

Bill T/11152.
as adopted by the Parliament of Hungary on 14 April 2025

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Fundamental Law of Hungary

[1] In recent years, there have been growing trends in Europe and North America to transform fundamental social and cultural values and norms that were previously taken for granted and that affect the very fabric of society. The transformation of these into legal norms is leading to a complete transformation of the social environment, a loss of values and the irreversible destruction of the forms of social functioning as we know them today, the signs of which are already showing in other countries.

[2] Trends in the Western world include a redefinition of the role of traditional institutions such as the family and national identity, and a shift in the balance between individual and community rights. These changes are often accompanied by political and ideological pressures that can lead to a weakening of nation-state sovereignty. Hungary's priority is to preserve its identity and ensure that the foundations of its social order continue to serve the interests of communities, including the family and the nation.

[3] The Hungarian society has strong community foundations historically as well, which create stability for the country and ensure the country's development. Accordingly, by amending the Fundamental Law, the basic rules of social functioning should be defined at constitutional level, preserving our fundamental values for future generations.

[4] The Fifteenth Amendment to Hungary's Fundamental Law confirms that the sex of a person at birth is a biological given, which can be either male or female. It is the duty of the state to ensure the legal protection of this natural order and to prevent efforts that suggest the possibility of changing the sex at birth. The fixed nature of biological sex ensures the healthy development of society and the maintenance of basic community norms.

[5] The family as the basic unit of society is based on the natural relationship between man and woman, from which the new generation is born. In order to ensure the physical, mental and spiritual development of children, the state has a special responsibility to ensure that future generations grow up in a clear and predictable legal and moral environment. Accordingly, the Hungarian legal system does not recognise any change of sex at birth, thus preserving the stability of the institution of family and the security of the social order.

[6] Cash is a legal means of payment that in its physical form is independent from digital systems, banks and other third parties. Only the maintenance of cash circulation can ensure that the functioning of the economy does not become completely vulnerable to electronic financial systems, which may be vulnerable for technical or market reasons. It is therefore necessary to enshrine at constitutional level the fundamental principle that the possibility to pay in cash is a fundamental right. The enshrinement of this right at constitutional level also guarantees that the possibility of paying in cash remains available to all, thus avoiding the possibility of financial exclusion. In the light of this, it is appropriate to place the right to pay in cash alongside and in parallel with the right to property [in the Fundamental Law].

[7] The amendment to the Fundamental Law states that the right of the child to adequate physical, mental and moral development takes precedence over all other fundamental rights, except the right to life, in the event of a conflict of fundamental rights.

[8] The production, use, distribution and promotion of drugs have serious social and health consequences. Drug addiction affects not only the individual, but hits also families, communities and the nation as a whole. The spread of drugs increases crime, weakens social cohesion and undermines the health of the population able to work. Firm action is therefore needed against the spread of drugs. The amendment to the Fundamental Law sets out that the production, use, distribution and promotion of drugs is prohibited, thus reinforcing the state's commitment to public safety, healthy lifestyle and the protection of social order.

[9] Judicial and prosecutorial careers are inseparable and contribute equally to the operation of the rule of law and the administration of justice. The stability of the administration of justice requires that the service relationship of experienced judges and prosecutors with a lot of practice be governed by similar principles as regards the rules governing the end of their careers. The amendment to the Fundamental Law therefore ensures that the service relationship of prosecutors, with the exception of the Prosecutor General, may continue until the age of 70.

[10] The amendment to the Fundamental Law creates the possibility that the Hungarian citizenship of Hungarian citizens who are also citizens of another state, not including citizens of states with the right of free movement and residence, is suspended in accordance with the provisions of a cardinal Act.

[11] The Parliament, as the constitution-making authority, acting within its powers under Article 1(2)(a) of the Fundamental Law, shall amend the Fundamental Law as follows:

Article 1

Article G(3) of the Fundamental Law shall be replaced by the following provision:

“(3) No one shall be deprived of Hungarian citizenship established by birth or acquired in a lawful manner. The citizenship of a Hungarian citizen who is also a citizen of another state may be suspended for a definite period of time, as established by a cardinal Act. The person concerned by the suspension loses his or her Hungarian citizenship for the period of the suspension. Collective suspension is prohibited.”

Article 2

Article L(1) of the Fundamental Law shall be replaced by the following provision:

“(1) Hungary shall protect the institution of marriage as the union of one man and one woman established by voluntary decision, and the family as the basis of the survival of the nation. Family ties shall be based on marriage or the relationship between parents and children. The person is a man or a woman. The mother shall be a woman, the father shall be a man.”

Article 3

Article XIII(1) of the Fundamental Law shall be replaced by the following provision:

“(1) Everyone shall have the right to property and inheritance and to pay in cash. Property shall entail social responsibility.”

Article 4

Article XVI(1) of the Fundamental Law shall be replaced by the following provision:

“(1) Every child shall have the right to the protection and care necessary for his or her proper physical, mental and moral development. This right shall take precedence over all other fundamental rights, with the exception of the right to life. Hungary shall protect the right of children to a self-identity corresponding to their sex at birth, and shall ensure an upbringing for them that is in accordance with the values based on the constitutional identity and Christian culture of our country.”

Article 5

The following Paragraph (3) shall be added to Article XX of the Fundamental Law:

“(3) The production, use, distribution and promotion of drugs shall be prohibited in Hungary.”

Article 6

Article XXVII(1) of the Fundamental Law shall be replaced by the following provision:

“(1) Everyone residing lawfully in the territory of Hungary shall have the right to move freely and to choose his or her place of residence freely. Exercising the right to choose one's place of residence freely shall not violate the fundamental right to self-identity of the local communities of Hungary.”

Article 7

Article 29(3) of the Fundamental Law shall be replaced by the following provision:

“(3) The organisation of the prosecution service shall be led and directed by the Prosecutor General who shall appoint prosecutors. Except for the Prosecutor General, the service relationship of prosecutors may exist until they reach the age of 70 years.”

Article 8

Article 53(1) of the Fundamental Law shall be replaced by the following provision:

“(1) During the period of a special legal order, the Government may adopt decrees by means of which it may, as provided for in a cardinal Act, take extraordinary measures and may,
a) in a state of war or state of emergency, without a separate authorisation from the Parliament,
b) in a state of danger, upon the authorisation of the Parliament provided by the votes of two thirds of the Members of Parliament present for a definite period of time,
suspend the application of certain Acts and derogate from the provisions of Acts.”

Article 9

In Article XV(5) of the Fundamental Law the term “disabled” shall be replaced by the term “with disabilities”.

Article 10

In Article 9(4)(i) of the Fundamental Law, the text “shall decide on matters related to the acquisition or termination of citizenship” shall be replaced by the words “shall decide on matters related to the acquisition or termination of citizenship, with the exception of its suspension”.

Article 11

In Article 56(1) of the Fundamental Law, the text “and to authorise the Government to extend the state of danger” shall be replaced by the text “and to authorise the Government to extend the state of danger, and to suspend the application of certain Acts and derogate from the provisions of Acts”.

Article 12

- (1) This amendment to the Fundamental Law shall enter into force on the day following its promulgation, with the exception of Paragraph (2).
- (2) Articles 7 to 8 and Article 11 shall enter into force on 1 January 2026.
- (3) This amendment to the Fundamental Law shall be adopted by the Parliament in accordance with Article 1(2)(a) and Article S(2) of the Fundamental Law.
- (4) The consolidated text of the Fundamental Law shall be published in the Official Gazette without delay after the entry into force of this amendment to the Fundamental Law.