

Consolidated
“STATUTES of the Hungarian Civil Liberties Union” as amended to date
(17 May 2023)

Section 1

General Provisions

1./ Name of the non-governmental organisation: Hungarian Civil Liberties Union (hereinafter referred to as: the “NGO”). The Hungarian Civil Liberties Union is an association.

Abbreviated name of the non-governmental organisation: HCLU.

2./ The seat of the NGO is at 1136 Budapest, Tátra u. 15/b. 1/1.

3./ The Hungarian Civil Liberties Union is a non-governmental organisation, acting within the territory of Hungary, founded on the basis of the provisions of Act II of 1989.

4./ The aim of the NGO is to facilitate genuine respect, application, and acceptance of human rights, and to ensure that the freedoms associated with human rights are protected by the rule of law. The main objective of the NGO is that laws that ensure respect for basic human rights are created in Hungary, and that the persistent observance of these laws is ensured by the state. The NGO takes special interest in cases where the legislator restricts freedom. The NGO wishes to draw public attention to the problems of those marginalised groups in society whose fate the public neither respects, nor pays attention to.

In addition, the aim of the NGO is to promote the equality and protect the human and civil rights of those social groups which are discriminated against due to the following protected characteristics: gender, skin colour, ethnicity, membership in a national minority (membership in the Roma national minority in particular), language, disability, health (HIV/AIDS infection in particular), religious or philosophical belief, political or other opinion, family status, maternity (pregnancy) or paternity, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, social origin, poverty (extreme poverty in particular), employment status and other work-related legal relationship for part-time or fixed-term, membership in a union. In addition to the above social groups, the NGO also aims to promote the equality and protect the human and civil rights of the following groups of people: children living in specialised care (foster children), drug users, homeless persons, refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, exiles, beneficiaries of temporary protection and persons seeking recognition, migrants, persons in penal or police custody or in detention as foreign nationals, victims of crime, and sex workers.

In order to achieve the aforementioned objectives, the NGO performs activities of public benefit: within the framework established by the NGO, it draws public attention to the nature of laws that restrict human rights and to anomalies within the practice of law; provides legal help to those whose fundamental human rights, freedom and dignity are violated, and urges the improvement of legislation, and the application of the law. The NGO also extensively inspects those areas of Hungarian law where the exercise of fundamental human rights or official authority is to be closely monitored. The NGO performs activities to promote awareness of human rights and takes actions in order to make people fight actively for the respect of fundamental human rights and constitutional values.

Related to the aforementioned scope of activities, the NGO edits, vets, distributes and sells books and other publications of public interest, related to its public benefit undertakings, free of charge, and within the framework of its business activities, under the market price. In addition to providing all the personal and material conditions, the NGO organises professional forums, conferences related to its professional activity, participates in conferences organised by others, and provides all the necessary means for NGO representation by staff. In order to achieve the aforementioned objectives, the NGO also organises educational and informative activities.

5./ The NGO is a legal entity.

6./ The NGO operates as a public benefit organisation. Its activities of public benefit are the protection of fundamental human rights, and the promotion of equal treatment.

With regard to Paragraph a) of Subsection (1) of Section 34 of Act CLXXV of 2011 on the Freedom of Association, on the Non-profit Status and on the Operation and Support of Civil Organizations (hereinafter referred to as: the Civil Act), the NGO performs the following activities of public benefit in the public interest without concern for financial gain: (1) pursuant to Paragraphs c)-d) of Subsection (2) of Section 1 of Act CXI of 2011 on the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the protection of the rights of nationalities living in Hungary and of the most vulnerable social groups defined in Point 4 of Section I of these Statutes; (2) pursuant to Subsection (5) of Section 2 of Act CXI of 2011 on the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, activities raising social awareness and informative activities in order to promote and protect fundamental human rights. These are tasks of the Commissioner for fundamental rights, therefore they are considered public service tasks.

7./ Any person may benefit from the services of public benefit from the NGO.

8./ The NGO organises events in order to promote its objectives defined in these Statutes.

Section II

Members of the NGO

1./ Any person or legal entity who undertakes to fulfil the membership obligations prescribed by the present statutes and has their application accepted by the General Assembly, may become a member of the NGO. The personal data of the members are not public.

2./ A non-Hungarian citizen may also become a member of the NGO.

3./ The acceptance of a new member, upon request for entry and a proposal by the Management Board, is done at the General Assembly.

4./ Membership may be terminated due to:

(1) quitting, which is presented in written form to the Management Board,

(2) exclusion by the General Assembly, following a proposal by the Management Board or a joint proposal of at least 5 members of the NGO,

(3) death, or in the case of a legal entity, due to termination without a legal successor

(4) a member not being personally present at two successive General Assemblies and having made no attempt to contact the NGO during the interim period; nor personally taking part in the work of the NGO, based on a decision of the General Assembly concerning exclusion and in accordance with the procedure defined in Point 7 of Section II of these Statutes.

5./ Rights and obligations of a member:

(1) The members of the NGO shall comply with the provisions of the present statutes and shall personally take part in the everyday work of the NGO; in particular they shall be present at the General Assembly. The members of the NGO shall not endanger the achievement of the objectives or the activities of the NGO. The members of the NGO are not obliged to pay membership fees.

(2) All members have voting rights.

(3) The members who are legal entities may take part in the work of the NGO, and in the election of the executive officers, through their representatives.

5./A (1) The members who are natural persons may be elected.

(2) The members who are legal entities may not be elected.

(3) Any other rights and obligations of the members of the NGO apart from the above are the same, whether they are natural persons or legal entities.

6./ Supporting members

(1) Supporting membership is granted to a person or legal entity - who agrees with the aims of the NGO and with the principals of the present statutes - who pays the annual supporting membership fee to the NGO's cashier, and who is registered as a supporting member by the NGO. The supporting membership fee is 600,000 Hungarian forints, which shall be paid by the members of the NGO who are also supporting members by bank transfer to the bank account of the NGO every year by 31st December. The members of the NGO to whom the supporting membership is granted during the year shall pay the supporting membership fee by bank

transfer to the bank account of the NGO within 30 days following their registration as a supporting member. The supporting membership may also be granted to those who carry out work or provide services free of charge or at discounted rates. In this case, the acceptance and the registration of a supporting member are performed by the Management Board.

(2) Supporting members receive

- by electronic means a quarterly report from the executive director(s) of the NGO about the operation and achievements of the NGO,
- notification about the programs and events of the NGO,
- a membership card which they are entitled to possess and to use all benefits related to it.

In addition to the supporting membership fee, supporting members may also give further donations to the NGO, according to the operative laws.

(3) Supporting membership may be terminated due to

- quitting of the supporting member, presented in written form,
- a written notice of termination from the NGO, with a notice period of 30 days, for failure to pay the supporting membership fee according to Paragraph (1) of Point 6 of these Statutes. In case of failure to pay the supporting membership fee, the NGO may only terminate the supporting membership if after the default of payment the supporting member was given a payment notice with an extended time limit of 30 days for payment, and an express warning of the consequences of default,
- exclusion by the General Assembly through a proposal by the Management Board or a joint proposal of at least 5 members of the NGO,
- death or termination without legal successor of the supporting member.

With the termination of the supporting membership, the supporting member is deleted from the register of supporting members.

(4) In addition, the supporting members:

- are entitled to participate at the General Assembly with speaking rights;
- may not be elected to be officers of the NGO.

(5) With regard to the differences set out in the provisions of Point 6 of these Statutes, the obligations of the members shall also apply to the supporting members.

7./ The General Assembly of the NGO may exclude – by a decision adopted by secret ballot – a member or supporting member whose activities are contrary to or incompatible with the aims of the NGO, who seriously or repeatedly violates the provisions of these Statutes or the decisions of the General Assembly, or who performs illegal activities. In order to ensure a fair procedure, before adopting the decision on exclusion, the member concerned shall be given a reasonable period of time but at least 30 days for presenting the evidence as the basis of the motion for exclusion and the reasons thereof. In addition, before adopting the decision on exclusion, the member concerned shall be invited to the General Assembly by sending them an invitation containing the motion for exclusion and the reasons thereof. The member must be given an opportunity to defend themselves against the statements contained in the motion for exclusion at the General Assembly.

8./ The General Assembly adopts a decision on the exclusion and the termination of the membership of the member concerned. The reasoned decision on the exclusion specifying the facts and the evidence of the exclusion shall be transcribed and delivered by registered mail with return receipt to the member concerned, with a notification of the right to recourse to the court against the decision of the General Assembly within a non-forfeiture deadline of 30 days following the delivery of the decision.

Section III

Functioning of the NGO

A./ The General Assembly

1./ The supreme consultation and decision-making organ of the NGO is the General Assembly.

2./ Every member has the right to participate, which includes voting and speaking rights within the General Assembly. Participation at the General Assembly may be done through an electronic communication device that enables identity verification. The electronic communication device must enable mutual and unlimited communication between the members. Every member may exercise their membership rights through their authorised representatives, with the exception that the members of the executive and representational organs of the NGO may not be granted authorization for representation. An authorised representative may represent only one member. The sessions of the General Assembly are open to the public.

3./ The General Assembly is convened by a written invitation of the Management Board at least once a year. The meeting of the General Assembly is held at the current seat of the NGO.

4./ The invitation including the convocation, the date and place of the meeting and the agenda of the General Assembly shall be sent to each member at least 15 days before the date of the General Assembly. The option to participate through an authorised representative has to be specifically highlighted for the members in the invitation. The agenda will be presented on the invitation in sufficient detail for the members to be able to take a standpoint. The agenda may not be added to once it has been sent out. The invitation shall be sent to the members via post or e-mail in a verifiable way.

4./a./ The meetings of the General Assembly are chaired by the President of the Management Board. The President of the Board may delegate the chairing of the General Assembly to another person. The agenda of the General Assembly and the election of the vote counters shall be adopted by a simple majority of the members present.

4./b./ The attendance sheet drawn up at the General meeting contains the name, address and signature of the members present.

4./c./ A protocol of the meeting of the General Assembly is drawn up which will be certified by the presiding chair and two members elected by the General Assembly by a simple majority of votes. The protocol contains

- the place and date of the meeting of the General Assembly,
- the list of the attending persons,
- the list of members attending via electronic communication devices,
- the election of the persons who will draw up and certify the protocol,
- the establishment of quorum,
- the agenda items proposed,
- the debate on the agenda items,
- in the case of voting the results which shall reflect the proportion of the number of the votes for and against the decision and the decisions adopted,
- the closure of the meeting and the protocol and its closing time,
- the signatures of the Executive Director of the NGO as the presiding chair of the meeting of the General Assembly and the persons who will draw up and certify the protocol.

4./d./ The statements and decisions made at a General Assembly held via an electronic communication device have to be recorded in such a way that they can be verified at a later time.

5./ The General Assembly, if convoked formally, has a quorum only if 50%+1 of the members of the NGO are present. If the convocation was not made formally, or if less than 50% percent +1 of the members were present at the General Assembly, it must be convoked again. A General Assembly may be convoked repeatedly on the same date as that of the original General Assembly that has been formally convoked but has not had a quorum, and with the same agenda items as those of the original General Assembly. The General Assembly that has been repeatedly convoked has a quorum regardless of the number of the members present if the invitation to the original General Assembly contains a respective notification. If the General Assembly is repeatedly convoked on another date, a new invitation shall be sent in compliance with the rules concerning the invitations.

5./a./ The conduct of meetings of the General Assembly:

- the Executive Director of the NGO opens the meeting,
- the General Assembly elects the persons who will draw up and certify the protocol,

- the General Assembly establishes its quorum,
- the Executive Director of the NGO presents the agenda items,
- the General Assembly debates on the particular agenda items,
- the General Assembly votes on the decisions,
- the Executive Director of the NGO announces the decisions adopted which shall be communicated in written form to the members within 15 days after the general assembly,
- the Executive Director of the NGO adjourns the meeting.

6./ The decisions on the amendment of the Statutes of the NGO shall be adopted by a three-fourths majority of votes cast by the members present, while the decisions on the amendment of the objectives of the NGO and on the termination of the NGO shall be adopted by a three-fourths majority of votes cast by the members having voting rights. The General Assembly adopts decisions on any other issue by a simple majority vote cast by the members present. Unless the statutes or the General Assembly dispose otherwise, the General Assembly makes its decisions on every question by open vote.

7./ Pursuant to Section 38 of the Civil Act a person has no right to take part in adopting a decision of the General Assembly when it regards them or their close relatives[Point 1 of Subsection (1) of Section 8:1 of the Civil Code], domestic partner or domestic partners (hereinafter commonly referred to as: the relatives)

a) is exempted from any obligation or responsibility, or

b) can gain any advantage or interest in the contract to be concluded through the decision. The non-monetary services which can be used by anybody without any limitation within the framework of the targeted allowance of the public benefit organisation, or the targeted allowance given to the member of the NGO on the basis of their membership right and according to the provisions of the statutes shall not be considered as advantages.

In addition, pursuant to Section 3:19 of the Civil Code, in the process of adopting a decision the following persons may not vote

a) any person for whom the decision contains an exemption from any obligation or responsibility, or for whom any other advantage is to be provided on account of the NGO;

b) any person with whom an agreement is to be concluded according to the decision;

c) any person against whom legal proceedings are to be initiated according to the decision;

d) any person whose family member who is not a member or founder of the NGO has a vested interest in the decision;

e) any person who maintains any relation on the basis of majority control with another organisation that has a vested interest in the decision; or

f) any person who personally has a vested interest in the decision.

8./ The General Assembly has the following exclusive competencies:

(1) to modify the statutes,

(2) to approve the annual budget,

(3) to approve the annual report including the report of the Management Board on the financial situation of the NGO,

(4) to approve the public benefit annex,

(5) to approve the rules for investments,

(6) to merge with or demerge from other social organisations, and also to dissolve the NGO,

(7) to accept new members, to exclude members and supporting members, to cancel membership,

(8) to elect and revoke the members of the Management Board and to approve their remuneration,

(9) to elect and revoke the members of the Supervisory Board and to establish their remuneration,

(10) to elect and revoke the selected auditor and to establish their remuneration,

(11) to appoint the receiver,

(12) to exercise employer's rights over the members of the Management Board if they are employed by the NGO,

(13) to approve the conclusion of a contract that the NGO enters into with its own members, the members of the Management Board or of the Supervisory Board or their relatives

(14) to decide on the enforcement of the claim for damage against the present and former members of the NGO, the members of the Management Board and of the Supervisory Board or the members of other organs of the NGO.

B./ The Management Board - the managing and representative body of the NGO

1./ The General Assembly elects a Management Board with a minimum of 3, and a maximum of 5 members from the members of the NGO, by secret ballot. The number of members is determined by the General Assembly for the given term of 5 years, which is fixed during this term. The members of the Management Board are executive officers who are elected by the General Assembly for a 5-year term. A maximum of one-third of the members of the Management Board may be elected from persons other than its members.

2./ Any person who meets the requirements set out in Section 3:22 of the Civil Code may be elected to be a member of the Management Board. A person who shall be excluded on the grounds defined in Section 39 of the Civil Act and Section 3:22 of the Civil Code may not be a member of the Management Board. Accordingly, any person who held an executive officer position in a public benefit organisation - for at least one year and in the two year period and before its termination - cannot become the executive officer of the NGO for three years starting from the termination of a public benefit organisation

a) which has been terminated without a legal successor and did not settle its outstanding tax and customs liabilities registered by the national tax and customs office,

b) against which the national tax and customs office has revealed a significant amount of back taxes,

c) against which the national tax and customs office has applied the injunction of business closure, or upon which the national tax and customs office has imposed a fine,

d) the tax number of which has been suspended or deleted by the national tax and customs office in accordance with the provisions of the act on the rules of taxation.

The executive officer and the person nominated to this position shall inform every organisation concerned in advance that they hold such a position in another public benefit organisation.

The executive officer must be of legal age and must have full legal capacity in the scope required for discharging their functions.

The executive officer shall perform management functions in person.

Any person who has been sentenced to imprisonment by final verdict for committing a crime may not be an executive officer until exonerated from the detrimental consequences of having a criminal record.

A person may not be an executive officer if they have been prohibited from practising that profession. Any person who has been prohibited by final court order from practising a profession may not serve as an executive officer of a legal entity that is engaged in the activity indicated in the verdict.

Any person who has been prohibited from holding an executive office may not serve as an executive officer within the time limit specified in the prohibition order.

3./ Each member of the Management Board has the right to individually represent and manage the NGO. The Management Board may grant authorization to one director or several directors (see Point D./ of Section III) who - upon their authorisation granted - have the right to represent and manage the NGO. The name and personal data of the representatives are included in the protocol of the General Assembly and the statement of engagement.

4./ The Management Board elects from its members the Executive Director of the NGO, who convenes and manages the Management Board.

5./ The Management Board convenes its meetings as needed, but at least twice a year. Any of the Management Board members may submit a proposal to the Management Board for the convocation of the Management Board. The Management Board members must receive the date and the expected agenda of the meeting at least fifteen days prior to the meeting. The agenda of the meeting of the Management Board shall

be sent to the members of the Management Board via post or e-mail in a verifiable way. The Management Board has a quorum only if at least 3 members are present. The Management Board has quorum also when it has not been convoked formally but all of the Management Board members are present and none of them protest against holding the meeting.

6./ The Management Board has the right to record its work plan in the operational regulations.

7./ The tasks and competence of the Management Board are:

- to appoint the director(s),
- to revoke the director(s),
- to accept those supporting members who carry out work or provide services free of charge or at discounted rates for the NGO,
- to approve the half-year report of the director(s),
- to terminate a programme or to launch a new programme of the NGO,
- to investigate compulsorily the complaints on the work of the director(s), submitted by the staff members of the NGO, in accordance with the Organisational and Operational Regulations of the NGO,
- to approve the Organisational and Operational Regulations of the NGO.

In case the Management Board does not approve the report of the director(s), they shall submit another report within fifteen days.

Pursuant to Section 3:80 of the Civil Code, the responsibilities of the Management Board shall also include:

- performing daily administrative tasks, taking decisions within the competence of the Management Board (management) according to the laws or these Statutes;
- preparing reports and submitting them to the General Assembly;
- preparing the annual budget and submitting it to the General Assembly;
- managing the assets of the NGO, and taking decisions relating to the allocation and investment of assets for which the General Assembly has no responsibility, and the implementation of such decisions;
- making preparations for setting up bodies provided for by law and by these Statutes, and for the election of officers for these bodies;
- convening the General Assembly, notifying members and the bodies of the NGO;
- setting the agenda for the General Assembly convened by the Management Board;
- attending the General Assembly and providing answers to questions concerning the NGO;
- keeping records on members;
- keeping records of the NGO's decisions, organisational documents and other books;
- safeguarding documents pertaining to the NGO's operations;
- monitoring the existence of any other cause for dissolving the NGO, and taking measures as provided for in the Civil Code if such cause has occurred.

8./ In the case of performing daily administrative tasks, taking decisions within the competence of the Management Board (management) according to the laws or these Statutes the Management Board makes its decisions by at least a four-fifths majority of votes cast by all of the Management Board members. In case of a tied vote, the vote of the Head of the Management Board shall be decisive.

9./ A person has no right to take part in adopting a decision of the Management Board when it regards them or their close relatives [Point 1 of Subsection (1) of Section 8:1 of the Civil Code], domestic partner or domestic partners (hereinafter commonly referred to as: the relatives), and as a result of the decision

- a) is exempted from any obligation or responsibility, or
- b) can gain any advantage or interest in the contract to be concluded through the decision. The non-monetary services which can be used by anybody without any limitation within the framework of the targeted allowance of the public benefit organisation, or the targeted allowance given to the member of the NGO on the basis of their membership right and according to the provisions of the statutes shall not be considered as advantages.

10./ The Management Board shall ensure

a) that the maintenance of records includes the following: the content, the date and the scope of decisions by the General Assembly and the Management Board, and also the official tally of votes for and against a particular decision (if possible the persons as well),

b) the method of communicating the decisions of the General Assembly and the Management Board towards those affected by and publicising them.

11./ The meetings of the Management Board are open to the public. Any member of the Management Board may submit a proposal for holding the entire meeting or a part of it closed to the public by a simple majority of votes cast by the members of the Management Board, in order to protect the rights defined by law in proportion to the need of protection. In any case a reminder is drawn up on the meeting and the decision.

12./ The Management Board may request consultants to help the work of the NGO. Although the consultant is not necessarily a member of the NGO, they could be present at the General Assembly and the meetings of the Management Board with consultancy rights. The director(s) shall report annually about the tasks undertaken to the consultants.

13./ The Management Board shall present a public report and a public benefit annex to the General Assembly annually upon a proposal by the director(s). In addition to these tasks, the Management Board fulfils all other reporting obligations, specified by the law, of the NGO upon a proposal by the director(s). The aforementioned annual report and the public benefit annex are approved by a simple majority of votes at the General Assembly.

C./ The Supervisory Board

1./ The General Assembly elects a Supervisory Board with 3 members. The term of appointment of the Supervisory Board members is 5 years. The Supervisory Board members are not members of the NGO.

2./ A person who shall be excluded on the grounds defined in Subsection (3) of Section 38 of the Civil Act may not be a member of the Management Board, i.e.

a) the chair or any member of the decision-making and managing organ of the NGO,

b) a person who is employed by, or is in any kind of working relationship with the NGO,

c) a person who is entitled to any targeted allowance of the NGO – except the non-monetary services of the NGO which can be used by anybody without any limitation, and the targeted allowance given to the members of the NGO on the basis of their membership rights and according to the provisions of the statutes – and

d) the relatives of the persons mentioned in Points a)–c).

3./ A person who shall be excluded on the grounds defined in Section 3:22 of the Civil Code may not be a member of the Supervisory Board. Accordingly, a member of the Supervisory Board must be of legal age and must have full legal capacity in the scope required for discharging their functions.

The members of the Supervisory Board shall perform supervisory functions in person.

Any person who has been sentenced to imprisonment by final verdict for the commission of a crime may not be a member of the Supervisory Board until exonerated from the detrimental consequences of having a criminal record.

A person may not be a member of the Supervisory Board if they have been prohibited from practising that profession. Any person who has been prohibited by final court order from practising a profession may not serve as an executive officer of a legal entity that is engaged in the activity indicated in the verdict.

Any person who has been prohibited from holding an executive office may not serve as a member of the Supervisory Board within the time limit specified in the prohibition order.

4./ The Supervisory Board controls the functioning and the financing of the NGO in advance. In the framework of the mentioned activity, the Supervisory Board may request reports from the director(s) and executive officers, information from the employees of the NGO, and may also review and examine the books and documents of the NGO. Its opinion is presented jointly, or through its representative, to the General Assembly in written or oral form.

- 5./ Members of the Supervisory Board may be present with consultation rights at the sessions of the General Assembly and the Management Board.
- 6./ The Supervisory Board shall inform the General Assembly or the Management Board - depending on which of them is authorised to take measures — and shall initiate its meeting, if it comes to its attention that
- a) during the operation of the NGO a violation of rights or an event (failure) has occurred which seriously threatens the interests of the NGO, and the termination of which, or the prevention, mitigation of consequences of which requires a decision by the General Assembly or the Management Board; or
 - b) such an event has occurred where the responsibility of the executive officers can clearly be identified.
- 7./ Upon initiation by the Supervisory Board, the General Assembly or the Management Board shall be convoked within 15 days. In case of the expiration of that deadline, the Supervisory Board itself is entitled to convoke the General Assembly or the Management Board.
- 8./ The Supervisory Board shall immediately inform the legal supervisory organ if the General Assembly or the Management Board fails to take the necessary steps to restore the legal functioning of the NGO.
- 9./ The Supervisory Board has its meetings at least twice a year. The Supervisory Board has a quorum if all three members are present.
- 10./ The Supervisory Board makes its decisions by a simple majority of votes.
- 11./ The Supervisory Board sets its own agenda. The members of the Supervisory Board elect the chair of the Supervisory Board.
- 11./a./ The sessions of the Supervisory Board are convoked following the request of any member of the Supervisory Board or of the Management Board by the Chair within 8 days from the request, with at least a 4-day notice period.
- 12./ The Supervisory Board membership is terminated:
- a) by the expiration of the mandate;
 - b) by revocation;
 - c) by resignation;
 - d) by death;
 - e) by restriction of legal capacity in the scope required for discharging their functions;
 - f) in case of grounds for exclusion or incompatibility.

D./Directors

- 1./ The director(s) direct(s) and manage(s) the organisation of work for the NGO.
- 2./ The rules on the duties of the directors are governed by the Organisational and Operational Regulations approved by the Management Board (hereinafter referred to as: the Organisational and Operational Regulations).
- 3./ If a new director or several new directors need to be elected, the Management Board organises an open competition to appoint the director or directors. The General Assembly hears the candidates selected upon the applications submitted, and the members of the General Assembly may ask them questions. After hearing the candidates, the Management Board elects at least one director.
- 4./ The Management Board members may grant authorisation in a written statement to the employed directors of the NGO for the representation of the NGO in the particular scope of duties listed in point B./7. of Section III. In this case the directors have the right to individually represent the NGO.
- 5./ Person(s) appointed as employed directors, based on written authorisation provided by members of the Management Board:
- i. Stefánia Kapronczay (mother's name:; address:); and
 - ii. Máté Szabó (mother's name:; address:); and
 - iii. Dalma Dojcsák (mother's name:; address:)

In accordance with the range of tasks that can be delegated to the employed directors – based on authorisation by the members of the Management Board, as outlined in these Statutes (Section III, subsection

B.7.: “daily management of the organisation”) –, the directors named above are authorised to individually represent the organisation in the following cases:

- a) autonomous management of the organisation’s banking, autonomous signing of banking documents in the organisation’s name, autonomous power over the cash accounts of the organisation managed at banks;
- b) autonomous representation of the organisation in legal matters or any other official matters [in accordance with, among others, the following acts: Act I of 2017 on the Code of Administrative Court Procedure; Act CL of 2016 on the Code of General Administrative Procedure; Act CXXX of 2016 on the Code of Civil Procedure.]

Section IV

Financing of the NGO

- 1./ The NGO is financially responsible for its debts, secured by its own assets. The members are not liable for the debts of the NGO through their own assets.
- 2./ The assets necessary for the functioning of the NGO are acquired from donations, contributions and sponsorship.
- 3./ The NGO is only entitled to make business transactions required to realise the public benefit basic objectives of the NGO defined in the Statutes and in the framework directly connected to the basic objectives (for example: publishing activity). The activities of the NGO cannot primarily be focused on business activities of any kind.
- 4./ The NGO is only allowed to perform any entrepreneurial activity for the realisation of public benefit purposes, provided that the activity does not threaten the public benefit purposes of the NGO.
- 5./ The assets and any profit made from business activities cannot be divided by the NGO; it must be used for the public benefit purposes (activities) defined in the Statutes.

Section V

Additional rules regarding the functioning of the NGO

- 1./ The NGO is independent from any political party; it does not receive, does not request and does not accept financial aid from any Hungarian or foreign political party, and it does not provide financial aid to any political party; it does not nominate and does not support candidates for membership in the Parliament, the European Parliament or municipal councils; it does not nominate and does not support any mayor, and it does not carry out party-related political activities. The NGO keeps regular records containing its communication with political parties and publishes them on its website. The directors must ensure that the records are kept.
- 2./ In case of contradiction between the Statutes and the Organisational and Operational Regulations, the provisions of the Statutes shall apply.
- 3./ Regular records containing the decisions of the Management Board and the General Assembly are kept by the Management Board. The records contain the content, the date and place, and the scope of the decisions, the proportion of supporting and opposing votes. The decision is communicated in oral form to the affected persons by the Management Board or by any of its members. In case the decision concerns a particular person, it is communicated in written form via post or, unless otherwise prescribed by the Statutes, by electronic means.
- 4./ The operation of the NGO and the manner of using its services are public.
- 5./ The publicity prescribed by law is ensured by the NGO in a way that anybody may review the basic documents concerning the operation of the NGO (the Statutes and the Organisational and Operational Regulations), the documents drawn up according to the Statutes at the seat of the NGO, at a time agreed preliminarily with the directors. In addition, the NGO publishes — with regard to the notification periods - on its website its full accounting report, its professional reports, its annual public benefit report and the annual annexes thereto, the ways for using its services, the date and place of the meetings of the General Assembly,

and the content of its decisions, the place and date of the meetings of the Management Board. The website of the NGO is: <http://tasz.hu/>

6./ Anybody may review the documents concerning the public benefit function of the NGO at the seat of the NGO, at a time agreed preliminarily with the director(s). Anybody may review the annual public benefit annex or may ask for a copy at their own cost.

In any question not regulated in the Statutes, the provisions of the Civil Code and the Civil Act shall apply.

The original Statutes dated: Budapest, 28 May 1998.

Modified: Budapest, 26 November 1998

Modified: Budapest, 25 January 2001

Modified: Budapest, 22 December 2001

Modified: Budapest, 31 July 2004

Modified: Budapest, 18 November 2004

Modified: Budapest, 16 June 2005

Modified: Budapest, 2 November 2006

Modified: Budapest, 7 February 2008

Modified: Budapest, 29 May 2008

Modified: Budapest, 19 December 2008

Modified: Budapest, 16 September 2010

Modified: Budapest, 9 June 2011

Modified: Budapest, 17 November 2011

Modified: Budapest, 23 February 2012

Modified: Budapest, 10 December 2012

Modified: Budapest, 20 May 2015

Modified: Budapest, 30 October 2017

Modified: Budapest, 22 May 2018

Modified: Budapest, 22 May 2020

Modified: Budapest, 26 May 2022

Modified: Budapest, 17 May 2023

Name:

Fanni Zita Hidvégi

Head of the Board of the Hungarian Civil Liberties Union