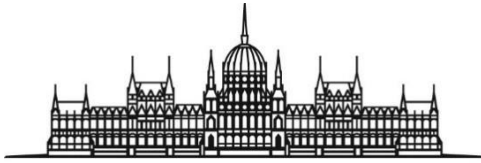


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**Member of Parliament**

Number of publication: **T/11923.**

Date of submission: **2025-05-13 23:38**

Parlex ID: **16QG30W00001**

Addressed to **László Kövér, Speaker of the National Assembly**

Subject: **Submission of a bill**

Submitted by **János Halász (Fidesz)**

Title of the bill: **on the Transparency of Public Life**

Pursuant to Article 6(1) of the Fundamental Law, I wish to submit the attached bill on "the **Transparency of Public Life**".

Chapter 31 is considered cardinal under Article R(4) of the Fundamental Law.

## **Act ..... of 2025**

### **on the Transparency of Public Life**

[1] Abuses that seriously violate Hungary's sovereignty have been exposed in recent years. The campaign of the opposition party alliance was unlawfully financed from abroad with millions of dollars. It has been proven that certain Hungarian civil society and business organisations have become a means of influencing domestic public life and shaping it along foreign interests through funding provided to them by another state, foreign organisation or individual.

[2] The state must defend national sovereignty by all possible means. The approach of the current regulations must change. The state has a duty to ensure that citizens, as well as persons, institutions and organisations involved in state and social decision-making processes, can take their decisions free from the influence of foreign powers, organisations or persons.

[3] Over the past decades, an unregulated political grey area has gradually developed, with activist networks mostly run by foreign interests and financed from abroad. These organisations carry out political activity under the guise of the right of association or freedom of enterprise, without being subject to the funding restrictions and prohibitions that apply to political parties. These activities constitute a serious threat to national sovereignty, against which the state has a duty to act.

[4] The activity-based regulation of this Act ensures uniform action regardless of the form of organisation and the orientation of the position represented and conveyed. It makes it clear that public life activity should be subject to stricter regulation.

[5] The aggregate results of the national consultation on the defence of our sovereignty clearly show that the Hungarian people stood up for the sovereignty of our country, and an overwhelming majority of them said no to having others decide for us on issues that fundamentally affect our lives. 98.82% of citizens believe that the utility subsidy should be maintained; 97.89% believe that the extra profit tax should be maintained; 99.33% believe that we should not allow migrant ghettos to be created in our country; 97.72% said Brussels should stop supporting Palestinian organisations because of the threat of terrorism; 99.32% said there should be a ceasefire and peace instead of arms transfers; 99.06% say we should stop paying aid to Ukraine until we get the money we are owed; 99.02% said that the conditions for Ukraine's full EU membership are not yet in place; 99.22% said that we should stand up for Hungarian farmers in every possible way and ensure that Hungarian agriculture is GMO-free; 98.64% said that child protection legislation should be further tightened to protect children from LGBTQ propaganda; 98.15% said that strict legislation should be introduced to prevent Hungarian political actors and activist groups supported from abroad from forcing Hungary to change its position.

[6] In order to achieve these objectives, the legislation creates the possibility of listing foreign-supported organisations that threaten Hungary's sovereignty.

[7] Listed organisations will no longer be allowed to accept foreign funding without authorisation, will not be eligible for personal income tax benefit, and their managers will have to make a declaration of assets and be considered a politically exposed person.

[8] In the light of the foregoing, and of the will of the citizens of Hungary expressed in the national consultation on the defence of our sovereignty, the National Assembly hereby enacts the following Act:

*Chapter I.*  
*General provisions*

**1. Scope of the Act**

**Section 1**

In the course of the application of this Act, the rules of the Civil Code Act (hereinafter referred to as the Civil Code), the Act on the Right of Association, the Public Benefit Status and the Operation and Support of Civil Society Organisations, the Act on the Court Register of Civil Society Organisations and the Related Procedural Rules, and the Act on Company Registration, Court Proceedings and Winding-up shall apply with the exceptions provided for in this Act.

**2. Interpretative provisions**

**Section 2**

For the purposes of this Act,

- a) foreigners:
  - aa) a foreign natural person, including a Hungarian citizen who is also a citizen of another state,
  - ab) another state, and
  - ac) a legal person, an organisation without legal personality or other organisation registered abroad or having its central administration abroad,
- b) foreign support: any direct or indirect contribution of a foreigner in the form of assets, including property - in particular: money, goods, rights and claims -, services, financial advantage, intangible assets, donations, grants, grants awarded upon a call for proposals, support received under an individual application or grant contract, benefits, gifts, loans, or proceeds resulting from a legal relationship of any kind, whether or not made repayable.
- c) donor: the foreigner who or which provides the foreign support.

*Chapter II.*  
*Provisions on organisations that use foreign support to influence public life*

**3. General provisions on organisations that use foreign support to influence public life**

**Section 3**

(1) This Act shall apply to any legal person or other organisation without legal personality which threatens the sovereignty of Hungary by carrying out activities aimed at influencing public life with foreign support.

(2) The sovereignty of Hungary is threatened by any foreign-funded activity or endeavour to influence public life that violates, portrays in a negative manner, or supports action against the values set out in Article B(1), Article D, Article L(1), Article Q(1) and and Article R(4) of the Fundamental Law.

(3) Activities to influence public life are, in particular:

- a) activities aimed at influencing democratic discourse and state and social decision-making processes, including activities influencing decision-making by individuals who exercise public authority responsibilities of the state,

- b) activities aimed at influencing the will of voters or activities that may influence the outcome of elections.

#### **4. List of organisations that use foreign support to influence public life**

##### **Section 4**

The Sovereignty Protection Office shall, on the basis of its investigative activities pursuant to Section 3 of Act LXXXVIII of 2023 on the Protection of National Sovereignty, make a proposal to the Government for the listing of organisations whose activities under paragraphs (2) and (3) of Section 3 threaten the sovereignty of Hungary.

##### **Section 5**

The Government, on the proposal of the Sovereignty Protection Office, shall decide by decree on the list of organisations whose activities aimed at influencing public life threaten the sovereignty of Hungary.

##### **Section 6**

The anti-money laundering body may, in the case of an organisations listed pursuant to Section 5 (hereinafter referred to as "listed organisation"), verify ex officio or on the basis of a notification whether the activity of the organisation continues to meet the conditions for listing. The anti-money laundering body may, as a result of the verification, propose the delisting.

#### **5. Specific rules for the operation of listed organisations**

##### **Section 7**

(1)

- a) Executive officers, founders and members of the supervisory or controlling committee of a listed organisation are required to submit a declaration of assets,
- b) a listed organisation may accept foreign support with the permission of the anti-money laundering body,
- c) a listed organisation may not receive the designation of one per cent of the personal income tax calculations paid under the Act on the use of a specific part of personal income tax for public purposes as determined by the taxpayer.

(2) The person referred to in point (a) of paragraph (1) shall be considered a politically exposed person within the meaning of Act LIII 2017 on the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing.

(3) The listed organisation shall require from the natural person, legal person or organisation without legal personality providing the support, a declaration in a private document providing full evidence, when providing the support in cash or in financial advantage, that it was not received directly or indirectly from a foreigner.

##### **Section 8**

The anti-money laundering body shall inform the listed organisation and its credit institution's unit keeping the payment accounts and responsible for compliance with the law under the Act on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises (hereinafter referred to as the "unit responsible for compliance") of

- a) the fact of listing,
- b) the consequences of listing under this Act; and
- c) the legal consequences of breaching the provisions of this Act.

*Chapter III.*  
*Verification of listed organisations*

**6. General rules of procedure of the anti-money laundering body**

**Section 9**

- (1) The provisions of the Act on General Administrative Procedure shall apply to the inspections and procedures of the anti-money laundering body conducted pursuant to this Act, with the exceptions provided for in this Act.
- (2) No immediate legal protection is available in administrative proceedings against a decision of the anti-money laundering body.
- (3) An action against a decision of the anti-money laundering body may be brought within 30 days of the date on which the decision becomes final by any person against whom the decision is directed or whose rights or legitimate interests are violated. The anti-money laundering body shall forward the action to the Kúria within 15 days. If the time-limit for bringing an action is not observed, no application for excuse may be made.
- (4) The action is heard by the Kúria in an administrative procedure before a panel of five professional judges. The Kúria will decide within 45 days. The Kúria may not revise the decision of the anti-money laundering body.

**7. Monitoring of support**

**Section 10**

- (1) The credit institution shall monitor payment transactions involving the accounts of the listed organisation in order to identify the support coming from abroad (for the purposes of this Chapter, hereinafter referred to as "transaction subject to authorisation").
- (2) If the credit institution detects a transaction subject to authorisation,
  - a) notifies the anti-money laundering body without delay, through the designated contact person in the compliance unit; and
  - b) at the same time as the notification under point (a), suspends the access of the listed organisation to the funds involved in the transaction subject to authorisation for a maximum period of five days, pending the decision of the anti-money laundering body referred to in paragraph (3).
- (3) Within five days of the notification under point (a) of paragraph (2), the anti-money laundering body shall issue a decision ordering
  - a) the suspension of the execution of the transaction subject to authorisation, or
  - b) the execution of the transaction specified in the notification.
- (4) The credit institution shall, after having been informed by the anti-money laundering body in

accordance with point (a) of paragraph (3),

- a) not execute the transaction that is the subject of the suspension; and
- b) notify the Hungarian Central Bank, acting in its capacity as the financial supervisory authority.

(5) The anti-money laundering body shall examine the transaction subject to suspension and, if it finds that

- a) taking into account the supported organisation's past activities, objectives, public activities, press and social media appearances, the support under the transaction is intended to influence public life, in particular by
  - aa) complying with the foreign donor's requests; or
  - ab) promoting the foreign donor's objectives,it shall order in a decision the repayment of the support to the donor,
- b) the transaction is not intended to fulfil or further the purposes referred to in point (a), it shall inform the credit institution thereof by sending the decision, stating that the transaction may be executed upon receipt of the decision.

(6) The anti-money laundering body shall carry out its inspection under paragraph (5) within 90 days after the suspension of the transaction subject to authorisation under point (a) of paragraph (3), which time limit may be extended once by 90 days.

(7) The credit institution shall comply with the notification under paragraphs (3) to (5) without delay upon receipt of the notification.

(8) If, as a result of failure to comply with or ignorance of the control, monitoring and intervention obligations under paragraphs (1) to (7), the listed organisation has received support based on a transaction subject to authorisation without the anti-money laundering body's decision based on

- a) point (b) of paragraph (3) or
- b) point (b) of paragraph (5),

the anti-money laundering body shall require the credit institution concerned to pay the amount of the support provided to the listed organisation via a transaction subject to authorisation within fifteen days to the National Cooperation Fund. The credit institution shall be exempted from liability if it proves that it acted with due care and diligence in carrying out the transaction.

## **8. Administrative inspection of listed organisations**

### **Section 11**

(1) If there is information that the listed organisation has accepted foreign support in any form without the authorisation of the anti-money laundering body, the anti-money laundering body shall conduct an administrative inspection of the listed organisation.

(2) If the administrative inspection reveals that the listed organisation has accepted foreign support without the authorisation of the anti-money laundering body, the anti-money laundering body shall impose an administrative fine equal to twenty-five times the amount of the support accepted without authorisation and shall call upon the listed organisation to pay the amount corresponding to the support accepted to the National Cooperation Fund within fifteen days.

### **Section 12**

(1) If the listed organisation

- a) has not paid the administrative fine under Section 11(2) within the deadline,

- b) has not paid to the National Cooperation Fund within fifteen days the amount corresponding to the support accepted without authorisation, or
  - c) accepted foreign support without authorisation for the second time,
- the anti-money laundering body bans the listed organisation from further activities to influence public life.
- (2) In the case of point (c) of paragraph (1), the anti-money laundering body shall
    - a) by sending the decision, notify the body keeping the public register corresponding to the organisational form, which enters the ban in the register in its legal supervisory power, without any separate procedure,
    - b) oblige the listed organisation, in addition to the ban, to pay the amount corresponding to the accepted support to the National Cooperation Fund within fifteen days.

#### *Chapter IV.*

#### *Provisions concerning the managers of listed organisations*

### **9. Certain obligations of the managers of listed organisations**

#### **Section 13**

The anti-money laundering body shall, within eight days of the publication of the listing or any amendment thereto, identify the listed organisation's

- a) executive officer,
- b) its founder, and
- c) the member of its supervisory or controlling committee [hereinafter points (a) to c) together are referred to as "the manager"].

#### **Section 14**

The manager of the listed organisations

- a) has to make annually a declaration of assets, and
- b) is subject to enhanced customer due diligence process under the Act on the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing.

#### **Section 15**

(1) The manager of the listed organisation shall, within fifteen days of the notification pursuant to Section 8, and thereafter by 31 January of each year, in accordance with the status as of 31 December of the previous year, and within thirty days of the termination of their mandate, make a declaration of assets in the content and form prescribed for Members of Parliament in accordance with the Act on the Parliament. The Minister responsible for justice (hereinafter referred to as the Minister) shall verify the fulfilment of the declaration of assets.

- (2) The declaration of assets shall be sent to the Minister by post.
- (3) The Minister shall publish the declaration of assets on the government website.

#### **Section 16**

The Minister shall delete the declaration of assets of the manager from the government website one year

after the end of the obligation to make a declaration of assets.

### **Section 17**

(1) If the Minister finds that the manager has not complied with the obligation to make a declaration of assets, he or she shall declare this fact in his or her decision and publish the decision on the government website.

(2) In the event of failure to make a declaration of assets, the right of representation of the manager in relation to the listed organisation shall be suspended from the date of publication until the declaration of assets is sent to the Minister.

(3) In the event of failure to make a final declaration of assets, the Minister shall impose an administrative fine on the manager.

(4) No remedy shall lie against the suspension of the right of representation under paragraph (2).

### **Section 18**

(1) The amount of the administrative fine pursuant to paragraph (3) of Section 17 may range from five hundred thousand HUF to two million HUF. The administrative fine may be imposed repeatedly.

(2) No appeal may be lodged against a decision of the Minister under paragraph (1), on the right to remedy rules contained in Section 9 shall apply.

### **Section 19**

(1) If the manager still fails to comply with their obligations under this Act within 30 days of the publication of the Minister's decision imposing a legal sanction, the Minister shall prohibit the listed organisation from continuing its activities.

(2) In the case of paragraph (1), the Minister shall, by sending the decision, notify the body keeping the public register corresponding to the organisational form of the organisation, which enters the prohibition in the register in its legal supervisory capacity, without any separate procedure.

### **Section 20**

In the course of the administrative inspection, the anti-money laundering body shall identify all relations of the manager of the listed organisation with financial institutions having a seat or a subsidiary in Hungary within the meaning of the Act on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises and falling within the scope of the Act on the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing and shall notify the financial institutions concerned that the manager of the listed organisation is a politically exposed person.

## *Chapter V.*

### *The anti-money laundering body*

## **10. Tasks of the anti-money laundering body**

### **Section 21**



The anti-money laundering body shall carry out the tasks specified in this Act.

## **Section 22**

In the performance of its tasks, the anti-money laundering body shall cooperate with

- a)* the Sovereignty Protection Office, in its analytical, assessment, and proposal-making activities and in its investigation procedure under the Act on the Protection of National Sovereignty,
- b)* the body established for the performance of general police duties in the performance of its duties as defined in points 1 and 1a of Section 1(2) of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police,
- c)* the Anti-Money Laundering Coordination Council in the implementation of its tasks in the fight against money laundering, terrorism and proliferation financing,
- d)* credit institutions having a seat or branch in Hungary in the monitoring of subsidies under the Act on the Protection of National Sovereignty,
- e)* financial institutions having a seat or branch in Hungary, as defined in the Act on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises, and
- f)* the Hungarian Central Bank.

## **11. Tasks of the anti-money laundering body**

### **Section 23**

(1) The anti-money laundering body may be assigned a task by an Act and shall perform its tasks in accordance with the provisions of an Act.

(2) In order to carry out its tasks, the anti-money laundering body acts either ex officio or on the basis of a report or complaint. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act on Complaints, Whistleblowing and the Rules for Reporting Abuses, a complaint may be lodged even if it is subject to another procedure. The anti-money laundering body may act on the basis of any information available to it in the course of its tasks.

(3) Anyone can submit a report or complaint to the anti-money laundering body in the case of a violation of the law or an irregularity related to the anti-money laundering body's tasks. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act on Complaints, Whistleblowing and the Rules for the Reporting of Abuses, a report or complaint may also be submitted directly to the anti-money laundering body, irrespective of which body is entitled to initiate a procedure.

(4) In order to receive reports and complaints, the anti-money laundering body shall operate a reporting platform providing an opportunity for confidential communication ensuring the anonymity of the whistleblowers and complainants. Persons making a report or submitting a complaint may also contact the anti-money laundering body by means other than the reporting interface.

## **12. Administrative inspection by the anti-money laundering body**

### **Section 24**

The anti-money laundering body carries out administrative inspections in cases specified by an Act.

### **Section 25**

- (1) In order to clarify the facts of the case, in the course of the inspection,
- a)* the anti-money laundering body may impose regular or exceptional obligation to provide

information on organisations or persons required to cooperate under this Act in order to obtain the necessary information;

- b) upon its request, the organisations or persons obliged to cooperate under this Act shall provide the anti-money laundering body with the information relating to its activities requested for the performance of its tasks, prepare data, reports, supporting documents, investigation material, accounting records, regulations, documentation relating to specific transactions, proposals of its governing, executive and controlling bodies, minutes of the meetings of these bodies, written observations of the auditor, the auditor's report, the reports and minutes of internal audits and any other statement not listed above related to the subject of the administrative procedure in the form specified by the anti-money laundering body and make them available, and the anti-money laundering body may prepare extracts or copies of the documents so made available;
- c) upon the anti-money laundering body's request, the inspected, other participants in the proceedings and persons obliged to cooperate in clarifying the facts of the case, must provide the information necessary for a decision on the merits, including personal and protected data, and the inspected organisation may not refuse to provide incriminating evidence, data or documents, unless they would accuse themselves or a relative of having committed a criminal offence;
- d) upon the anti-money laundering body's request, the inspected, other participants in the proceedings and persons obliged to cooperate in clarifying the facts, must prove the accuracy of the facts stated in their statement, testimony or information, in particular by providing other information or attaching documents;
- e) upon the anti-money laundering body's request, the inspected, other participants in the proceedings and persons obliged to cooperate in clarifying the facts, may be heard about the personal and protected data as well and must provide it to the anti-money laundering body, unless the Act on the protection of the data concerned precludes it.

(2) In order to clarify the facts, any person or organisation is obliged to provide the necessary information in writing as well and to send the documents relating to the subject of the inspection to the anti-money laundering body.

(3) The person or organisation subject to the inspection shall be notified in writing by the anti-money laundering body of the conduct of the inspection at least fifteen days ahead of its commencement, unless prior notification would jeopardise the effectiveness of the inspection or the procedure.

## **Section 26**

(1) Paragraph (3) of Section 25 shall apply to the notification of the holding of an on-site inspection.

(2) The anti-money laundering body shall provide the person carrying out the on-site inspection with a letter of credentials, who shall be considered an official person when acting in the performance of their duties.

(3) The person carrying out the on-site inspection must present their credentials and provide credible proof of identity at the start of the inspection.

(4) On-site inspection may be carried out at any place where evidence could be retrieved that is necessary to clarify the facts. The person carrying out the inspection may, in the exercise of their duties, enter the premises necessary for carrying out the inspection, observe and examine documents, data carriers, objects, work processes relating to the subject of the inspection, ask the client, their representative or any other person present at the place of inspection for information, and request or prepare a statement from a person.

(5) During the on-site inspection, the anti-money laundering body is entitled to make a physical mirror

copy or a certified copy of any data carrier, including data stored by a hosting service provider, and to use the copy to inspect the data stored on the data carrier.

(6) If the on-site inspection is carried out by the anti-money laundering body by means of an IT tool, the anti-money laundering body shall be granted access to the data after having verified the right to carry out the inspection, where necessary by ensuring the technical and authorisation conditions for access to the IT system.

(7) For the effective and safe conduct of an on-site inspection, the anti-money laundering body may request the assistance of the police if the nature of the inspection warrants.

(8) The anti-money laundering body shall draw up minutes or a record of the on-site inspection and its findings.

### **13. Processing of data by the anti-money laundering body**

#### **Section 27**

In the course of carrying out its tasks, the anti-money laundering body may receive data from other public bodies and from other bodies holding the data, stating the purpose and legal basis of the use. The transfer of data shall be documented by both the transferring and the receiving body.

#### **Section 28**

The anti-money laundering body shall process the data necessary for the performance of its tasks under this Act.

#### **Section 29**

In order to carry out its tasks, the anti-money laundering body may request and receive data from the following records or data processing operations without charge:

- a)* personal data and address register,
- b)* data processed by the tax authority,
- c)* land registry,
- d)* registers kept by the courts, in particular the register of companies, civil society organisations and foundations,
- e)* the register of self-employed persons,
- f)* ultimate beneficial ownership registry,
- g)* register of centralised bank accounts and safe deposit boxes,
- h)* financial institutions having a seat or branch in Hungary as defined in the Act on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises,
- i)* the road traffic register, and
- j)* the credit insurance register.

#### **Section 30**

The head of the anti-money laundering body is responsible for the lawfulness of the receipt and use of data by the body. The transfer of data must be documented by both the transferring and the receiving body.

#### **Section 31**

(1) Should the disclosure of the data held by the anti-money laundering body jeopardise the interests of crime prevention, law enforcement or national security, the request for disclosure of such data shall be refused until the interest underlying the refusal exists, but for a maximum period of thirty years from the date on which the data was generated.

(2) The head of the anti-money laundering body shall decide whether a request under paragraph (1) can be complied with, taking into account the interests of crime prevention, law enforcement or national security.

## **Section 32**

The anti-money laundering body may process the data received under Section 27 until the day following the end of the administrative activity.

## *Chapter VI. Final provisions*

### **14. Provisions on authorisation**

#### **Section 33**

The Government is authorized to

- a) designate by decree the organisations – supported from abroad and endangering the sovereignty of Hungary by influencing public life – referred to in Section 3,
- b) lay down in a decree the detailed rules of the procedure of the anti-money laundering body and the payment of administrative fines under this Act.

### **15. Entry into force of the provisions**

#### **Section 34**

This Act shall enter into force on the third day following its promulgation.

### **16. Transitional provisions**

#### **Section 35**

(1) The performance of a contract for the provision of foreign support concluded by a listed organisation prior to its listing becomes impossible on the date of listing of the organisation under 6:179 (1) of the Civil Code, and 6:180 (1) of the Civil Code shall apply in respect thereof. .

(2) The restriction under Section 7 paragraph (1) (c) shall apply from the tax year following the entry into force of this Act.

### **17. Compliance with the requirements of the Fundamental Law on cardinal laws**

#### **Section 36**

Chapter 31 is considered cardinal under Article R(4) of the Fundamental Law.

## **18. Amendment of Act LXVI of 1992 on the Keeping Records on the Personal Data and Addresses of Citizens**

### **Section 37**

In Act LXVI of 1992 on Keeping Records on the Personal Data and Address of Citizens

- a) the words "in criminal proceedings" in Section 24 paragraph (1) shall be replaced by the words "for the performance of the tasks of the anti-money laundering body under the Act on the Transparency of Public Life, in criminal proceedings",
- b) the words "for the purpose of risk analysis" in Section 28/B paragraph (2) shall be replaced by the words "for the purpose of risk analysis, for the purpose of the anti-money laundering body performing its tasks under the Act on the Transparency of Public Life".

## **19. Amendment of Act CXXVI of 1996 on the Use of a Specific Part of Personal Income Tax in Accordance with the Taxpayer's Instructions**

### **Section 38**

In Section 4 paragraph (1) clause a) subclause aa) of Act CXXVI of 1996 on the Use of a Specific Part of Personal Income Tax in Accordance with the Taxpayer's Instructions, the word "organisation" is replaced by "organisation, organisation listed under the Act on the Transparency of Public Life".

## **20. Amendment of Act LXXXIV of 1999 on the Road Traffic Register**

### **Section 39**

The following paragraph (1b) shall be added to Section 19 of Act LXXXIV of 1999 on the Road Traffic Register:

"(1b) The anti-money laundering body may request data and documents from the register necessary for the performance of its tasks specified in the Act."

## **21. Amendment of Act V of 2006 on Company Registration, Court Proceedings and Winding-up**

### **Section 40**

The following paragraphs (6) and (7) shall be added to Section 9/B of Act V of 2006 on Company Registration, Court Proceedings and Winding-up:

"(6) The Court of Registry shall prohibit the managing director and the executive officer of a company from being the managing director or the executive officer of a company or from founding a company within five years, if the company has been declared dissolved due to an unlawful operation based on the violation of an obligation defined in the Act on the Transparency of Public Life.

(7) A person referred to in paragraph (6) may not acquire a majority influence in a company, become a member of a company with unlimited liability, become a member of a sole proprietorship, or become the executive officer (representative) of a company.

### **Section 41**

The following paragraph (2a) shall be added to Section 84 of the Act V of 2006 on Company Registration,

Court Proceedings and Winding-up:

"(2a) Paragraph (2) shall be applicable if the legality supervision procedure has been initiated in connection with an unlawful operation based on the violation of an obligation defined in the Act on the Transparency of Public Life."

## **22. Amendment of Act CXV of 2009 on the Individual Entrepreneur and the Sole Proprietorship**

### **Section 42**

The following point (f) shall be added to paragraph (2) of Section 13 of Act CXV of 2009 on the Individual Entrepreneur and the Sole Proprietorship:

*[The following have the right to receive, upon request, all data of an individual entrepreneur not included in the public register provided for in paragraph (2) of Section 12 (hereinafter referred to as "public register"):]*

"f) the anti-money laundering body for the purpose of performing its tasks under the Act on the Transparency of Public Life."

## **23. Amendment of Act CXXII of 2010 on the National Tax and Customs Administration**

### **Section 43**

The following point (n) shall be added to Paragraph (2) of Section 13 of Act CXXII of 2010 on the National Tax and Customs Administration:

*(The National Tax and Customs Administration shall)*

"n) exercise the powers of the anti-money laundering body under Act ... of 2025 on the Transparency of Public Life and perform the administrative inspection, registration and administrative tasks assigned to it by the Act."

## **24. Amendment of Act CLXXV of 2011 on the Right of Association, the Public Benefit Status and the Operation and Support of Civil Society Organisations**

### **Section 44**

The following paragraphs (1)-(3) shall be added to Section 11 of Act CLXXV of 2011 on the Right of Association, Public Benefit Status and the Operation and Support of Civil Society Organisations:

"(1) The prosecutor shall call upon a civil society organisation that fails to fulfil its obligations under the Act on the Transparency of Public Life or other legislation to restore its lawful operation.

(2) If the organisation referred to in paragraph (1) fails to comply with the order, the court shall, upon the action brought by the prosecutor, dissolve the association.

(3) The remaining financial assets of a civil society organisation which has ceased to exist pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be allocated to the National Cooperation Fund."

## **25. Amendment of Act CLXXXI of 2011 on the Court Register of Civil Society Organisations and the Related Procedural Rules**

### **Section 45**

(1) The following paragraph (2a) shall be added to Section 71/G of Act CLXXXI of 2011 on the Court Register of Civil Society Organisations and the Related Procedural Rules:

"(2a) If the court applies a measure pursuant to point (e) of paragraph (2) due to an unlawful operation based on the violation of an obligation defined in the Act on the Transparency of Public Life, it shall, in the decision on the dissolution, prohibit the executive officers of the civil society organisation for five years from being executive officers of a civil society organisation or from founding a civil society organisation within five years."

(2) The following paragraph (4a) shall be added to Section 71/G of Act CLXXXI of 2011 on the Court Register of Civil Society Organisations and the Related Procedural Rules:

"(4a) Paragraph (4) shall be applicable if the legality supervision procedure has been initiated in connection with an unlawful operation based on the violation of an obligation specified in the Act on the Transparency of Public Life."

## **26. Amendment of Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises**

### **Section 46**

The following point (e) shall be added to Section 153/A (1) of Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises:

*[A credit institution shall establish and operate an organisational unit (hereinafter referred to as the "compliance unit"), independent of its department responsible for the functions relating to its financial and investment services and ancillary services activities, which shall be responsible in particular for the following in the areas assigned to its in terms of tasks and duties by the management body with governance powers:]*

"e) ensuring that the credit institution complies with the rules for monitoring support to organisations listed under the Act on the Transparency of Public Life."

### **Section 47**

The following point (u) shall be added to paragraph (2) of Section 161 of Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises:

*[The obligation to maintain banking secrecy pursuant to point (b) of paragraph (1) shall not apply in case of a request for information or a written request submitted to the financial institution by the following bodies:]*

"u) the anti-money laundering body performing its tasks under the Act on the Transparency of Public Life".

## **27. Amendment of Act LIII of 2017 on the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing**

## **Section 48**

The following Section 4/A shall be added to Act LIII of 2017 on the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing:

### **"4/A. §**

The rules on the politically exposed person shall apply mutatis mutandis to the organisation listed under the Act on the Transparency of Public Life and to the manager of the listed organisation."

## **28. Amendment of Act CL of 2017 on the Rules of Taxation**

### **Section 49**

The following point (r) shall be added to paragraph (14) of Section 131 of Act CL of 2017 on the Rules of Taxation:

*(The tax authority shall provide information falling under tax secrecy on request or on request for data)*

"r) the anti-money laundering body performing its tasks under the Act on the Transparency of Public Life."

## **29. Amendment of Act XLIII of 2021 on the Establishment and Operation of the Data Provision Background Related to the Identification Task of Financial and Other Service Providers**

### **Section 50**

In point 5 of Section 3 of Act XLIII of 2021 on the Establishment and Operation of the Data Provision Background Related to the Identification Task of Financial and Other Service Providers, the words "its body, and" shall be replaced by the words "its body, the anti-money laundering body, and".

## **30. Amendment of Act C of 2021 on the Land Registry**

### **Section 51**

The following point (k) shall be added to paragraph (5) of Section 73 of Act C of 2021 on the Land Registry:

*[Paragraph (4) does not apply if the data request or the query on all of the owner's immovable property is made by]*

"k) the anti-money laundering body for the purposes of its activities under the Act on the Transparency of Public Life".

### **Section 52**

The following point 12 shall be added to paragraph (5) of Section 90 of Act C of 2021 on the Land Registry:

*(There is no charge for electronic inspection and for requesting a full copy of the title deed, if)*

"12. the anti-money laundering body requests it for the purposes of its activities under the Act on the



Transparency of Public Life."

### **31. Amendment of Act LXXXVIII of 2023 on the Protection of National Sovereignty**

#### **Section 53**

The following point d) shall be added to Section 3 of Act LXXXVIII of 2023 on the Protection of National Sovereignty:

*(The Office, in the context of its investigative activities,)*

"d) shall, on the basis of Section 4 of Act ... of 2025 on the Transparency of Public Life (hereinafter referred to as Act ... of 2025) submit a proposal to the Government, through the Minister responsible for justice, for the designation of a foreign-supported organisation under Section 3 of Act ... of 2025 that threaten the sovereignty of Hungary by influencing public life."