provisions of the legislative proposal falling within its functions (hereinafter: “committee connected to the debate”). This announcement shall be made until the opening of the sitting on the planned orders of the day of which the commencement of the general debate on the legislative proposal is scheduled. The announcement shall specify in details the parts of the legislative proposal with regard to which the committee connected to the debate intends to hold a detailed debate. (The designated committee and the committee connected to the debate hereinafter jointly: “discussing committee”.)

22. The discussion of legislative proposals on the same subject

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

a) the proposal of the submitter enjoying priority on the basis of the order of the list specified in Section 6(1) of the Fundamental Law shall precede the one ranked lower,

b) the proposal submitted earlier than the other one shall enjoy priority in the case of submitters of the same rank.

23. General debate

Section 34 (1) Not less than five days shall pass between the submission of the legislative proposal and the adoption of the orders of the day of the sitting on the orders of the day of which the commencement of the general debate is scheduled. The general debate may be commenced not earlier than upon the expiry of six days from the submission of the legislative proposal.

(2) The discussion of the legislative proposal shall be started with the general debate. The general debate shall consist of discussing the necessity and the governing principles of the whole of the legislative proposal or of its parts.

Section 35 (1) During the general debate on the legislative proposal, applications for taking the floor shall be made

a) not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day on the orders of the day or planned orders of the day of which the general debate on the legislative proposal is scheduled, in writing by way of the leader of the parliamentary group, in the case of nationality Members and nationality advocates, if an item on the orders of the day affects the interests or rights of nationalities, by way of the chair of the committee representing the nationalities, or, in the case of independent Members, directly

b) in the course of the debate, directly by pushing the button, at the parliamentary notary in charge.

(2) The Member of the European Parliament from Hungary (hereinafter: “Member of the European Parliament”) may apply for taking the floor in the general debate indicated as an item on the orders of the day related to European Union issues in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1), by way of the leader of the parliamentary group or directly, as decided by the leader of the parliamentary group. If the Member of the European Parliament applied for taking the floor by way of the leader of the parliamentary group, he or she shall be treated during the speech as the member of the applying parliamentary group.

(3) The persons having a consultative capacity on the basis of the Act on the National Assembly shall take the floor in the way and for the time specified in the orders of the day, otherwise, with the exception of paragraph (2), they may apply in writing for taking the floor at the Speaker or directly at the chair of the sitting.

(4) In the course of establishing the order the speeches, taking the floor under paragraph (1)*a*) shall precede the one under paragraph (1)*b*).

(5) Should the National Assembly add the discussion of a new item on the orders of the day to the sitting day of the adoption of the orders of the day, the deadline set for applying in writing for taking the floor shall expire one hour after adopting the orders of the day.

(6) The order of taking the floor within the parliamentary group may also be amended during the sitting with the written approval of the leader of the parliamentary group or with the written agreement of the Members.

(7) In the case of a discussion order with timeframe, taking the floor repeatedly can take place in the order determined in advance; otherwise, including the speech of the principal speaker referred to in Section 36(2), after delivering the speeches applied for in writing in advance.

(8) Further or repeated speeches during the debate shall be authorised by the chair of the sitting. If the chair of the sitting does not give the floor, the National Assembly shall, at the request of the Member or the nationality advocate, decide in this matter without debate, by the show of hands.

(9) The right to take the floor shall not be transferred.

(10) If there are no more speakers to the motion, and the orders of the day contain the expected closure of the debate, the chair of the sitting shall close the debate.

(11) If there are more proposers, they may split between each other the proposer's rights to speak. The splitting of the right to speak shall be notified in writing by the proposers to the Speaker not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day on the orders of the day or planned orders of the day of which the debate affected by the speech is scheduled; otherwise, the splitting of the right to speak shall not take place.

24. The general order of taking the floor

Section 36 (1) The proposer of the legislative proposal shall be the first to take the floor in the debate (hereinafter: "opening speech") for thirty minutes, in the case of a proposer other than the Government, the proposer shall be followed by the representative of the Government who can speak for the same length. They shall be followed by the members of the parliamentary groups and the independent Members according to the applications in advance under Section 35(1)*a*).

(2) In the first round of speeches, speeches shall be delivered by the parliamentary groups supporting the Government and the opposition parliamentary groups in turn, in decreasing order of the number of their members (hereinafter: "principal speaker's speech").

(3) Two or more parliamentary groups may appoint a joint principal speaker, however, in this case the principal speaker's speech shall not exceed the time limit specified for a single parliamentary group. Within the timeframe set for the principal speaker, a parliamentary group may appoint several subsequent speakers.

(4) After the principal speakers' speeches, the independent Member who was the first to apply for taking the floor shall speak. In the case of an item on the orders of the day affecting the interests or rights of nationalities, the nationality Member called upon by the committee representing the nationalities shall take the floor prior to the independent Member who was the first to apply for taking the floor.

(5) In the case of an item on the orders of the day affecting the interests or rights of nationalities, if the nationality Member has not taken the floor in accordance with paragraph (4), the nationality advocate called upon by the committee representing the nationalities shall take the floor after the independent Member who was the first to apply for taking the floor.

(6) After the principal speakers' speeches and the speeches specified in paragraphs (4) to (5), the chair of the sitting shall determine the order of further speeches by ensuring, as far as if possible, that Members belonging to parliamentary groups supporting the Government and to opposition parliamentary groups are given the floor in turn, every time from another parliamentary group. When at least one Member from each parliamentary group supporting the Government and from each opposition parliamentary group have had the opportunity to speak, the independent Member who is the next in the order of applications to take the floor shall speak.

(7) In the case of an item on the orders of the day affecting the interests or rights of nationalities, when at least one Member from each parliamentary group supporting the Government and from each opposition parliamentary group have had the opportunity to speak, the nationality Member who is the next in the order of applications to take the

floor shall speak, followed by the independent Member who was the next to apply for taking the floor, and by the nationality advocate who was the next to apply for taking the floor.

(8) The order under paragraphs (6) to (7) shall be continued until all Members and nationality advocates applying for speaking are given the floor.

(9) In the case of an item on the orders of the day related to European Union issues, the Member of the European Parliament may have the floor in the order of applications under Section 35(2), by taking into account the ranking of the parliamentary group and the order of independent Members.

(10) During the debate, the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister may take the floor at any time without time restriction.

(11) With the exception of paragraph (9), other persons having a consultative capacity may take the floor at any time for the period specified in the orders of the day or, in the absence of such a period, for the period specified for speeches by Members, with the proviso that if they act as proposers in the debate, they shall be subject to the rules on the period of speaking by proposers.

25. Discussion order with timeframe

Section 37 (1) The National Assembly may, on the proposal of the House Committee, decide, without debate, on discussing the general debate on any legislative proposal in a timeframe.

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

a) Members supporting the Government and opposition Members – in the case of an item on the orders of the day not affecting the interests or rights of nationalities, nationality Members shall be counted among the opposition Members – shall have the same total allocated time,

b) the opening speech and the closing words of the proposer shall not be counted in the timeframe,

c) the speaking time of the representative of the Government taking the floor during the debate shall be counted in the time allocated to the Members supporting the Government,

d) half of the timeframe allocated to Members supporting the Government and to opposition Members shall be divided equally among the parliamentary groups; the other half of the timeframe shall be allocated in proportion to the number of the Members – in the case of an item on the orders of the day not affecting the interests or rights of nationalities, the nationality Members shall be counted among the opposition Members –, allocating at least twenty minutes to each parliamentary group,

e) the contributions of two minutes during the debate shall be counted in the timeframe,

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

g) in the case of an item on the orders of the day affecting the interests or rights of nationalities, the nationality Member or nationality advocate called upon by the committee representing the nationalities shall be allocated at least twenty minutes which shall not be counted in the timeframe,

h) in the case of an item on the orders of the day related to European Union issues, in accordance with the distinction made under Section 35(2), the speaking time of the Member of the European Parliament

ha) shall be counted in the speaking time allocated to the parliamentary group that presented the Member of the European Parliament as speaker if he or she applied by way of the leader of the parliamentary group,

hb) shall not be counted in the timeframe if he or she applied directly, and the Member of the European Parliament shall have the same speaking time as allocated to an independent Member,

i) taking the floor by a person having a consultative capacity according to the Act on the National Assembly shall not be counted in the timeframe, with the exception of the speech by the representative of the Government or by the Member of the European Parliament under point *h)ha*).

(3) On the written application of the leader of the parliamentary group or of at least five independent Members, the timeframe of the general debate shall be determined in

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

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

c) at least thirty hours in the case of discussing a legislative proposal on the central budget (hereinafter: “legislative proposal on the budget”),

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

(4) If requested one hour before the opening of the sitting by

a) the leader of the parliamentary group,

b) five independent Members, or

c) at least two-thirds of the members of the committee representing the nationalities in connection with an item on the orders of the day affecting the interests or rights of nationalities, the timeframe available under paragraph (2) shall be doubled, with the exception of the cases specified in paragraph (3).

(5) Applications under paragraph (4) may, in each half-year, be

a) submitted not more than three times by each parliamentary group,

b) supported not more than three times with the signature of an independent Member,

c) supported not more than two times with the signature of a nationality Member or a nationality advocate.

(6) The parliamentary group may waive the timeframe allocated to the group, in whole or in part, to the benefit of another parliamentary group or an independent Member.

(7) The parliamentary notary in charge shall measure and accumulate by parliamentary groups the speaking time used by the Members. The parliamentary notary in charge shall inform the chair of the sitting if the parliamentary group, the Member or the nationality advocate has used up all the speaking time available. The speeches under Section 36(6) to (7) may continue until using up the timeframe under paragraph (1).

(8) In a discussion order with timeframe, Section 35(8) and Section 38(1)*a)* shall not apply.

26. The duration of speeches

Section 38 (1) The duration of the speeches determined by the House Committee shall not be less than

a) fifteen minutes in the general debate,

b) thirty minutes in the case of a proposal for the adoption or the amendment of the Fundamental Law, the legislative proposal on the central budget, the legislative proposal on the implementation of the central budget, and the principal speakers' speech at the joint discussion of more than one proposal for decision.

(2) The proposer of the item on the orders of the day and the representative of the Government may take the floor for fifteen minutes at any time in the debate.

(3) Immediately after the closure of the general debate, the proposer may deliver closing words for a duration of thirty minutes, in the framework of which he or she may reply to the issues raised in the debate.

(4) In the course of the debate, for the purpose of making a comment on an earlier speech, for the first time after the speeches under Section 36(2) to (5), then after the speeches under Section 36(6) to (7),

a) one Member from each parliamentary group,

b) the independent Member who was the first to apply for taking the floor, then

c) in the case of an item on the orders of the day affecting the interests or rights of nationalities, the nationality Member or nationality advocate who was the first to apply for taking the floor, may apply for taking the floor for two minutes. Taking the floor shall be approved by the chair of the sitting. If the chair of the sitting does not give the floor, the National Assembly shall, at the request of the Member or the nationality advocate, decide in this matter without debate by the show of hands.

27. Closure of the debate

Section 39 (1) If all the parliamentary groups, the independent Member who was the first to apply for taking the floor and, in the case of an item on the orders of the day affecting the interests or rights of nationalities, the nationality Member or the nationality advocate called upon by the committee representing the nationalities have had the opportunity to present their views, the proposer of the motion or at least five Members may propose in writing the closure of the debate. The National Assembly shall decide on this proposal without debate.

(2) If the National Assembly closed the debate,

a) one Member from each parliamentary group,

b) in the case of an item on the orders of the day affecting the interests or rights of nationalities, the nationality Member who was the first to apply for taking the floor,

c) the independent Member who was the first to apply for taking the floor, then

d) in the case of an item on the orders of the day affecting the interests or rights of nationalities, if no nationality Member has taken the floor, the nationality advocate who was the first to apply for taking the floor shall have the right to take the floor for not more than five minutes each.

(3) After the speeches referred to in paragraph (2), the proposer may deliver closing words for a duration of fifteen minutes, in the framework of which he or she may reply to the issues raised in the debate.

(4) In the discussion order with timeframe, Paragraphs (1) to (3) shall not apply.

28. Submitting a proposal for amendment

Section 40 (1) The Member, the discussing committee and the committee on legislation may, in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, submit a proposal for amendment to the legislative proposal. The proposer may not submit a proposal for amendment to his or her own motion, with the exceptions specified in Section 32(1), Section 52(1) and Section 74(1), and with the exception of a motion for compliance with the public debt regulation under Section 25(5) of the Act CXCV of 2011 on the economic stability of Hungary (hereinafter: AESH).

(2) The proposal for amendment shall contain reasoning.

(3) A proposal for amendment aimed at renouncing the legislative proposal as a whole shall not be discussed and shall not be voted upon.

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

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

(2) The Member shall indicate in the proposal for amendment the discussing committee where he or she requests the discussing of the proposal for amendment. Only one – standing – committee shall be asked to discuss the proposal for amendment.

(3) In the proposal for amendment, the Member shall only indicate the designated committee or a committee connected to the debate that announced, according to Section 32(2), its intention to hold a detailed debate with regard to the provision affected by the proposal for amendment. If the proposal for amendment affects more than one provision, only the designated committee can be indicated or a committee connected to the debate that holds a detailed debate with regard to all provisions of the legislative proposal that are affected by the proposal for amendment. The Member may indicate any discussing committee if his or her proposal for amendment inserts a new section or a subdivision of higher level in the legislative proposal.

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

a) has asked for it at the designated committee,

b) has not indicated a discussing committee,

c) has indicated more than one discussing committee,

d) has indicated a non-discussing committee, or

e) indicated the committee connected to the debate not in accordance with the conditions specified in paragraphs (2) and (3).

(5) The designated committee may hold a debate on any further proposal for amendment beyond the scope of the proposals for amendment specified in paragraph (4).

(6) The committee representing the nationalities may hold a debate on any proposal for amendment in connection with an item on the orders of the day affecting the interests or rights of nationalities.

Section 42 The proposal for amendment

a) shall not cover the provisions of an Act that is not affected by the legislative proposal (hereinafter: “over-expanding proposal for amendment”), and

b) shall, if the legislative proposal is aimed at the amendment of the Fundamental Law or of an Act, not cover those parts of the Fundamental Law or of that Act that are not affected by the amendment; save where it is clearly necessary due to its connection with the content of a regular proposal for amendment or in order to give effect to the criteria specified in Section 44(1).

29. Phase of the detailed debate

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

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

Section 44 (1) In the course of the detailed debate, the designated committee shall examine the legislative proposal with regard to the following:

a) compliance with the substantial and formal requirements resulting from the Fundamental Law,

b) fitting into the unity of the legal system,

- c)* compliance with the obligations arising from international law and the law of the European Union, and
- d)* compliance with the professional requirements of legislation.

(2) The committee connected to the debate shall carry out an examination based on the criteria specified in paragraph (1) with regard to the parts of the legislative proposal that are indicated in the announcement referred to in Section 32(2).

(3) In addition to paragraphs (1) to (2), the detailed debate shall include the discussion of the submitted proposals for amendment and the formulation of the discussing committee's intention aimed at further amendment. The detailed debate shall also include an examination of the compliance of the proposals for amendment with the requirements specified in Section 42.

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

Section 45 (1) The discussing committee shall evaluate the proposals for amendment submitted according to Section 40 and Section 41, and it shall take a position on them.

(2) Proposals for amendment shall be evaluated and position on them shall be taken in the order of the provisions of the legislative proposal, by each proposal for amendment. The discussing committee may, at the request of any committee member, order the connected discussion of several proposals for amendment. If the discussing committee connected the discussion of several proposals for amendment, the vote shall be held appropriately.

(3) The discussing committee

a) shall decide upon which proposal for amendment to support,

b) may maintain the non-supported proposal for amendment with the changes held necessary by the committee, or

c) shall formulate an intention aimed at further amendment.

(4) The committee representing the nationalities shall not formulate an intention aimed at an over-expanding proposal for amendment; it may initiate the submission of such a proposal for amendment at another discussing committee or at the committee on legislation.

(5) The amendments according to paragraph (3) shall be submitted by the discussing committee in a single motion (hereinafter: "committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate"). In the case of more than one discussing committee, each committee shall submit a separate committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate.

(6) The detailed debate shall end with the decision of the discussing committee on the closure of the detailed debate. The discussing committee may only close the detailed debate if it took a position on all proposals for amendment referred to in paragraph (1). After closing the detailed debate, the discussing committee shall submit a report (hereinafter: "committee report on the detailed debate") stating that the detailed debate has been closed, and stating its findings made on the basis of Section 44(1) and (3), and its position taken according to paragraph (1).

(7) If the discussing committee has adopted a committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate, it shall submit it together with the committee report on the detailed debate. After this, no further committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate shall be submitted by the discussing committee, with the exception of the procedure referred to in Section 70(5), and by the designated committee, with the exception of the procedure referred to in Section 68(2) and (4).

(8) With the exception specified in Section 68(5), the phase of the detailed debate shall be closed as soon as all standing committees among the discussing committees have submitted the committee report on the detailed debate.

(9) The committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate by the committee representing the nationalities shall only be discussed by the committee on legislation if the committee proposal has been submitted by the committee representing the nationalities until the closure of the phase of the detailed debate.

30. Procedure by the committee on legislation

Section 46 (1) Not later than on the third day of the week following the closure of the phase of the detailed debate, the proposer shall provide written information

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

b) stating that he or she intends to present the information referred to in point *a)* orally at the sitting of the committee on legislation, or

c) on not making a statement referred to in points *a)* to *b)*.

(2) After the submission of the information referred to in paragraph (1), the committee on legislation shall evaluate the committee proposals for amendment closing the detailed debate, and shall take a position on them. The

evaluation of the committee proposals for amendment closing the detailed debate shall also cover their compliance with the requirements specified in Section 42. If the proposer makes a statement with the content referred to in paragraph (1)*a*) to *b*), the evaluation of the proposals for amendment and the elaboration of the position shall take place not earlier than on the week following the closure of the phase of the detailed debate; in the case of a statement with the content referred to in paragraph (1)*c*), this time restriction shall not apply.

(3) When receiving a committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate, the committee on legislation may formulate an intention aimed at further amendment.

(4) If no committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate has been submitted, the committee on legislation shall not discuss the legislative proposal, and shall not submit a proposal for amendment to it, save where the proposer or, in the case of a proposer other than the Government, the Government initiates the procedure of the committee on legislation. The procedure of the committee on legislation may be initiated not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting on the planned orders of the day of which the final vote on the legislative proposal is scheduled.

(5) The committee on legislation shall incorporate the supported committee proposals for amendment closing the detailed debate and the amendment formulated by the committee itself into a single motion (hereinafter: “summarising proposal for amendment”). Should the legislative proposal fail to comply with the requirements specified in Section 44(1), the committee on legislation shall also incorporate the amendment necessary for compliance with the requirements into the summarising proposal for amendment.

(6) Should the proposer of the legislative proposal or the person entitled to act as the proposer’s substitute be absent, the committee on legislation shall not discuss the legislative proposal. The representative of the Government shall also attend the sitting of the committee on legislation if the proposer is not the Government but the legislative proposal affects the functions of the Government. The proposer of the legislative proposal and the representative of the Government shall attend, in a consultative capacity, the sitting of the committee on legislation. The rapporteur designated by the discussing committee submitting the committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate may attend, in a consultative capacity, the sitting of the committee on legislation.

(7) The committee on legislation shall submit a summarising report on the closure of the discussion of the committee proposals for amendment closing the detailed debate and of its position taken in accordance with paragraph (2).

(8) If the committee on legislation has adopted a summarising proposal for amendment, it shall submit it together with the summarising report. After this, the committee on legislation shall not submit further summarising proposal for amendment, with the exception of the cases referred to in Section 48(7), Section 71 and Section 74(3).

(9) If the committee on legislation considers it necessary during its procedure, it may request any committee to submit a legislative proposal.

(10) The proposer shall, upon the submission of the summarising proposal for amendment, send without delay to the chair of the committee on legislation the consolidated text of the legislative proposal and the summarising proposal for amendment, countersigned by the proposer (hereinafter: “single draft proposal”).

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

a) the single draft proposal contains the consolidated text of the legislative proposal and the summarising proposal for amendment appropriately, then it

b) the single draft proposal does not contain the consolidated text of the legislative proposal and the summarising proposal for amendment appropriately, the committee on legislation shall draw up the consolidated text of the legislative proposal and the summarising proposal for amendment, which shall be submitted by the chair of the committee on legislation (hereinafter: “single proposal”).

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

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

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

(2) If a summarising report has been submitted by the committee on legislation, the rapporteur designated by the committee on legislation shall be the first to take the floor in the debate, followed by the rapporteur of the minority

opinion if there is a minority opinion in the committee on legislation. The total time allocated for these speeches shall be fifteen minutes, of which seven minutes shall be reserved for expressing the minority opinion if there is any.

(3) After the speech referred to in paragraph (2), the proposer of the legislative proposal may also take the floor; in the case of a proposer other than the Government, the proposer may be followed by the representative of the Government. This speech may also take place if the speech referred to in paragraph (2) has not been delivered.

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

(5) After the speakers of the committees, the members of the parliamentary groups, the independent Members, the Members of the European Parliament and the nationality advocates may take the floor in the order according to Section 36(6) to (9).

(6) The speakers under paragraph (5) shall present their views in the timeframe order specified in Section 37(2) and (4) to (7), by taking into account the following:

a) not less than five minutes shall be allocated to each parliamentary group,

b) in the case of an item on the orders of the day affecting the interests or rights of nationalities, at least five minutes shall be allocated to the nationality Member or nationality advocate called upon by the committee representing the nationalities,

c) in the case of an item on the orders of the day related to European Union issues, in accordance with the distinction made under Section 35(2), the speaking time of the Member of the European Parliament

ca) shall be counted in the time allocated to the parliamentary group that applied for taking the floor by the Member of the European Parliament if he or she applied by way of the leader of the parliamentary group,

cb) shall not be counted in the timeframe if he or she applied directly, and the Member of the European Parliament shall have the same speaking time as allocated to an independent Member.

There shall be no two-minute contributions between these speeches.

(7) With the exception of the representative of the Government and the Members of the European Parliament, persons having a consultative capacity according to the Act on the National Assembly may take the floor out of turn for a speaking time specified in Section 36(11).

(8) On the proposal of the House Committee, the National Assembly may establish longer timeframes than the ones specified in paragraphs (2) to (7). The National Assembly shall decide on the House Committee's proposal without debate by the show of hands, together with the adoption of the proposal for the orders of the day.

(9) Immediately after the closure of the debate, the proposer may deliver closing words, in the framework of which he or she may reply to the issues raised in the debate.

(10) The total time allocated for the speeches of the proposer under paragraphs (3) and (9), and for the speech of the representative of the Government under paragraph (3) shall be ten minutes each.

(11) In the course of the debate on the committee reports and the summarising proposal for amendment, the provisions of Section 39 shall not apply.

32. Decision on the summarising proposal for amendment; procedure by the committee on legislation in the case of maintaining a proposal for amendment

Section 48 (1) With the exceptions specified in paragraphs (2) and (8), the National Assembly shall decide on the summarising proposal for amendment in a single vote. If the proposer has not taken the floor to say closing words in accordance with Section 47(9), the proposer and, in the case of a proposer other than the Government, the representative of the Government may, directly before the decision is made, speak for five minutes each to state whether or not they agree with the summarising proposal for amendment.

(2) Not later than on the last working day of the week preceding the sitting on the planned orders of the day of which the decision on the summarising proposal for amendment is scheduled, the leader of any parliamentary group or the proposer may request in writing the National Assembly to hold a separate vote on some of the points of the summarising proposal for amendment.

(3) If some of the points of the summarising proposal for amendment have not been adopted by the National Assembly in the vote held on the basis of a request under paragraph (2), the proposer or, in the case of a proposer other than the Government, the Government may propose the postponement of the final vote in accordance with

Section 51. If the final vote has been postponed, the consolidated text of the legislative proposal and the adopted points of the summarising proposal for amendment (hereinafter: “recast single proposal”) shall be submitted in accordance with Section 46(10) to (11) not later than on the third day following the postponement of the final vote.

(4) Within the deadline specified in paragraph (2), the leader of any parliamentary group or the proposer may request in writing the National Assembly to maintain a proposal for amendment not included in the summarising proposal for amendment. No request for maintaining an over-expanding proposal for amendment shall be made if the National Assembly has not decided upon that proposal in the procedure according to Section 70, or if the National Assembly has found that that over-expanding proposal for amendment was not in compliance with any of the conditions specified in Section 70(2).

(5) Not more than three requests under paragraphs (2) and (4) by each applicant shall be entertained.

(6) The National Assembly shall first decide on the requests referred to in paragraph (4), and if it maintains a proposal for amendment, there shall be no vote on the points of the summarising proposal for amendment for which a separate vote has been requested and on the summarising proposal for amendment.

(7) The committee on legislation shall submit, within three days of the adoption of the decision referred to in paragraph (6), the consolidated text of the summarising proposal for amendment and the maintained proposal for amendment (hereinafter: “second summarising proposal for amendment”). The committee on legislation may only modify the text of the maintained proposal for amendment, and may only formulate in the second summarising proposal for amendment an intention aimed at further amendment if, with respect to the aim and the content of the maintained proposal for amendment, such amendment is necessary to bring that proposal into compliance with the requirements specified in Section 44(1). The committee on legislation shall submit, together with the submission of the second summarising proposal for amendment, a second summarising report on the closure of the discussion of the maintained proposal for amendment. The consolidated text of the legislative proposal and the second summarising proposal for amendment (hereinafter: “second single proposal”) shall be submitted in accordance with Section 46(10) to (12).

(8) If, during the vote, a decision requiring qualified majority is also necessary, the vote on maintaining the proposal for amendment, on the points of the summarising proposal for amendment for which a separate vote has been requested, and/or on the summarising proposal for amendment shall take place in two parts, starting with the decision that requires a qualified majority.

(9) In the vote on the provisions affected by the amendment, the original text of the legislative proposal shall not be voted on.

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

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

(2) With the exceptions specified in paragraphs (3) and (5), the National Assembly shall decide on the second summarising proposal for amendment in a single vote. If the proposer has not taken the floor to say closing words in accordance with Section 47(9), the proposer and, in the case of a proposer other than the Government, the representative of the Government may, directly before the decision is made, speak for five minutes each to state whether or not they agree with the second summarising proposal for amendment.

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

(4) If some of the points of the second summarising proposal for amendment have not been adopted by the National Assembly in the vote held on the basis of a request under paragraph (3), the proposer or, in the case of a proposer other than the Government, the Government may propose the postponement of the final vote in accordance with Section 51. If the final vote has been postponed, the consolidated text of the legislative proposal and the adopted points of the second summarising proposal for amendment (hereinafter: “recast second single proposal”) shall be submitted in accordance with Section 46(10) to (11) not later than on the third day following the postponement of the final vote.

(5) If, in the vote, a decision requiring qualified majority is also necessary, the vote shall take place in two parts, starting with the decision that requires a qualified majority.

34. Final vote

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

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

a) the submitted text of the legislative proposal if

aa) no committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate has been submitted to the legislative proposal in the phase of the detailed debate,

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

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

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

c) the text of the legislative proposal as amended by the adopted points of the summarising proposal for amendment if some of the points of the summarising proposal for amendment have not been adopted by the National Assembly in the vote held on the basis of a request under Section 48(2),

d) the text of the legislative proposal as amended by the adopted points of the second summarising proposal for amendment if some of the points of the second summarising proposal for amendment have not been adopted by the National Assembly in the vote held on the basis of a request under Section 49(3).

(3) If, in the final vote, a decision requiring qualified majority is also necessary, the final vote shall take place in two parts, starting with the decision that requires a qualified majority. If qualified majority necessary for the decision is not achieved, the provisions of Section 21 shall apply with the derogation that the chair of the sitting shall be obliged to order a break in the discussion.

35. Postponement of the final vote

Section 51 (1) Prior to the commencement of the final vote, the proposer or, in the case of a proposer other than the Government, the Government may propose the postponement of the final vote if they intend to submit a proposal for amendment preparing the final vote.

(2) The National Assembly shall decide on the postponement of the final vote without debate. Before the decision is made, the proposer may present the reasons of the initiative for a duration of not more than five minutes.

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

(4) If the final vote has been postponed by the National Assembly, the initiator of the postponement may put forward a motion, by indicating the sitting day of the final vote, to hold the final vote, with due account also to the deadline set in paragraph (3), at the sitting where the postponement of the final vote took place. After the proposer was given the opportunity to present his or her reasons for a duration of not more than two minutes, the National Assembly shall decide on this matter without debate. The adopted orders of the day shall be amended in line with the National Assembly's decision. The amended part of the orders of the day shall be presented by the chair of the sitting, and he or she shall initiate taking the measures necessary according to Section 15(2).

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

(6) The final vote can only be postponed on one occasion with regard to each proposal for decision.

36. Proposal for amendment preparing the final vote

Section 52 (1) If the National Assembly has decided to postpone the final vote, the proposer and, in the case of a proposer other than the Government, the Government may submit a proposal for amendment preparing the final vote to the single proposal, the second single proposal, the recast single proposal, the recast second single proposal or, in the absence of an adopted summarising proposal for amendment or second summarising proposal for amendment, to the legislative proposal if the single proposal, the second single proposal, the recast single proposal, the recast second single proposal or, in the absence of an adopted summarising proposal for amendment or second summarising

proposal for amendment, the legislative proposal is not in compliance with the requirements specified in Section 44(1). The proposal for amendment referred to in Section 42*a*) and *b*) shall not be submitted as a proposal for amendment preparing the final vote.

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

37. Proposal for amendment before the final vote

Section 53 (1) The committee on legislation shall discuss the proposal for amendment preparing the final vote, shall take a position on the proposal, and may formulate an intention aimed at further amendment, in compliance with the conditions specified in Section 52(1).

(2) By applying the provisions of Section 46(5), the committee on legislation shall incorporate the supported proposals for amendment preparing the final vote and its own proposals for amendment into a single motion (hereinafter: “proposal for amendment before the final vote”). The proposal for amendment referred to in Section 42*a*) and *b*) shall not be submitted as a proposal for amendment before the final vote.

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

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

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

Section 54 (1) If a proposal for amendment before the final vote has been submitted, the National Assembly shall hold a debate on the report before the final vote and on the proposal for amendment before the final vote.

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

(3) The debate shall then continue with taking the floor by the following:

- a*) the Members from each parliamentary group for five minutes each,
- b*) in the case of an item on the orders of the day affecting the interests or rights of nationalities, the nationality Member or nationality advocate called upon by the committee representing the nationalities for five minutes,
- c*) the independent Members for a total of three minutes,
- d*) in the case of an item on the orders of the day related to European Union issues, the Member of the European Parliament, in accordance with the distinction made under Section 35(2), if he or she applied directly, for five minutes.

(4) On the proposal of the House Committee, the National Assembly may establish a timeframe for these speeches longer than the one determined in paragraph (3). The National Assembly shall decide on the House Committee’s proposal without debate by the show of hands, together with the adoption of the proposal for the orders of the day.

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

Section 55 (1) The National Assembly shall decide on the proposal for amendment before the final vote in a single vote. Before the vote, the proposer and, in the case of a proposer other than the Government, the representative of the Government may speak for five minutes to state whether or not they agree with the adoption of the proposal for amendment before the final vote.

(2) If, in the vote, a decision requiring qualified majority is also necessary, the vote on the proposal for amendment before the final vote shall take place in two parts, starting with the decision that requires a qualified majority.

(3) In the vote on the provisions affected by the amendment, the original text of the single proposal, the second single proposal, the recast single proposal, the recast second single proposal or, in the absence of an adopted summarising proposal for amendment or second summarising proposal for amendment, of the legislative proposal shall not be voted on.

40. Postponement of the final vote

Section 56 (1) If the proposal for amendment before the final vote is adopted, the National Assembly shall hold a final vote on the amended legislative proposal, the amended single proposal, the amended second single proposal, the amended recast single proposal or the amended recast second single proposal as a whole.

(2) The National Assembly shall hold a final vote on the submitted text of the legislative proposal, the single proposal, the second single proposal, the recast single proposal or the recast second single proposal as a whole if

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

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

(3) If, in the final vote referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2), a decision requiring qualified majority is also necessary, the final vote shall take place in two parts, starting with the decision that requires a qualified majority.

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

Section 57 If an Act has been adopted by the National Assembly with a text other than the submitted text of the legislative proposal or the text of the single proposal, the second single proposal, the recast single proposal or the recast second single proposal, the proposer shall send the text of the adopted Act, initialled by him or her, to the Speaker within three days from the day of the adoption of the Act.

CHAPTER VII

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE DISCUSSION OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

42. Entry into the Order Book

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

(2) The Order Book committee shall make its decision on the entry of the motion into the Order Book within thirty days of designation. The period of the break between ordinary sessions shall not be taken into account in the calculation of the deadline of thirty days.

(3) Should the proposer of the legislative proposal be unable to attend the committee sitting on the planned agenda of which the decision on the entry into the Order Book of the legislative proposal submitted by him or her is scheduled, he or she may initiate in writing with the chair of the Order Book committee the postponement of the decision not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting. If such a motion is tabled, the Order Book committee shall make its decision on the entry into the Order Book within thirty days of the expiry of the deadline set in paragraph (2). Otherwise, the absence of the proposer shall not hamper the proceedings of the Order Book committee.

(4) The Order Book committee shall inform the Speaker in writing of its decision on the entry into the Order Book. If the legislative proposal is entered into the Order Book, the Order Book committee shall be considered, without requiring a specific designation, a designated committee as laid down in Section 32(1).

(5) If the entry into the Order Book of a legislative proposal submitted by a Member and rejected by the Order Book committee is requested by the leader of the parliamentary group to which the Member submitting the legislative proposal belongs, the entry into the Order Book shall be decided upon by the National Assembly.

(6) In the matter of the entry into the Order Book, following the proposer's speech of not more than five minutes,

a) one Member from each parliamentary group,

b) in the case of an item on the orders of the day affecting the interests or rights of nationalities, the nationality Member or nationality advocate called upon by the committee representing the nationalities, and then

c) the independent Member who was the first to apply for taking the floor

may speak for not more than two minutes each, following which the proposer may deliver a reply to the speeches for a duration of not more than two minutes.

(7) Requests for entry into the Order Book may be submitted by each parliamentary group not more than six times during a session, and only at the ordinary session where the Order Book committee has rejected the entry of the legislative proposal into the Order Book.

(8) The entry into the Order Book of a legislative proposal submitted by an independent Member that has been rejected by the Order Book committee may be requested by the independent Member submitting the legislative proposal if the request is supported by at least four Members. Requests for entry into the Order Book submitted by independent Members may be supported by a Member only at the ordinary session, not more than once during a session, and at the session where the Order Book committee has rejected the entry of the legislative proposal into the Order Book.

43. Discussion in two rounds

Section 59 (1) In cases where an Act of great social significance, providing for a comprehensive regulation is to be adopted, the National Assembly shall in its discretion discuss it in two rounds. In this case, the National Assembly shall first discuss the principles of the proposed Act, and then it shall discuss the elaborated text of the legislative proposal.

(2) The National Assembly shall establish the principles of the proposed Act in a resolution for the adoption of which the same majority shall be required as for the adoption of the proposed Act.

44. Discussion with urgency

Section 60 (1) The proposer may initiate in writing the discussion with urgency of his or her legislative proposal entered into the Order Book (hereinafter: “proposal of urgency”). The reasoned proposal of urgency shall be submitted not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting.

(2) The proposal of urgency submitted by the Member shall require the supporting signatures of at least twenty-five Members.

(3) The proposer may propose in the proposal of urgency that

a) the general debate on the legislative proposal may start on the sitting day specified by the proposer but not earlier than upon the expiry of two days from submission,

b) the committee may sit also during the sitting of the National Assembly in order to make the announcement referred to in Section 32(2),

c) the deadline set for the submission of the proposal for amendment be shorter than specified in Section 41(1),

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

e) the discussing committee may sit also during the sitting of the National Assembly and before the opening of the sitting day on the first day of the sitting, in order to complete the detailed debate on the legislative proposal,

f) the committee on legislation may evaluate the committee proposals for amendment closing the detailed debate after receiving the information under Section 46(1) but before the deadline set in Section 46(2).

(4) Before the relevant or the earliest procedural act, the proposer may in the proposal of urgency request the provisions specified in paragraph (3) jointly or separately.

(5) Discussion with urgency may be ordered not more than six times in a half-year.

(6) The discussion with urgency shall be ordered by allowing at least six days to pass between the day of ordering and the final vote on the legislative proposal.

(7) The National Assembly shall decide without debate – with the content specified by the proposer – on ordering the discussion with urgency. For the urgency to be ordered, the votes of two-thirds of the Members present shall be required.

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

45. Exceptional procedure

Section 61 (1) The proposer may initiate in writing the discussion in exceptional procedure of his or her legislative proposal entered into the Order Book (hereinafter: “proposal for exceptional proceeding”).

(2) The proposal for exceptional proceeding submitted by a Member shall require the supporting signatures of at least one-fifth of the Members.

(3) Exceptional procedure may be initiated without regard to the deadline specified in Section 34(1), not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting for which the proposer or, in the case under paragraph (2), at least one-fifth of the Members initiates the placing of the discussion and the adoption of the legislative proposal on the orders of the day .

(4) Exceptional procedure shall not be requested for discussing a motion

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

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

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

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

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

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

g) for the amendment of the Act on the central budget changing the total net revenue or expenditure amount or increasing the budgetary deficit.

(5) Exceptional procedure may be ordered not more than four times in a half-year.

(6) The general rules for the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply to the exceptional procedure, with the derogations specified in this Subtitle and with the proviso that no request for a vote under Section 48(2) or (4) shall be submitted.

(7) If, during the discussion in exceptional procedure of a submission put forward by the Government, the Prime Minister proposes that the vote on the submission be simultaneously a confidence vote, after the proposal of the Prime Minister is submitted, the discussion of the legislative proposal shall be restarted in accordance with the general rules for the discussion of legislative proposals and with Section 129, and the Speaker shall without delay notify thereof the Members, the nationality advocates and the persons having a consultative capacity at the sitting of the National Assembly. In this case, Section 34(1) shall not apply.

(8) If, during the exceptional procedure, the committee on legislation submits a summarising proposal for amendment, or an over-expanding proposal for amendment, aimed at any of the points b) to d) or g) of paragraph (4), the general rules for the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply to the further procedure; in the case of an amendment referred to in point g), the general rules shall apply with the derogations specified in Section 100(4) .

Section 62 (1) The National Assembly shall decide without debate on the discussion in exceptional procedure. For the discussion in exceptional procedure to be ordered, the votes of more than half of the Members shall be required.

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

(3) Together with ordering the discussion in exceptional procedure, the National Assembly shall, on the basis of the proposer's proposal, with due account to the provisions of paragraph (4), Section 63(1) and Section 64, decide on the following:

a) the deadline for submitting proposals for amendment,

b) the date of the general debate and the date of the joint debate on the summarising report and the summarising proposal for amendment (hereinafter for the purposes of this Subtitle: "consolidated debate"),

c) the date of the decision on the summarising proposal for amendment and

d) the date of the final vote.

(4) The deadline for submitting the proposals for amendment shall not be less than three hours after the decision ordering the exceptional procedure.

(5) In the exceptional procedure, the detailed debate on the legislative proposal shall be held by the committee on legislation with the application of Section 44(1) and (3) to (4).

(6) The committee on legislation shall evaluate the proposals for amendment submitted, and it shall take a position on them, with the application of Section 45(2).

(7) The committee on legislation

a) shall decide upon which proposal for amendment to support,

b) may maintain the non-supported proposal for amendment with the amendments held necessary by the committee, or

c) shall formulate an intention aimed at further amendment.

(8) The committee on legislation shall submit the amendments according to paragraph (7) incorporated into the summarising proposal for amendment.

(9) The committee on legislation shall close the detailed debate, and shall subsequently submit a summarising report stating that the detailed debate has been closed, and stating its findings made on the basis of Section 44(1) and (3). If the committee on legislation has adopted a summarising proposal for amendment, it shall submit it together with the summarising report. After this, the committee on legislation shall not submit further summarising proposal for amendment.

(10) If the committee on legislation formulates an intention to submit an over-expanding proposal for amendment or if it supports or maintains such a proposal for amendment, then this shall be submitted separately from, but at the same time with, the summarising proposal for amendment.

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

Section 63 (1) The consolidated debate shall take place not earlier than on the first sitting day after the exceptional procedure has been ordered.

(2) The proposer of the legislative proposal shall be the first to take the floor in the consolidated debate for fifteen minutes; in the case of a proposer other than the Government, the proposer shall be followed by the representative of the Government who can speak for the same length. They shall be followed by the rapporteur designated by the committee on legislation, followed by the rapporteur of the minority opinion, if there is a minority opinion in the committee on legislation. The total time allocated for committee speeches shall be fifteen minutes, of which seven minutes shall be reserved for expressing the minority opinion, if there is any.

(3) The parliamentary groups shall have thirty minutes each to present their views. The independent Members shall have eight minutes in total to take the floor. In the case of an item on the orders of the day affecting the interests or rights of nationalities, eight minutes speaking time shall be allocated to the nationality Member or nationality advocate called upon by the committee representing the nationalities. The two-minute contributions during the debate shall be counted in the speaking time. Before the decision is made, the proposer may take the floor to deliver a reply for a duration of ten minutes.

(4) If a proposal for amendment referred to in Section 62(10) has also been submitted by the committee on legislation, the debate shall also cover the question whether or not this proposal for amendment is clearly necessary due to its connection with the content of a regular proposal for amendment or in order to give effect to the criteria specified in Section 44(1).

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

(2) If a proposal for amendment according to Section 62(10) has also been submitted by the committee on legislation, the National Assembly shall decide on the regularity and the adoption of the over-expanding proposal for amendment after deciding upon the summarising proposal for amendment.

46. Derogation from the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution

Section 65 (1) Exceptionally, on the proposal of the House Committee, the National Assembly may decide without debate, with the votes of at least the four-fifth of the Members present, to derogate from the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution in the course of the discussion of and/or decision making on specific matters.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply if this would conflict with the Fundamental Law or an Act, and shall not apply to the discussion of and the decision on a motion aimed at

- a) the adoption or the amendment of the Fundamental Law,
- b) the adoption or the amendment of an Act containing an international treaty according to Article E)(2) of the Fundamental Law, and
- c) the adoption or the amendment of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure.

(3) Paragraph (1) shall only apply to the discussion of and the decision on the legislative proposal on the budget and the legislative proposal on the amendment of the Act on the central budget changing the total net revenue or expenditure amount or increasing the budgetary deficit if it does not hamper the enforcement of the rules for compliance with Section 36(4) and (5) of the Fundamental Law.

47. Withdrawal of the motions

Section 66 (1) The proposer may until the closure of the phase of the detailed debate withdraw the legislative proposal submitted by him or her; withdrawal at a later stage shall require the approval of the National Assembly.

(2) The Member may withdraw his or her proposal for amendment until the submission of the discussing committee's report on the detailed debate; the discussing committee may withdraw its committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate until the opening of the sitting of the committee on legislation discussing the committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate.

48. Discussion and decision in the absence of a proposal for amendment

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

(2) The motion referred to in paragraph (1) shall be decided upon by the National Assembly without debate by the show of hands.

(3) If the National Assembly adopts the motion and no proposal for amendment is submitted until the beginning of the general debate on the legislative proposal indicated in the motion, the National Assembly shall decide on the adoption of the legislative proposal after closing the general debate. In case of submitting a proposal for amendment, the general rules for the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply.

49. The procedure in the case of a failure by the discussing committee

Section 68 (1) Should the discussing committee fail to submit in due time the committee report on the detailed debate after the opening of the phase of the detailed debate, the National Assembly may establish, on the proposal of the House Committee, a deadline for submitting the report. This shall be decided upon by the National Assembly without debate.

(2) If the committee connected to the debate has not discussed within the deadline set on the basis of paragraph (1) the submitted proposal for amendment, and neither has the designated committee held a detailed debate on it, the designated committee shall put it on the agenda of the next committee sitting after the expiry of the deadline and shall discuss it.

(3) Should the designated committee fail to observe the deadline referred to in paragraph (1) or fail to meet its obligation specified in paragraph (2), the Speaker shall designate a new committee and at the same time withdraw the former designation.

(4) The committee designated according to paragraph (3) shall hold the detailed debate not later than at its next sitting following the designation, and shall perform the functions of the designated committee in the further phases of the procedure.

(8) The phase of the detailed debate shall be closed as soon as the designated committee or the committee designated according to paragraph (3) has submitted the committee report on the detailed debate.

(8) The rights enjoyed by the committee connected to the debate shall not be exercised by the committee that failed to submit the committee report on the detailed debate within the deadline referred to in paragraph (1).

50. Repeated detailed debate

Section 69 (1) If the committee on legislation finds in the procedure under Section 46 that there is a contradiction
a) in a committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate, or
b) between the committee proposals for amendment closing the detailed debate,
and cannot eliminate this contradiction in its own procedure, it shall request the discussing committee or committees, by indicating the debated question, to hold a repeated detailed debate in order to eliminate the contradiction, and to submit a committee proposal for amendment closing the repeated detailed debate.

(2) The committee on legislation may set a deadline for holding the repeated detailed debate, and shall inform the Speaker of the request and of the deadline, if any.

(3) The repeated detailed debate and the committee proposal for amendment closing it shall cover the contradiction identified by the committee on legislation and the questions closely related to it.

(4) The repeated detailed debate shall end with the decision of the discussing committee on the closure of the repeated detailed debate. Subsequently the discussing committee shall submit a report stating that the repeated

detailed debate has been closed, and stating its position taken with regard to the comments made by the committee on legislation. Together with the report, the discussing committee shall submit its committee proposal for amendment closing the repeated detailed debate.

(5) The committee on legislation shall then continue its procedure with the application of the provisions of Section 46.

51. Procedure in the case of an over-expanding proposal for amendment

Section 70 (1) If the discussing committee, in the course of its procedure under Section 45(3), formulates an intention aimed at an over-expanding proposal for amendment or supports such proposal for amendment or maintains it with the amendments held necessary by the discussing committee, then this shall be submitted separately from, but at the same time with, the committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate. At the time of submission the discussing committee may make a proposal under Section 72.

(2) After closing the phase of the detailed debate, the National Assembly shall decide without debate whether or not the proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (1) is clearly necessary due to its connection with the content of a regular proposal for amendment or in order to give effect to the criteria specified in Section 44(1). Making the decision shall be preceded by taking the floor by the rapporteur designated by the committee submitting the over-expanding proposal for amendment, followed by the rapporteur of the minority opinion, if there is a minority opinion in the committee. The total time allocated for these speeches shall be four minutes, of which two minutes shall be reserved for expressing the minority opinion, if there is any. After the contributions by the committee, the proposer may take the floor for two minutes.

(3) If the National Assembly finds that the over-expanding proposal for amendment complies with at least one of the conditions referred to in paragraph (2), the general debate shall be reopened with regard to this proposal for amendment (hereinafter: “regular over-expanding proposal for amendment”). In case there is more than one regular over-expanding proposal for amendment, the National Assembly shall hold a joint general debate on all regular over-expanding proposals for amendment. This general debate shall only concern discussing the regular over-expanding proposal for amendment. Until the closure of the debate, the Member may submit a proposal for amendment to the regular over-expanding proposal for amendment.

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

- a)* the deadline under Section 34(1) shall not apply,
- b)* the supplementary detailed debate on the regular over-expanding proposal for amendment shall be held by the discussing committee submitting this proposal and – without a specific designation – by the designated committee,
- c)* any other committee may announce not later than on the day following the decision referred to in paragraph (2) that it intends to hold a supplementary detailed debate on the regular over-expanding proposal for amendment. In order to make this announcement, the committee may sit also during the National Assembly’s sitting.

(5) With regard to the regular over-expanding proposal for amendment and the proposal for amendment submitted to it, the discussing committee referred to in paragraph (4)*b)* and *c)*, in accordance with the procedure specified in Section 45,

- a)* shall hold a supplementary detailed debate,
- b)* shall decide on the closure of the supplementary detailed debate,
- c)* shall submit a committee report on the supplementary detailed debate, and
- d)* may submit a committee proposal for amendment closing the supplementary detailed debate.

(6) The phase of the supplementary detailed debate shall be closed as soon as all standing committees among the discussing committees have submitted the report referred to in paragraph (5)*c)*.

(7) If a regular over-expanding proposal for amendment is submitted, the provisions of Section 46 shall apply to the further procedure with the following derogations:

- a)* the deadline for the submission of the information provided by the proposer under Section 46(1) shall be counted from the closure of the supplementary detailed debate phase, and
- b)* upon the adoption of the summarising proposal for amendment and the summarising report, the committee on legislation shall discuss the regular over-expanding proposal for amendment and the committee proposal for amendment closing the supplementary detailed debate.

(8) If the National Assembly finds in the procedure under paragraph (2) that the over-expanding proposal for amendment does not comply with any of the conditions referred to in that paragraph, the proposal for amendment shall be deemed closed.

Section 71 (1) Should the committee on legislation support a proposal for amendment qualified as regular in the procedure under Section 70, it shall include this proposal for amendment in the summarising proposal for amendment.

(2) If the committee on legislation

a) formulates an intention aimed at an over-expanding proposal for amendment, or

b) maintains, with the amendments held necessary by the committee, a proposal for amendment not qualified as regular in the procedure under Section 70,

it shall be submitted separately from, but at the same time with, the committee's summarising proposal for amendment. At the time of submission the committee on legislation may make a proposal under Section 72.

(3) The National Assembly shall decide without debate whether the proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (2) complies with at least one of the conditions referred to in Section 70(2). Making the decision shall be preceded by taking the floor by the rapporteur designated by the committee on legislation, followed by the rapporteur of the minority opinion, if there is a minority opinion in the committee on legislation. The total time allocated for these speeches shall be four minutes, of which two minutes shall be reserved for expressing the minority opinion, if there is any. After the contributions by the committee, the proposer may take the floor for two minutes.

(4) If the National Assembly finds that the proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (2) is a regular over-expanding proposal for amendment, the general debate shall be reopened with regard to this proposal for amendment.

(5) The provisions of Section 70 shall apply to the discussion of the regular over-expanding proposal for amendment submitted by the committee on legislation with the following derogations:

a) by derogation from Section 70(4)*b)*, the committee on legislation as the party submitting the regular over-expanding proposal for amendment shall not hold a supplementary detailed debate, and

b) the committee on legislation shall submit a supplementary summarising proposal for amendment with the application of the provisions of Section 46(5) and a supplementary summarising report with the application of the provisions of Section 46(7). The supplementary summarising proposal for amendment shall contain the summarising proposal for amendment and the regular over-expanding proposal for amendment submitted by the committee on legislation.

(6) The proposer shall, upon the submission of the supplementary summarising proposal for amendment, send without delay to the chair of the committee on legislation the consolidated text of the legislative proposal and the supplementary summarising proposal for amendment, countersigned by the proposer; the chair of the committee on legislation shall subsequently submit a supplementary single proposal with the application of the provisions of Section 46(11) to (12). Sections 47 to 57 shall apply to the further procedure with the proviso that any reference to the summarising report shall be construed as reference to the supplementary summarising report, any reference to the summarising proposal for amendment shall be construed as reference to the supplementary summarising proposal for amendment, and any reference to the single proposal shall be construed as reference to the supplementary single proposal.

Section 72 Subject to the consent of the National Assembly requiring the votes of two-thirds of the Members present, Section 70(3) to (7) shall not apply if proposed by the discussing committee submitting the over-expanding proposal for amendment, and Section 71(4) to (6) shall not apply if proposed by the committee on legislation. The National Assembly shall give its consent if, with respect to the aim and the content of the legislative proposal, the regular over-expanding proposal for amendment submitted in the interest of compliance with the requirements set out in Section 44(1) is aimed only at harmonising the provisions of an Act not affected by the legislative proposal with the legislative proposal.

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

Section 73 (1) Until the commencement of the final vote on the legislative proposal, the proposer and, in the case of a proposer other than the Government, the Government, furthermore, the committee on legislation or the committee dealing with European affairs may initiate in writing a consultation (hereinafter: "consultation procedure") with the institutions and the Member States of the European Union (hereinafter: "consultation procedure initiative"). The Speaker shall announce the consultation procedure initiative at the plenary sitting.

(2) The National Assembly shall, before the final vote on the legislative proposal, decide without debate on the consultation procedure initiative. Before the decision is made, the submitter of the initiative and; in the case of a

submitter other than the Government, the representative of the Government may speak for not more than five minutes each.

(3) After the decision on the consultation procedure initiative is made, the Speaker shall inform the Government of the decision, and, if the initiative has been adopted, shall send the single proposal, the second single proposal, the recast single proposal or the recast second single proposal, furthermore, in the absence of an adopted summarising proposal for amendment or an adopted second summarising proposal for amendment, the legislative proposal, to the Government for the purpose of proceeding with the consultation procedure.

(4) The proposer shall submit within three days

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

b) the text of the legislative proposal amended by the adopted points of the summarising proposal for amendment if some of the points of the summarising proposal for amendment have not been adopted by the National Assembly in the vote held on the basis of a request under Section 48(2), or

c) the text of the legislative proposal amended by the adopted points of the second summarising proposal for amendment, if some of the points of the second summarising proposal for amendment have not been adopted by the National Assembly in the vote held on the basis of a request under Section 49(3),

and the Speaker shall forward it to the Government for the purpose of proceeding with the consultation procedure.

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

Section 74 (1) After completion of the consultation procedure, the Government shall inform the Speaker of the results. If, as a result of the consultation procedure, the amendment of the motion referred to in Section 73(3) to (4) is necessary, the Government may submit a proposal for amendment with a content in line with the result of the consultation procedure.

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

(3) The committee on legislation shall take a position on the proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (1), and may formulate an intention aimed at further amendment. By applying Section 46(5) appropriately, the committee on legislation shall incorporate the supported proposal for amendment and the amendment formulated by the committee itself into a single motion (hereinafter: "summarising proposal for amendment following the consultation procedure").

(4) If the committee on legislation has adopted a summarising proposal for amendment following the consultation procedure, it shall establish the consolidated text of the motion referred to in Section 73(3) to (4) and the summarising proposal for amendment following the consultation procedure (hereinafter: "single proposal following the consultation procedure"). The committee on legislation shall submit the summarising proposal for amendment following the consultation procedure and the single proposal following the consultation procedure together with the summarising report following the consultation procedure. After this, the committee on legislation shall not submit further proposal for amendment. Sections 47 to 48 and Section 50 shall appropriately apply to the further procedure, with the derogations specified in this Subtitle and with the proviso that no request for vote under Section 48(2) or (4) shall be submitted.

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

(6) The debate and the vote on the summarising proposal for amendment following the consultation procedure and the final vote shall be held under a single item on the orders of the day.

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

Section 75 (1) The aim of the procedure for initiating the examination of the conformity of an adopted Act with the Fundamental Law is that on the basis of a motion for normative review submitted by the applicant under Article 6(2) of the Fundamental Law (hereinafter for the purposes of this Subtitle: "applicant") the National Assembly initiate with the Constitutional Court the examination of the conformity of the adopted Act with the Fundamental Law.

(2) The text of the motion in the proposal for normative review shall contain an explicit request complying with the provisions of the Act on the Constitutional Court, and shall also comply with the requirements specified in the Act on the Constitutional Court.

Section 76 (1) If, in accordance with the procedure under Article 6(2) of the Fundamental Law, the applicant initiates the examination of the conformity of an adopted Act with the Fundamental Law, this fact shall be announced by the chair of the sitting before the final vote. If such examination is initiated, the rules on ordering a break in the discussion shall apply with the derogation that the chair of the sitting shall be obliged to order a break in the discussion before the final vote if this is requested by a party entitled under Section 21 or by an applicant.

(2) The initiative shall be valid if the applicant submits the proposal for normative review, with the content specified in Section 75(2), by the commencement of the final vote.

(3) If the orders of the day of the sitting need to be amended because of discussing the proposal for normative review, the applicant shall at the same time specify, with due account to paragraph (9), on which sitting day he or she requests the discussion of the proposal for normative review. The National Assembly shall decide without debate by the show of hands on the amendment of the orders of the day, and the orders of the day shall be amended in accordance with the National Assembly's decision. The amended part of the orders of the day shall be presented by the chair of the sitting, and he or she shall initiate the measures necessary according to Section 15(2).

(4) The Speaker shall forward the proposal for normative review to the committee on legislation, and shall determine the deadline for submitting the proposals for amendment.

(5) The proposer of the legislative proposal or any Member may submit a proposal for amendment to any part under Section 75(2) of the proposal for normative review.

(6) The committee on legislation shall deliver an opinion on the proposal for normative review, and shall discuss, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Section 46, the proposals for amendment submitted to the proposal for normative review. It shall take a position on the proposals for amendment submitted to the proposal for normative review, and may decide to formulate an intention aimed at further amendments.

(7) The committee on legislation shall submit a report on completion of the discussion of the proposal for normative review and the proposals for amendment submitted to the proposal for normative review, as well as on its findings made according to paragraph (6) (hereinafter: "report on preparing the initiation of a normative review"). The committee on legislation shall incorporate the supported proposals for amendment and its proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (6) into a single motion, and shall submit it together with the report on preparing the initiation of a normative review (hereinafter: "proposal for amendment preparing the initiation of a normative review").

(8) If the committee dealing with constitutional affairs takes a position on the proposal for normative review, it may present this position at the sitting of the committee on legislation discussing the proposal for normative review and the proposals for amendments submitted to the proposal for normative review.

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

(10) The discussion of the proposal for normative review at plenary sitting shall include discussing the proposal for normative review, the report on preparing the initiation of a normative review and the proposal for amendment preparing the initiation of a normative review. The proposer of the proposal for normative review shall be the first to take the floor in the debate for ten minutes; in the case of a proposer other than the Government, the proposer shall be followed by the representative of the Government who can speak for the same length. They shall be followed by the rapporteur designated by the committee on legislation, followed by the rapporteur of the minority opinion, if there is a minority opinion in the committee on legislation. The total time allocated for committee speeches shall be ten minutes, of which five minutes shall be reserved for expressing the minority opinion, if there is any.

(11) In the debate

a) one Member from each parliamentary group may present the position of the parliamentary group.

b) in the case of an item on the orders of the day affecting the interests or rights of nationalities, the nationality Member or nationality advocate called upon by the committee representing the nationalities may present the position of the committee, then

c) the independent Member who was the first to apply for taking the floor may present his or her views.

(12) Before the decision is made, the proposer of the proposal for normative review may take the floor to deliver a reply. The speaking time shall not be more than ten minutes in the case of the reply and of paragraph (11)*a)* and *b)* each, and five minutes in the case of paragraph (11)*c)*.

(13) After the contributions the National Assembly shall hold a single vote on the proposal for amendment preparing the initiation of a normative review, then it shall decide upon the proposal for normative review.

(14) The proposer of the proposal for normative review shall send the text of the motion contained in the adopted proposal for normative review, initialled by him or her, to the Speaker on the day following the adoption.

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

Section 77 In the case of an initiative for normative review of an Act voted upon in accordance with Section 56(1), the proposer shall send the text of the adopted Act, initialled by him or her, to the Speaker on the day following the submission of the initiative.

54. Discussion of an Act sent back for reconsideration

Section 78 (1) Should the President of the Republic, prior to signing it, return the Act sent to him or her for promulgation, along with his or her comments, for reconsideration, the National Assembly shall place it on the orders of the day within not more than sixty days of the day on which the Act was returned. The period of break between sessions and, with regard to motions not placed on the orders of the day of an extraordinary sitting or a sitting of an extraordinary session, the period of the extraordinary sitting or of the extraordinary session shall not be taken into account in the calculation of the deadline of sixty days.

(2) The Speaker shall hand out to the committee on legislation the transmitted document sent by the President of the Republic.

(3) Only the committee on legislation may submit a proposal for amendment to the Act sent back for reconsideration. This proposal for amendment shall only affect the parts challenged by the President of the Republic or the parts related to those ones. The proposal for amendment may also cover the provisions establishing the date of the entry into force.

(4) The committee on legislation shall submit a report on its position taken on the transmitted document sent by the President of the Republic. If the committee on legislation has adopted a proposal for amendment, it shall submit it together with the report. After this, the committee on legislation shall not submit further proposal for amendment. Sections 47 to 48 and Section 50 shall appropriately apply to the further procedure, with the derogations specified in this Subtitle and with the proviso that no request for vote under Section 48(2) or (4) shall be submitted.

(5) If the committee dealing with constitutional affairs took a position on the transmitted document sent by the President of the Republic, it may present this position at the sitting of the committee on legislation discussing the transmitted document sent by the President of the Republic.

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

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

(8) The debate and the vote on the proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (3) and the final vote shall be held under a single item on the orders of the day.

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

Section 79 (1) If the President of the Republic sends back the Act to the National Assembly because of a provision declared by the Constitutional Court to be in conflict with the Fundamental Law, or if the Constitutional Court has established a conflict with the Fundamental Law in the examination conducted under the National Assembly's resolution, the Speaker shall invite the committee on legislation to table a proposal for amendment in accordance with the decision of the Constitutional Court.

(2) The proposal for amendment tabled by the committee on legislation shall affect the provisions declared by the Constitutional Court to be in conflict with the Fundamental Law or the parts closely related to those provisions. If necessary, the proposal for amendment may also cover the provisions establishing the date of the entry into force.

(3) The committee on legislation shall submit a report on its position taken on the decision of the Constitutional Court. The committee on legislation shall submit the proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (2) together with the report. After this, the committee on legislation shall not submit further proposal for amendment. Sections 47 to 48 and Section 50 shall appropriately apply to the further procedure, with the derogations specified in this Subtitle and with the proviso that no request for vote under Section 48(2) or (4) shall be submitted.

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

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

(6) The debate and the vote on the proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (2) and the final vote shall be held under a single item on the orders of the day.

CHAPTER VIII

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE DISCUSSION OF THE PROPOSAL FOR RESOLUTION, THE PROPOSAL FOR POLITICAL DECLARATION, THE REPORT, THE POLITICAL DEBATE, THE MOTION FOR A DECISION BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONCERNING PERSONS, THE INITIATIVE FOR NATIONAL REFERENDUM AND THE INFORMATION PAPER

56. Discussion of the proposal for resolution

Section 80 (1) Sections 31 to 58, Sections 60 to 64 and Sections 66 to 72 shall appropriately apply to the discussion of the proposal for resolution with the derogations specified in this Subtitle.

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

(3) The National Assembly shall decide case by case and without debate on the publication of the resolution adopted at an *in camera* sitting.

(4) The National Assembly shall decide case by case and without debate on the publication of the specific resolution of the National Assembly.

(5) The Speaker shall ensure that the resolution is published in the official gazette.

Section 81 (1) To a proposal for resolution affecting the interests or rights of nationalities, also the nationality advocate may, under the conditions applicable to Members, submit a proposal for amendment.

(2) The rules for the discussion of the proposal for resolution and the proposal for amendment submitted by the Member shall appropriately apply to the discussion of the proposal for resolution and the proposal for amendment submitted by the nationality advocate with the exceptions specified in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution.

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

(4) The committee representing the nationalities may request that the proposal for resolution submitted by the nationality advocate and rejected by the Order Book committee be entered into the Order Book.

(5) The committee representing the nationalities may request that the proposal for resolution rejected by the Order Book committee be entered into the Order Book, provided that the nationality Member indicates in the proposal for resolution that it affects the interests or rights of nationalities.

(6) Requests for entry into the Order Book referred to in paragraphs (4) to (5) may be submitted by the committee representing the nationalities not more than three times during a session and only at the ordinary session where the Order Book committee has rejected the entry of the proposal for resolution into the Order Book.

57. Discussion of the proposal for political declaration

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

(2) For the adoption of a political declaration, the votes of two-thirds of the Members present shall be required.

(3) Sections 31 to 58, Sections 60 to 64 and Sections 66 to 72 shall appropriately apply to the discussion of the proposal for political declaration.

(4) The National Assembly shall decide case by case, without debate on the way of publishing the political declaration.

58. Discussion of, and decision on, the report

Section 83 (1) The Speaker shall designate a standing committee for the discussion of the report (hereinafter: “committee discussing the report”).

(2) No proposal for amendment shall be submitted to the report.

(3) The provisions of this Subtitle shall not apply to the discussion of, and the decision on, reports related to the elections.

Section 84 (1) The National Assembly shall hold a general debate on the soundness of the findings and the measures contained in the report submitted by

a) the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the Prosecutor General, the President of the State Audit Office, the Governor of the National Bank of Hungary, a parliamentary committee or, concerning the situation of the nationalities and in the case referred to in Article 47(4) of the Fundamental Law, the Government and

b) other parties obliged to submit a report, subject to the provisions of Section 85.

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

(3) The committee discussing the report shall be considered, without requiring a specific designation, a designated committee with regard to the proposal for resolution it submitted.

(4) For the purpose of elaborating its position referred to in the Act on the National Assembly, the committee representing the nationalities shall be considered a committee connected to the debate regarding the Government’s report on the situation of the nationalities and the annual report by the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights.

(5) After the speeches delivered by the proposer and the representative of the Government, in the general debate on the Government’s report on the situation of the nationalities and the annual report by the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the rapporteur designated by the committee representing the nationalities may take the floor, followed by the rapporteur of the minority opinion – if there is a minority opinion in the committee representing the nationalities. The total time allocated for these speeches shall be fifteen minutes each, of which seven minutes shall be reserved for expressing the minority opinion if there is any

(6) The committee connected to the debate discussing the proposal for resolution submitted by the committee discussing the report shall also discuss the report during the detailed debate. In addition to the requirements specified in Section 45(6), the committee report on the detailed debate of the committee connected to the debate may contain the committee’s position on the soundness of the findings and the measures contained in the report.

(7) If there is no committee connected to the debate concerning the proposal for resolution referred to in paragraph (2), and no proposal for amendment has been submitted, the National Assembly shall decide on the adoption of the proposal for resolution after closing the joint general debate, save if the committee discussing the report states, not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day on the orders of the day or planned orders of the day of which the final vote on the proposal for resolution is scheduled, that as designated committee it intends to hold a detailed debate.

(8) The National Assembly shall decide upon the report by adopting the proposal for resolution submitted by the committee discussing the report.

Section 85 (1) On the House Committee’s proposal, the National Assembly may request the committee discussing the report, with the exception of the reports submitted by those listed in Section 84(1)*a)*, to adopt a resolution on the report. This shall be decided upon by the National Assembly without debate.

(2) The committee discussing the report shall, upon the request referred to in paragraph (1), discuss the report, and

a) shall approve the report or

b) shall initiate by submitting a proposal for resolution that the National Assembly decide on the adoption of the report.

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

(4) In the case of the submission of a proposal for resolution referred to in paragraph (2)*b)*, the National Assembly shall decide by applying the provisions of Section 84.

59. Political debate

Section 86 (1) Upon the written motion of the Government or of at least one-fifth of the Members, the National Assembly shall hold a debate in the comprehensive political topic indicated in the motion. Such motion shall only be

submitted and discussed at the ordinary session. Each Member may support not more than two motions for political debate by session.

(2) The political debate shall be held by the National Assembly not less than fourteen days and not more than twenty-eight days after the submission of the motion.

(3) In the calculation of the deadline referred to in paragraph (2), the period between ordinary sessions shall not be taken into account.

(4) The timeframe for the discussion of the political debate shall be set in accordance with Section 37; the timeframe shall not be less than four hours. The political debate shall begin with the forty-minute speech of the Government's representative, and shall be closed with the twenty-minute reply of the Government's representative.

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

Section 87 (1) The provisions on the discussion of the proposal for resolution shall appropriately apply to the discussion of the proposal for resolution on a decision by the National Assembly concerning persons with the derogations specified in paragraphs (2) to (3).

(2) In the course of the discussion of the proposal for resolution referred to in paragraph (1), the deadline set in Section 34(1) shall not apply, furthermore,

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

b) no committee report

shall be submitted to such proposal for resolution.

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

61. Procedure for the discussion of, and the decision on, an initiative for national referendum

Section 88 (1) The initiative for national referendum complying with the legal requirements shall be entered into the Order Book of the National Assembly by way of providing information thereof by the president of the National Election Commission.

(2) The Speaker shall designate a standing committee for the submission of a proposal for resolution on ordering the national referendum related to the initiative for national referendum entered into the Order Book of the National Assembly.

(3) Section 80 and Section 81(1) shall apply to the discussion of the proposal for resolution on ordering the national referendum with the proviso that the committee designated in accordance with paragraph (2) shall be considered, without requiring a specific designation, a designated committee with regard to the proposal for resolution it submitted.

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

62. Information paper

Section 89 Information paper is a parliamentary paper submitted to the National Assembly as a fulfilment of the obligation of a person to provide information as required by the Fundamental Law, an Act or a resolution of the National Assembly, registered the same way as a substantive motion, not qualified as a report, and not requiring discussion or decision.

CHAPTER IX

SPECIAL PROCEDURES

63. Procedure for the discussion of the legislative proposal on the budget

Section 90 The provisions on the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply to the discussion of, and the decision on, the legislative proposal on the budget with the derogations specified in this Subtitle.

Section 91 (1) The National Assembly shall discuss the legislative proposal on the budget together with the opinion delivered by the State Audit Office and, if the Fiscal Council has made comments on the basis of Section 24(5) of AESH, with the comments made by the Fiscal Council.

(2) The discussion of the legislative proposal on the budget with urgency shall not be requested.

(3) In the course of discussing the legislative proposal on the budget, the duties of the committee on legislation shall be performed by the committee dealing with the budget. Until the submission of its summarising report, the committee dealing with the budget may request the committee on legislation to examine the compliance of the legislative proposal on the budget with the requirements specified in Section 44(1), and to communicate its opinion thereon with the committee dealing with the budget.

(4) A proposal for amendment regarding the total net revenue or expenditure amount of the central budget or of the budgetary headings, with the exception of a proposal for amendment referred to in Section 25(5) of AESH, may only be submitted by the committee dealing with the budget.

(5) If the committee dealing with the budget requests the discussing committee or committees to hold a repeated detailed debate, the committee dealing with the budget shall set a deadline for holding the repeated detailed debate, and shall inform the Speaker thereof.

(6) Section 72/A(4) of the Act on the National Assembly shall not apply to the discussion of, and the decision on, the legislative proposal on the budget, .

Section 92 (1) The general debate on the legislative proposal on the budget may be commenced not earlier than upon the expiry of thirteen days from the submission of the legislative proposal on the budget.

(2) The National Assembly may, on the proposal of the House Committee, set, without debate, a deadline for closing the phase of the detailed debate.

(3) All standing committees, with the exception of the committee on immunity, and the committee representing the nationalities shall hold a debate on the legislative proposal on the budget. In the course of the discussion of the legislative proposal on the budget, the committee dealing with the budget shall be considered a designated committee, the other standing committees as well as the committee representing the nationalities shall be considered committees connected to the debate.

(4) The committee connected to the debate shall announce in writing by the deadline set in Section 32(2) on which subdivisions of the legislative proposal on the budget it shall hold a detailed debate.

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

(6) In the case of the submission of a committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate, the proposer shall provide the information specified in Section 46(1)a) not later than on the second day of the week following the closure of the phase of the detailed debate.

Section 93 (1) The committee dealing with the budget shall submit a summarising report and a summarising proposal for amendment on the closure of the discussion of the committee proposals for amendment closing the detailed debate within two days of the date on which the information referred to in Section 92(6) was sent. If the committee dealing with the budget supports a committee proposal for amendment which makes it necessary to change the balance of the central budget or the total net revenue or expenditure amount of the budgetary headings of the legislative proposal on the budget, the summarising proposal for amendment shall also contain the modifications related to these items.

(2) The proposer shall submit, not later than on the day preceding the debate referred to in Section 47(1), the countersigned consolidated text of the summarising proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (1) and the legislative proposal on the budget (hereinafter: "single legislative proposal on the budget").

(3) The proposer shall submit, not later than on the day preceding the debate referred to in Section 49(1), the countersigned consolidated text of the second summarising proposal for amendment and the legislative proposal on the budget (hereinafter: "second single legislative proposal on the budget").

Section 94 (1) The National Assembly shall hold the debate on the summarising report and summarising proposal for amendment referred to in Section 93(1) in accordance with Section 47, with the proviso that the only persons taking the floor in the debate shall be the rapporteur of the committee dealing with the budget designated for presenting the summarising report who also shall summarise the opinion of the discussing committees, and the rapporteur of the minority opinion who also shall summarise the minority opinions expressed in writing in the discussing committees. The total time allocated for these speeches shall be sixty minutes, of which thirty minutes shall be reserved for expressing the minority opinion if there is any. There shall be no contributions according to Section 47(4).

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

Section 95 (1) The Speaker shall send

a) the legislative proposal on the budget if

aa) no committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate has been submitted, and the proposer has not initiated, until the deadline set in Section 46(4), the procedure by the committee dealing with the budget upon the expiry of the deadline,

ab) the committee dealing with the budget finished its discussion without submitting a summarising proposal for amendment, upon the submission of the summarising report,

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

b) the single legislative proposal on the budget if the National Assembly has adopted the summarising proposal for amendment, upon making the decision,

c) the second single legislative proposal on the budget if the National Assembly has adopted the second summarising proposal for amendment, upon making the decision without delay to the President of the Fiscal Council.

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

a) of the summarising proposal for amendment in the vote held on the basis of a request under Section 48(2), the text of the legislative proposal on the budget submitted by the proposer, as amended by the adopted points of the summarising proposal for amendment,

b) of the second summarising proposal for amendment in the vote held on the basis of a request under Section 49(3), the text of the legislative proposal on the budget submitted by the proposer, as amended by the adopted points of the second summarising proposal for amendment,

shall be sent by the Speaker without delay upon submission to the President of the Fiscal Council.

Section 96 (1) The final vote shall be held on the basis of Section 50 not earlier than after three days upon

a) the receipt of the opinion of the Fiscal Council referred to in Section 25(3) of AESH, or

b) the expiry without result – as established by the Speaker – of the deadline for delivering an opinion in the case specified in Section 26 of AESH.

(2) The final vote can be held within three days of the expiry of the deadline referred to in paragraph (1) if the proposer states in writing that he or she does not intend to submit a proposal for amendment before the final vote referred to in Section 97(1).

(3) No postponement of the final vote according to Section 51 shall take place in the course of the discussion of the legislative proposal on the budget.

Section 97 (1) Only the proposer may submit a proposal for amendment before the final vote to the proposal referred to in Section 95 for the purpose specified in Section 52. Such proposal for amendment may be submitted within three days of the receipt of the opinion of the Fiscal Council referred to in Section 25(3) of AESH, or the expiry without results – as established by the Speaker – of the deadline for delivering an opinion in the case specified in Section 26 of AESH.

(2) The proposal for amendment before the final vote referred to in paragraph (1) shall not be aimed at modifying the total net revenue or expenditure amount and the balance of the central budget and of the budgetary headings of the legislative proposal on the budget.

(3) A proposal for amendment before the final vote referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted only on one occasion during the discussion of the legislative proposal on the budget.

(4) Section 54 and Section 55 shall apply to the discussion of, and the decision on, the proposal for amendment referred to in paragraph (1) and Section 25(5) of AESH with the proviso that the proposal for amendment before the final vote shall also mean the proposal for amendment referred to in Section 25(5) of AESH. Section 53 shall not apply to the discussion of the proposals for amendment.

(5) The President of the Fiscal Council shall be invited to the sitting of the National Assembly discussing and deciding on the proposals for amendment referred to in paragraph (4). Before the proposer's closing words, the President of the Fiscal Council may take the floor for the time determined by the House Committee but for not less than ten minutes.

Section 98 (1) After the decision on the proposal for amendment referred to in Section 97 is taken, the Speaker shall immediately send to the President of the Fiscal Council the following:

a) in the case of a proposal for amendment adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Section 97, the consolidated text of the motion referred to in Section 95 and the proposal for amendment adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Section 97, as submitted by the proposer, or

b) in the absence of adopting a proposal for amendment referred to in Section 25(5) of AESH, the motion referred to in Section 95.

(2) If the Fiscal Council has delivered an opinion referred to in Section 25(4) of AESH, the final vote shall not be held until the Speaker receives the approval under Section 25(6) of AESH.

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

Section 99 The provisions on the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply to the discussion of, and the decision on, the legislative proposal on the implementation of the central budget, with the derogations specified in Section 91(2) to (6) and in Sections 92 to 94, and with the proviso that the proposer shall submit the single legislative proposal on the budget referred to in Section 93(2) as a single proposal, and the second single legislative proposal on the budget referred to in Section 93(3) as a second single proposal.

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

Section 100 (1) The provisions on the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply to the discussion of, and the decision on, the legislative proposal referred to in Section 25/A of AESH containing the amendment of the Act on the central budget, with the derogations specified in Section 91(2) to (6) and in Sections 93 to 98, and with the proviso that the proposer shall submit the single legislative proposal on the budget referred to in Section 93(2) as a single proposal, and the second single legislative proposal on the budget referred to in Section 93(3) as a second single proposal.

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

(3) The provisions on the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply to the discussion of, and the decision on, a legislative proposal containing amendments to the Act on the central budget, which legislative proposal does not change the total net revenue or expenditure amount of the central budget or does not increase the level of the deficit, with the derogations specified in Section 91(3) and Section 91(5) to (6).

(4) If, in the course of the procedure laid down in paragraph (3), the committee dealing with the budget supports a committee proposal for amendment that would change the total net revenue or expenditure amount of the central budget or increase the level of the deficit, the provisions on the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply to the further procedure with the derogations specified in Section 91(4), Sections 93 to 98 and Section 91(5) to (6), and with the proviso that the proposer shall submit the single legislative proposal on the budget referred to in Section 93(2) as a single proposal, and the second single legislative proposal on the budget referred to in Section 93(3) as a second single proposal.

(5) For the purposes of paragraphs (1) to (4), in the course of the discussion and the decision making, the committee dealing with the budget shall be considered a designated committee, and, if the legislative proposal has been submitted by a party other than the Government, the term “proposer” shall include the Government as well.

66. Procedure on international treaties falling within the functions and powers of the National Assembly

Section 101 The provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution shall apply to procedures relating to a legislative proposal on the promulgation of an international treaty with the derogations specified in this Subtitle.

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

(2) Only proposals aimed at rectifying translation errors and spelling mistakes (hereinafter: “rectification”) shall be submitted with regard to those parts of the legislative proposal that contain the final and authentic text of the international treaty and the Hungarian translation thereof and the text of reservations and declarations attached to the international treaty.

(3) The rectification referred to in paragraph (2) may be submitted by the proposer of the legislative proposal until the commencement of the final vote.

(4) In the rectification referred to in paragraph (2) no discussing committee shall be designated, the rectification shall not be discussed by any committee.

(5) There shall be no vote on the rectification. The rectification shall be announced by the chair of the sitting – by summarising its content – before the start of the final vote.

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

67. Procedure for recognition as a church

Section 103 After the communication of the decision adopted by the Minister responsible for the coordination of church relations in the procedure under the Act on the right to freedom of conscience and religion and the status of churches, denominations and religious communities, the committee dealing with religious affairs

a) shall send the decision to the committee dealing with national security to obtain its opinion on it, and

b) shall hear, at a public sitting, the representatives of the organisation performing religious activities affected by the decision.

Section 104 (1) On the basis of Section 103a), the committee dealing with national security shall establish the national security risk factors concerning the organisation performing religious activities according to the Act on the national security services.

(2) The committee dealing with national security shall elaborate its position on the national security risk related to the organisation performing religious activities at an *in camera* sitting.

(3) The chair of the committee dealing with national security shall grant access for the committee dealing with religious affairs to the minutes taken at the *in camera* sitting for the purpose of preparing the National Assembly's decision.

Section 105 (1) The committee dealing with religious affairs shall submit the legislative proposal it prepared in the case of both having and lacking the conditions of recognition. If, on the basis of the examination of the conditions of recognition that fall within the powers of the National Assembly, the organisation performing religious activities does not meet some of these criteria, the committee shall indicate in the reasoning of the legislative proposal the fact of non-compliance and the reasons thereof.

(2) The general rules for the discussion of legislative proposals shall apply to the discussion of the legislative proposal and, if the committee dealing with religious affairs has also submitted a proposal for resolution related to the legislative proposal on the basis of the Act on the right to freedom of conscience and religion and the status of churches, denominations and religious communities, to the discussion of that proposal for resolution, with the derogations specified in this Subtitle and with the proviso that no request for a vote under Section 48(2) or (4) shall be submitted.

(3) The National Assembly shall jointly hold the general debate on the legislative proposal and the proposal for resolution as well as the debate on the committee report on the detailed debate and the committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate (hereinafter for the purposes of this Subtitle: “consolidated debate”), in accordance with paragraph (8).

(4) Proposals for amendment to the legislative proposal and the proposal for resolution shall be submitted not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting on the orders of the day or planned orders of the day of which the consolidated debate on the legislative proposal and the proposal for resolution is scheduled.

(5) Proposals for amendment that are not related to the decision on the organisation performing religious activities affected by the decision of the Minister responsible for the coordination of church relations shall not be submitted.

(6) The detailed debate on the legislative proposal and on the proposal for resolution shall be held by the committee dealing with religious affairs with the appropriate application of Section 44(1) and (3) to (4) as well as Section 45(1) to (3) and (5) to (7). In order to complete the detailed debate, the committee dealing with religious affairs may sit, with the exception of the period of adopting resolutions, also during the sitting of the National Assembly and before the opening of the sitting day on the first day of the sitting, . If there is no proposal for amendment, the committee dealing with religious affairs shall not hold a detailed debate, and the National Assembly

shall jointly hold the general debate on the legislative proposal and the proposal for resolution, in accordance with paragraph (8).

(7) The committee on legislation shall not discuss the legislative proposal and the proposal for resolution.

(8) The committee dealing with religious affairs shall be the first to take the floor in the consolidated debate for thirty minutes, followed by the representative of the Government who can speak for the same length. The parliamentary groups may present their views in the discussion order with timeframe specified in Section 37. Before the decision is made, the committee dealing with religious affairs may take the floor to deliver a ten-minute reply.

(9) The timeframe specified according to paragraph (8) shall not be longer than eight hours even if a legislative proposal or a proposal for resolution affecting more than one organisation performing religious activities is discussed.

(10) After closing the consolidated debate, the National Assembly shall decide on the committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate, and shall hold a final vote. No postponement of the final vote shall take place.

(11) If there is no proposal for amendment, the National Assembly, after closing the joint general debate on the legislative proposal and the proposal for resolution, shall decide on the adoption of the legislative proposal and the proposal for resolution.

(12) If the National Assembly has not adopted the legislative proposal, it shall decide on the proposal for resolution and the connected committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate. If the National Assembly adopts the legislative proposal, the proposal for resolution shall be deemed closed without the adoption of a resolution,

Section 106 In the case of the termination of an established church on the grounds specified in an Act, and in the case of the transformation of an established church affecting the list of recognised churches specified in an Act, Section 105(2) to (12) shall apply to the discussion of the relevant legislative proposal submitted by the Government with the proviso that no proposal for resolution shall be submitted in this procedure.

PART FOUR

THE ORDER OF DISCUSSION IN THE COMMITTEES

68. Operational order of the committees

Section 107 (1) Committees shall establish their operational order taking into account the provisions of the Rules of Procedure.

(2) The provisions on the sitting of the National Assembly shall appropriately apply to the discussion in the committee if the provisions of the Rules of Procedure or, in case the committee has established its procedural rules, the procedural rules of the committee do not contain special rules for the operation of the committee, with the proviso that any reference to the procedure of the National Assembly shall be construed as reference to the procedure of the committee.

69. The order of the sitting of the committee

Section 108 (1) Upon its establishment, the committee shall establish the order of its sittings.

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

(3) In the period between the sessions, the parliamentary committees, with the exception of the ad hoc committees and the committees of inquiry, may hold a sitting if it is requested in writing by the House Committee, the Speaker or at least one-fifth of the members of the committee. With due regard to the operational order of the institutions of the European Union, the committee dealing with European Union affairs and other standing committees shall hold a sitting as necessary during this period.

(4) The committee shall hold no sitting during the sitting of the National Assembly, with the exceptions determined in the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution.

(5) The chair of the committee may request in writing, by specifying the reasons, the approval of the Speaker for holding a committee sitting during the sitting of the National Assembly.

70. Substitution of the committee chair

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

(2) If there is more than one deputy chair, the committee shall, upon its establishment, determine the order of substituting for the committee chair by the deputy chairs on occasions when the committee chair is prevented from acting. If the deputy chair is prevented from acting, he or she may designate in writing an ad hoc substitute from among the members of the committee. Failing that, if the chair and all deputy chairs are prevented from acting, the Speaker shall designate a committee member to substitute for the chair. The member of the committee substituting for the chair shall have the same rights and the same obligations as the chair.

(3) Should the mandate of the committee chair terminate, with the exception of the case referred to in Section 19(1)*b*) of the Act on the National Assembly, the powers of the committee chair shall be exercised by the deputy chair until the election of the new chair. If there is more than one deputy chair, the functions of the chair shall be performed in accordance with paragraph (2).

71. Convening of the sitting of the committee

Section 110 (1) The committee sitting shall be convened by the chair of the committee by sending out the invitation containing the proposal for the agenda. Section 15(1) to (2) of this resolution and Section 34(2) of the Act on the National Assembly shall not apply to the convening of the committee sitting.

(2) If the committee has taken an advance position on the agenda of the committee sitting, the chair of the committee shall indicate in the proposal for the agenda the items specified by the committee.

Section 111 (1) The chair of the committee shall invite to the sitting the persons whose participation is necessary for discussing the proposal for the agenda and the new item specified in the proposal for amendment of the proposal for the agenda.

(2) The persons with permanent invitation referred to in Section 40(1) of the Act on the National Assembly and – to the committee sitting on the proposed agenda of which the detailed debate on the substantive motion is scheduled – the Member submitting a proposal for amendment to the proposal for decision shall be invited to the public sitting of the committee by way of an invitation published on the website.

Section 112 (1) The committee sitting shall be convened at the written request of more than half of the committee members. The request shall specify the cause of convening as well as the proposed date and agenda. The request shall be forwarded to the chair of the committee not later than twenty-four hours before the proposed date of the sitting. The chair shall preferably convene the sitting to the proposed date, but not later than two days after the proposed date.

(2) If the sitting of the committee has not been convened until the date proposed in the request, the sitting shall be convened – at the written request of the initiating members of the committee – by the deputy chair of the committee. The request shall specify the new date of the sitting and the agenda that has been proposed previously; the deputy chair shall not deter from this date and agenda. If there are more deputy chairs, convening the committee sitting may be initiated with any of them. The written request sent to the deputy chair shall be sent at the same time to the chair of the committee for information.

72. Chairing the committee sitting

Section 113 (1) The chair of the committee shall open, conduct impartially and close the sittings; shall call upon speakers, oversee compliance with the provisions of the Rules of Procedure, watch over the order of the sittings, and shall announce the result of votes.

(2) The chair shall announce the substitution of the committee member by naming the substituting member. The designation of a substitute in accordance with Annex 3 shall be presented to the chair not later than at the time of the commencement of the substitution.

(3) If the chair of the committee would cease to continue with chairing the sitting before or during the discussion of an item on the agenda, the deputy chair may take over the chairing with due account to the provisions laid down in Section 109(2).

(4) In the case regulated in Section 112(2), the sitting shall be chaired by the deputy chair convening the sitting.

73. Establishment of the agenda

Section 114 (1) The committee shall, after the opening of the sitting, establish its agenda on the basis of the committee chair's proposal sent in advance in writing to the members of the committee. Prior to the sitting, any member of the committee may send to the chair in writing a proposal for amending the proposal for the agenda that the chair shall forward to the other members of the committee before the committee sitting.

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

(3) The committee may restrict the duration of oral contributions to the same time by each parliamentary group or by each member of the committee.

(4) If at least one-fifth of the committee members initiate in writing the holding of a committee hearing, the committee shall decide on placing the hearing on the agenda within thirty days of the request. The period of break between sessions shall not be taken into account in the calculation of the deadline.

74. Closure of the debate

Section 115 (1) The provisions of Section 39 shall appropriately apply to the closure of the debate on an item on the agenda at the committee sitting, with the derogations specified in paragraphs (2) to (5).

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

(3) The provisions of Section 39(1) to (2) relating to the contributions by the nationality Member and the nationality advocate shall not apply to the closure of the debate.

(4) In the committee representing the nationalities, closure of the debate can be initiated when all the attending members of the committee have had the opportunity to present their views. If the committee representing the nationalities has closed the debate, the members of the committee still may take the floor for the time specified by the committee.

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

75. Voting

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

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

76. Designation of the committee rapporteur

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

(2) Immediately after the vote on the committee report, the minority members of the committee may announce that they intend to present a minority opinion. The minority opinion announced this way shall be presented at the sitting of the National Assembly by the rapporteur elected by the members representing the minority opinion from among themselves.

(3) The committee opinion and the minority opinion shall only contain elements that have been presented, by any side, in the committee debate.

77. Joint proceeding by more committees

Section 118 (1) In the case of a joint proceeding by more committees, these committees may hold joint sittings.

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

78. Conference of Committee Chairs

Section 119 (1) The Conference of Committee Chairs (hereinafter for the purposes of this Subtitle: "Conference") shall consist of the Speaker as its president and the chairs of the standing committees of the National Assembly, the chair of the committee on legislation and the chair of the committee representing the nationalities as its members.

(2) The Conference

a) shall overview the working order of the National Assembly, the legislative program of the Government and the duties appertaining to the committees,

b) shall discuss the debated questions related to the operation of the committees,

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

(3) The sitting of the Conference shall be convened and chaired by the Speaker. The Conference shall sit as necessary, holding at least three sittings in an ordinary session. Any member of the Conference may initiate with the Speaker the convening of the Conference's sitting.

(4) In addition to the members of the Conference, only persons invited by the Speaker may attend the sitting of the Conference. (3) The Principal of the House, the representative of the Government and the Director General may attend, in a consultative capacity, the sitting as persons with permanent invitation.

(5) The Conference shall decide by a majority of the votes. The Conference shall have quorum if more than half of its members are present, and the Conference may hold a discussion if more than one-third of its members are present.

(6) At the sitting of the Conference, the chairs of the standing committee, of the committee on legislation and of the committee representing the nationalities, or, if the chair is prevented from acting, the deputy chair or committee member designated by the chair, shall have the right to vote.

(7) The Conference shall decide on its own order of operation with due regard to the provisions laid down in this Subtitle.

(8) If minutes are to be taken at the sitting of the Conference according to paragraph (7), Section 27(5) to (6) of Act CXII of 2011 on informational self-determination and the freedom of information shall apply to those minutes.

PART FIVE

INTERPELLATION, QUESTION AND PROMPT QUESTION

79. Duration of the interpellation and the question

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

80. Submission of the interpellation

Section 121 (1) The Member may address an interpellation to the persons specified in the Fundamental Law about any matter within their functions.

(2) The interpellation shall be submitted with the identification of the addressee.

(3) The title of the interpellation shall indicate the subject of it. The interpellation shall contain information about the facts and circumstances that form the basis of the interpellation.

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

a) the submission of that interpellation was not in compliance with paragraphs (1) to (3), or

b) the presentation of that interpellation would imply reprimanding according to Section 48(1) of the Act on the National Assembly.

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

(5) Section 16(1) and (3) shall not apply to interpellations and questions submitted during extraordinary sessions or extraordinary sittings.

81. Discussion order of the interpellation

Section 122 (1) On the basis of the announcement by the leader of the parliamentary group under paragraph (2), the first round of interpellations shall be presented by the opposition parliamentary groups in decreasing order of the number of their members, while in the subsequent rounds interpellations shall be presented by all parliamentary groups in the same order. The interpellations made on one sitting day shall form a single item on the orders of the day.

(2) The order of presenting the interpellations within the same parliamentary group shall be announced by the leader of the parliamentary group by 13 o'clock on the working day preceding the sitting day on the orders of the day or planned orders of the day of which the discussion of the interpellations is scheduled.

(3) Subject to the decision of the House Committee, the independent Member may make an interpellation if a speaker from all parliamentary groups have had the opportunity to make an interpellation.

(4) The National Assembly shall only discuss the interpellations submitted not later than at 12 o'clock on the third working day preceding the sitting day indicated on the orders of the day of the National Assembly as a sitting day where interpellations are to be discussed.

(5) The Member may withdraw the interpellation until its presentation is started. If the Member is not present at the expected time of the presentation of the interpellation according to the orders of the day, the interpellation shall be considered withdrawn.

(6) The addressee of the interpellation shall be present at the sitting of the National Assembly in order to answer the interpellation. Those who can be addressed by an interpellation may only be absent if it can be verified beyond doubt that no interpellation will be addressed to them. The obligation of personal presence can exceptionally be fulfilled by way of a person entitled to act as substitute.

(7) If the addressee of the interpellation is not present at the due time of the interpellation to be addressed to him or her, the chair of the sitting shall attempt to secure the presence of the addressee, at the same time ranking the interpellation to a later time.

(8) A procedural proposal or, if the chair of the sitting holds it justified, a reaction because of being personally affected may be presented after the discussion of the interpellation item on the orders of the day.

82. Discussion of the interpellation

Section 123 (1) Three minutes shall be allocated for the presentation of the interpellation, four minutes for the answer and one minute for stating whether or not the answer is accepted.

(2) The presented interpellation shall not contain any new fact not mentioned in the written text of the interpellation. Derogation from this rule requires the prior approval by the person addressed.

(3) Should the chair of the sitting note or the addressee indicate that there is a difference between the content of the submitted and the presented interpellation, the chair of the sitting shall call on the addressee to state whether he or she has approved the derogation or requests a release from giving an answer.

(4) If the addressee of the interpellation has approved the derogation, there is no obstacle to give an answer. If the addressee of the interpellation has not approved the derogation, the chair of the sitting shall release him or her from giving an answer.

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

83. Question

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

a) only questions submitted by 12 o'clock on the working day preceding the sitting day with the questions on the orders of the day shall be made subject to discussion,

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

(2) It shall be ensured at every sitting the orders of the day of which indicate a period for discussing questions, that at least one question put by a nationality Member or nationality advocate be discussed. Nationality Members or nationality advocates may present their questions alternately, in the order of the time of submission, save where the nationality Members or nationality advocates concerned announce their agreement on another order of speaking by 13 o'clock on the working day preceding the sitting day on the orders of the day or planned orders of the day of which the discussion of the questions is scheduled.

(3) The time of the questions referred to in paragraph (2) shall not be counted in the timeframe referred to in Section 120.

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

84. Prompt Question Hour

Section 125 (1) At the time indicated on the orders of the day of the National Assembly's sitting, at least sixty minutes shall be allocated for discussing prompt questions (hereinafter: "Prompt Question Hour"). Prompt questions put on one sitting day shall form a single item on the orders of the day.

(2) On the sitting day on the orders of the day or planned orders of the day of which the Prompt Question Hour is scheduled, the leader of the parliamentary group may request not later than one hour before the opening of the sitting day that the Members named by him or her may put prompt questions in the Prompt Question Hour, in the order determined by him or her.

(3) The title of the prompt question shall indicate the subject of it.

(4) The Speaker shall reject the prompt question either *ex officio* or at the request of the addressee if the submission of that prompt question was not in compliance with paragraphs (2) to (3). The Speaker shall notify the leader of the parliamentary group and the National Assembly thereof without delay.

Section 126 (1) On the basis of the announcement by the leader of the parliamentary group under Section 125(2), the first round of prompt questions shall be put by the opposition parliamentary groups in decreasing order of the number of their members, while in the subsequent rounds prompt questions shall be put by all parliamentary groups in the same order. The provisions specified in paragraph (3) shall apply to all questions the putting of which has been commenced within the timeframe indicated on the orders of the day for the Prompt Question Hour.

(2) If the Member who is the next in the order determined in advance by the leader of the parliamentary group is not present on the floor or has receded, or if the prompt question indicated in advance is not put because the Member intending to put a question insists on an answer to be delivered in person instead of by way of a designated substitute, the chair of the sitting shall give the floor to the next Member intending to put a question in the same parliamentary group.

(3) Two minutes shall be allocated both for presenting the question and answering it. The Member and the addressee may deliver a one-minute reply each. The addressee shall be the last to take the floor.

(4) If the prompt question of a Member is not put according to Section 43(3) of the Act on the National Assembly because the Member had requested an answer to be delivered in person and during this period there has been a change in the person of the party obliged to answer, the prompt question has to be submitted again and the deadline for delivering an answer in person shall restart.

(5) A procedural proposal or, if the chair of the sitting holds it justified, a reaction because of being personally affected may be presented after the discussion of the item of prompt questions on the orders of the day.

PART SIX

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RELATED TO OFFICIALS UNDER PUBLIC LAW

85. Election of the President of the Republic, procedural rules related to the termination of the mandate and to the substitution of the President of the Republic

Section 127 The detailed rules on the election of the President of the Republic shall be laid down in Annex 4.

Section 128 (1) Should the President of the Republic resign from office with a declaration addressed to the National Assembly, the rules relating to a proposal for resolution shall apply to his or her declaration with the following derogations:

a) the debate and the vote on the declaration of resignation shall be held within not more than fifteen days of the receipt of the declaration of resignation; if the National Assembly does not sit at that time, an extraordinary session or extraordinary sitting shall be convened,

b) the declaration of resignation shall not be handed out to committee preparation,

c) no proposal for amendment shall be submitted to the declaration of resignation, however, any parliamentary group or at least five Members may, not later than on the day preceding the commencement of the discussion of this item on the orders of the day, propose in writing that the National Assembly request the President of the Republic to reconsider his or her decision; in the case of such motion, the first vote shall be taken on this motion,

d) if the President of the Republic informs the National Assembly in writing that he or she maintains his or her intention, the provisions of points *a)* to *c)* shall be followed, but a debate shall not be opened and the National Assembly may not reject the acknowledgement of the resignation.

(2) Should a Member submit a proposal for resolution to establish that the President of the Republic is in a condition preventing him or her from performing his or her functions for over ninety days, the rules relating to the discussion of a proposal for resolution shall apply with the following derogations:

a) the committee dealing with constitutional affairs shall act as designated committee,

b) no proposal for amendment shall be submitted to the proposal for resolution,

c) if the decision cannot be made within the deadline specified in the Act on the status and remuneration of the President of the Republic, an extraordinary session or extraordinary sitting shall be convened.

(3) If, with regard to the President of the Republic, in the course of performing his or her office a cause of incompatibility or of conflict of interest is raised or in the absence of conditions required for his or her election, the provisions on proceeding with incompatibility or conflict of interest cases of Members shall apply to the procedure, and the provisions of the Rules of Procedure shall apply to the procedure for establishing the absence of the conditions required for the election, with the following derogations:

a) the committee dealing with constitutional affairs shall act as designated committee,

b) if the decision cannot be made within the deadline specified in the Act on the status and remuneration of the President of the Republic, an extraordinary session or extraordinary sitting shall be convened.

(4) In the case of an impeachment procedure initiated against the President of the Republic intentionally violating the Fundamental Law or, in connection with performing his or her office, any Act and/or committing an intentional criminal offence, the rules governing the discussion of the proposal for resolution shall apply with the following derogations:

a) the committee dealing with constitutional affairs shall act as designated committee,

b) no proposal for amendment shall be submitted to the proposal for resolution.

(5) If the President of the Republic is temporarily prevented from acting, the National Assembly shall simultaneously decide on the establishment of this fact and on the designation of the Deputy Speaker acting in the functions of the Speaker substituting for the President of the Republic. The National Assembly shall decide without delay upon the initiative aimed at the establishment of the fact that the President of the Republic is temporarily prevented from acting.

(6) If the mandate of the President of the Republic terminates, the National Assembly shall decide without delay on the designation of the Deputy Speaker acting in the functions of the Speaker substituting for the President of the Republic until the new President of the Republic takes office.

(7) If the National Assembly does not sit at the time of the initiative aimed at the establishment of the fact that the President of the Republic is temporarily prevented from acting or, in the case specified in paragraph (6), at the time of the termination of the mandate of the President of the Republic, an extraordinary session or extraordinary sitting shall be convened.

86. The motion of no-confidence and the confidence vote

Section 129 (1) In the case of a motion of no-confidence submitted against the Prime Minister and the proposal of the Prime Minister for a confidence vote (hereinafter jointly: “motion of no-confidence”), the rules for the proposal for resolution and its discussion shall apply with the following derogations:

a) if the debate and the vote on the motion of no-confidence cannot be held within the deadline specified in the Fundamental Law as the National Assembly holds no sitting in the relevant period, an extraordinary session or extraordinary sitting shall be convened,

b) the motion of no-confidence shall not be handed out to committee preparation,

c) no proposal for amendment shall be submitted to the motion of no-confidence.

(2) If the Prime Minister proposes that the vote on a submission put forward by the Government be simultaneously a confidence vote, this proposal may also be submitted orally at the sitting of the National Assembly not later than before the beginning of the final vote on the submission as a whole.

PART SEVEN

***PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE PUBLICITY OF THE OPERATION OF
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, REGISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
AND INTERPRETATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE RULES OF
PROCEDURE***

CHAPTER X

PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE PUBLICITY OF THE OPERATION OF
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

87. Minutes

Section 130 (1) Every oral contribution at the sitting of the National Assembly shall be recorded in verbatim minutes. The Speaker shall take care of taking the minutes.

(2) The minutes shall have the following annexes:

- a) the document discussed, with the exception of parliamentary papers,
- b) the transmitted document read out,
- c) the interpellation referred to in Section 42(4) of the Act on the National Assembly and the written answer given to it,
- d) the minutes of the secret ballot with the signature sheets, as referred to in Section 26(5),
- e) the signed deed of oath,
- f) the report on a mistaken vote, as referred to in Section 25(7),
- g) the transcript referred to in Section 131(4)b).

(3) The copy of the verbatim minutes of the public sitting of the National Assembly, certified by the parliamentary notaries, shall be deposited, together with the annexes referred to in paragraph (2), in the archives; and the Parliamentary Chronicle shall be deposited also in the Library of the National Assembly.

Section 131 (1) Every statement, speech and interjection shall be recorded, with the correction of errors of live speech not noted at the sitting, in the verbatim minutes, and also loud expressions of applause or disapproval as well as other events shall be indicated in it.

(2) In the case of a speech referred to in Section 38/B(2) of the Act on the National Assembly, the text of the Hungarian interpretation of the speech shall be recorded in the minutes.

(3) The certified minutes shall be publicly exposed for three days. During the period of the exposure, the Member or another speaker may ask for the rectification of the erroneous text of his or her speech recorded in the minutes. This request shall be decided upon by the parliamentary notaries certifying the minutes after having heard the requesting party. In the event of a debate, the chair of the sitting shall decide upon the rectification.

(4) If the Member or the nationality advocate requests the recording in the minutes of his or her speech referred to in paragraph (2) in his or her mother tongue and submits the authentic transcript of the speech in his or her mother tongue

a) during the period of the public exposure, it shall be recorded in the minutes together with the text of the Hungarian interpretation of the speech,

b) after the period of the public exposure, it shall be annexed to the minutes.

(5) Within fifteen days of the procedure laid down in paragraph (3), the Parliamentary Chronicle shall be sent to the Members, the nationality advocates, the President of the Republic, the members of the Government, the President of the Constitutional Court, the President of the Curia, the Prosecutor General, the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the President of the State Audit Office and the Governor of the National Bank of Hungary in electronic form, on an electronic data medium or in printed form, as requested by them, and to the county and capital libraries, the libraries of state universities and the libraries of higher education institutions undertaking public library services in electronic form or on an electronic data medium, as requested by them.

88. Special rules for the minutes of *in camera* sittings

Section 132 (1) The item or items on the orders of the day or the speeches not on the orders of the day discussed, on the basis of the Fundamental Law or Section 57 of the Act on the National Assembly, at an *in camera* sitting, shall be recorded in separate minutes.

(2) The Speaker shall decide on repeating the original classification marking on the minutes taken at the National Assembly's sitting held *in camera* or on the part held *in camera* of the sitting (hereinafter jointly: "*in camera* sitting") if

a) the motion discussed at the *in camera* sitting of the National Assembly contains classified data and this is indicated by a classification mark on the document,

b) the speaker who took the floor at the *in camera* sitting of the National Assembly communicated classified data and made a statement about the original classification level of the data.

(3) The Speaker shall evaluate the oral contributions made at the *in camera* sitting on the basis of the provisions of the Act on the protection of classified data.

(4) The classification shall extend to the whole of the minutes taken at the *in camera* sitting and to all data media containing the minutes.

(5) The classified minutes of the *in camera* sitting shall be taken in two copies; the first copy shall be handled by the Speaker and the second copy by the central place of handling classified data (hereinafter: "register").

(6) Within three days of the exposure of the classified minutes, a Member or another speaker may inspect it at the register, and may ask for the rectification of the erroneous text of his or her speech recorded in the minutes. This request shall be decided upon by the parliamentary notaries certifying the minutes after having heard the requesting party. In the event of a debate, the chair of the sitting shall decide upon the rectification.

Section 133 (1) Access to the classified minutes taken at the *in camera* sitting shall only be possible at the register, on the basis of the Speaker's approval. The Speaker may only approve access to the classified minutes on the basis of the classifier's consent.

(2) Those who may attend the National Assembly's sitting held *in camera* do not need an approval to have access to the minutes, provided that they make a written statement on the justification of accessing the minutes in the interest of performing state or public duties.

(3) Access shall be approved in writing. The approval and the statement referred to in paragraph (2) shall be annexed to the minutes. The accessing person shall write the fact and the date of access on the minutes and shall verify it with his or her signature.

(4) The Speaker may approve the making of a copy or an extract of the classified minutes taken at the *in camera* sitting of the National Assembly. The making of a copy or an extract may be approved on the conditions specified in paragraph (1) and upon request if this is the only way to achieve the purpose indicated in the reasoning of the request. The approval shall be annexed to the minutes.

(5) At the initiative of a Member or another speaker, the Speaker may order making an extract of the minutes of the *in camera* sitting that does not contain any classified data, personal data, business secret or any other data protected by the law. If the Speaker ordered repeating the classification mark on the minutes, a statement by the original classifier shall be requested to verify that the extract does not contain any classified data. The extract of the minutes shall indicate that it is an extract and shall be considered as a public document.

89. Minutes of committee sittings

Section 134 (1) Committee sittings shall be recorded in verbatim minutes that shall be certified by the chair's signature.

(2) The annexes of the minutes to be deposited in the archives shall be:

a) all documents discussed and all connecting documents, with the exception of parliamentary papers, the attachment of which has been ordered by the chair of the sitting or by the committee,

b) the designation of a substitute,

c) the attendance sheet.

(3) Section 131 shall appropriately apply to the drawing up and handling of the minutes, with the following derogations:

a) the chair shall decide upon the application for the rectification of the erroneous text of the speech recorded in the minutes of the public sitting. Should the chair disagree with the rectification, the committee shall decide on it at the sitting following the public disclosure,

b) the certified copy of the verbatim minutes of the public sitting shall be deposited in the archives and a printed copy shall be deposited in the Library of the National Assembly. If they request so, the verbatim minutes shall be handed out to the persons entitled to attend the committee sitting.

90. Minutes of committee sittings held *in camera*

Section 135 (1) The chair of the committee shall decide on repeating the classification marking on the minutes taken at the committee sitting held *in camera* or on the part held *in camera* of the sitting (hereinafter jointly: “*in camera* sitting”)

a) on the basis of the classification or a relevant declaration made by a party proposing the orders of the day if the minutes contain data communicated orally or in writing that have been classified by that party or by the authorised head of the represented organ, or if the minutes contain positions taken with regard to such data, communicated in the committee debate,

b) on the basis of the statement made by a person heard by the committee or making a statement in the committee if the person provides information for the committee containing classified data, or the person makes a statement containing such data,

c) on the basis of the statement made by a committee member if it communicates classified data in the debate.

(2) Sections 132 to 133 shall appropriately apply to the drawing up and handling of the minutes taken at the *in camera* sitting of the committee with the following derogations:

a) the functions and powers of the Speaker related to the minutes shall be exercised by the chair of the committee,

b) the classified minutes taken at the *in camera* sitting of the committee may also be accessed in the official premises of the committee,

c) the member of the committee, the proposer, and the person heard by the committee or a person affected by the hearing may initiate the preparation of an extract from the classified minutes taken at the *in camera* sitting of the committee,

d) classified minutes handled by the chair of the committee shall be handed over to the register not later than at the end of the relevant parliamentary cycle,

e) the chair’s powers related to the documents of the *in camera* sittings of a terminated parliamentary committee shall be exercised by the chair of the committee that has taken over the functions of the terminated committee. The right to dispose of the documents of the *in camera* sittings of the committee terminated without a legal successor shall lie with the Speaker.

CHAPTER XI

REGISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS AND SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Section 136 (1) The registry of parliamentary papers shall contain

a) the parliamentary papers and

b) data related to parliamentary papers, connected to plenary and committee events and data affecting the discussion and the decision making if the registration of such data in the registry of parliamentary papers has been ordered by the Speaker.

(2) The Office of the National Assembly shall make a copy of the parliamentary paper at the request of any parliamentary committee, Member or nationality advocate.

Section 137 (1) Submissions not qualified as parliamentary papers received by the National Assembly shall be forwarded by the Speaker to the committee having functions in line with the subject of the submission, or to the Director General for taking further measures, or they shall be sent by the Speaker to the organ having the relevant functions and powers.

(2) Parliamentary committees, parliamentary groups, Members and nationality advocates shall independently process the submissions received by them.

CHAPTER XII

THE INTERPRETATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Section 138 (1) If the National Assembly's decision has been requested about the position taken by the committee responsible for the interpretation of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure, a Member belonging to the parliamentary group, or an independent Member, initiating the National Assembly's decision shall be the first to take the floor for five minutes in the discussion held at the plenary sitting. After this, the rapporteur designated by the committee responsible for the interpretation of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure shall present the position taken by the committee and its reasoning for a duration of five minutes. The positions of the parliamentary groups may be presented by one Member from each parliamentary group, and the independent Member who is the first to apply for speaking may also present his or her opinion. The contributions by the Members shall not exceed two minutes each.

(2) The contributions referred to in paragraph (1) may be replied by the Member belonging to the parliamentary group, or the independent Member, initiating the National Assembly's decision, followed by the rapporteur designated by the committee responsible for the interpretation of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure, for not more than two minutes each.

(3) After the contributions referred to in paragraph (1) to (2), the National Assembly shall decide on the request for taking a position.

PART EIGHT

PROCEDURE RELATING TO EUROPEAN UNION AFFAIRS

91. Recording of, and access to, documents concerning the European Union

Section 139 (1) The EU drafts as laid down in the Act on the National Assembly, as well as other documents of the European Union institutions received by the National Assembly shall be accessible to Members, parliamentary groups, nationality advocates and staff members of the Office of the National Assembly. The documents sent by European Union institutions to the National Assembly shall be recorded in the registry of the committee dealing with European Union affairs.

(2) The proposal for position sent by the Government to the National Assembly in accordance with the Act on the National Assembly (hereinafter: "proposal for position") shall be accessible to the Speaker, to persons entitled to attend *in camera* sittings of the committee dealing with European Union affairs as well as to the member of the committee designated to deliver an opinion within the framework of the scrutiny procedure. Section 27(5) to (6) of Act CXII of 2011 on informational self-determination and the freedom of information shall apply to the proposal for position.

92. Scrutiny procedure between the National Assembly and the Government

Section 140 (1) The parliamentary discussion of EU drafts shall be the responsibility of the standing committees. The elaboration of a standpoint concerning the proposal for position of the Government shall fall within the powers of the committee dealing with European Union affairs.

(2) The committee dealing with European Union affairs shall, on the proposal of its chair, specify the EU drafts regarding which it intends to initiate scrutiny as provided for by the Act on the National Assembly and regarding which it intends to ask the Government to submit a proposal for position or an extended proposal for position. The chair of the committee dealing with European Union affairs shall inform the Speaker and the chairs of standing committees of the decision of the committee.

(3) The committee dealing with European Union affairs may initiate scrutiny regarding the specified EU draft also on the motion of two-fifths of its members. Such motion for scrutiny may be submitted regarding not more than four EU drafts in each ordinary session.

(4) At the proposal of the committee dealing with European Union affairs, the Speaker shall ask – with the indication of the deadline – the standing committee responsible for the subject of the EU draft to develop an opinion

on the EU draft. The Speaker shall also designate the standing committee for the development of the opinion at the own initiative of the standing committee.

(5) In the framework of the scrutiny provided for by the Act on the National Assembly, the committee dealing with European Union affairs shall elaborate its standpoint concerning the EU draft in the knowledge of the opinion of the standing committee designated. The chair of the committee dealing with European Union affairs shall invite the chair of the designated standing committee and one expert by each parliamentary group to the *in camera* sitting of the committee held for elaborating its standpoint.

(6) The committee dealing with European Union affairs shall examine the EU draft and the relevant proposal for position of the Government in oral procedure. When elaborating its standpoint, the committee shall take account of the opinions of other designated standing committees.

(7) If a decision by the Council is required in several rounds for the adoption of an EU draft, the committee dealing with European Union affairs shall decide whether to ask the opinion of the standing committee requested previously for the new readings.

(8) If the designated standing committee does not provide an opinion within the deadline, the committee dealing with European Union affairs may adopt a standpoint concerning the draft even in the absence of an opinion of the designated standing committee.

(9) The standpoint of the committee dealing with European Union affairs shall be a summary by the chair included in the minutes, sent in writing by the chair of the committee to the Speaker and the Government within twenty-four hours of the committee meeting.

(10) The committee dealing with European Union affairs shall proceed with regard to the information set forth in the Act on the National Assembly given by the Government in writing after a decision made by an institution of the European Union working on an intergovernmental basis and the information given orally, with the exception of the information on the European Council meeting. The committee shall decide on the acceptance of the reasoning in the case set forth in the Act on the National Assembly.

(11) The decision of the National Assembly on the conclusion of the scrutiny procedure regarding the EU draft shall be made by the committee dealing with European Union affairs.

93. Hearing by the committee of a candidate for an office of the European Union

Section 141 If the Government makes a proposal for filling a position in the European Union as defined in the Act on the National Assembly, the committee dealing with European Union affairs and the standing committee competent with regard to the activity connected to the position in the European Union may hear the candidate.

94. Compliance with the principle of subsidiarity

Section 142 (1) The committee dealing with European Union affairs may examine the draft legislative acts of the European Union whether they comply with the principle of subsidiarity, as laid down in Protocol No 2 (hereinafter: „Protocol”) annexed to the Treaty on European Union (hereinafter: “TEU”), to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (hereinafter: “TFEU”) and to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community.

(2) If the committee dealing with European Union affairs considers that the principle of subsidiarity is infringed by the draft legislative act of the European Union, the committee shall submit a report on the existence of the conditions for adoption of the reasoned opinion in accordance with the Protocol.

(3) The report shall be submitted with due regard to the deadline on sending the reasoned opinion as set forth in the Protocol. The National Assembly shall decide on the adoption of the report within fifteen days.

(4) Following the adoption of the report, the Speaker shall transmit the reasoned opinion immediately to the Presidents of the European Parliament, the Council and the European Commission, and shall simultaneously inform the Government thereof.

Section 143 (1) The committee dealing with European Union affairs may examine the adopted legislative acts of the European Union with respect to the principle of subsidiarity.

(2) If the committee dealing with European Union affairs considers that the principle of subsidiarity is infringed by the adopted legislative act of the European Union, the committee shall, in accordance with the Act on the National Assembly, initiate that the Government bring an action to the Court of Justice of the European Union. Simultaneously with the initiative, the committee dealing with European Union affairs shall inform the Speaker thereof.

(3) If the Government initiates a consultation according to the Act on the National Assembly on the initiative, the consultation with the Government shall be conducted by the committee dealing with European Union affairs.

95. Opposition by the National Assembly

Section 144 (1) The committee dealing with European Union affairs shall examine the initiative of the European Council taken in accordance with Article 48(7) TEU and the proposal of the European Commission made in accordance with Article 81(3) TFEU.

(2) If the committee dealing with European Union affairs considers that it is reasonable to make known an opposition on the initiative in accordance with Article 48(7) TEU or on the proposal in accordance with Article 81(3) TFEU, it shall submit a report on the existence of the conditions for making known an opposition.

(3) The report shall be submitted with due regard to the deadline on making known the opposition as set forth in the TEU or TFEU. The National Assembly shall decide on the adoption of the report within fifteen days of its submission.

(4) Following the adoption of the report, the Speaker shall transmit the opposition immediately to the President of the European Council or to the Council, and shall simultaneously inform the Government thereof.

96. Political dialogue between the National Assembly and the European Commission

Section 145 The committee dealing with European Union affairs shall inform the Speaker of its opinion on the consultation documents and draft legislative acts of the European Commission which has been elaborated in the framework of the political dialogue and has been sent to the Commission.

PART NINE

CERTAIN PROVISIONS RELATED TO THE STATUS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

CHAPTER XIII

HANDLING OF CASES OF IMMUNITY

Section 146 (1) The provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution shall apply to the handling of cases of immunity of Members and former Members with the derogations specified in this Chapter.

(2) If the National Assembly holds no sitting, the Speaker shall decide whether it is necessary to convene an extraordinary session or extraordinary sitting for considering the case of immunity.

(3) The chair of the committee on immunity shall inform the affected Member or former Member of the discussion of the case of immunity by indicating the date and the place of it. If the Member or former Member shows up and requests so, he or she shall be heard, but otherwise, he or she may not be present at the sitting of the committee on immunity, with the exception of the sitting held in the matter of the violation of immunity of the Member.

(4) The committee on immunity shall discuss the cases of immunity at *in camera* sittings.

(5) Within thirty days of the receipt of the case, the committee on immunity

a) shall put forward a proposal to the Speaker in the matter of the violation of the right to immunity,

b) shall submit a proposal for resolution to the National Assembly in the matter of the motion for the suspension of immunity.

(6) The period of the break between sessions and of data collection shall not be taken into account in the calculation of the deadline set in paragraph (5).

(7) No other committee shall submit a committee report on the detailed debate to the proposal for resolution submitted in a case of immunity.

Section 147 (1) The National Assembly shall discuss without delay the proposal for resolution submitted in the case of immunity of a Member or a former Member.

(2) No proposal for amendment shall be submitted to the proposal for resolution; the National Assembly shall decide upon it without debate. Before the decision is made, the rapporteur of the committee on immunity and the affected Member may take the floor for five minutes each.

CHAPTER XIV

HANDLING OF CASES OF DISCIPLINE AND POLICING

Section 148 (1) The provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution shall apply to the handling of cases of discipline and policing of Members with the derogations specified in this Chapter.

(2) The Speaker shall submit a proposal for resolution to the National Assembly on the suspension of the exercise of the Member's rights or, in the case of a request under Section 51/A(9) of the Act on the National Assembly, on the decrease of the remuneration payable to the Member.

(3) The committee on immunity shall submit a report to the National Assembly on the objection by the Member to a policing measure within eight days of the receipt of the objection.

(4) No other committee shall submit a committee report on the detailed debate to the report submitted in a matter of policing, and no proposal for amendment shall be submitted to it.

(5) The chair of the committee on immunity shall inform the affected Member of the discussion of the case of discipline or policing by indicating the date and the place of it. If the Member shows up and requests so, he or she shall be heard, but otherwise, he or she may not be present at the sitting of the committee on immunity.

(6) The committee on immunity shall discuss the cases of discipline or policing at *in camera* sittings.

(7) The National Assembly shall decide without debate whether the policing measure taken by the chair of the sitting was well founded in accordance with Section 53(5) of the Act on the National Assembly.

CHAPTER XV

HANDLING OF CASES OF INCOMPATIBILITY OR CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Section 149 (1) The provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution shall apply to the handling of incompatibility or conflict of interest cases of the Members with the derogations specified in Sections 149 to 152.

(2) The Speaker shall transmit without delay to the committee on immunity for examination

a) the Member's motion for declaring the incompatibility or the conflict of interest of a Member,

b) the notification of a final conviction for a felony or of a final judgement or final decision on a public due payable to the State (hereinafter: "notification of disqualification due to unworthiness"),

c) the Member's initiative for launching a procedure for incompatibility or conflict of interest of a Member, and

d) the notification of incompatibility or conflict of interest of a Member,

and shall inform the National Assembly and the affected Member thereof, with due account to the provisions of paragraph (3). If the National Assembly holds no sitting, the Speaker shall decide whether it is necessary to convene an extraordinary session or an extraordinary sitting for considering the incompatibility or conflict of interest case.

(3) The chair of the sitting shall only inform the National Assembly of the notification concerning the incompatibility or the conflict of interest of a Member if the notification complies with the formal and substantial requirements specified in the Act. This shall be verified by the chair of the committee on immunity, and he or she shall inform the Speaker and the members of the committee on immunity thereof without delay.

(4) In the case of a notification of disqualification due to unworthiness, the chair of the committee on immunity shall initiate, by submitting a proposal for resolution, and immediately order, the commencement of the procedure for incompatibility or conflict of interest. The proposal for resolution shall state that by declaring the disqualification, the Member's mandate shall terminate. The proposal for resolution may be withdrawn with the approval of the committee on immunity.

(5) In the case of a Member's motion for declaring the incompatibility or the conflict of interest of a Member, the chair of the committee on immunity shall, by submitting a proposal for resolution, immediately order the commencement of the procedure for incompatibility or conflict of interest. The proposal for resolution may be withdrawn with the approval of the committee on immunity.

(6) Should the affected Member dispute the incompatibility or the conflict of interest, Section 150(1) to (3) and Section 151 shall appropriately apply to the further procedure.

(7) In the case of a Member's motion for launching the procedure for incompatibility or conflict of interest, the chair of the committee on immunity shall call upon the affected Member to make a statement concerning the incompatibility or the conflict of interest and/or to initiate the elimination of the incompatibility or the conflict of interest within five days. Should the Member notify the chair of the committee on immunity of the latter, the chair shall not order the commencement of the procedure for incompatibility or conflict of interest, and shall communicate this fact to the Speaker and the committee on immunity.

(8) Should the chair of the committee on immunity find, on the basis of the motion under paragraph (7) and the reply received from the affected Member, that the motion is clearly unfounded, he or she shall communicate this to the committee on immunity without delay. If no objection is raised by the committee on immunity, the chair shall not order the commencement of the procedure for incompatibility or conflict of interest, and shall inform the Speaker thereof. Should the committee on immunity raise objection, the chair shall order the commencement of the procedure for incompatibility or conflict of interest without delay.

(9) If the affected Member disputes the incompatibility or the conflict of interest, or if he or she fails to notify, within five days of being called upon, the chair of the committee on immunity of the fact of eliminating, or initiating the elimination of, the incompatibility or the conflict of interest, or if the incompatibility or the conflict of interest cannot be eliminated, the chair of the committee on immunity shall order the commencement of the procedure for incompatibility or conflict of interest without delay.

(10) In the case of a notification of the incompatibility or the conflict of interest of a Member, the chair of the committee on immunity shall examine whether the notification complies with the formal requirements specified in an Act. If the notification complies with the requirements, the chair of the committee on immunity shall initiate the commencement of the procedure for incompatibility or conflict of interest. After this, paragraphs (7) to (9) shall appropriately apply to the procedure.

(11) In cases where no incompatibility or conflict of interest shall be declared according to an Act, the proposal for resolution can only be aimed at establishing incompatibility or the conflict of interest. Section 150(1) to (3) and Section 151 shall appropriately apply to the procedure.

Section 150 (1) The committee on immunity shall establish in its procedural regulations the detailed rules for setting up the investigative body. The Member affected in a particular case may once raise objection against one member of the investigative body.

(2) The investigative body shall discuss the incompatibility or conflict of interest cases at *in camera* sittings.

(3) The chair of the investigative body shall inform the affected Member of the discussion of the incompatibility or conflict of interest case by indicating the date and the place of it. If the Member shows up and requests so, he or she shall be heard and shall be offered an opportunity to present evidences, but otherwise, the he or she may not be present at the sitting of the investigative body.

(4) The investigative body shall prepare a draft proposal for resolution for the committee on immunity.

Section 151 (1) The committee on immunity shall discuss the incompatibility or conflict of interest cases at *in camera* sittings.

(2) In incompatibility or conflict of interest cases referred to in Section 149(4) to (5) requiring the decision of the National Assembly, the committee on immunity shall submit to the National Assembly a committee report on the detailed debate.

(3) The committee on immunity shall decide on the adoption of the draft proposal for resolution submitted by the investigative body. If it adopts the draft, the committee on immunity shall submit to the National Assembly the corresponding proposal for resolution.

(4) If, on the basis of the data and evidences available, the committee on immunity is unable to make a decision in the incompatibility or conflict of interest case, it shall invite the investigative body to collect more data and evidences.

(5) The chair of the committee on immunity shall inform the affected Member of the discussion of the incompatibility or conflict of interest case by indicating the date and the place of it. If the Member shows up and requests so, he or she shall be heard, but otherwise, he or she may not be present at the sitting of the committee on immunity.

Section 152 (1) The National Assembly shall discuss the proposal for resolution in the incompatibility or conflict of interest case at its sitting following the submission of the proposal.

(2) No committee other than the committee on immunity shall submit a committee report on the detailed debate to the proposal for resolution submitted in the incompatibility or conflict of interest case.

(3) No proposal for amendment shall be submitted to the proposal for resolution; the National Assembly shall decide upon it without debate. Before the decision is made, the rapporteur of the committee on immunity and the affected Member may take the floor for five minutes each.

(4) In cases where, under an Act, incompatibility and conflict of interest may not be declared, incompatibility or conflict of interest can only be established; the National Assembly shall publicly announce the fact of establishing the incompatibility or the conflict of interest.

97. Procedure related to the declaration of assets, income and interests

Section 153 (1) In the case of initiating a procedure related to the declaration of assets, income and interests (hereinafter: “declaration of assets”), the chair of the committee on immunity shall call upon the affected Member to make a statement about the initiative or to rectify the data challenged in the initiative, should the Member find the initiative be well founded. If the Member rectifies the challenged data, the chair of the committee on immunity shall not order the commencement of the procedure related to the declaration of assets, and shall inform the Speaker and the initiator thereof.

(2) After receiving the statement according to paragraph (1) of the affected Member, the chair of the committee on immunity shall proceed with the application of the provisions specified in Section 149(8) as appropriate.

(3) Should the Member fail to comply with the call or contest the content of the initiative, the chair of the committee on immunity shall order the commencement of the procedure related to the declaration of assets.

(4) Otherwise, Section 151(1) and (5) shall appropriately apply to proceeding with the procedure related to the declaration of assets.

(5) The committee on immunity shall inform the National Assembly in writing of the result of the check within thirty days of calling on the Member to make a statement.

Section 154 (1) In the case of the termination of the Member’s mandate, the committee on immunity of the newly elected National Assembly shall set up, at its first sitting after the expiry of the deadline set for making the declaration of assets, a list on the former Members who had failed to comply with their obligation of making a final declaration of assets.

(2) The Speaker shall publicly announce the list mentioned in paragraph (1).

(3) The chair of the committee on immunity shall call upon the former Members in writing to submit their final declarations of assets without delay. The calling shall warn the former Member to the consequences of the default.

Section 155 (1) On the basis of Section 29/A(1) and (6) of the Act on the National Assembly, the provisions of Part Nine pertaining to Members shall also be applicable to the nationality advocate.

(2) In the procedures specified in Part Nine, the deadline set in Section 34(1) shall not apply.

(3) In the course of maintaining the order of the discussion and in the application of the disciplinary power, no proposal for amendment or committee report shall be submitted to the proposal for a specific resolution of the National Assembly on decreasing the remuneration.

PART TEN

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

98. Counting applications on the same subject

Section 156 Where the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution, in the context of discussing a legislative proposal, limit the number of ordering or applying for ordering a specific procedure or act of procedure, the applications on the same subject shall be counted as one application with regard to a legislative proposal or a proposal for resolution.

99. Motions remaining in the Order Book of the newly-elected National Assembly

Section 157 (1) With the exceptions specified in paragraphs (2) and (3), the motions submitted by a proposer whose status is independent from the election of the Members shall remain in the Order Book of the National Assembly after the formation of the National Assembly.

(2) The National Assembly may, on the proposal of the House Committee, decide on declaring the report submitted to the previous National Assembly closed without discussion. This shall be decided upon by the National Assembly without debate. The report declared closed shall be dropped from the Order Book of the National Assembly.

(3) The report submitted before the constitutive sitting of the previous National Assembly shall be dropped from the Order Book of the National Assembly without requiring a specific decision.

(4) Until a relevant statement is made by the constituting Government, the motions submitted by the Government in the previous cycle shall remain in the National Assembly's Order Book.

100. Interpreting provisions

Section 158 For the purposes of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution:

1. Prompt question: the question put by the Member in the interest of prompt inquiry, submitted and discussed in the manner specified in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure, based on Article 7(1) and (2) of the Fundamental Law, not requiring a decision by the National Assembly.

2. Report: a substantive motion submitted by the party obliged to submit a report – for the purpose of complying with this obligation – on the basis of the Fundamental Law, an Act or a resolution of the National Assembly.

3. Proposal for decision: the proposal aimed at adopting or amending the Fundamental Law, the legislative proposal, the proposal for resolution and the proposal for political declaration.

4. Entry of the proposal for decision into the Order Book: decision on the entry into the Order Book of issues to be entered into the Order Book other than by virtue of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution.

5. Opposition Member: a Member who does not belong to a parliamentary group supporting the Government and who is not a nationality Member.

6. Item on the orders of the day related to European Union issues: an item on the orders of the day defined as being related to European Union issues by the House Committee on the basis of Section 11(1)*b*) of the Act on the National Assembly.

7. Half-year: the period of the ordinary and extraordinary sittings or sitting days held between 1 January and 30 June, and 1 July and 31 December.

8. Proposal for resolution: a worded motion initiating the decision of the National Assembly and not requiring a legislative form.

9. Interpellation: a question put by a Member in the interest of inquiring an explanation, submitted and discussed in the manner specified in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure, based on Article 7(2) of the Fundamental Law, requiring a decision by the National Assembly if the answer is not accepted by the Member.

10. Parliamentary paper: the substantive motion and the subsidiary motion, and the submission received by the National Assembly or by the Speaker, the recording of which in the registry of parliamentary papers has been ordered by the Speaker.

11. Public exposure of the minutes: making the certified minutes of the sitting accessible for a determined period to the participants of the sitting.

12. Question: a question put by a Member in the interest of inquiry, submitted and discussed in the manner specified in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure, based on Article 7(1) and (2) of the Fundamental Law and, if the question is put by a nationality advocate, on Section 29(4) of the Act on the National Assembly, not requiring a decision by the National Assembly.

13. Debate with fixed order of discussion: debate with discussion order with timeframe and any other debate where the Member's right to speak shall not be exercised without limitation.

14. Proposal for amendment: a written motion – expressing an intention of modification – concerning a concretely identifiable part of the text of the motion that can be amended by the National Assembly.

15. Working hours: the working hours according to the general working order under the Act on public service officials.

16. Working day: the working day according to the general working order under the Act on public service officials.

17. Orders of the day: the totality of substantive motions discussed in a particular sitting from among the substantive motions entered into the Order Book.

18. Item on the orders of the day: the discussion or decision-making phase of a substantive motion forming an separate part of the orders of the day.

19. Item on the orders of the day affecting the interests or rights of nationalities: an item on the orders of the day defined as such by the House Committee on the basis of Section 11(1)*b*) of the Act on the National Assembly.

20. Nationality Member: an independent Member who obtained mandate on the nationality list on the basis of the Act CCIII of 2011 on the Election of the Members of the National Assembly.

21. Parliamentary Chronicle: the minutes of the National Assembly's public sitting, certified by the parliamentary notaries and published on the website of the National Assembly.

22. Political declaration: a position taken by the National Assembly in a political question requiring a separate decision of the National Assembly, adopted in a form other than a legislative proposal or a proposal for resolution.

23. Parliamentary notary in charge: the parliamentary notary in service at the sitting of the National Assembly.

24. Order Book: the totality of the substantive motions that can be placed on the orders of the day of the National Assembly's sitting, entered into the Order Book by virtue of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution or upon a procedure determined in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution.

25. Legislative proposal: the proposal on the adoption or the amendment of the Fundamental Law and the proposal on the adoption of an Act.

26. Procedural proposal: a proposal concerning a procedural question, requiring a decision, related to the discussion order of the plenary or committee sitting and not affecting the substance of the discussed item on the orders of the day.

27. Orders of the day of a sitting day: the totality of the items of the orders of the day discussed at a particular sitting day.

PART ELEVEN

FINAL PROVISIONS

101. Provisions on entry into force

Section 159 This resolution shall enter into force on the day of the constitutive sitting of the National Assembly formed after the next general election of the Members of the National Assembly.

102. Transitory provisions

Section 160 The provision of Resolution 46/1994. (IX. 30.) OGY of the National Assembly on certain provisions of the Rules of Procedure in force on the day preceding that of the entry into force of this resolution shall apply to the discussion and the decision on a national referendum or a popular initiative not decided upon by the National Assembly at the time of the entry into force of this resolution.

103. to 104.

Sections 161 to 162

Annex 1 to Resolution 10/2014. (II. 24.) OGY of the National Assembly

On the order of proceeding with secret ballot

1. Preparations for the vote

1.1. In the course of holding a secret ballot, parliamentary notaries shall be assisted by an election working team consisting of the staff members of the Office of the National Assembly assigned by the Director General.

The working group shall be in charge of securing the technical conditions during the secret ballot, the preparation – under the surveillance of the parliamentary notaries – of the official ballot papers in accordance with the appendix of this annex as well as the register of voters, and the handling of documents.

1.2. One day before the vote or on the day of the vote at the latest, the working group shall place the ballot papers, the register of the names of the Members and the empty envelopes in closed and stamped envelopes counted by letter-sectors. Another closed envelope shall contain the spare ballot papers to be used instead of the ones filled out mistakenly during the vote. The closed envelopes shall be signed by a parliamentary notary supporting the Government and a parliamentary notary supporting the opposition, and the envelopes shall be placed in the strong-box of the designated unit of the Office of the National Assembly until the commencement of the vote.

1.3. The A/5 size ballot papers shall be of different colours by each candidate. The colours used shall not be the ones characteristic of the parties represented in the National Assembly.

2. The voting process

2.1. Before the beginning of the secret ballot, the parliamentary notaries shall state the main rules for the vote. The secret ballot can only be ordered after providing this information.

2.2. The starting and the end of the secret ballot shall be indicated by ringing the bell on the floor.

2.3. The Members shall have at least twenty minutes to cast their votes.

2.4. A parliamentary notary supporting the Government and a parliamentary notary supporting the opposition shall verify before the closing of the ballot boxes that they do not contain any ballot paper. This fact shall be recorded on the first page of the minutes taken on the vote.

The ballot boxes shall be closed in a manner not allowing removing any ballot paper from the box without opening the lock, breaking the seal, or disassembling the box.

2.5. During the vote, at least two parliamentary notaries shall stay by the ballot box while the other parliamentary notaries hand out the ballot papers according to the register of names.

2.6. The ballot papers shall be handed out on the corridor located along the Danube-side of the building, and the intersecting corridors shall be closed in order to prevent unauthorised persons staying there during the secret ballot. The Members shall receive the ballot papers from the group corresponding with the first letter of their names. The parliamentary notaries shall form letter-groups before the vote.

2.7. Should the Member reject or give back any of the ballot papers, this shall qualify as a vote not cast on the particular candidate. In this case the following procedure shall be applicable:

The parliamentary notaries shall invalidate the ballot paper by writing the name of the Member on it. This event shall also be recorded in the minutes on establishing the results. The fact of rejecting or giving back the ballot paper shall be handled as data of public interest.

2.8. In the course of the vote, the polling booth placed at the end of the corridor shall be used.

2.9. Should the Member inform, before placing the envelope in the ballot box, any parliamentary notary or any staff member of the working group that he or she has made a mistake during filling out the ballot paper, the mistaken ballot paper shall be withdrawn by the vote-counting panel. The withdrawn ballot paper shall be replaced by a new one, and this fact shall be recorded in the minutes by the vote-counting body.

2.10. During the secret ballot the votes cast by the Members shall not be controlled by anyone in any way. The vote cast by the Member shall not be recorded by any technical means and neither may the Member provide an opportunity to such recording.

2.11. No vote shall be accepted after the ringing of the bell indicating the end of the vote.

3. Evaluation of the votes and announcement of the results

3.1. After the closing of the vote, the ballot boxes shall be carried into the premises of the designated unit of the Office of the National Assembly. During the evaluation of the ballot, only the parliamentary notaries, the members of the working group and the designated staff members of the Office of the National Assembly may enter the premises.

3.2. Before opening the ballot box, the parliamentary notaries shall verify the intactness of the seal of the ballot box, then they shall open it. Then they compare the number of the ballot papers found in the ballot box with the number of voters (according to the list of names). The ballot papers found in the ballot box shall be counted in order to establish validity of the vote. Empty envelopes thrown into the ballot box shall not be taken into account.

3.3. Then the parliamentary notaries shall put the valid and the invalid votes into two separate groups and count them. Valid and invalid ballot papers shall be collected in separate batches sealed in a way not allowing taking out or putting in any ballot paper without damaging the seal.

3.4. Votes can only be cast by using the official ballot papers.

3.5. A valid vote can only be cast to the candidate indicated on the ballot paper. The vote on the candidate shall be cast by putting a mark of two intersecting lines in one of the yes□, no□ or abstain□ boxes along the name of the candidate.

3.6. If it is not possible to establish beyond doubt who the Member voted for, the vote shall be considered invalid. The invalid vote shall be taken into account with regard to establishing quorum.

3.7. The vote shall be null and void if

- it has not been cast by using the official ballot paper,
- it has been cast by using an unstamped ballot paper, or
- the ballot paper has not been dropped into the ballot box by the Member.

Null and void votes shall not be taken into account with regard to establishing quorum.

3.8. The parliamentary notaries shall take minutes on counting the votes and they shall certify it with their signatures.

3.9. The ballot shall be valid if – with regard to having a quorum – the sufficient number of Members have placed their ballot papers in the ballot box, and no further cause of invalidity has emerged during the voting procedure.

3.10. The chair of the sitting shall take the above into account to establish the result of the secret ballot and proclaim orally the resolution of the National Assembly.

4. Handling the ballot papers and the list of names after the ballot

4.1. The ballot papers and the original copy of the list of names shall be placed in the strong-box of the designated unit of the Office of the National Assembly, to be stored there for thirty days without allowing unauthorised persons to access them. Upon the expiry of thirty days the working group shall annihilate the ballot papers and shall forward the list of names in accordance with the rules on document handling.

4.2. Data in the list of names shall be public.

Appendix

BALLOT PAPER SAMPLE



Ballot paper

.....
SECRET BALLOT

20.... ..

CANDIDATE NAME (.....)	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>
(STAMP HERE)	NO	<input type="checkbox"/>
	ABSTAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>

INFORMATION:
THE VOTE ON THE CANDIDATE SHALL BE
VALIDLY CAST BY PUTTING A MARK OF
TWO INTERSECTING LINES IN ONE OF
THE BOXES ALONG THE NAME OF THE
CANDIDATE.

Annex 2 to Resolution 10/2014. (II. 24.) OGY of the National Assembly

***Subsidiary motions recorded in the registry of parliamentary papers of the
National Assembly***

1. Returning letter by the Constitutional Court because of conflict with the Fundamental Law /Section 79(1)/
2. Opinion by the State Audit Office /Section 91(1)/
3. Recast single proposal /Section 48(3)/
4. Recast second single proposal /Section 49(4)/
5. Standpoint of the committee /Section 76(8), Section 78(5), Section 79(4); as well as Section 22(2) and Section 50(3) of the Act on the National Assembly/
6. Designating the committee discussing the report /Section 83(1)/
7. Designating a committee due to the default by the designated committee /Section 68(3)/
8. Designating a committee for the submission of a proposal for resolution on ordering the national referendum /Section 88(2)/
9. Designating the committee to hold the detailed debate /Section 32(1)/
10. Designating the committee for the entry into the Order Book /Section 58(1)/
11. Committee notification of holding a supplementary detailed debate /Section 70(4)c/
12. Committee announcement of holding the detailed debate /Section 32(2), Section 92(4)/
13. Committee decision on approving the report /Section 85(2)a/
14. Committee information on the decision on the entry into the Order Book /Section 58(4)/
15. Committee proposal on discussing the over-expanding proposal for amendment /Section 72/
16. Committee report on the answer to the interpellation /Section 123(5), Section 42(7) on the Act on the National Assembly/
17. Committee report on holding a supplementary detailed debate /Section 70(5)c/
18. Committee report on holding a repeated detailed debate /Section 69(4)/
19. Committee report on the detailed debate /Section 45(6), Section 68(5)/
20. Committee statement on holding the detailed debate /Section 84(7), Section 102(6)/
21. Committee opinion on proposing a person to the position of an official under public law /Section 44(2) of the Act on the National Assembly/
22. Consultation procedure initiative /Section 73(1), Section 73(3)/
23. Recast single proposal amended by a proposal for amendment before the final vote sent to consultation procedure /Section 73(4)a/
24. Recast second single proposal amended by a proposal for amendment before the final vote, sent to consultation procedure /Section 73(4)a/
25. Single proposal amended by a proposal for amendment before the final vote, sent to consultation procedure /Section 73(4)a/
26. Second single proposal amended by a proposal for amendment before the final vote, sent to consultation procedure /Section 73(4)a/
27. Legislative proposal amended by a proposal for amendment before the final vote, sent to consultation procedure /Section 73(4)a/
28. Single proposal after the consultation procedure /Section 74(4)/
29. Summarising report following the consultation procedure /Section 74(2)/
30. Summarising proposal for amendment after the consultation procedure /Section 74(3)/
31. Single proposal /Section 46(11)/
32. Single legislative proposal on the budget /Section 93(2)/
33. The consolidated text of the single legislative proposal on the budget and the proposal for amendment adopted in the procedure according to Section 97, sent to the Fiscal Council /Section 98(1)a/
34. Adopted proposal for a normative review sent to the Constitutional Court /Section 76(15)/
35. The proposer's statement on submitting the proposal for amendment before the final vote according to Section 97(1) /Section 96(2)/
36. Information by the proposer /Section 46(1), Section 92(6)/
37. Request to hold a repeated detailed debate /Section 69(1) to (2)/
38. The House Committee's proposal on the derogation from the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution /Section 65(1)/

39. The House Committee's proposal for a request to decide upon the report /Section 85(1)/
40. The House Committee's proposal for establishing the deadline for submitting the committee report on the detailed debate /Section 68(1)/
41. The House Committee's proposal for establishing the deadline for closing the detailed debate phase /Section 92(2)/
42. The Speaker's decision on rejecting a parliamentary paper /Section 29(3), Section 121(4), Section 125(4)/
43. Written answer to the interpellation/question /Section 42(4) and Section 42(8) of the Act on the National Assembly/
44. Proposal for the closure of the debate /Section 39(1)/
45. Proposal for the postponement of the final vote /Section 48(3), Section 49(4), Section 51(1)/
46. Initiative for the adoption of a legislative proposal in the absence of proposals for amendment /Section 67(1)/
47. Supplementary single proposal /Section 71(6)/
48. Supplementary summarising report /Section 71(5)b)/
49. Supplementary summarising proposal for amendment /Section 71(5)b)/
50. Proposal for amendment closing the supplementary detailed debate /Section 70(5)d)/
51. Rectification /Section 102(2)/
52. Proposal for exceptional proceeding /Section 61(1)/
53. Information for the Government about the results of the consultation procedure /Section 74(1)/
54. Advance approval made by the Fiscal Council /Section 98(2)/
55. Comment made by the Fiscal Council /Section 91(1)/
56. The Fiscal Council's opinion on the legislative proposal on the budget or the single legislative proposal on the budget /Section 96(1)a)/
57. The consolidated text of the legislative proposal on the budget and the proposal for amendment adopted in the procedure according to Section 97, sent to the Fiscal Council /Section 98(1)a)/
58. The text of the legislative proposal on the budget amended by the adopted points of the second summarising proposal for amendment, sent to the Fiscal Council /Section 95(2)b)/
59. The consolidated text of the legislative proposal on the budget amended by the adopted points of the second summarising proposal for amendment and the proposal for amendment adopted in the procedure according to Section 97, sent to the Fiscal Council /Section 98(1)a)/
60. The text of the legislative proposal on the budget amended by the adopted points of the summarising proposal for amendment, sent to the Fiscal Council /Section 95(2)a)/
61. The consolidated text of the legislative proposal on the budget amended by the adopted points of the summarising proposal for amendment and the proposal for amendment adopted in the procedure according to Section 97, sent to the Fiscal Council /Section 98(1)a)/
62. Return letter by the President of the Republic for reconsideration /Section 78(1)/
63. Return letter by the President of the Republic because of conflict with the Fundamental Law /Section 79(1)/
64. Text of the Act sent to the President of the Republic for signing /Article 6(3) of the Fundamental Law/
65. Request for separate vote on a point of the summarising proposal for amendment, second summarising proposal for amendment /Section 48(2) Section 49(3)/
66. Second single proposal /Section 48(7)/
67. Second single legislative proposal on the budget /Section 93(3)/
68. The consolidated text of the second single legislative proposal on the budget and the proposal for amendment adopted in the procedure according to Section 97, sent to the Fiscal Council /Section 98(1)a)/
69. Second summarising proposal /Section 48(7)/
70. Second summarising proposal for amendment/Section 48(7)/
71. Committee proposal for amendment closing a repeated detailed debate /Section 69(4)/
72. Proposal for amendment /Section 40/
73. Proposal for amendment on the basis of Section 25(5) of AESH /Section 97(4)/
74. Proposal for amendment in the interest of eliminating a conflict with the Fundamental Law /Section 79(2)/
75. Proposal for amendment in accordance with the results of the consultation procedure /Section 74(1)/
76. Proposal for amendment for an adopted Act not yet promulgated /Section 78(3)/
77. Establishing the deadline for submitting the proposal for amendment in the case of proposal for a normative review /Section 76(4)/
78. Request for maintaining a proposal for amendment/Section 48(4)/
79. Proposal for amendment to a proposal for a normative review /Section 76(5)/
80. Proposal for amendment to a regular over-expanding proposal for amendment /Section 70(3)/

81. Requesting the further discussion of an item on the orders of the day /Section 22(2)/
82. Report on preparing the initiating of a normative review /Section 76(7)/
83. Proposal for amendment on preparing the initiating of a normative review /Section 76(7)/
84. Proposal for normative review /Section 75/
85. Summarising report /Section 46(7), Section 93(1)/
86. Summarising proposal for amendment /Section 46(5), Section 93(1)/
87. Committee proposal for amendment closing the detailed debate /Section 45(5), Section 92(6), Section 105(10), Section 105 (12)/
88. Proposal of urgency /Section 60(1)/
89. Request for the entry into the Order Book /Section 58(5)/
90. Initiating the procedure of the committee on legislation /Section 46(4)/
91. Requesting the committee on legislation to put forward a proposal for amendment complying with the decision of the Constitutional Court /Section 79(1)/
92. Report by the committee on legislation on its position taken on the transmitted document sent by the President of the Republic about the Act returned to the National Assembly for reconsideration /Section 78(4)/
93. Report by the committee on legislation on its position taken on the decision of the Constitutional Court /Section 79(3)/
94. Designation of the committee on legislation /Section 76(4), Section 78(2)/
95. The text of the legislative proposal amended by the adopted points of the second summarising proposal for amendment, sent to consultation procedure /Section 73(4)c)/
96. The text of the legislative proposal amended by the adopted points of the summarising proposal for amendment, sent to consultation procedure /Section 73(4)b)/
97. Over-expanding proposal for amendment /Section 70(1), Section 71(2)/
98. Report before the final vote /Section 53(3)/
99. Proposal for amendment before the final vote /Section 53(2) and (4)/
100. Proposal for amendment preparing the final vote /Section 52/

Annex 3 to Resolution 10/2014. (II. 24.) OGY of the National Assembly

Ad hoc designation of a substitute

“In accordance with Section 20(2) of the Act XXXVI of 2012 on the National Assembly and Section 113(2) of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure laid down in a resolution, I hereby delegate
Member / nationality advocate, member of the Committee* to act in my absence as an *ad hoc*
substitute at the sitting of[date] of the Committee

Done at Budapest, 20.....

.....
delegating party

.....
delegated party

member of the Committee*

member of the Committee*

* According to Section 20(2) of the Act on the National Assembly, the committee member shall only be allowed to designate a member of the same parliamentary committee to act as substitute in the case of his or her absence.

Annex 4 to Resolution 10/2014. (II. 24.) OGY of the National Assembly

The procedure for electing the President of the Republic

1. The candidacy procedure

1.1. The appropriate written recommendation – complying with the substantive elements of Appendix 1 – of at least one-fifth of the Members shall be necessary for the validity of nominating the President of the Republic.

1.2. Each Member may recommend one candidate. If a Member recommends more than one candidate, all of his or her recommendations shall be invalid.

1.3. The establishment of the invalidity of the recommendation on nominating the President of the Republic shall fall – on the basis of the House Committee’s recommendation – in the National Assembly’s scope of competence.

1.4. The nomination shall be submitted to the Speaker before the vote is ordered. At the time of setting the date of the election of the president, the Speaker shall inform the National Assembly of the deadline set for the submission of recommendations concerning the nomination of the President of the Republic.

2. The election procedure

The National Assembly shall elect the President of the Republic by secret ballot. The rules for voting by secret ballot shall apply to the election with the following derogations:

2.1. The time allocated for casting the votes shall be forty minutes, and the time for the evaluation shall be twenty minutes in the case of one candidate and forty minutes in the case of two or more candidates.

2.2. A single ballot paper shall be used, even if there are more than one candidate. The samples for the ballot papers can be found in appendices 2 and 3 of this annex.

2.3. In the case of one candidate, the valid vote shall be cast by putting a mark of two intersecting lines in one of the yes , no or abstain boxes along the name of the candidate.

2.4. In the case of more candidates, the valid vote shall be cast by putting a mark of two intersecting lines in the box along the name of the candidate.

2.5. The resolution of the National Assembly shall be promulgated orally by the Speaker – with a content regulated in appendix 4, depending on the way the mandate of the previous President of the Republic has terminated – , who shall provide for publishing it in the Hungarian Official Gazette.

2.6. Prior to taking office, the elected President of the Republic shall take an oath before the National Assembly; the text of the oath shall be the one specified in the Act on the oath and the vow of certain officials under public law.

Appendix 1

SAMPLE

„RECOMMENDATION SHEET for the election of the President of the Republic in the year ...

Based on Article 11(2) of the Fundamental Law, we recommend to elect as the President of the Republic at the vote settled to the ... Day of, year.

Member’s name	Signature
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.

at least one-fifth of the
Members.”

Appendix 2

SAMPLE

**„BALLOT PAPER
for the election of the President of the Republic in the year ...**

Candidate's name	Yes	No	Abstain
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

INFORMATION:

The vote on the candidate shall be validly cast by putting a mark of two intersecting lines in one of the boxes along the name of the candidate.

Appendix 3

SAMPLE

**„BALLOT PAPER
for the election of the President of the Republic in the year ...**

Candidate's name	
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>
.	
.	
.	

INFORMATION:

The vote on the selected candidate shall be validly cast by putting a mark of two intersecting lines in the box along the name of the selected candidate.

Appendix 4

SAMPLE

**„Resolution
...../..... () OGY
of the National Assembly**

on electing the President of the Republic

On the basis of Article 10(1) of the Fundamental Law, the National Assembly has elected
.....
as the President of the Republic.

On the basis of Article 11(6) of the Fundamental Law, the elected President of the Republic shall enter office on the ... Day of ... Month of ... Year.

English translation of Resolution 10/2014. (II. 24.) as on 04.06.2014
Translation last modified on 30.11.2015

the Speaker of the National Assembly

Parliamentary Notary

Parliamentary Notary”