

Articles of Association of Társaság a Szabadságjogokért (Hungarian Civil Liberties Union, HCLU), consolidated with amendments

(31 March 2026)

Chapter I - General provisions

- 1.** The name of the civil society organisation is Társaság a Szabadságjogokért (Hungarian Civil Liberties Union, hereinafter: the “Organisation” or “HCLU”). Társaság a Szabadságjogokért is an association. The abbreviated name of the civil society organisation is TASZ.
- 2.** The registered office of the Organisation is 1136 Budapest, Tátra utca 15/b, 1st floor, door 1.
- 3.** Társaság a Szabadságjogokért is a civil society organisation operating throughout Hungary, established pursuant to Act II of 1989.
- 4.** The purpose of the Organisation is to promote the effective respect for, observance and recognition of civil liberties, and to ensure that civil liberties are protected by the rule of law. Its principal objective is to ensure that legislation guaranteeing respect for fundamental rights is enacted in Hungary and that the State continuously ensures compliance with such legislation. It pays particular attention to cases where the legislature imposes restrictions on liberty. It seeks to bring to public attention the situation of social groups whose fate currently attracts neither sympathy nor attention.

The Organisation also aims to promote equal opportunities and protect the human and civil rights of groups disadvantaged on the basis of the following protected characteristics: sex, skin colour, nationality, membership of a nationality (with particular regard to membership of the Roma nationality), mother tongue, disability, state of health (with particular regard to HIV/AIDS infection), religious or philosophical conviction, political or other opinion, marital status, maternity (pregnancy) or paternity, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, social origin, economic status (with particular regard to extreme poverty), employment status, the part-time or fixed-term nature of an employment relationship or other legal relationship aimed at work, and membership of a trade union or other organisation representing interests. In addition to groups possessing the above protected characteristics, the Organisation also aims to promote equal opportunities and protect the human and civil rights of children living in specialised care (state care), drug users, homeless persons, refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, persons granted tolerated status, beneficiaries of temporary protection and applicants for recognition as such, immigrants, persons held in penitentiary, police or immigration detention, victims of crime, and sex workers.

In pursuit of all these purposes, the Organisation carries out public benefit activities: within the framework determined by it, the Organisation draws public attention to legislation that may restrict rights and to irregularities in legal practice; provides legal assistance to persons whose fundamental rights, liberty or human dignity have been violated; and promotes the further development of legislation and law enforcement. It conducts comprehensive studies in areas of Hungarian law where the exercise of fundamental rights or the exercise of public authority requires enhanced scrutiny. It undertakes activities to improve legal awareness and acts to encourage citizens to take an active role in securing fundamental rights and constitutional values.

In connection with the above activities, the Organisation edits, reviews, distributes and sells books and other publications serving the public interest, free of charge in connection with its public benefit activities or below market price within the scope of its business

activities. Subject to the necessary personnel and material conditions, the Organisation arranges professional forums and conferences related to its activities and participates in conferences organised by others by ensuring the attendance of a person representing the Organisation. It also carries out educational and awareness-raising activities in pursuit of the above purposes.

5. The Organisation is a legal person.

6. The Organisation operates as a public benefit organisation. Its public benefit activities are the protection of fundamental rights and the promotion of equal opportunities.

Having regard to section 34(1)(a) of Act CLXXV of 2011 on the Right of Association, Public-Benefit Status and the Operation and Funding of Civil-Society Organisations (the “Civil Organisations Act”), the Organisation performs the following public benefit activities in the public interest and without a profit-making purpose: (1) under section 1(2)(c)–(d) of Act CXI of 2011 on the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, it carries out activities protecting the rights of nationalities living in Hungary and of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged social groups specified in Chapter I, point 4; and (2) pursuant to section 2(5) of Act CXI of 2011 on the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, it carries out awareness-raising and educational activities for the enforcement and protection of human rights. These duties otherwise fall within the remit of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and therefore constitute public duties.

7. The public benefit services of the Organisation are available to anyone.

8. The Organisation also promotes the purposes laid down in these Articles of Association by organising events.

Chapter II - Membership of the Organisation

1. Any natural or legal person may become a member of the Organisation provided that they undertake to satisfy the membership requirements laid down in these Articles of Association and are admitted as a member by the General Assembly. Personal data concerning members are not public.

2. A person who is not a Hungarian citizen may also be a member of the Organisation.

3. On the basis of an application for membership, the General Assembly shall decide on the admission of a new member upon the proposal of the Board.

4. Membership shall terminate:

1. by withdrawal notified to the Board in writing;
2. by exclusion by the General Assembly upon a proposal by the Board or a joint proposal by at least five members;
3. upon the death of a member or, in the case of a legal person, upon its dissolution without legal succession;
4. if a member fails to attend two consecutive General Assemblies in person and neither contacts the Organisation nor participates personally in its work between those two General Assemblies, pursuant to a resolution of the General Assembly on exclusion and in accordance with the procedure laid down in Chapter II, point 7.

5. Rights and obligations of members

1. Members shall comply with the Articles of Association. They shall participate in the activities of the Organisation, in particular by attending the General Assembly. A member may not jeopardise the achievement of the Organisation’s purposes or its activities. Members are not required to pay membership fees.
2. Every member of the Organisation has the right to vote.

3. Members that are legal persons may participate in the activities of the Organisation and in the election of office-holders through their representatives.

5/A. (1) Natural-person members of the Organisation are eligible for election. (2) Members that are legal persons are not eligible for election. (3) In all other respects, the rights and obligations of natural-person and legal-person members are identical.

6. Supporting members

1. Supporting membership is created when a natural or legal person who agrees with the purposes of the Organisation and the principles set out in these Articles of Association pays the supporting membership fee into the Organisation's funds and is entered in the register of supporting members. The supporting membership fee is HUF 600,000. Existing supporting members shall pay it annually, by 31 December, by bank transfer to the Organisation's bank account. A person acquiring supporting membership during the year shall pay it by bank transfer within thirty days after being entered in the register. A person who performs work or provides services for the Organisation free of charge or at a reduced rate may also become a supporting member; in that case the Board shall decide on admission and arrange entry in the register.
2. A supporting member:
 - shall receive a quarterly electronic report from the Director(s) on the Organisation's operation and achievements;
 - shall receive notice of the Organisation's events and events connected with the Organisation; and
 - shall be entitled to a supporting member card and the related benefits.

In addition to the supporting membership fee, a supporting member may make donations to the Organisation in accordance with applicable law.

3. Supporting membership shall terminate:
 - by withdrawal notified in writing by the supporting member;
 - by written notice of termination from the Organisation on thirty days' notice for failure to pay the supporting membership fee specified in paragraph (1), provided that after the default the Organisation has called upon the supporting member to pay within an additional thirty-day period and expressly warned them of the consequences;
 - by exclusion by the General Assembly upon a proposal by the Board or at least five members; or
 - upon the death of the supporting member or, in the case of a legal person, its dissolution without legal succession.

Upon termination of supporting membership, the Organisation shall remove the supporting member from the register of supporting members.

4. Supporting members may attend the General Assembly with the right to speak but may not be elected to office in the Organisation.
5. Subject to the differences set out in this point 6, the obligations of supporting members are identical to those of members of the Organisation.
7. By resolution adopted by secret ballot, the General Assembly may exclude a member or supporting member who carries out activities contrary to or incompatible with the purposes of the Organisation, seriously or repeatedly breaches the Articles of Association or a resolution of the General Assembly, or carries out unlawful activities. To ensure a fair procedure, the member shall be allowed a reasonable period, but at least thirty days before the General Assembly deciding on exclusion, to examine the evidence underlying the

motion for exclusion. Before the decision, the member shall be invited to the General Assembly; the invitation shall contain the motion and its reasons. The member shall be given an opportunity at the General Assembly to present a defence against the matters stated in the motion.

8. The General Assembly shall adopt a resolution on exclusion and removal from the membership register. The exclusion resolution shall be in writing, shall contain reasons setting out the facts and evidence on which exclusion is based, and shall be served on the member by registered post with acknowledgement of receipt, together with a warning that the member may challenge the decision of the General Assembly before a court within thirty days of service; the expiry of this time limit does not entail forfeiture of the right.

Chapter III - Structure of the Organisation

A. General Assembly

1. The General Assembly is the supreme deliberative and decision-making body of the Organisation.

2. Every member may attend the General Assembly with the right to speak and vote. Attendance may also take place through an electronic communications device capable of identifying the participant and enabling unrestricted two-way communication between members. A member may exercise membership rights through a proxy, except that members of the executive and representative body of the Organisation may not be appointed as proxies. A proxy may represent only one person. Meetings of the General Assembly are public.

3. The Board shall convene the General Assembly in writing at least once each year. It shall be held at the Organisation's registered office in force at the relevant time.

4. Every member shall receive an invitation stating the precise venue, time and proposed agenda at least fifteen days in advance. The invitation shall expressly draw attention to participation by proxy and shall describe the agenda in sufficient detail to enable members to form a position. The agenda may not subsequently be supplemented after dispatch. Invitations shall be delivered by post or email in a verifiable manner.

4/A. Meetings shall be chaired by the Chair of the Board, who may appoint another person to chair. The agenda and the vote counters shall be approved or elected by a simple majority of members present.

4/B. The attendance sheet shall state the names, addresses and signatures of the participating members.

4/C. Minutes shall be prepared and certified by the chair and two members elected by the General Assembly by simple majority. The minutes shall record:

- the place and time of the General Assembly;
- the persons present;
- the members participating by electronic communications device;
- the election of the minute-taker and the persons certifying the minutes;
- the determination of quorum;
- the proposed agenda items;
- the discussion of each agenda item;
- where a vote is held, the result, showing the proportion voting for and against the resolution, and the resolutions adopted; and
- the closure of the General Assembly, the completion of the minutes and the time thereof, and the signatures of the Chair of the Board as chair of the General Assembly, the minute-taker and the persons certifying the minutes.

4/D. Statements and resolutions at a General Assembly held electronically shall be recorded in a manner permitting subsequent verification.

5. If duly convened, the General Assembly has a quorum when more than half of all members are present. If the General Assembly was not duly convened or more than half of the membership is absent, it shall be reconvened. Where a General Assembly was duly convened but lacked a quorum, the reconvened General Assembly with the same agenda may be called for the same day as the original meeting. The reconvened General Assembly has a quorum irrespective of the number of members present, provided that the original invitation contained an express warning to that effect. If the reconvened General Assembly is called for another day, a new invitation shall be issued in compliance with the rules governing invitations.

5/A. The procedure of a meeting of the General Assembly is as follows:

- the Chair of the Board opens the meeting;
- the General Assembly elects the minute-taker and the persons certifying the minutes;
- the General Assembly determines whether it has a quorum;
- the Chair of the Board presents the agenda items;
- the General Assembly discusses each agenda item;
- the General Assembly votes on the resolutions, and the Chair of the Board announces the resolutions adopted, which shall also be communicated to members in writing within fifteen days after the General Assembly; and
- the Chair of the Board closes the meeting.

6. Amendment of these Articles requires a three-quarters majority of members present. Amendment of the Organisation's purpose and a decision on dissolution require a three-quarters majority of all members entitled to vote. All other matters are decided by a simple majority of members present. Unless the Articles or the General Assembly provide otherwise, votes shall be taken by open ballot.

7. Pursuant to section 38 of the Civil Organisations Act, a person may not participate in adopting a resolution if that person or their close relative [section 8:1(1)(1) of the Civil Code] or cohabiting partner (together: "relative"):

- is released from an obligation or liability under the resolution; or
- receives any other advantage under the resolution or otherwise has an interest in the legal transaction to be concluded.

A non-monetary service available without restriction to anyone within the scope of benefits provided in accordance with the Organisation's statutory purposes, or a benefit provided by the Organisation to a member by virtue of membership and in accordance with its instrument of constitution, is not an advantage.

Under section 3:19 of the Civil Code, a person also may not vote when adopting a resolution if:

- the resolution releases that person from an obligation or liability or grants that person another advantage at the Organisation's expense;
- a contract is to be concluded with that person under the resolution;
- legal proceedings are to be instituted against that person under the resolution;
- a relative of that person who is not a member or founder of the Organisation has an interest in the decision;
- that person has a relationship based on majority control with another organisation having an interest in the decision; or
- that person otherwise has a personal interest in the decision.

8. The following fall within the exclusive powers of the General Assembly:

1. amending the Articles of Association;

2. adopting the annual budget;
3. adopting the annual report, including the Board's report on the Organisation's financial position;
4. adopting the public benefit annex;
5. adopting the investment policy;
6. deciding on the Organisation's merger with another civil society organisation, dissolution or demerger;
7. admitting members, excluding members and supporting members, and terminating membership and removing members from the membership register;
8. electing and removing Board members and approving their remuneration;
9. electing and removing Supervisory Board members and determining their remuneration;
10. electing and removing the statutory auditor and determining their remuneration;
11. appointing the liquidator;
12. exercising employer's rights over a Board member where that Board member is employed by the Organisation;
13. approving a contract between the Organisation and one of its members, a Board member, a Supervisory Board member or a relative of any such person; and
14. deciding whether to enforce claims for damages against current or former members, Board members, Supervisory Board members or members of other bodies of the Organisation.

B. Board - executive and representative body

1. By secret ballot, the General Assembly elects from among the members a Board of at least three and no more than five persons. The precise number is fixed for each five-year term and remains unchanged during that term. Board members are executive officers elected for five years. No more than one third may be elected from persons who are not members of the Organisation.

2. A person may be elected to the Board if they satisfy the requirements laid down in section 3:22 of the Civil Code. A person to whom a ground for disqualification under section 39 of the Civil Organisations Act or section 3:22 of the Civil Code applies may not be a Board member. Accordingly, for three years following the dissolution of a public benefit organisation, a person may not be an executive officer of the Organisation if, for at least one year during the two years preceding that dissolution, they were an executive officer of a public benefit organisation:

- which was dissolved without legal succession without settling its tax and customs debts registered by the state tax and customs authority;
- in respect of which the state tax and customs authority established a significant tax shortfall;
- against which the state tax and customs authority applied an order closing its business premises or imposed a fine in lieu of closure; or
- whose tax number was suspended or deleted by the state tax and customs authority in accordance with the Act on the Rules of Taxation.

An executive officer or a person nominated for such office shall inform all affected organisations in advance if they simultaneously hold such office at another public benefit organisation.

An executive officer shall be an adult whose capacity to act has not been restricted in the scope required for the office and shall perform their management duties personally. A person sentenced by final judgment to imprisonment for a criminal offence may not serve until relieved of the adverse consequences of the criminal record. A person finally prohibited from the relevant occupation may not serve, during the prohibition, as an executive officer

of a legal person carrying out the activity specified in the judgment. A person prohibited from executive-office activities may not serve during the period specified in the decision.

3. Each Board member is individually entitled to represent the Organisation and manage its affairs. The Board may authorise one or more Directors to manage and represent the Organisation (see Chapter III, point D). The representatives' names and personal data are recorded in the minutes of the General Assembly and in their acceptance statements.

4. The Board elects a Chair from among its members; the Chair convenes and chairs the Board.

5. The Board meets as necessary and at least twice annually. Any Board member may initiate a meeting. Every Board member shall be notified of the time and proposed agenda at least fifteen days in advance, by post or email in a verifiable manner. At least three members constitute a quorum. An irregularly convened meeting nevertheless has a quorum if all Board members attend and none objects to holding it.

6. The Board may regulate its working arrangements in rules of procedure.

7. The powers and duties of the Board include:

- appointing the Director(s);
- removing the Director(s);
- deciding whether a person performing work or providing services for the Organisation free of charge or at a reduced rate becomes a supporting member;
- approving the Director(s)' six-monthly reports;
- deciding to terminate an existing programme or launch a new one;
- mandatorily investigating, in accordance with the Organisational and Operational Rules, complaints made by employees concerning the work of the Director(s); and
- adopting the Organisational and Operational Rules.

If the Board does not approve a report, the Director(s) shall report again within fifteen days.

Under section 3:80 of the Civil Code, the Board is also responsible for:

- conducting the Organisation's day-to-day affairs and deciding matters falling within the competence of the Board as the executive body under law or these Articles;
- preparing reports and submitting them to the General Assembly;
- preparing the annual budget and submitting it to the General Assembly;
- managing the Organisation's assets and taking and implementing decisions on the use and investment of those assets that do not fall within the General Assembly's competence;
- preparing the establishment of the Organisation's bodies under law and these Articles and the election of office-holders;
- convening the General Assembly and notifying the membership and the Organisation's bodies;
- setting the agenda of a General Assembly convened by the Board;
- attending the General Assembly and answering questions concerning the Organisation;
- maintaining the membership register;
- maintaining the Organisation's register of resolutions, organisational instruments and other books;
- preserving documents relating to the Organisation's operation; and
- continuously examining whether a ground for the Organisation's dissolution exists and, if one arises, taking the measures prescribed by the Civil Code.

8. In matters concerning day-to-day management or otherwise falling within the Board's executive competence, the Board decides by at least a four-fifths majority of all Board

members. In the event of a tie, the Chair has the casting vote.

9. A person may not participate in a Board decision if that person or their close relative [section 8:1(1)(1) of the Civil Code] or cohabiting partner (together: “relative”):

- is released from an obligation or liability under the resolution; or
- receives any other advantage under the resolution or otherwise has an interest in the legal transaction to be concluded.

A non-monetary service available without restriction to anyone within the scope of benefits provided in accordance with the Organisation’s statutory purposes, or a benefit provided by the Organisation to a member by virtue of membership and in accordance with its instrument of constitution, is not an advantage.

10. The Board shall ensure:

- the maintenance of a register from which the content, date and effect of decisions of the General Assembly and Board, and the proportion and, where possible, identity of those voting for and against them can be established; and
- arrangements for communicating those decisions to affected persons and making them public.

11. Board meetings are public. On the initiative of a Board member, the Board may close all or part of a meeting by simple majority where necessary to protect rights laid down by law and proportionate to that need. A record shall always be prepared of the meeting and the decisions adopted.

12. The Board may invite advisers to assist the Organisation. An adviser need not be a member but may attend the General Assembly and Board meetings with the right to speak. The Director(s) shall report annually to the advisers on the tasks performed.

13. On the Director(s)’ submission, the Board shall prepare an annual public report and public benefit annex for the General Assembly and fulfil any other statutory reporting duties. The General Assembly approves the report and annex by simple majority.

C. Supervisory Board

1. The General Assembly elects a three-member Supervisory Board for five years. Its members are not members of the Organisation.

2. A person subject to a disqualification under section 38(3) of the Civil Organisations Act may not be a member of the Supervisory Board, namely a person who:

- is the chair or a member of the Organisation’s decision-making body or executive body;
- has an employment relationship or another legal relationship aimed at the performance of work for the Organisation other than the supervisory mandate;
- receives benefits from the Organisation in accordance with its statutory purposes, except for non-monetary services available without restriction to anyone and benefits provided by the Organisation to a member by virtue of membership and in accordance with its instrument of constitution; or
- is a relative of a person specified above.

3. Nor may a person be a member of the Supervisory Board where a ground for disqualification arising from section 3:22 of the Civil Code applies. Accordingly, a Supervisory Board member shall be an adult whose capacity to act has not been restricted in the scope necessary for performing the relevant activity.

A Supervisory Board member shall perform their Supervisory Board duties personally.

A person sentenced by final judgment to imprisonment for a criminal offence may not be a member of the Supervisory Board until relieved of the adverse consequences of the criminal record.

A person prohibited by final judgment from practising an occupation may not be a member of the Supervisory Board. During the prohibition, such a person may not be an executive officer of a legal person carrying out the activity specified in the judgment.

A person prohibited from acting as an executive officer may not be a member of the Supervisory Board during the period specified in the decision imposing the prohibition.

4. The Supervisory Board supervises the Organisation's operation and financial management. It may request reports from the Director(s) and executive officers, information or explanations from employees, and may inspect and examine the Organisation's books and documents. It presents its opinion to the General Assembly in writing or orally, jointly or through a representative.

5. A Supervisory Board member may attend the General Assembly and Board meetings with the right to speak.

6. Acting within its powers, the Supervisory Board shall inform the General Assembly or the Board and initiate the convening of the relevant body if it learns that:

- an infringement of the law, or an event or omission otherwise seriously harming the Organisation's interests, has occurred during the Organisation's operation and its cessation, or the prevention or mitigation of its consequences, requires a decision of the General Assembly or Board; or
- a fact giving rise to the liability of executive officers has arisen.

7. On its motion, the relevant body shall be convened within fifteen days. If that period expires, the Supervisory Board itself may convene it.

8. If the General Assembly or Board fails to take measures necessary to restore lawful operation, the Supervisory Board shall immediately notify the authority responsible for supervising the legality of the Organisation's operations.

9. The Supervisory Board meets at least once every six months and has a quorum when all three members are present.

10. It decides by simple majority.

11. It adopts its own rules of procedure and elects a Chair from among its members.

11/A. The Chair shall convene a meeting at the request of any Supervisory Board or Board member. The meeting shall be convened within eight days, with at least four days' notice.

12. Membership of the Supervisory Board terminates:

- upon expiry of the term of the mandate;
- by removal;
- by resignation;
- upon death;
- upon restriction of the member's capacity to act in the scope necessary for performing the relevant activity; or
- upon the occurrence of a ground for disqualification or incompatibility.

D. Directors

1. The Director(s) head and manage the Organisation's operational staff.

2. Rules governing their activities are laid down in the Organisational and Operational Rules adopted by the Board.

3. Where the election of a new Director or Directors is required, the Board shall issue a public call for applications. Candidates selected from the applications are heard by the General Assembly and may be questioned by members. Following the hearing, the Board elects at least one Director.

4. By written declaration, Board members may authorise Directors employed by the Organisation to represent the Organisation in respect of specified groups of tasks listed in Chapter III, point B/7. In that event, each Director's authority to represent is individual.

5. The persons designated as Directors employed by the Organisation under written authorisation from the Board members are: (i) Máté Szabó (mother's name: -; address: -); and (ii) Dalma Dojcsák (mother's name: -; address: -).

Consistently with the tasks that these Articles permit the Board to delegate to Directors employed by the Organisation (Chapter III, point B/7: "conducting the Organisation's day-to-day affairs"), the above Directors are individually entitled to represent the Organisation in the following groups of matters:

- independently conducting the Organisation's banking affairs, signing banking documents on its behalf, and independently disposing over its payment accounts; and
- independently representing the Organisation in judicial proceedings and before any other authority, consistently, inter alia, with Act I of 2017 on the Code of Administrative Court Procedure, Act CL of 2016 on the Code of General Administrative Procedure, and Act CXXX of 2016 on the Code of Civil Procedure.

Chapter IV - Financial management of the Organisation

1. The Organisation is liable for its debts with its own assets. Members are not liable for the Organisation's debts with their own assets.

2. The resources required for the Organisation's operation are derived from donations, contributions and grants.

3. Within the limits necessary for and directly connected with its public benefit purposes and the fundamental purposes laid down in these Articles, the Organisation may also carry out economic activities, including publishing; however, its activities may not be primarily economic in nature.

4. The Organisation may conduct business activities only in pursuit of its public benefit purposes and without jeopardising them.

5. The Organisation shall not distribute its assets or profits generated through its financial management, but shall apply them to the public benefit purposes and activities laid down in these Articles.

Chapter V - Other rules governing the operation of the Organisation

1. The Organisation is independent of political parties. It neither receives, requests nor accepts financial support from Hungarian or foreign political parties and provides no financial support to them. It neither nominates nor supports candidates in elections to the National Assembly, the European Parliament or local government representative bodies, and neither nominates nor supports mayoral candidates. It does not engage in party-political activity. It maintains a register of its communications with political parties and publishes that register on its website. The Director(s) are responsible for ensuring that the register is maintained.

2. In the event of any conflict between these Articles of Association and the Organisation's Organisational and Operational Rules, the provisions of these Articles shall prevail.

3. The Board shall maintain a regular register of resolutions of the General Assembly and decisions of the Board. The register shall state the content, place and time of adoption and effect of each decision, and the proportion of votes for and against it. Affected persons shall be notified in writing by the Board or any Board member. Where a decision concerns a specified person, it shall be communicated in writing by post or, unless these Articles provide otherwise, electronically.

4. The operation of the Organisation and the manner in which its services may be used are public.

5. The Organisation ensures the transparency and public access required by law by permitting anyone, following prior consultation with the Director(s), to inspect at its registered office the basic documents governing its operation - these Articles of Association and the Organisational and Operational Rules - and documents created under these Articles. Having regard to the applicable notice periods, it publishes on its website its complete financial statements, activity reports, annual public benefit reports and annual annexes, the manner in which its services may be used, the time and place of its General Assemblies and the content of its decisions, and the place and time of Board meetings. The website is <http://tasz.hu/>.

6. Anyone may, at a time agreed in advance with the Director(s), inspect at the registered office the documents relating to the Organisation's operation as a public benefit organisation. Anyone may inspect the annual public benefit annex and request a copy at their own expense.

In matters not regulated by these Articles of Association, the provisions of the Civil Code and the Civil Organisations Act shall apply.

Original dated: Budapest, 28 May 1998.

Amended: Budapest, 26 November 1998; 25 January 2001; 22 December 2001; 31 July 2004; 18 November 2004; 16 June 2005; 2 November 2006; 7 February 2008; 29 May 2008; 19 December 2008; 16 September 2010; 9 June 2011; 17 November 2011; 23 February 2012; 10 December 2012; 20 May 2015; 30 October 2017; 22 May 2018; 26 May 2022; and 31 March 2026.

Member of the Board

In our presence as witnesses (dated Budapest, 31 March 2026)

Name: Name:

Address:

Signature: