

1996 CXVI. law

on nuclear energy¹

The National Assembly

whereas the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in many areas of industry, agriculture, health and scientific research help to improve the living conditions of humankind,

Considering, however, that improper use may be detrimental to human and wildlife health and the natural environment,

in order to ensure that the risk posed by the use of nuclear energy does not exceed the socially accepted risk of other activities and that compliance with safety requirements is ensured by domestic regulations in accordance with international standards,

on the protection of the general public and the environment against the harmful effects of ionizing radiation, and on the regulation of the use of nuclear energy, the related licensing procedure, and the basic tasks and obligations of the authorities and users of nuclear energy in this field

constitutes the following law:

Chapter I.

General provisions

Scope of the Act

§2 (-1) The scope of the Act covers the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the rights and obligations related thereto, and the protection of people and the living and non-living environment against the harmful effects of ionizing radiation of natural and artificial origin.

(2) The scope of this Act, with the exception of subsection (3), does not extend to activities related to radioactive materials and equipment which, due to the nature and extent of the ionizing radiation that may be generated, affect human life and health and the living and non-living environment. are not considered hazardous.

(3) Section 16 of this Act shall apply to Annex III to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Act LXXXII of 2006 on the publication of the Safeguard Agreement and Protocol implementing Article 1 (1) and (4) and the Additional Protocol to the Agreement. for all nuclear material as defined in Article 98 (O) of the

Concepts

2. **§3** For the purposes of this Act:

1. *application of nuclear energy:*

(a) activities relating to nuclear or other radioactive material,

(b) activities relating to installations and equipment which generate ionizing radiation and which are used in accordance with point (a) ;

2. *user of nuclear energy:* who carries out the activity specified in point 1;

3. *radioactive material:* a naturally occurring or artificially produced material, one or more components of which emit ionizing radiation;

4. "*nuclear material*" means radioactive material capable of or capable of self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction, in particular uranium, thorium, plutonium and any material containing one or more of the foregoing in economically recoverable concentrations in the field of mining and ore processing; excluding ores and waste;

5. *ionizing radiation:* radiation consisting of directly or indirectly ionizing particles or photons capable of ionization;

6. *nuclear chain reaction:* a series of nuclear fission sustained by neutrons released during the fission process;

7. *nuclear installation:*

(a) enrichment plant, nuclear fuel fabrication plant, nuclear power plant, reprocessing plant, nuclear fuel testing laboratory, research reactor, training reactor, nuclear critical and other neutron multiplication system, fresh nuclear fuel storage facility and spent fuel interim storage facility,

(b) facilities for the storage of radioactive waste at the same site directly connected to the nuclear installations listed in point (a), in so far as they qualify as separate installations ;

System 8 : a unit of system components intended to perform a specific function;

9. *system component:* a component, sub-unit or self-handling device of a system that can be separated as an assembly unit, an element that performs an independent sub-function in the implementation of a given function, such as, in particular, equipment, instruments, pipelines, structures;

10. *nuclear system, system component:* systems and system components of nuclear facilities important for nuclear safety;

11. *nuclear reactor:* equipment capable of controlled nuclear chain reaction;

12. "*equipment generating ionizing radiation*" means equipment capable of generating and emitting ionizing radiation using external energy or radioactive material;

13. "*nuclear fuel*" means nuclear fuel that contains nuclear material;

14.5 *Spent fuel*: nuclear fuel irradiated in a nuclear reactor and permanently removed from the reactor, which is not considered as waste due to its recyclability outside the nuclear reactor, or if it is classified as radioactive waste, its final disposal shall be ensured;

15. *radioactive waste*: radioactive material which is no longer used and which cannot be treated as ordinary waste on the basis of its radiation protection characteristics;

16. *radioactive waste storage facility*: a facility for the final disposal of radioactive waste;

17. interim storage facility for radioactive waste : *a facility for the temporary storage* of radioactive waste;

18. "*nuclear power plant*" means an energy conversion facility which generates electricity using a nuclear chain reaction;

19. "nuclear power plant " means an energy conversion plant that provides heat using a nuclear chain reaction;

20. *extraordinary event*: in the course of an activity, equipment or activity involving the use of radioactive (nuclear) material for the application of nuclear energy, for any reason;
an incident which may adversely affect safety and which results or may result in unplanned exposure of humans and unplanned releases of radioactive effluents into the environment;

21. "*nuclear emergency*" means a situation resulting from an emergency in which action is or may be required to prevent or mitigate the consequences for the population;

22. *licensee*: one of the users of nuclear energy who carries out an activity subject to a license with an official license;

23. "*nuclear damage*" means the cost of a reasonable amount of remedial action actually taken to reduce or remedy the loss of human life, any damage to the physical integrity and health of persons, any material damage, any combined damage to the environment; , if they are caused by an emergency occurring at the nuclear installation or during transport during the nuclear fuel, the radioactive product in the nuclear installation, the waste or the nuclear material originating in, consigned from or dispatched to the nuclear installation;

24. "*nuclear accident*" means any extraordinary occurrence which causes nuclear damage;

25. *SDR*: Special Drawing Rights - an international unit of account defined by the International Monetary Fund;

26. *lowest reasonably achievable level*: a minimum value established in the light of scientific, technical, economic and social circumstances and in accordance with international standards;

27. "nuclear fuel cycle " means all stages of the life cycle of a nuclear fuel, including production, utilization, interim storage and closure of the nuclear fuel cycle;

28. *nuclear fuel cycle closure*: the final disposal of spent fuel in a domestic or foreign radioactive waste repository without reprocessing, or the pre-treatment of spent fuel and the final disposal of the resulting radioactive waste in a domestic or foreign radioactive waste repository, including the nuclear fuel cycle; the technical basis for the relevant decision;

29. *nuclear safety*: the implementation of appropriate operating conditions, the prevention of accidents and the mitigation of the consequences of accidents at all stages of the life cycle of a nuclear installation, resulting in the protection of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiations from nuclear installations;

30.6 *nuclear protection*: the totality of activities, means and procedures for the prevention, detection and correction of sabotage, misuse, public danger, environmental damage and unlawful theft of nuclear or other radioactive material in accordance with the Criminal Code (hereinafter: the Criminal Code); to deal with the consequences of

31. *threat*: an act or threat to users of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes identified in an up-to-date analysis carried out by the state;

32. "*basic design threat*" means a level of threat, defined by the State, against which the user of nuclear energy provides effective physical protection;

33. "*physical protection*" means the set of internal regulations, technical tools and vigilance aimed at deterring, detecting, delaying and suppressing unlawful theft and sabotage of nuclear installations and nuclear and other radioactive materials as part of nuclear protection;

34. *physical protection plan*: a plan describing the operation of the physical protection system and the specific implementation of the physical protection functions of deterrence, detection, delay and response;

35.7 *sabotage*: intentional perpetration of nuclear or other radioactive material with a nuclear facility, temporary and permanent storage of radioactive waste, and activities against a system or system component significant in terms of radiological consequences - was in force until 30 June 2013, respectively, the Penal Code Act IV of 1978 on the Code. pursuant to the Act (hereinafter: Act IV of 1978) - causing a public danger, disrupting the operation of a plant in the public interest or committing an attempt, preparation, intentional damage to the environment or an attempt to cause an extraordinary event;

36.8 *Causing a public danger caused by nuclear or other radioactive material, damage to the environment*:

(a) was in force until 30 June 2013, in accordance with Annex IV to intentional public danger (Section 259) or attempt, preparation, as well as intentional damage to the environment (Section 280) or attempt with nuclear or other radioactive material pursuant to law,

b) committed with nuclear or other radioactive material - the Criminal Code. - intentional damage to the environment (Section 241) or an attempt, as well as causing or attempting to cause intentional public danger (Section 322);

37.9 Unlawful *theft of nuclear or other radioactive material*:

(a) nuclear or other radioactive material was subject to Annex IV to the 1978 Act in force until 30 June 2013; theft (§ 316) or abduction (§ 321),

b) committed in connection with nuclear or other radioactive material, in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code. robbery (Section 365) or theft (Section 370);

38.10 *Disposal*: the elimination of the hazardous effects of nuclear or other radioactive materials by isolation from the elements of the environment;

39. "*system and component relevant to radiological consequences*" means systems and components related to the use, processing and storage of nuclear material or other radioactive material, the destruction of which is or may be the occurrence of an emergency.

40.14 *interim storage*: the interim storage of spent fuel and radioactive waste in isolation from the environment in a dedicated facility for subsequent recovery or - on the basis of a decision to be taken at a later date, for subsequent final disposal;

41.12 *Spent fuel management*: all activities related to the movement, interim storage, reprocessing and final disposal of spent fuel, with the exception of off-site transportation;

42.13 *Radioactive waste management*: all activities related to the movement, pre-treatment, processing, conditioning, interim storage and disposal of radioactive waste, excluding off-site transportation;

43.14 *reprocessing*: a process or operation, the purpose of which is to recover nuclear or other radioactive material from spent fuel for further use;

44.15 *Disposal* : the final authorized disposal of spent fuel and radioactive waste without the intention of recovery.

Principles

§16 Hungary also promotes the peaceful and safe use of nuclear energy through co-operation within the framework of international agreements.

§ 4. (1) Nuclear energy may be used only in such a way that it does not damage the socially acceptable - necessarily undertaken in the course of other economic activities - in addition to the level of risk, human life, the health, living conditions, environment and material goods of present and future generations.

(2) In the use of nuclear energy, safety takes precedence over all other considerations.

The use of nuclear energy shall ensure that:

(a) an uncontrolled and unregulated nuclear chain reaction does not occur;

~~b) 47~~

(c) the annual exposure of workers and the general public to all sources does not exceed the dose limit specified in the relevant safety standard, taking into account the latest scientific evidence and the recommendations of international and domestic expert organizations; radiation exposure shall be reduced to the lowest level that is reasonably achievable at all times and the maximum amount, concentration and mode of release of radioactive substances released into the environment, determined by physical and chemical or other characteristics, shall be regulated accordingly;

(d) the risk of an emergency occurring is reduced, its occurrence can be prevented, its consequences can be prevented as planned, and the harmful effects of any radioactive material and ionizing radiation released may be reduced to the lowest level reasonably achievable.

(4) ~~48~~ The licensee of a nuclear facility and a radioactive waste storage facility shall inform the public about all extraordinary events.

(5) In the interests of safety, the possibilities and limitations of human performance should be taken into account throughout the lifetime of a nuclear installation.

(6) The user of nuclear energy shall ensure that the generation of radioactive waste through his activities is as small as practicable.

(7) The use of nuclear energy should ensure the safe disposal of radioactive waste and spent fuel in accordance with the latest proven scientific knowledge, international expectations and experience, so as not to impose a heavier burden on future generations than is acceptable.

(8) The safe use of nuclear energy, including the prevention of nuclear accidents, and the solution of related research and development tasks through the development of science and technology, the coordinated organization of research, the practical application of the results of domestic and international scientific research, and the training of experts, should be promoted through further training.

(9) The costs of research and development activities necessary to increase the safety of a nuclear facility shall be borne by the licensee.

(10) ~~49~~ The costs of technical basic activities for the official supervision of the safe use of nuclear energy shall be provided from the central budget.

(11) Basic, scientific, technical and other knowledge related to the use of nuclear energy, including risks, should be taught and regularly communicated to the public through public service communications and public education.

(12) ~~20~~ Organized work in the field of the use of nuclear energy and any other legal activity

participate in further training (hereinafter together: training). Anyone wishing to pursue a training activity must notify the state health administration body of their intention to do so. The notification, if the applicant is a sole proprietor, must indicate the natural identity of the applicant. Based on the notification, the state health administration body keeps a register of those entitled to perform the activity, which contains the natural personal identification data of the notifier.

4 / A. §21 Basic safety objective to protect man and the environment from the harmful effects of ionizing radiation in order to achieve this

(a) the government prepares effective legislation and establishes and maintains an independent body or bodies to oversee the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

(b) both safety oversight bodies and risk-taking organizations establish and maintain a management system and an effective management system dedicated to the essential safety objective;

(c) the primary responsibility for safety lies with the person or entity licensing the facility or activity that increases the risk from radiation;

(d) the general condition for the use of nuclear energy is that the social benefits it outweighs the risks to persons, the public, the environment and property in the nuclear installation;

e) the user of nuclear energy ensures the reasonable protection of man and the environment from radiation in accordance with Section 4 (1);

f) the user of nuclear energy optimizes the highest reasonably achievable level of safety in compliance with the safety requirements pursuant to Section 4 (3) (c) ;

(g) the user of nuclear energy shall make every effort to ensure that the risk of injury to any person does not exceed an acceptable level;

(h) the user of nuclear energy shall make every effort to prevent and mitigate the consequences of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency;

(i) the competent authorities and the user of nuclear energy prepare for the occurrence of an incident affecting the safety and security of nuclear or radiological safety and take the necessary measures;

(j) protective measures taken to reduce the risk posed by radiation which has previously existed or which are not covered by official regulations must be justified and proportionate to the risk.

§ 5. (1) 22 The nuclear safety requirements for the use of nuclear energy shall be regularly reviewed and modernized, taking into account the results of science and international experience.

(2)–23 The use of nuclear energy may only take place in the manner specified by law and under official supervision. The conditions for the safe use of nuclear energy shall be determined by the competent authorities in the light of current legislation, scientific and technical progress.

3. The authorities referred to in paragraph 2 shall be independent of any other body or organization with an interest in the use and development of nuclear energy, including electricity generation, the use of radioisotopes, spent fuel and radioactive waste management.

5 / A. §25 (1) The Hungarian State shall have the ultimate responsibility for the management of spent fuel and radioactive waste generated in Hungary, except

(a) the disused sealed source, if returned to the seller or manufacturer, and

(b) spent fuel of the research reactor, if shipped to a country where the fuel used in the research reactor is sold or produced, taking into account applicable international agreements.

(2) In the case of shipments of spent fuel and radioactive waste from Hungary to a Member State of the European Union or a third country for processing or reprocessing, the Hungarian State shall have the ultimate responsibility for the safe and final disposal of these materials, including by-product waste.

3. Radioactive waste generated in Hungary shall be disposed of in Hungary, unless at the time of the shipment, Council Directive 2006/117 / Euratom of 20 November 2006 on the supervision and control of shipments of radioactive waste and spent fuel In accordance with the criteria laid down by the Commission in accordance with Article 16 (2),

an agreement is in force according to which the radioactive waste generated in Hungary may be transported to the radioactive waste repository of the country concerned for final disposal.

4. Prior to the shipment pursuant to paragraph 3, Hungary shall notify the European Commission of the content of the agreement and shall satisfy itself as far as possible that the country of destination:

(a) has concluded an agreement on the management of spent fuel and radioactive waste with With the European Atomic Energy Community or is a party to the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management,

(b) has programs for the management and disposal of radioactive waste that have a high level of safety objectives equivalent to those set out in this Act, and

(c) its radioactive waste repository has been authorized for the radioactive waste to be shipped, has been operated prior to the shipment and is managed in accordance with the requirements set out in the radioactive waste management and disposal program.

*National policy and national programme*²⁶ —

5 / B. §27 (1) On the proposal of the Government, the National Assembly shall adopt a national policy on the management of spent fuel and radioactive waste (hereinafter: national policy).

(2) The National Assembly shall review the current national policy every five years on the proposal of the Government.

(3) The National Assembly shall prescribe the national policy in a normative parliamentary resolution.

(4) The preparation of the national policy and its revision shall be ensured by the Minister appointed by the Prime Minister, hereinafter referred to as the "Minister", who shall supervise the Atomic Energy Supervisory Authority.

5. The following principles shall apply to the development of national policies:

(a) the generation of radioactive waste shall be kept to the lowest level reasonably achievable in terms of both activity and quantity, through appropriate planning measures and operational and decommissioning procedures, in particular through the recycling and reuse of nuclear and other radioactive materials;

(b) the links between spent fuel and all steps in the generation and management of radioactive waste shall be taken into account,

(c) spent fuel and radioactive waste must be managed safely in the long term, taking into account passive safety considerations,

(d) the measures shall be implemented in accordance with the principle of phasing-in,

(e) the costs of spent fuel and radioactive waste management shall be borne by the person who generates those materials; and

(f) an evidence-based and documented decision-making process shall be applied at all stages of spent fuel and radioactive waste management.

(6) National policies should also address the design and implementation of possible disposal options.

5 / C. §28 (1) The Government shall adopt a national program for the implementation of national policy objectives covering all stages of spent fuel and radioactive waste management from generation to final disposal and the decommissioning of nuclear installations (hereinafter: national program).

(2) The Government shall review the current national program every five years.

(3) The preparation of the national program and its revision shall be ensured by the designated minister. During the preparation and review of the national program, the results of technical and scientific progress shall be taken into account.

recommendations, lessons learned from operational and incidents, and best practices.

(4) The national program should cover:

(a) the general objectives of national policy,

(b) the significant stages of completion and the timetable for completion,

(c) an inventory of all existing spent fuel and radioactive waste,

(d) an estimate of the amount of spent fuel and radioactive waste generated in the future, including spent fuel and radioactive waste from decommissioning,

(e) concepts or plans and technical solutions for the management of spent fuel and radioactive waste, from generation to disposal;

(f) concepts or plans for the post-closure period of the facility to be disposed of, including the period during which inspections are to be carried out and the means by which knowledge of the facility can be maintained in the long term,

(g) a description of the research, development and demonstration activities that could lead to solutions for spent fuel and radioactive waste management,

(h) the responsibilities for implementing the national program and the key performance indicators for monitoring progress;

(i) an assessment of the costs of the national program, the basis for the assessment and its assumptions, including the evolution of costs over time,

j) the financing system in force,

(k) tools and procedures for transparency and information; and

(l) an agreement with another Member State or a third country on the management of spent fuel and radioactive waste, including the use of disposal facilities.

5. The inventory provided for in paragraph 4 (c) shall indicate the location and quantity of radioactive waste and spent fuel in accordance with the classification of radioactive waste.

II. Chapter

General rules for the use of nuclear energy

Regulation and control

§ 6. (1) The Government is responsible for the management and supervision of the safe use of nuclear energy.

(2) ~~29~~ On the implementation of the governmental functions included in this Act, the Government shall issue the National Atomic Energy Authority (hereinafter: the Atomic Energy Supervision Body) and in Section 20 (1), Articles 22–26. § and through the ministers specified in § 28.

(3) ~~30~~

§ 7. (1) The prior, principled consent of the Government is required for the acquisition of the ownership of an existing nuclear facility and the transfer of use for any title.

(2) ~~31~~ The prior, principled consent of the National Assembly is required for the commencement of activities preparatory to the construction of a new nuclear facility and radioactive waste storage facility and the expansion of an existing nuclear power plant with an additional nuclear reactor. ~~32~~

8. §33 (1) ~~34~~ The nuclear energy supervisory body is a government office, supervised by the designated minister. The decisions of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority may not be changed or annulled in a supervisory capacity.

(2) ~~35~~

(3) ~~36~~ The Atomic Energy Supervisory Authority shall prepare an annual report to the Government and the Parliament on the safety of the domestic use of nuclear energy, including the preparatory activities set out in Section 7 (2).

(4) ~~37~~ The Atomic Energy Authority

a) performs the official tasks specified in Section 17, in the framework of which it acts with national competence;

(b) monitor the use of nuclear energy

(ba) the general directions of international development, in particular the international development of regulation, and on the basis of this it proposes the necessary domestic measures and the creation of legislation;

bb) technical development results, international experience, expectations; and

(bc) the enforcement of the legislation falling within its competence; initiates measures on the basis of its findings, proposes to amend or create legislation as necessary;

(c) participate in the administrative conciliation of draft submissions under subparagraphs *(b)* (*b*) and (*bc*) ;

(d) inform the public about the safety of the use of nuclear energy and nuclear safety, its own activities, its major decisions and the reasons for them, and the publication of relevant information on the relevant safety, security and safeguard requirements;

(e) The Organization, Preparation and Operation of the Emergency Response Organization shall perform the nuclear emergency response tasks specified for it by law, as well as the rapid notification, liaison and regulatory tasks related to nuclear accidents

Stem from international conventions on rapid alert and assistance in the framework of the Atomic Energy Agency and related bilateral international agreements;

(f) co-operate with organizations of similar authority in other countries and conclude bilateral professional agreements with them, establish and maintain bilateral and multilateral international relations with them, co-ordinate international co-operation in the field of safety and security of the use of nuclear energy; international conventions and monitors their exercise;

~~g)-38~~ provides the information specified in 5 / A. § (4).

(5) The designated Minister

~~(a)-39~~

b) has the Central Nuclear Financial Fund;

~~(c)-40~~ inform the Atomic Energy Authority of government decisions affecting its activities;

~~d)-41~~ , in agreement with the Minister responsible for tax policy, determine in a decree the amount of administrative and service fees to be paid to the Atomic Energy Supervisory Authority.

(6) ~~42~~

~~(7)-⁴³~~ Governmental, regulatory and administrative matters relating to the safe use of nuclear energy
In order to ensure the scientific basis for nuclear emergency response measures, the work of the Atomic Energy Authority shall be assisted by a scientific advisory body.

§ 9.~~(1)~~ The nuclear energy supervisory body shall ensure that the application of nuclear energy is carried out by means of licensing, inspection and related evaluation, analysis, interpretation of expert opinions and certificates of the data submitted to it and collected by it. and the technical condition of the nuclear installations, their systems and constituents, the operation of the nuclear installations and the implementation of the modifications comply with the requirements determined on the basis of an acceptable level of risk and with the regulatory approvals.

~~(2)-45~~ Nuclear installations are subject to continuous regulatory oversight. The ongoing regulatory oversight activities of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority shall be carried out as follows:

(a) authorization and approval decisions in the context of specific official procedures;

(b) regular analysis and assessment of the operation of licensees and the safety situation of nuclear installations;

(c) continuous and specific procedures, with the implementation of control programs related to the transformation;

(d) carrying out enforcement procedures to ensure that the legal requirements are based on the practical implementation of the official regulations based on them.

3. Prior to the nuclear safety of nuclear installations, the fulfillment of nuclear safety requirements, the degree of risk, construction and commissioning, throughout its lifetime (as part of a periodic safety review and report), it must fully analyze, evaluate and publish the results on its website at regular intervals.

Responsibilities of the user of nuclear energy

§ 10. (1) The user of nuclear energy is responsible for the safe use of nuclear energy and for the observance of safety requirements.

(2) Within the scope of its activities, the licensee shall ensure the technical-technological, material and personal conditions necessary for the safe use, maintenance and development of nuclear energy, as well as continuously monitor the radiation conditions in accordance with the latest proven scientific results, international requirements and experience. . The public shall be informed regularly, at least on a monthly basis, of the results of the monitoring of the environmental radiation conditions.

(3) The licensee shall, taking into account its operational experience and new knowledge related to safety, carry out continuous activities to increase safety.

(4) ~~46~~ The licensee of a nuclear power plant shall develop an alcohol and drug policy during the determination of the fitness for work requirements and shall ensure the control necessary for its implementation.

10 / A. §47 (1) The licensee of the storage facility for radioactive waste and the interim and final storage facility for spent fuel (hereinafter: storage facility) shall comply with the provisions of Section 4 (4) and Section 10 (2), as well as the provisions of Section 40. tasks

(a) the population of the municipality or municipalities hosting the storage and of the municipalities bordering it; and

b) in addition to fulfilling its statutory information obligation in the manner specified therein, it may also regularly inform the population of the settlements affected by the permitted on-site exploration wells for the construction of the repository through municipal associations for inspection and information purposes (hereinafter: associations).

(2) Associations may be granted support from the Central Nuclear Financial Fund in connection with the storage facility or the planned storage facility. Support per container or per planned container only

it can be given to a municipal association for control and information purposes. The support can be used for information, control, operational and settlement development purposes.

(3) The association shall be established in accordance with the rules specified in the Act on Local Governments. Support under paragraph 2 may be granted to an association only if:

(a) in the case of paragraph 1 (a), the association agreement is approved by the representative body of at least half of all the municipalities defined therein and of the municipality or municipalities hosting them,

(b) in the case of paragraph 1 (b), the Association Agreement is approved by the representative body of at least half of the municipalities defined therein, and

(c) the association serves the information and control tasks voluntarily undertaken by the member local authorities.

(4) If, in the meantime, as a result of the research carried out, the licensed on-site exploration wells for the construction of the storage facility extend to other settlements in addition to the members of the already established association, the licensee shall inform the mayors of these settlements and join the association.

5. The start of the establishment of an underground research laboratory for site selection research shall be eligible for support only if the conditions set out in paragraph 1 (a) and paragraph 3 (a) and (c) are met.

(6) The storage licensee shall initiate the withdrawal of the due part of the aid if the conditions specified in the legislation on aid granted to associations are met. Based on the call, the manager of the Central Nuclear Financial Fund transfers the sub-amount of the grant directly to the association.

§ 11. (1) 48 Within the scope of the application of nuclear energy, only a person may be employed who has the education and vocational qualification specified by law and satisfies the conditions for employment prescribed by law, as well as meets the prescribed health requirements.

(2) 49 Within the scope of activities related to nuclear facilities and nuclear systems and equipment, only those institutions, organizations and economic organizations pursuant to Section 685 c) of the Civil Code that have an appropriate quality management system may operate.

(3) 50 In the nuclear facility, as well as in the official inspection, design, construction, operation and transformation of the nuclear facility, in the design, operation and maintenance of the physical protection system of the nuclear facility, in the maintenance of the nuclear system, component I, II and III. the use, storage, transport, escorting and design of the physical protection system for nuclear, Category 1, 2 and 3 sealed radioactive sources and Category 1 and 2 radioactive waste A person shall not be employed in a job related to the operation, maintenance or upkeep of:

(a) who has a criminal record;

~~b)-51~~ who were in force until 30 June 2013 in accordance with Annex IV of 1978. the court has been convicted of committing the following offenses specified in the Act or the Criminal Code and the period specified in paragraph (4) has not yet expired:

1. a crime against humanity (Chapter XI of Act IV of 1978) or a crime against humanity (Chapter XIII of the Criminal Code), a war crime (Chapter XIV of the Criminal Code),
2. homicide (Section 166 of Act IV of 1978, Section 160 of the Criminal Code), homicide committed in strong agitation (Section 167 of Act IV of 1978, Section 161 of the Criminal Code), participation in suicide (Section IV of the Criminal Code of 1978) § 168 of the Criminal Code, § 162 of the Criminal Code), intentional bodily harm and its qualified cases [1978. year IV. § 170 (2) - (6) of the Criminal Code, Criminal Code. Section 164 (3) and (6) - (8)], endangerment committed in the course of an occupation (Section 171 of Act IV of 1978, Section 165 of the Criminal Code),
3. abuse of poison (Section 265 of Act IV of 1978), abuse of drugs (Section 282-282 / C of Act IV of 1978), abuse of a drug precursor (Section 283 / A of Act IV of 1978)); § 181), promotion of drug production (§ 182 of the Criminal Code), abuse of a drug precursor (§ 183 of the Criminal Code), abuse of a new psychoactive substance (§ 184 of the Criminal Code), abuse of a poison (Article 188 of the Criminal Code),
4. coercion (Section 174 of Act IV of 1978, Section 195 of the Criminal Code), violation of personal liberty (Section 175 of Act IV of 1978, Section 194 of the Criminal Code), kidnapping (Act IV of 1978 Section 175 / A, Section 190 of the Criminal Code), trafficking in human beings (Section 175 / B of Act IV of 1978, Section 192 of the Criminal Code), and failure to report kidnapping (Section 191 of the Criminal Code),
5. forcible intercourse (Section 197 of Act IV of 1978), violence against public disorder (Section 198 of Act IV of 1978), fencing with deception, violence or direct threat to life or limb [Section 1978]. year IV. Section 207 (3) (b) of the Criminal Code] or sexual violence (Section 197 of the Criminal Code), a fence committed by deception, violence or threats [Criminal Code. Section 200 (4) (c)],
6. violation of freedom of conscience and religion (Section 174 / A of Act IV of 1978, Section 215 of the Criminal Code), violence against a member of the community (Section 174 / B of Act IV of 1978, Section 216 of the Criminal Code), violation of the right of association, freedom of assembly and the right to participate in election elections (Section 174 / C of Act IV of 1978, Section 217 of the Criminal Code); year IV. § 176 (2) (b) , (3) - (4) of the Criminal Code, Btk. Section 221 (2) (b) and (3) - (4)],
7. misuse of radioactive material (Section 264 of Act IV of 1978), misuse of the operation of a nuclear facility (Section 264 / A of Act IV of 1978), misuse of the use of nuclear energy (Section 264 / B of Act IV of 1978)), environmental damage [1978. year IV. Section 280 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Code, Criminal Code. Section 241 (1)], damage to nature [1978. year IV. Section 281 (1) - (3) of the Criminal Code, Btk. Section 242 (1) - (2), Section 243 (1) - (2)], violation of the order of waste management [1978. year IV. Act 281 / A. § (2), Criminal Code. Section 248 (2)], or misuse of a substance that depletes the ozone layer [Btk. Section 249 (1)], misuse of radioactive material (Section 250 of the Criminal Code), nuclear

misuse of the operation of a facility (Section 251 of the Criminal Code), misuse of the use of nuclear energy (Section 252 of the Criminal Code),

8 crime against the state (Chapter X of Act IV of 1978, Chapter XXIV of the Criminal Code),

9. misuse of strictly secret and classified information (Section 221 of Act IV of 1978), misuse of confidential information (Section 222 of Act IV of 1978) and misuse of classified information (Section 265 of the Criminal Code),

10. official criminal offenses (Chapter IV of Title IV of Act IV of 1978, Title IV of the Criminal Code).
Chapter),

11. offenses against an official (Act IV of 1978, Chapter XV, Title V, Criminal Code).
XXIX. Chapter),

12. Public Danger [1978. year IV. Section 259 (1) - (3) and (5) of the Act), disruption of the operation of a public interest establishment (Section 260 of Act IV of 1978, Section 323 of the Criminal Code), act of terrorism (Section 261 of Act IV of 1978). 314–316 of the Criminal Code), seizure of an aircraft, vehicle suitable for public transport by rail, water, road or mass transport (Section 262 of Act IV of 1978), misuse of explosives or explosives (Act IV of 1978) 263), misuse of firearms or ammunition (Section 263 / A of Act IV of 1978), participation in a criminal organization (Section 263 / C of Act IV of 1978, Section 321 of the Criminal Code), and failure to report a terrorist offense (317 of the Criminal Code), financing of terrorism (Section 318 of the Criminal Code), bringing a vehicle into power (Section 320 of the Criminal Code), causing public danger [Criminal Code. Section 322 (1) - (4)], misuse of explosives or explosives (Section 324 of the Criminal Code), misuse of firearms or ammunition (Section 325 of the Criminal Code),

13. violation of the international economic prohibition (Section 261 / A of Act IV of 1978, Section 327 of the Criminal Code), misuse of military technical products and services, or dual-use products (Section 263 / B of Act IV of 1978), misuse of a weapon prohibited by an international treaty (Section 264 / C of Act IV of 1978) or misuse of a weapon prohibited by an international treaty (Section 326 of the Criminal Code), failure to report a violation of an international economic ban (Section 328 of the Criminal Code); misuse of a product or service (Section 329 of the Criminal Code), misuse of a dual-use product (Section 330 of the Criminal Code),

14. Dissemination of horror news (Section 270 of Act IV of 1978, Section 337 of the Criminal Code), threat to the public (Section 270 / A of Act IV of 1978, Section 338 of the Criminal Code), rioting (Section IV of the Criminal Code of 1978). § 271 of the Criminal Code, § 339 of the Criminal Code),

15. smuggling of human beings (Section 218 of Act IV of 1978, Section 353 of the Criminal Code),

16. robbery (Section 321 of Act IV of 1978, Section 365 of the Criminal Code), looting (Section 322 of Act IV of 1978, Section 366 of the Criminal Code), extortion (Section 323 of Act IV of 1978). §, § 367 of the Criminal Code), self-determination (§ 273 of Act IV of 1978, § 368 of the Criminal Code),

17. theft (Section 316 of Act IV of 1978, Section 370 of the Criminal Code), embezzlement (Section 317 of Act IV of 1978, Section 372 of the Criminal Code), fraud (Section 318 of Act IV of 1978). §, § 373 of the Criminal Code), dishonest treatment (§ 319 of Act IV of 1978, § 376 of the Criminal Code), negligent treatment (§ 320 of Act IV of 1978, § 377 of the Criminal Code), vandalism (Section 324 of Act IV of 1978, Section 371 of the Criminal Code), office management (Section 326 of Act IV of 1978,

Btk. 379), arbitrary seizure of a vehicle (Section 327 of Act IV of 1978, Section 380 of the Criminal Code), and fraud committed using an information system (Section 375 of the Criminal Code),

18. counterfeiting of money (Section 304 of Act IV of 1978, Section 389 of the Criminal Code), facilitation of counterfeiting (Section 304 / A of Act IV of 1978, Section 390 of the Criminal Code),

19. smuggling was in force until 31 December 2011,

20. budget fraud (Section 310 of Act IV of 1978, Section 396 of the Criminal Code),

21. money laundering (Section 303 of Act IV of 1978, Section 399 of the Criminal Code),

22. crime against a computer system and data (Section 300 / C of Act IV of 1978), circumvention of a technical measure to ensure the protection of a computer system (Section 300 / E of Act IV of 1978), or breach of an information system or data (§ 423 of the Criminal Code), circumvention of a technical measure ensuring the protection of an information system (§ 424 of the Criminal Code) or

23. a crime committed in the framework of a criminal organization;

(c) who is the subject of criminal proceedings for a well-founded suspicion of having committed an intentional offense as defined in subparagraph (b) , pending the final conclusion of the criminal proceedings.

(4) ~~52~~ Not eligible for employment as defined in paragraph 3 (b)

(a) has been sentenced to imprisonment for an intentional criminal offense,

(aa) for a term of imprisonment of less than five years, for a period of ten years from the commencement of the release,

(ab) in the case of imprisonment for a term of five years or more, up to twelve years from the commencement of the release;

(b) an intentional criminal offense has been imposed in the public interest or for a period of five years from the date on which the acquittal was granted;

(c) has been suspended due to an intentional criminal offense

(ca) has been sentenced to imprisonment for a period of eight years from the date on which the release takes effect,

(cb) a fine of three years from the date on which the exemption is granted.

(5) ~~53~~ Employment in a facility or job specified in subsection (3) requires a public safety permit issued by the police. In the procedure for issuing a public security clearance, the applicant shall certify that the grounds for exclusion set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 do not apply to him or her and that he or she is not covered by the disqualification for the occupation set out in paragraph 3. The police check the existence of requirements for employees every year to ensure the protection of public safety. In order to ensure public safety conditions during the inspection, the police shall keep a register of criminals, a register of persons with a history of adverse criminal

shall have the right to receive and process data from the register of persons subject to criminal proceedings with direct access to the conditions set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 and to the fact that the subject of the certificate is not subject to a disqualification for a job as defined in paragraph 3.

(6) ~~54~~ If, during the inspection, the police establish that there is a reason for exclusion against the employee, it shall withdraw the license at the same time as informing the user of the nuclear energy of the fact that there is a reason for exclusion. The police may process the data received in accordance with paragraph 5 until the final procedure for revoking the authorization has been initiated.

(7) ~~55~~ When working abroad, the worker must prove the existence of the conditions set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 in accordance with the applicable legislation of the State of which he is a national or, in the case of a stateless person, in whose territory he is domiciled or habitually resident.

III. Chapter

Official supervision~~56~~ —

Procedures of the Atomic Energy Authority ~~57~~ —

11 / A. §~~58~~ (1) In the nuclear safety regulatory procedure related to a nuclear installation, the following shall be deemed to be customers in the area of influence of the nuclear installation interpreted under the conditions of normal operation:

(a) for a permit for ~~59~~ nuclear installations (for a permit to inspect and assess the site of a nuclear installation, to determine its characteristics and suitability, to establish, expand, commission, operate, out-of-plan, modify, decommission or decommission): the owner of all real estate in the affected area other than the licensee and the person whose right to the real estate has been registered in the real estate register,

(b) in the case of a component license: only the licensee,

(c) in the inspection procedure and assessment, only the licensee, unless the inspection or assessment necessitates an amendment to the operating license: in which case the customer shall be the owner of all immovable property in the affected area and whose immovable property right is registered in the land register;

(d) during validation: only the licensee and the external notifier.

(2) In the procedures of the Atomic Energy Supervisory Authority, the area of influence shall be the same as the safety zone.

3. An application for the initiation of proceedings relating to the nuclear safety of a nuclear installation may be submitted only to the authority competent for the proceedings.

(4) In the proceedings initiated upon the application, except for the client who submits the application for the initiation of the proceedings, the client shall be notified of the initiation of the proceedings:

a) within thirty days of receipt of the application pursuant to Section 17 (2) (1), (5) and (10),

b) Sections 3, 4, 6–9 of Section 17 (2). within fifteen days of receipt of the request referred to in

(5) ~~60~~ If the customer has submitted the application incompletely, the nuclear energy supervisory authority shall, within four months from the receipt of the application, be notified by the nuclear energy supervisory authority in the proceedings pursuant to Section 17 (2) (1) (b), (5) and (10), Section 17 (2) (1) (a) and Sections 3, 4 and 6 to 9 within 30 days of receipt of the request.

*General procedure for official licensing and control*⁶¹ —

12. §62 (1) ~~63~~ Deadline for administration:

a) in cases pursuant to Section 17 (2) (1) (b) and (10), modifications pursuant to Section 5 requiring an amendment to the facility's operating permit, as well as the identification of a basic design threat for the first time and the physical protection system for the first time six months in the case of authorization,

b) Section 17 (2) (1) (a) and Sections 3 to 9. sixty days in the cases referred to in

(2) ~~64~~ The head of the acting authority shall, in justified cases, submit the administrative deadline once, in cases pursuant to Section 17 (2) (1) (b) and (10), and in the case of conversions pursuant to Section 5 requiring an amendment to the operating license of the facility. up to ninety days, Section 17 (2) (1) (a) and (3) to (9) may be extended by a maximum of thirty days in the cases referred to in The client and all those who have been notified of the initiation of the procedure shall be notified.

(3) ~~65~~ The administrative deadline governing the procedure of the competent authority is 45 days in the case of subsection (1) (a) and subsection 17 (2) (1) (a); and 30 days in the case of In justified cases, the head of the competent authority may extend the time limit for the competent authority procedure by ten days at a time and shall notify the client and the requesting authority thereof.

(4) Consent and authorization for the transboundary movement of radioactive waste, spent fuel and other radioactive materials shall be provided by documents prepared in English or Hungarian.

(5) Arising from obligations under agreements concluded with international organizations in the case of inspections, the inspection report shall be drawn up in an official language of the international organization.

12 / A. §66 (1) The control of data related to nuclear safety may also take place by remote data transmission from the control system installed on site or to the nuclear energy supervisory body or integrated into the process.

(2) Official control of nuclear safety is not subject to a time limit.

(3) The nuclear energy supervisory body shall carry out comprehensive, exploratory and ad hoc inspections for the official supervision of a nuclear facility, ie for the evaluation and analysis of the activities of the licensee, for the verification of compliance with official decisions and legislation, and for conducting its validation procedures. The Nuclear Regulatory Authority may ensure the continuity of such activities through on-site supervision and on-call supervision at the site of the nuclear installation.

(4) The commencement, conduct and closure of the on-site inspection of a nuclear installation and the request for documents shall be recorded in a report. The requested documents and documents shall be kept by the nuclear energy supervisory body even after the completion of the evaluation and analysis activities related to the given case.

(5)-67 The personal data recorded in the quality management system of the licensee of the nuclear facility, in the document concerning the training of the personnel, in the database may be used by the nuclear energy supervisory authority only for the control of work in the jobs subject to the official qualification examination.

Section 13 (1)-68

(2)-69 In the case of the authorization of an activity that has a significant impact on the nuclear safety of a nuclear installation, the documentation supporting the application shall be evaluated by an independent expert. The applicant shall submit the independent expert assessment to the Atomic Energy Authority in accordance with the relevant nuclear safety requirements.

§ 14. (1) A permit may be granted for a definite or indefinite period of time and subject to certain conditions. An authorization granted for a fixed period may be renewed on application.

70. An authorization shall cease to be valid if:

(a) the period specified therein has expired or the conditions specified in the permit have not been complied with;

(b) the nuclear installation or nuclear installation is in continuous operation for a period longer than that permitted by the license.

(3)-71 The Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority may revoke the license or limit the term of the license if it has determined a change in the safety conditions on the basis of which the license was granted or in the degree of risk.

(4) 72 In the event of a non-compliance which is detected during the inspection carried out prior to the issuance of the conversion license and which endangers nuclear safety, the nuclear energy supervisory body may prohibit the continuation of the conversion.

4a 73 revoke the conversion permit issued or amend the permit and lay down conditions.

4b. ~~74~~ The court may not suspend the execution of decisions pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 4a or a decision granting a permit to operate a nuclear power plant beyond the planned operating hours.

(5) ~~75~~ The licensee shall be responsible for the nuclear safety of the nuclear installation until this responsibility has become obsolete or transferred to another licensee. Liability shall also apply in the event of the expiry of permits obtained for the establishment, construction, extension, commissioning, operation, decommissioning, permanent decommissioning or termination of the installation's characteristics and suitability.

§ 76 (4) The nuclear energy supervisory body shall regularly check the observance of the license and the requirements of the nuclear safety regulations and the safety of the use of nuclear energy, and shall take immediate measures or initiate measures in order to eliminate the detected anomalies.

(2) ~~77~~ In the event of a violation of this Act or legislation issued for the implementation of this Act and failure to comply with the provisions of a decision issued pursuant to this Act or legislation issued for the implementation of this Act, the licensee and Section 17 (2) Paragraphs 20 to 22 may impose a fine on a person required to provide information in matters falling within the competence of the Atomic Energy Supervisory Authority pursuant to

(3) No fine shall be imposed beyond one year from the date on which the default or breach of obligation became known to the authority and from the date on which the debtor should have complied with his or her obligations under this Act or legislation issued pursuant to this Act.

*Rules for the Registration and Control of Radioactive and Nuclear Materials and Related Reporting*⁷⁸

16. §79 (1) ~~80~~ The Atomic Energy Supervisory Authority shall, in accordance with Section 17 (2) (20) and (21), deal with radioactive materials, including nuclear materials separately. maintains a central register, which is a public official register with the exception of name and contact details.

2. The user of nuclear energy shall keep a local register of the location, physical and chemical properties and related activities of the radioactive materials in his possession, manage the data of the local register, including personal data pursuant to paragraph 4, and provide data to the central register. . The user of nuclear energy is obliged to keep the register for five years after the termination of the obligation to provide data.

(3) The Atomic Energy Supervisory Authority shall establish and operate a system of central registers, register local registers and check the correspondence of the data contents of central and local registers, as well as radioactive materials and actual stocks registered in the local register.

(3a) ~~81~~ The central register shall contain:

a) the location, physical and chemical properties of radioactive materials,

- b)* the name and address of the owner and holder of the radioactive material,
- c)* the user of nuclear energy and activities related to radioactive material,
- (d)* the name and address of the natural person who is required to keep the register or the name and address of the head of the legal person who is the legal person required to keep the register,
- e)* the location of the invention of the radioactive material,
- (f)* for sealed sources, including sealed sources classified as radioactive waste, the maximum permitted stock, current stock, type, activity and destination of the radioactive material per owner and holder and per radionuclide (authorized form of use and application);
- (g)* in the case of open sources, excluding radioactive waste, the quantity, stock change, use, type, original activity purpose

(h) in the case of radioactive waste, excluding sealed sources classified as radioactive waste, the quantity, stock change and type of radioactive waste per owner and department, radioactive waste for the inventory period specified in the Ministerial Decree on the Registration, Control and Related Reporting of Radioactive Materials if known, per radionuclide.

(3b)-82 The Central Registry shall also contain, in the case of nuclear material:

- (a)* activities and sites related to the nuclear fuel cycle,
- (b)* the quality and quantity by element (uranium, plutonium, thorium) and fissile material content of the nuclear material held by each organization holding nuclear material,
- (c)* the quality and total quantity by element (uranium, plutonium, thorium) of nuclear material held by all organizations with nuclear material and the total fissile material content,
- (d)* trade in nuclear material between organizations holding nuclear material,
- (e)* the accuracy of the communications contained in international reports and communications.

4. The Atomic Energy Authority shall manage and process the following personal data which are part of the central register:

- (a)* the name and contact details of the natural person responsible for keeping the register,

(b) the name and contact details of the legal person who is required to keep the register and of the manager of the unincorporated company,

c) the name and contact details of the radiation protection officer,

(d) the name and contact details of the manager responsible for enforcing the guarantees,

e) the name and contact details of the site representative,

(f) the name and contact details of the on-site collateral supervisor,

(g) the name and contact details of the facility security officer.

5. The Atomic Energy Authority may use personal data for the purpose of checking local records, taking measures to remedy any deficiencies found during inspections and measures relating to radioactive or nuclear material found or seized.

6. The Atomic Energy Authority shall process personal data for a period of five years from the end of the local registration and reporting obligation specified in subsection (2).

It then places the data in an archive database. Data will be disposed of from the archive database after the final disposal, removal or full use of the radioactive (including nuclear) material.

(6a) ~~83~~ Data contained in the Central Register of Radioactive and Nuclear Materials are not in the public interest for reasons of national security.

(7) ~~84~~ Any person or organization in possession of radioactive and nuclear material and required to provide information may request data from the register of radioactive and nuclear material. The police for the prevention and detection of criminal offenses, the protection of public security, public order and the state border order, the national security services for the performance of tasks related to national security control, the public health administration for the performance of public health tasks, the court for criminal proceedings, punishment and action may request data, including the data specified in paragraph 4, from the central register free of charge for the purpose of establishing the facts in civil proceedings. Data from the central register may be used for statistical purposes.

(8) ~~85~~ The detailed rules for the registration and control of radioactive materials, including nuclear materials separately, and for the provision of related data shall be established by law.

(9) ~~86~~ In a workplace using a high-activity sealed radiation source, a radiation protection agent may have only a criminal record and may be a person who is not subject to a prohibition from engaging in a radiation protection activity.

(10) ~~87~~ The fact that the radiation protection commissioner has a criminal record and is not subject to a prohibition on engaging in a radiation protection activity

(a) the person wishing to establish the order as a radiation protection agent for the client prior to the creation of the assignment, or

(b) during the term of the assignment, the radiation protection commissioner shall, upon the written request of the sponsor, within fifteen working days of the request, if this period is not possible due to a reason beyond the control of the principal, immediately after the reason ceases to exist.

certified by an official certificate.

(11) 88 The sponsor may, during the term of the engagement, call on the radiation protection agent to demonstrate that he or she complies with the conditions set out in paragraph 9, explaining the legal consequences of the omission.

(12) 89 If, for the call referred to in paragraph 11, the radiation protection agent certifies that the conditions laid down in paragraph 9 apply to him, the principal shall reimburse him for the administrative service fee paid for the procedure for issuing the official certificate.

(13) 90 The client shall terminate the order with immediate effect if:

(a) the radiation protection commissioner fails to comply with the obligation set out in point (b) of paragraph 10 within fifteen working days of the repeated regular call and does not prove that the failure is due to a cause beyond his control,

(b) the sponsor finds, on the basis of the content of an official certificate issued by the criminal record body for the purpose of certification, that the radiation protection trustee does not comply with the conditions set out in paragraph 9.

(14) 91 The sponsor shall process the personal data of the radiation protection commissioner obtained pursuant to subsection (10) a) until the decision on the mandate of the radiation protection commissioner and the personal data obtained pursuant to subsection (10) b) until the termination of the mandate.

*Powers of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority*⁹² —

§ 93 (4) The basic task of the nuclear energy supervisory body is to coordinate and perform the official tasks related to the safe use of nuclear energy, in particular the safety of nuclear materials and facilities, and the prevention of nuclear accidents.

2. The competence of the Atomic Energy Supervisory Authority shall include:

1.94 the nuclear installation:

(a) to inspect and evaluate the site, to determine its characteristics and suitability,

b) for its establishment, expansion, commissioning, operation, operation beyond its planned operating time, decommissioning, decommissioning

required nuclear safety licensing;

2. nuclear safety inspection of nuclear facilities and assessment and analysis of the nuclear safety of nuclear facilities;
3. the official approval and inspection of construction works related to nuclear installations, as well as the official approval of the lifts of construction works;
4. with regard to the design, manufacture, installation (installation), commissioning, operation, procurement, decommissioning and decommissioning of a nuclear system or component, nuclear safety authorization and control, including technical aspects of radiation protection;
5. nuclear safety licensing and inspection, including technical radiation protection aspects required for the conversion of a nuclear installation;
6. the licensing and inspection of nuclear safety, including the technical aspects of radiation protection necessary for the modification of the organizational structure, management system, technical and regulatory documents of the licensee's system and system components;
7. the nuclear safety permit required for the restart of the nuclear power plant units after the overhaul;
8. the nuclear safety permit required for the first entry into force of the nuclear emergency response plan of the nuclear installation or after its modification;
9. approval of the description of the installation, construction technology, measurement, calculation, technical inspection and evaluation methods specified in the law, as well as the filling of positions that are important from the point of view of safety;
10. carry out the Periodic Safety Review, determine the conditions for further operation and order the implementation of the necessary measures based on the results of the review and the approval identified by the Periodic Safety Update Report and the Periodic Safety Review;
11. auditing the management system provided for in Section 11 (2);
12. designation and review of the safety zone of a nuclear installation;
13. authorizing the transport of radioactive materials in accordance with the provisions of the legislation on the transport of dangerous goods;
14. approval and inspection of the packaging of radioactive materials in accordance with the provisions of the legislation and international conventions on the transport of dangerous goods;
15. licensing the export and import of nuclear and nuclear dual-use items;
- 16.95 permitting and consenting to the transboundary movement of radioactive waste and spent fuel;

17.96 radioactive materials Hungary and the member states of the European Union, and Consent or authorization for shipments between Hungary and third countries;

18.97 to identify and review the basic design threat and to authorize and inspect the physical protection system in the field of the application of nuclear energy on the basis of the physical protection plan;

19. recording and verifying the existence of insurance or other financial coverage for nuclear liability;

20. central registration and control of nuclear material in accordance with the standards laid down in international treaties;

21. a central register of radioactive materials;

22. central recording and verification of data on long-term planning, research and development, manufacturing and export-import activities, sites and related sites related to the nuclear fuel cycle;

23. the evaluation and coordination of research and development activities related to the safety of the use of nuclear energy, and the financing of technical foundation activities for official control, taking into account Section 4 (10);

24. coordinating international cooperation in the use of nuclear energy, preparing and organizing the implementation of intergovernmental and intergovernmental agreements in this field, and cooperating with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

25. ad hoc official recognition of the status of a foreign expert in the field of nuclear energy.

(3) In order to assess the substantiation of the planned activity subject to official licensing and the application for a license, to examine the fulfillment of the technical, nuclear safety, security and safeguard requirements, as well as the conditions of official licensing, the Atomic Energy Authority you can use. The nuclear energy supervisory body concludes a cooperation agreement with the most frequently used institutes and institutions.

4. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority shall have the right, in the case of any user of nuclear energy: to carry out inspections.

(5)-98 An application for a permit for the implementation of a conversion affecting nuclear safety shall be submitted to the Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority. In the case of conversion, by way of derogation from paragraph 4 of paragraph (2), the authorization of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority shall not be required for the acquisition, manufacture and preparation for installation of the system or component. The conversion license entitles the licensee to connect the system or system component to the operating systems, and to install and operate the converted system or system component.

(6) ~~99~~ In the case of modifications specified in legislation, an amendment to the operating license of a nuclear installation shall be applied for at the nuclear energy supervisory body.

(7) ~~100~~ Section 17 (2) 1, 3–10. The licensing procedure in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be initiated at the request of the licensee of the nuclear installation, except for the procedure necessary for the inspection and assessment of the site of a nuclear installation. The application and the supporting documentation must be submitted in writing. The documentation supporting the application must also be included on a computer medium.

§101 ~~In an~~ official matter concerning the nuclear safety of a nuclear installation, if there is a conflict of competence between the nuclear energy supervisory body and another authority entitled to grant or inspect, the nuclear energy supervisory body shall have the right and obligation to act until the **settlement** of this dispute. The duration of the conciliation of the dispute and the designation of the acting authority shall be included in the administrative time limit.

18 / A. §102 An administrative service fee shall be paid for the licensing and evaluation licensing procedure, site licensing and establishment licensing procedure conducted by the Atomic Energy Supervisory Authority, as well as for the licensing procedure related to the transport, transportation and packaging of radioactive materials.

Supervision fee ~~103~~ —

§104 ~~(1)~~ Nuclear facilities to be established and operated shall pay a supervision fee to the nuclear energy supervisory body, which is a public debt that can be collected by way of taxes .

(2) The annual amount of the supervision fee:

a) ~~in the case of~~ ~~105~~ operating nuclear power plants and research reactors, the product of the nominal heat output (MWth) and the calculation base, the calculation base is HUF 302,450 / MWth;

b) in the case of a nuclear power plant and a research reactor with a construction permit, the product of the planned nominal heat output (MWth) and the calculation base, the calculation base is HUF 82,100 / MWth;

c) in the case of the temporary spent fuel storage facility of the nuclear power plant, the number of spent cartridges stored at the end of the previous year and the product of the calculation base, the calculation base is HUF 75,000 / piece.

(3) The installers or operators of nuclear installations shall pay a proportionate share of the annual supervision fee on a quarterly basis, no later than the fifth day of the quarter in question.

(4) In the case of an establishment permit issued during the year, the payment obligation shall begin on the first day of the relevant quarter following the entry into force of the permit, and the payment deadline shall be the fifth day of the relevant quarter following the entry into force of the permit.

(5) The amount of the supervision fee not paid in due time shall be determined by a decision of the nuclear energy supervisory body and the obligor shall pay the fee.

(6) In the event of non-payment or late payment of the supervision fee, from the date of the due date specified in subsections (3) - (5) to the date of performance, Articles 165–167 of the Taxation Act (hereinafter: Art.) § must be paid for late payment.

(7) If the person liable for payment of the fee fails to perform his or her payment obligation by the deadline specified in the decision pursuant to subsection (6), the nuclear energy supervisory body shall initiate enforcement pursuant to Section 161 of Art.

*Independent technical expert in the application of nuclear energy*106

19 / A. §497 (1) Independent technical expert activities in the field of the application of nuclear energy may be performed by a person who holds a license issued by a regional engineering chamber (hereinafter: chamber) specified in the Act on the Professional Chambers of Designers and Expert Engineers and Architects. If a law prescribes the use of an expert in the field of nuclear energy, or establishes a separate legal sanction for the use of such an expert, only a person may be used as an expert, and the legal consequences specified only for the use of an expert authorized by the chamber.

(2) Only an independent and impartial person may act as an expert who has no personal interest in the content of the decision on compliance, the opinion and the statement, is guided solely by his / her professional aspects and does not depend on the content of his / her opinion.

(3) ~~408~~ An administrative service fee shall be paid for the procedure for the authorization of the activity of an expert or the authorization of the expansion of a new field of expertise.

19 / B. §499 (1) The Chamber shall authorize the pursuit of expert activities by a person who

(a) has no criminal record and is not subject to the prohibition of occupation as an expert in the field of nuclear energy, and

b) has the professional qualifications and professional experience specified in the legislation issued on the basis of the authorization of this Act and complies with the other conditions specified therein.

2. The application for a permit shall contain the applicant's natural identity, nationality, address for notification, professional qualifications, description and duration of the traineeship and the name of the area of expertise applied for.

(3) The Hungarian Chamber of Engineers (hereinafter: MMK) keeps a register of licensed persons, which - in accordance with Act LXXVI of 2009 on the general rules for the commencement and continuation of service activities. (hereinafter: the Service Act)

a) the natural identity data, nationality, notification address of the expert,

b) the professional qualification of the expert, the number of the diploma (s) certifying this, the date and the indication of the issuing institution,

c) a brief description and duration of the traineeship,

d) his / her field of expertise,

e) the number of the decision authorizing the expert activity, the date of its issue,

f) the time of notification of data changes,

g) the fact of the ban on the activity of an expert, the reason for it, its duration, the date on which the decision on which it is based becomes final,

h) the fact, date and duration of the suspension of the expert's activity,

(i) the registration number.

3a. ~~140~~ For the purposes of points (d) to (i) of paragraph 3, the register shall be a public authority register.

(4) In addition to the data specified in the Service Act, a brief description and time of the expert's professional practice, the field, the date of issue of the expert's license, the fact of disqualification from the expert's activity, the date of entry into force of the underlying decision, the fact of the suspension of expert activity, the starting date, duration and the registration number. The Service With regard to data not regulated in Section 30 (2), only data from the register may be provided to prove the right to perform expert activities.

(5) Simultaneously with the submission of an application for permission to practice as an expert, the applicant shall certify with an official certificate that he or she has no criminal record and is not subject to a ban on engaging in expert activity, or request that the criminal record - on the basis of its request for data for the purpose of examining an application for authorization to carry out an expert activity in the field of nuclear energy.

6. During the period of the expert's activity, the Chamber shall also verify, in the context of official controls, that the expert continues to meet the requirements set out in paragraph 1 (a) . For the purpose of official control, the chamber may request data from the criminal record system. The request for data may only concern information on whether the expert in the field of nuclear energy has a criminal record and whether he is subject to a ban on engaging in the activity of an expert in the field of nuclear energy.

(7) The Chamber shall become acquainted with personal data pursuant to subsections (5) and (6)

(a) pending the final completion of the procedure for the authorization of the expert's activity,

(b) in the case of an expert's registration, for the duration of the official control or in the case of de-registration until the final conclusion of the procedure

handles.

(8) Simultaneously with the decision on the exercise of the expert activity, the Chamber shall forward all the data necessary for the registration to the MMK, which shall immediately ensure the registration of the data of the expert.

19 / C. §441 (1) The Budapest and Pest County Chamber of Engineers (hereinafter: BPMK) shall establish a first-instance qualification committee participating in the licensing procedure authorizing the exercise of expert activities. The task of the qualification committee is to determine whether the applicant's professional practice is appropriate for the performance of the expert activity.

2. The members of the Qualification Committee shall be appointed jointly by the Director General of the Atomic Energy Authority and the Secretary General of MMK. The rating committee shall have a minimum of five and a maximum of eleven members, with a term of office of four years. The members shall elect a chairman from among themselves.

3. In each licensing procedure, there shall be three members appointed by the chairman of the qualification committee. The committee shall decide on the basis of the documents submitted by the applicant certifying his professional experience (in particular the references and the curriculum vitae).

4. Authorization to practice as an expert may be granted only in respect of the fields of expertise specified in the application for which the committee has determined that the traineeship is appropriate. If the committee finds the applicant's traineeship unsuitable for any of the areas indicated, the application will be rejected.

(5) The Chamber shall immediately forward the application received to it and its documents related to the internship to the Chairman of the Qualification Committee of the BPMK. The procedure of the qualification committee is included in the administrative deadline.

(6) If the Chamber rejects the application for a permit in part or in full due to the resolution of the rating committee, the second-instance rating committee operated by MMK shall act in the second instance procedure. The rules applicable to the duties and members of the second-instance qualification committee shall apply, provided that the same person may not be a member of both committees at the same time.

(7) If an expert wishes to include a new field of activity in his / her field of activity, the rules of authorization shall apply, provided that the subject of the procedure is only the authorization of the new field of specialization and the expert's suitability for it.

19 / D. §442 (1) A foreign expert may perform expert activities in the field of the application of nuclear energy if the quality of experts of the nuclear energy supervisory body is recognized in advance on a case-by-case basis.

(2) In the procedure for the recognition of the quality of a foreign expert in the field of nuclear energy, the applicant shall certify in which country's list of experts, in which field and on the basis of which professional qualification he has been registered as an expert. The Nuclear Regulatory Authority shall decide on the appropriate application of the data certified by the applicant and the rules applicable to experts in the use of nuclear energy.

(3) For the purposes of this Section, a foreign national is a person who is not a citizen of an EEA State.

Powers of the Minister for Health in the licensing procedure regulated by the Minister for Health 113

§ 20. (1) ~~444~~ The Minister responsible for health care shall supply through a body specified by law, with the exception of the provisions of § 26 (2):

(a) the authorization and control of the acquisition, production, production, possession, storage, use, utilization, conversion, distribution of radioactive materials;

(b) the authorization and control of the construction, commissioning, operation, conversion, repair and decommissioning of a non-nuclear installation for the activities listed in point (a) ;

(c) the authorization and control of the acquisition, transfer, transfer of use, establishment, production, operation, transformation and decommissioning of any facility or equipment generating ionizing radiation;

~~(d) 115~~ permitting and inspecting the installation, construction, commissioning, operation, modification and closure of a radioactive waste storage facility;

(e) overseeing the organization and operation of the radiation protection service at the nuclear installation;

(f) monitoring compliance with the radiation health, occupation, fitness and employment standards applicable to workers in the application of nuclear energy;

(g) the central collection, processing, recording and evaluation of data on the national radiation situation in order to protect the general public and to assist in the decision-making process in the event of a nuclear emergency;

~~(h) 116~~ public health and radiation health tasks relating to radioactive materials and equipment for the generation of ionizing radiation and the monitoring of the enforcement of standards for the protection of workers at work and the environment and the application of nuclear energy.

~~(2) 117~~

21. ~~§448 (1) 119~~ A contract for the transfer of ownership of radioactive materials and facilities and equipment generating ionizing radiation shall be entered into in writing and official approval shall be required for its conclusion. The application for approval shall be submitted by the acquirer to the body referred to in paragraph 2 within eight days of the conclusion of the contract.

(2) The official approval shall be granted by the state health administration body.

~~(3) 120~~ The contract for the transfer of ownership of the facilities and equipment generating ionizing radiation shall not be approved,

a) if the natural person acquiring the property or a member of the economic organization according to the Civil Code with the right of representation is tried by the court

(aa) for committing an intentional criminal offense, or

~~(ab)-121~~ Annex IV to the 1978 Act was in force until 30 June 2013. Section 259 (4), Section 260 (6), Section 264 (4), Section 264 / C of the Act. § (4), § 280 (3), § 281 (4) and § 281 / A. § (3) of the Criminal Code and the Criminal Code. Section 241 (2), Section 242 (3), Section 243 (3), Section 248 (3), Section 249 (2), Section 250 (4), Section 322. § (5), § 323 (5) or § 326 (7)

has been convicted and has not yet been acquitted of the adverse consequences of a criminal record, and

~~b)-122~~ if it does not meet the requirements specified by law.

21 / A. §423 (1) The natural person acquiring the property or the members of the economic organization with the right of representation pursuant to the Civil Code shall certify before the official approval that they meet the requirements specified in § 21 (3) (b) , and

a) certify with an official certificate the fact that the ground for exclusion specified in Section 21 (3) (a) does not apply to them, or

b) request that the data on the fact that the ground for exclusion specified in Section 21 (3) (a) does not apply to them be submitted by the criminal record body to the state health administration body for the purpose of examining its application for approval. based on your data request.

(2) Within the framework of official control, the state health administration body shall also check whether the owner or the members of the economic organization with the right of representation pursuant to the Civil Code comply with the conditions set out in Section 21 (3) (a) .

For the purpose of official control, the state health administration body may request data from the criminal record system. The data request is only for the purposes of Section 21 (3) (a) may refer to the data specified in

(3) The personal data specified in subsection (1) shall be processed by the state health administration body until the final assessment of the application for approval, the personal data pursuant to subsection (2) for the period of official control or the termination of ownership.

(4) If the natural person acquiring the property or the members of the economic organization according to the Civil Code with the right of representation are required to perform the certification obligation specified in subsection (1) from the submission of the application for official approval within thirty days, approval shall not be granted.

~~(5)-424~~ If the state health administration body establishes during the official inspection pursuant to subsection (2) that the natural person acquiring the property or a member of the economic organization pursuant to the Civil Code with the right of representation does not comply with subsection 21 (3) (a) , shall request the named person to terminate the right of ownership within forty-five days and notify the State Health Administration thereof.

21 / B. §425 Authorization of road transport of radioactive materials related to the use of nuclear energy, facilities for the generation of ionizing radiation, disposal of radioactive waste, radiation protection certification of equipment, devices or means of protection against ionizing radiation, radiation protection training, personal dosimetry control and internal an administrative service fee shall be paid for the procedure carried out on request in connection with the determination of radiation exposure or for the service specified in law, the amount of which shall be determined by a decree issued by the Minister responsible for health in agreement with the Minister responsible for tax policy.

*Powers of other administrative bodies
and its role in the application of nuclear energy*

§126 Law enforcement and physical protection tasks related to the **use** of nuclear energy to ensure public safety and internal order shall be performed by the Minister responsible for law enforcement, and fire protection, civil protection and nuclear accident prevention tasks shall be performed by the Minister responsible for disaster protection.

§127 ~~The~~ Minister responsible for **land** shall carry out the inspection of the soil, and the Minister responsible for food chain supervision shall carry out inspections and expert opinions on the radioactivity of plants, animals, plant products and foodstuffs of animal origin, as well as carrying out inspections and certification. tasks related to the issuance of

§ 24. (1) 128 The Minister responsible for construction shall inspect the radioactivity of the raw materials used for the production of building materials and imported from abroad, as well as the building materials and other products placed on the market in the manner specified by law.

(2) 129

25. §130 The Minister responsible for environmental protection shall carry out the control of radioactive contamination of the air, land and aquatic environment in the manner specified by law.

§ 26. (1) 134 The Minister responsible for national defense shall perform it within the defense sector in the manner specified by law

a) control over the handling of radioactive materials and the establishment, operation and decommissioning of facilities and military technical equipment covered by this Act;

(b) sector-specific (training, nuclear emergency response, war) radiation health inspections.

(2) 132 With regard to the organizations and institutions of the Hungarian Armed Forces, the military medical state administration body shall perform the tasks related to points (a) –c), e) –f) and h) of Section 20 (1) .

27. §133

28. ~~§134~~ Minister responsible for education

~~(a)-135~~ shall ensure that the obligation to teach basic scientific, technical and radiological knowledge related to the use of nuclear energy is included in the National Core Curriculum specified by law;

(b) in co-operation with the professional higher education institutions, with the involvement of the relevant ministers, within the framework of the legislation on higher education, ensure the regulation and creation of conditions for higher education and further training in the application of nuclear energy.

Section 29-(1) 136 Sections 17–27 of the Act The bodies referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 may entrust the performance of an inspection to an institution which has the necessary personal and material conditions or to a person with appropriate special qualifications.

2. The institution or person entrusted with the inspection shall have the rights of the body authorized to carry out the inspection, except that it shall not have the power to take action.

Nuclear protection 137—

30. ~~§138~~ (1) Nuclear protection is ensured

~~a)-139~~ on the unlawful theft of nuclear and other radioactive materials, Btk. prevention of the misuse of radioactive material (Section 250), sabotage and causing public danger with nuclear or other radioactive material, damage to the environment;

(b) physical protection against unlawful theft and sabotage of nuclear and other radioactive materials in use, in storage or transport, based on the current level of threat;

(c) the recognition of public threats, damage to the environment and misuse of nuclear or other radioactive materials;

(d) the implementation of prompt and comprehensive measures to locate and, where possible, recover missing or misappropriated nuclear and other radioactive material; and

(e) the mitigation or minimization of the consequences of sabotage and public danger and damage to the environment caused by nuclear or other radioactive materials.

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1 (a) , the nuclear oversight body and the police shall establish and maintain an effective oversight system using the following tools:

(a) during the registration and licensing procedures, examine whether the activities to be carried out by the organization holding the nuclear or other radioactive material; the records, safeguards and physical protection measures are adequate to meet the requirements, to carry out the surveillance activities effectively and to support the objectives of the official on-the-spot checks;

(b) the authorities shall ensure the continuous monitoring and evaluation of nuclear and other radioactive materials and related activities by requiring the provision of data and the processing of reports received;

(c) verify the information obtained during the on-the-spot checks, verify the application and operation of the registration, security and physical protection systems and ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the required measures; and

d) the legal requirements are enforced, non-compliance with them is sanctioned.

31. §140 (1) The system of physical protection shall be based on the principle of gradation, taking into account the current threat, the physical and chemical properties of the material, its suitability for the production of nuclear weapons and intentional damage, and the misappropriation of material and nuclear and other radioactive waste. possible consequences of sabotage against nuclear material and nuclear installations.

(2) The system of physical protection shall be capable of detecting, delaying and responding to the relevant basic design threat in an effective and timely manner.

(3) The licensee shall be responsible for the establishment and operation of an effective physical protection system against the basic design threat.

(4) In the event of a threat exceeding the basic design threat, the physical protection provided by the licensee shall be supplemented by state means specified by law.

(5) The system of physical protection shall provide a multi-level and multi-method protection in accordance with the principle of protection in depth, regardless of the place, time and manner of the offense.

6. The licensee shall establish and maintain a physical protection policy and quality management system to verify that the required requirements are met for all activities relevant to physical protection.

7. The Nuclear Regulatory Authority, the police and the licensee shall draw up plans and exercise their proper implementation in order to respond appropriately to the misappropriation and sabotage of nuclear material.

(8) The licensed armed security guard shall ensure the guarding of nuclear facilities, nuclear and other radioactive materials, equipment for the production of radioactive materials, as well as facilities for the processing, temporary storage or final disposal of radioactive waste specified by law.

(9) A system for the detection of misuse of radioactive material, public danger, damage to the environment, experimentation and preparation of nuclear or other radioactive material should be established at the state level, in which the detection devices of licensees should operate in an integrated manner.

32. §141 (1)-142 Who becomes aware - including the user of nuclear energy - that nuclear or other radioactive material, equipment generating ionizing radiation has become or may become the property of a person not authorized to possess it, or other

detects an anomaly, he / she shall immediately report it to the police, who shall notify the nuclear energy supervisory body, the national security services and the National Radiation Health Preparedness Service.

2. The licensee shall draw up a plan for locating and supervising the possible location of the missing nuclear and other radioactive material at the licensee's premises and shall provide the necessary means for the implementation of the plan.

(3) The National Nuclear and Accident Prevention Agency shall ensure the effective co-operation of the bodies specified in a separate legal act for the search for and return to the official supervision of missing or stolen nuclear and other radioactive material, for the mitigation of the consequences of sabotage and public danger and environmental damage caused by nuclear or other radioactive material. contingency plans should be developed in line with the contingency plan.

Special rules for nuclear power plants

§ 143 In addition to the nuclear safety authority licenses issued on the basis of this Act, the Hungarian Energy and Public Utilities Regulatory Authority also requires permits issued on the basis of the Electricity Act for the establishment and lawful operation of a nuclear power plant.

Rights and obligations related to foreign real estate, security zone

§ 34. (1) 144 The environment of a nuclear facility or radioactive waste storage facility, including its underground part, may be designated as a safety zone in order to protect the facility or its environment and the population living there.

(2) 145 In the safety zone, restrictions on land development or construction, restrictions on the right to use mining, land and water, and other restrictions on use may be imposed.

(3) The requirements for the designation of the safety zone and the prohibitions and restrictions referred to in subsection (2), as well as the detailed rules for compensation, shall be laid down in a Government decree.

§ 35. (1) 146 Within the safety zone, the prohibition on land development and construction, as well as the restriction of use shall be ordered by the competent building authority, the restriction of mining rights shall be ordered by the mining authority, and the restriction of water use shall be ordered by the water authority. The existence of a safety zone, as well as prohibitions and restrictions imposed on real estate, shall be recorded in the real estate register.

2. If a prohibition or restriction imposed in the safety zone eliminates or significantly impedes the proper use of the property, and if the safe use of a nuclear installation to be installed in the safety zone so requires, the expropriation of the area concerned shall be subject to the general expropriation procedure. according to the rules.

36. §147 A flight ban shall be imposed on the nuclear power plant, the research reactor and the interim spent fuel storage facility. The declaration of prohibited airspace and its extent is provided by law.

37. §148 Damage caused by the maintenance of prohibitions and restrictions imposed in the safety zone, as well as the construction of a nuclear facility or a radioactive waste storage facility, as well as work performed in connection with these facilities in the safety zone shall be compensated.

*Radioactive waste, spent fuel storage
and placement*

38. § 449 (1) A permit for the use of nuclear energy may be granted only if the safe disposal of the generated radioactive waste and spent fuel is ensured in accordance with the latest proven results of science, international requirements and experience.

(2) In the case of a nuclear power plant, the fulfillment of the requirement set out in subsection (1) shall be verified simultaneously with the submission of the application for an operating license.

3. The disposal (temporary storage or disposal) of radioactive waste and the disposal of spent fuel (interim storage or closure of the nuclear fuel cycle) shall be considered safe if:

(a) the protection of human health and the environment is ensured for the entire duration of those activities;
and

(b) the effects on human health and the environment do not exceed those accepted domestically.

§ 39. A permit for the temporary storage of radioactive waste and spent fuel may only be issued for a specified period of time.

40. §150-(1) 151—The body designated by the Government shall propose and review the national policy and program for the management of radioactive waste and spent fuel, and shall ensure the final disposal of radioactive waste, the interim storage of spent fuel, the management of nuclear fuel, the completion of the cycle and the decommissioning of the nuclear installation.

(2) Contrary to the provisions of the Act on the More Thrifty Operation of Publicly Owned Companies, the supervisory board of the body appointed by the Government pursuant to paragraph (1) shall consist of five natural persons.

(3) ~~152~~

41. §153 The costs of the final disposal of radioactive waste, the temporary storage of spent fuel and the closure of the nuclear fuel cycle, as well as the decommissioning of the nuclear facility shall be financed by the budget body established by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the higher education institution. in the case of a nuclear installation operated by another body, shall be borne by the central budget.

*Measures to prevent emergencies
and to address their consequences*

§ 42. (1) ~~154~~ The user of nuclear energy is obliged to take immediate and effective measures in the event that an extraordinary event has occurred in the course of his activities and the level of ionizing radiation or the amount of radioactive contamination affecting the workers or the population or the amount of radioactive substances released into the environment exceeds or may exceed the officially approved value.

(2) ~~155~~ Due to an incident at a nuclear installation or on the basis of specific operational experience, the Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority shall, if necessary, initiate measures to ensure the protection of nuclear safety, life, physical integrity, health, the environment and property. may prescribe.

(3) ~~156~~ In the event of a malfunction or an operation directly threatening the occurrence of an accident, in order to prevent the malfunction or accident, and in the event of a malfunction or accident, to prevent its aggravation and aggravation - as prescribed by law - the responsible manager of the operating organization on duty at the given time may order the implementation of the operation, measure or transformation he or she deems necessary without the official permit required by law and without approval.

§ 43. (1) It is primarily the task of the user of nuclear energy to eliminate the extraordinary event, to investigate its causes and to take the necessary measures to prevent its recurrence.

(2) In order to prevent the occurrence of a nuclear emergency, to eliminate or mitigate the consequences of the occurrence and to restore the prescribed, regular conditions, the user of nuclear energy shall:

(a) develop an emergency response and action plan and approve it with the competent authorities;

(b) to establish the personal, material and organizational conditions for effective accident prevention and to verify their existence from time to time;

(c) ensure, in consultation with the competent authorities and organizations, the conditions (nature, extent and modalities) for external assistance required for emergency response.

§ 15.7 ~~The institutions specified in the accident prevention and action plan, the authorities and organizations responsible for emergency response in the event of a nuclear emergency shall be obliged to take the necessary measures to prevent an extraordinary event beyond the possibilities of the user of nuclear energy.~~

§ 45. (1) ~~158~~ The user of nuclear energy is obliged to report all extraordinary events and accidents involving personal radiation injuries to the territorially competent mayor, the state health administration body and, in the case of units and institutions of the Hungarian Armed Forces, the military health state administration in accordance with official regulations. the police and the nuclear supervisory authority, as well as the environmental authority in the event of environmental contamination and the food chain supervisory authority, and the soil protection authority in the event of contamination of agricultural land,

in the case of water pollution, to the environmental management body and the water management body, as well as to the bodies designated by law for the prevention of nuclear accidents for information.

~~(2)~~⁴⁵⁹ If the extraordinary event also causes air pollution, the user of nuclear energy shall also notify the State Meteorological Service in accordance with paragraph (1).

3. 160 In the case of nuclear installations, the obligation to report incidents, in addition to those listed in paragraph 1, shall be determined by the Atomic Energy Authority.

4. The authorities shall notify the
shall notify the other competent authorities.

§ 46. In the event of a nuclear emergency, the reporting obligation is regulated by the accident prevention and action plan.

§ 47. (1) ~~461~~ The state health administration body and the military health administration administration body in order to prevent the further spread of radioactive contamination and to avoid radiation damage:

(a) subject a person who may directly contaminate his environment as a result of radioactive contamination to medical surveillance;

(b) order the securing of persons, the decontamination of land, immovable property, buildings and other structures and the restriction of their use (s) and circulation for a specified or indefinite period;

(c) order the destruction of contaminated property or, in the case of live animals, their compulsory slaughter or destruction;

~~d)~~¹⁶² may initiate an order for the renovation, restoration, alteration or demolition of a building and other structures with the building supervision authority and with the water authority.

(2) - (3) 163

Chapter V.

Liability for and compensation for damage caused by the use of nuclear energy

§ 48. (1) The licensee of a nuclear installation is obliged to compensate for the nuclear damage specified in this Act. The licensee may be released from liability only in the cases specified in this Act.

(2) In the case of international transport, the place of transfer of responsibility shall be specified in the contract.

Section 49 ~~(1)~~ ¹⁶⁴ There is no place for exemption from the liability specified in Section 48, unless the nuclear damage is an unavoidable external cause outside the scope of the nuclear facility.

(armed conflict, war, civil war, armed insurrection, extreme natural disaster).

(2) The licensee shall be released from the liability specified in Section 48 in whole or in part if he proves that the damage suffered by the injured party is due in part or in full to the gross negligence or intentional and unavoidable act or omission of the injured party .

§ 50. It does not qualify as nuclear damage, and the licensee is obliged to pay damages in accordance with the Civil Code, which

~~(a) 165~~ arises from the condition of the nuclear installation or from assets that are used or intended to be used in connection with the installation at the site of that nuclear installation;

(b) arose from the condition of the means of transport in which the nuclear material was at the time of the nuclear accident.

§ 51. Except as provided in this Act, the limitation or exclusion of liability for nuclear damage shall be null and void.

§ 52. (1) 166 In the case of a nuclear power plant, a nuclear power plant and a nuclear fuel production and processing facility, the amount of the unconditional liability of the licensee shall not exceed 100 million SDRs per nuclear accident in the facility; 5 million SDRs per nuclear accident in other nuclear installations and during the transport or storage of nuclear fuel.

(2) The Hungarian State shall indemnify for nuclear damage exceeding the amounts specified in subsection (1), however, the total amount that may be spent on the indemnity shall not exceed 300 million SDRs in this case either.

(3) Compensation shall be paid in Hungarian official currency on the basis of the official conversion of the limits expressed in SDRs set out in paragraphs (1) and (2).

§ 53. (1) If the damage was caused jointly by a nuclear accident and another event pursuant to this Act, and the damage caused by the other event cannot be separated from the nuclear damage with absolute certainty, the damage caused by the other event shall also be considered nuclear damage. However, if the nuclear damage was caused by a nuclear accident and the release of ionizing radiation not covered by this Chapter, the person responsible for that release shall be liable under Section 345 of the Civil Code.

(2) If several licensees are jointly and severally liable for nuclear damage, the upper limit of the unconditional liability of any licensee shall not exceed the amount specified for them pursuant to Section 52.

3. Where an extraordinary event occurs during the transport of nuclear material, either in a means of transport or during storage in an establishment, and several licensees are liable for the nuclear damage caused, the total unconditional liability shall not exceed the maximum amount which shall apply to any of the licensees pursuant to Section 52 of this Act.

(4) For the purposes of the application of the liability rules of this Act, two or more nuclear installations operated by the licensee at the same site shall be deemed to be one nuclear installation.

§ 54. (1) The licensee is obliged to provide insurance or other financial coverage up to the amount of the liability under § 52 (1). In the case of a budgetary institution, the source of this is provided by the central budget.

(2) ~~467~~ The insurance or financial security organization shall not terminate or suspend the insurance or financial security unless it has notified the licensee and the Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority in writing at least two months in advance of the termination or suspension.

3. If the insurance or financial cover relates to the transport of nuclear material, the insurance or financial cover may not be terminated or suspended during the period of transport.

§ 55. (1) Claims for compensation for nuclear damage may be enforced only against the licensee or the provider of financial security instead.

(2) In the case of nuclear damage, the licensee shall be entitled to enforce his claim for compensation only if

(a) ~~468~~ that right is expressly provided for in a written contract, or

(b) as a result of an act or omission done with intent to cause damage to the natural person who committed the nuclear damage.

Section 56 (1) The amount of liability for unconditional liability specified in Section 52 shall not include interest and costs determined by the court in connection with compensation for nuclear damage.

(2) If it is probable that the damage caused by a nuclear accident exceeds the amounts specified in Section 52 - based on the decision of the Government, until further action - only a certain part of the amount of damages may be used to satisfy the injured parties.

3. If the amount of damages available is not sufficient to satisfy all the victims in full, the amount of compensation due to all of them shall be reduced proportionately.

§ 57. (1) The injured party's claim for compensation may be enforced during the three-year limitation period. The limitation period shall run from the day on which the injured party became aware or could have become aware of the occurrence of the damage and of the person responsible for it.

(2) The licensee shall be liable for nuclear damage specified in this Act for ten years from the date of the occurrence of the nuclear accident.

3. If the nuclear damage was caused by an emergency caused by a nuclear material which was stolen, lost, thrown or abandoned at the time of the emergency, the period referred to in paragraph 2 shall run from the date of the nuclear accident, but shall not exceed twenty years from the date on which the listed events occurred.

4. After the expiry of the time limits referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3, the claim shall not be enforceable.

§ 58. This Act does not affect its liability under the Civil Code

a) ~~469~~ to natural persons who, by their act or omission with intent to cause damage, have caused nuclear damage for which the licensee is not liable pursuant to Section 49 (2) and Section 50 of this Act;

b) in cases not covered by this Act for which the licensee is not liable pursuant to Section 50 of this Act.

§ 59 A person who has been compensated in full for any other claim for the same nuclear damage shall not be entitled to compensation under this Act.

§ 60. (1) ~~170~~ The liability and compensation rules related to the use of nuclear energy of this Act shall apply in cases where a nuclear accident occurs in the territory of Hungary or in the territory of any other state or other areas as a result of a nuclear accident related to a nuclear facility operating in Hungary. , in respect of which the licensee is obliged to pay compensation under an international agreement.

(2) This Act shall not preclude the application of the provisions of this Act in cases other than those referred to in paragraph (1) on the basis of reciprocity.

61. ~~§174~~ In applying the provisions of this chapter, the requirement of equal treatment shall be observed.

VI. Chapter

The Central Nuclear Financial Fund

62. ~~§472 (4) 173~~ The Central Nuclear Financial Fund is a separate state fund providing financing for the final disposal of radioactive waste, the interim storage of spent fuel and the closure of the nuclear fuel cycle, as well as for the decommissioning of nuclear facilities.

(2) ~~474~~ The governing body of the Central Nuclear Financial Fund shall be headed by a head of the ministry.

(3) ~~475~~ At the expense of the Central Nuclear Financial Fund only 10 / A. § (2) and (1), payments may be made, and the tasks performed by the body referred to in paragraph (2) in connection with the management of the Central Nuclear Financial Fund shall be financed from the Central Nuclear Financial Fund.

(4) ~~476~~ The manager of the Central Nuclear Financial Fund:

a) enters into a contract with the body designated pursuant to Section 40 (1) to finance the tasks pursuant to Section 40,

b) authorize the body designated in accordance with Section 40 (1) to conclude contracts necessary for the fulfillment of the objectives of the annual work program of the activities to be financed from the Central Nuclear Financial Fund,

c) registers and manages the contracts concluded by the body designated in accordance with Section 40 (1),

(d) prepare and submit to the designated Minister an amendment to the budget of the Central Nuclear Financial Fund, and

(e) examine and, if agreed, submit to the designated Minister for approval, together with the preliminary resolution of the body referred to in paragraph 6, medium- and long-term plans for activities to be financed by the Central Nuclear Financial Fund, including proposals for payment commitments and annual work programs; and reports.

(5) ~~477~~ The submission of the documents referred to in subsection (4) (e) to the designated Minister shall be accompanied by a preliminary professional assessment of the Atomic Energy Supervisory Authority.

(6) ~~478~~ In order to assist the work of the appointed Minister in relation to the Central Nuclear Financial Fund, there shall be an evaluation and preliminary resolution body.

63. §179 (1) The costs of support for the final disposal of radioactive waste and the temporary storage of spent fuel, including the decommissioning of the storage facility, the closure of the nuclear fuel cycle, and the decommissioning of the nuclear power plant, as well as for municipal inspections and information It is required to provide by making a contribution to the Nuclear Financial Fund. A proportionate share of the amount determined for a given year shall be paid directly into the account of the Central Nuclear Financial Fund with the Treasury by the 15th day of the month.

2. In the case of a nuclear power plant, the amount of the contribution shall be set to cover in full:

(a) the final disposal of radioactive waste generated during the entire lifetime of the nuclear power plant and during decommissioning, as well as the interim storage of spent fuel and the closure of the nuclear fuel cycle,

(b) the decommissioning of all nuclear power plants and interim spent fuel storage facilities, with the exception of the cost of the first preliminary decommissioning plan,

c) a 10 / A. § (2) with support for municipal associations for control and information purposes, and

d) in the radioactive waste repository established before the establishment of the Central Nuclear Financial Fund in accordance with Article 63 / A. § of the revenue from the payment obligation not covered by the obligation to pay, by storing the permanently disposed radioactive waste, increasing the safety of the storage facility and operating it

associated costs.

(3) The annual rate of payment for a nuclear power plant shall be determined by the Act on the Central Budget, taking into account the obligation set out in subsection (2).

(4) In the case of a nuclear facility operated by a budgetary body established by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and another body financed from the central budget, the establishment and operation of a spent fuel storage facility, the closure of the nuclear fuel cycle and the decommissioning and dismantling of the nuclear facility and the costs associated with the final disposal of the resulting radioactive waste shall be paid to the Central Nuclear Financial Fund as they arise. The Central Nuclear

The source of payment for the benefit of the Financial Fund shall be provided by the central budget in the annual budget of the operating institution.

63 / A. §480 (1) The costs related to the final disposal of radioactive waste during the operation of a nuclear facility operated by a budgetary body established by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and a higher education institution or other body financed from the central budget shall be paid upon delivery to the repository as specified in Annex 1. . The source of payment for the benefit of the Central Nuclear Financial Fund shall be provided by the central budget in the annual budget of the operating institution.

(2) A user of nuclear energy who does not fall within the scope of Section 63 (1) and (4) and (1) shall be obliged to pay for the final disposal of radioactive waste, determined on the basis of Annex 1. when delivered to the container.

(3) The supplier referred to in subsections (1) and (2) shall fulfill its payment obligation by making a payment to the account of the Central Nuclear Financial Fund kept with the treasury within 15 days after the delivery.

4. For the calculation of the payment obligation determined in accordance with Annex 1, the volume of radioactive waste shall be related to the nominal gross volume of the packaging or, in the absence of a nominal volume, to the volume of the rectangle, but the minimum accountable quantity is 5 liters.

(5) The source of income of the Central Nuclear Financial Fund shall be the payments pursuant to Section 63 (1) and (4) and (1) and (2).

§ 64. (1) 184 The provisions of the Act on Public Finances concerning segregated state funds shall apply to the management of the Central Nuclear Financial Fund, with the exceptions provided for in this Act.

~~(2) 482~~ In order to ensure its value stability, the Central Nuclear Financial Fund receives central budget support in the amount of the previous year's average interest rate on the average cash stock of the previous year.

3. The amount referred to in paragraph 2 shall be made available to the Central Nuclear Financial Fund annually from 2003 until 31 January.

(4) ~~184~~ The funds of the Central Nuclear Financial Fund shall be recorded separately in the single account of the Treasury.

(5) ~~185~~ The manager of the Central Nuclear Financial Fund shall collect the accumulated assets in accordance with Article 10 / A. Except as provided in Section 62 (6), it may be used only by the body designated pursuant to Section 40 (1) for the purposes specified in Section 62 (1).

(6) ~~186~~ The revenue and year-end balance of the Central Nuclear Financial Fund shall not be deductible.

VII. Chapter

Final provisions

Miscellaneous and entry into force provisions

§ 65. (1) ~~187~~ The Metropolitan Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear claims for damages initiated on the basis of this Act.

(2) ~~188~~ The scope of this Act shall not affect the rights and obligations arising from the treaties adopted by Hungary concerning international cooperation in the use of nuclear energy.

(3) ~~189~~ This Act contains regulations compatible with Council Directive 96/29 / Euratom laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation.

(4) ~~190~~ Section 12 (4) of this Act serves to comply with Article 17 (3) of Council Directive 2006/117 / Euratom of 20 November 2006 on the supervision and control of shipments of radioactive waste and spent fuel.

(5) ~~191~~ Article 19 / A of this Act. and 19 / B. § to comply with Article 9 of Directive 2006/123 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market.

Section 66 (1) This Act - Sections 62–64. § 62-64, shall enter into force on the first day of the 6th month following its promulgation. § shall enter into force on 1 January 1998.

(2) ~~192~~

66 / A. §193 (1) Act CXVI of 1996 on Atomic Energy. Act CLIX of 1997 on the Armed Security Guard, the Nature Conservation and the Field Guard. Act LXXXVII of 2011 amending Act Section 11 (3) of the Act (hereinafter: the Atvmtv.), with the exception of paragraphs (2) and (3), has not been closed by a pending first instance decision, and has been repeated, it should also apply to police procedures related to employability.

(2) The Atvmtv. § 11 (3) established by § 9 in the case of employees whose job is limited to shall enter into force after the entry into force of the amending provision of Article 11 (3), it shall apply only in the case of criminal proceedings instituted for crimes committed after the entry into force or for the suspicion of crimes committed after the entry into force~~194~~.

(3) In the case of employees whose job is covered by the Atvmtv. even before the entry into force of the provision amending Section 11 (3) of this Act¹⁹⁵, it was subject to Section 11 (3), the Criminal Code. 221–222. §, § 259 (5), 264 / A. §, 264 / B. §, § 265, § 270, 270 / A. §, § 280 (1) and (2), § 281 (1) - (3), 281 / A. § (2) and § 303, only offenses committed after entry into force or criminal proceedings instituted for that purpose may be taken into account.

3a. ¹⁹⁶ In the case of the offense of abuse of a new psychoactive substance by a person already employed before 1 July 2013, only an offense or criminal proceedings instituted after 1 July 2013 may be taken into account.

(4) ¹⁹⁷

66 / B. §198 Section 14 (4b) of Act CXVI of 1996 on Atomic Energy. CCI of 2012 amending the Act. shall also apply to proceedings pending at the time of the entry into force of Section 2 of the Act .

66 / C. §200 (1) The national policy shall be adopted for the first time by 31 October 2014.

2. The national program shall be adopted for the first time by 31 March 2015.

3. The European Commission shall be notified of the content of the national program for the first time by 23 August 2015.

66 / D. §201 Certain laws related to nuclear energy and energy, as well as Act CLIX of 1997 on Armed Security, Nature Conservation and Field Guard. Act CI of 2013 amending the Act The alcohol and drug policy pursuant to Section 10 (4) of the Act shall be established for the first time by 31 December 2013.

Authorizing provisions

§ 67. The Government is authorized to regulate in a decree:

(a)-202 the tasks of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority in relation to the European Union and international obligations related to nuclear energy, the subject of fulfillment of certain European Union obligations, the work of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority the appointment, removal, organization and operation of the members of the Scientific Advisory Board;

(b) the scope of radioactive materials and equipment generating ionizing radiation, the use of which, due to the nature and extent of the ionizing radiation they may generate, is not hazardous to human life and health and therefore does not fall within the scope of the Atomic Energy Act under 204

(c) the special conditions for the acquisition of ownership of materials and equipment belonging to the use of nuclear energy, the procedure for declaring their possession and operation;

(d) for nuclear installations

(da) the content of safety reports,

~~db)-205~~ nuclear safety requirements for the inspection and evaluation of the site, the determination of the characteristics and suitability of the site, construction, extension, commissioning, operation, conversion, decommissioning, decommissioning,

~~dc)-206~~ nuclear safety requirements for the design, manufacture, procurement, installation, commissioning and decommissioning of nuclear systems and constituents and for the conversion during the operation of nuclear installations;

~~dd)-207~~ the requirements for the management system of organizations performing design, construction, construction, production, commissioning, operation and decommissioning,

de) the employment conditions of the employees,

df) the rules of activity of the nuclear safety and technical radiation protection authority,

~~dg)-208~~ procedures for the construction and inspection of buildings related to nuclear installations and for the nuclear safety requirements for architecture and building services;

~~de)-209~~ the roles and responsibilities of nuclear users and competent authorities, relevant sectoral and regional bodies in both nuclear emergency preparedness and planning, nuclear emergency response and credible and timely public information;

~~f) 241~~ the establishment, activities and financial resources of the body designated to perform the tasks specified in Section 40; —

(g) the nature, conditions and amount of insurance or other financial guarantees for nuclear liability;

~~h)-213~~ the tasks of the body performing the tasks pursuant to Section 20 (1) related to the obligations of the European Union related to the safe use of nuclear energy;

~~i)-214~~ the amount of the fine specified in Section 15, the criteria for imposing the fine; —

~~j) 246~~ the regulations relating to the safety zone pursuant to Section 34;

~~(k)-218~~ measures relating to nuclear or other radioactive material found, lost or seized;

(l) rules for nuclear exports and imports in accordance with international control systems; —

m)-220 the rules for the control of the national radiation situation and concentrations of radioactive substances, as well as the procedures for the central collection, processing, recording and evaluation of the control results; —

n)-222 the order of special validation procedures.

o)-223 a 10 / A. § rules on the method of distribution and disbursement of support from the Central Nuclear Financial Fund, the content of the support contract, the information and control activities of the associations, the obligations of the storage licensee to facilitate this, and the qualification of spent fuel for support; —

p)-225 permitting and consent to transboundary shipments of radioactive waste and spent fuel;

q)-226 the designation, activities, organization and operation of a body to carry out up-to-date threat analyzes in the context of nuclear protection and to determine the basic design threats; —

(r)-228 the requirements for the identification of a basic design threat for the first time in the application of nuclear energy, as well as the requirements for the physical protection system and the relevant regulatory system and procedures; —

(s)-230 the rules for the exercise of the activities of independent technical experts in the field of nuclear energy, the conditions for carrying them out, the rules on conflicts of interest, the areas of expertise, the procedure for issuing licenses, the members of the qualification committees involved in the license application process and conflicts of interest; the content of the expert opinion and the rules governing the preparation of the expert opinion, the legal consequences applicable in the event of non-compliance with the obligations imposed on the expert by law or an official decision, and the rules applicable to foreign experts other than EEA nationals; —

(t)-232 the system of geological requirements to be taken into account in the technical design of the site of the radioactive waste repository, the interim repository for radioactive waste and the laboratory for underground testing; mining technical and mine safety requirements related to operation;

u)-233 the establishment, composition, activities, procedure for the formation of its position and the conditions for the operation of the body pursuant to Section 62-(6);

Section 68-(1) 235 The Minister in charge of the supervision of the nuclear energy supervisory body is authorized to regulate in a decree

(a)-236 the rules for the registration and control of nuclear material, the rules for the provision of related information, the notification and notification obligations for changes to the information in the register, the consequences of failure to provide the required information, the designation of a nuclear material site and related regulatory

the rules of duties in agreement with the Minister responsible for health, the Minister responsible for law enforcement and the Minister responsible for the management of civil national security services;

(b) the rules for the registration and control of radioactive materials and the provision of related data, in agreement with the Minister responsible for health, law enforcement and the management of civil national security services;

(c) rules for the authorization and inspection of the packaging of radioactive materials in agreement with the Minister for Transport;

~~d) 240~~ in the case of proceedings of the Atomic Energy Supervisory Authority against an administrative service fee, the amount of the administrative service fee, the rules for its collection, management, registration and reimbursement, in agreement with the Minister responsible for tax policy;

e) the conditions for the payment of the fee for the service to the institutes and institutions used for the official activities of the nuclear energy supervisory body;

~~f) 242~~

g) the amount of the administrative service fee to be paid for the procedures related to the activities of independent technical experts in the field of nuclear energy, as well as the rules related to the collection, management, registration and refund of the fee, in agreement with the Minister responsible for tax policy;

~~h) 244~~ Section 63 (1) and (4) and Section 63 / A. The manner of fulfillment of the payment obligation pursuant to § (1) and (2)

(2) ~~246~~ The Minister responsible for health is hereby authorized to prescribe by decree:

(a) dose limits for the exposure of workers and the general public in the field of nuclear energy, procedures for the control of external and internal exposure of persons and the levels of intervention to be taken into account in contingency and contingency plans; dose limits, 247

b) the radiation protection certification of equipment and devices used in the application of nuclear energy;

(c) the radiation health, work and job suitability rules applicable to workers in the field of the use of nuclear energy, and the order of radiation protection training for workers in the field of the use of nuclear energy;

(d) radiation protection requirements for road transport equipment;

~~e) 250~~, in agreement with the Minister supervising the Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority, the radiation protection regulations related to the use of nuclear energy and the radiation protection services. detailed specifications for its function and operation;

~~(f)-251~~ rules for the establishment and operation of a network for radiological measurement and reporting in the health sector;—

~~(g)-253~~ acceptable levels of radon and radon daughter elements in residential and public buildings and in agreement with the Minister for Construction and the Minister for the Environment, the raw materials used in the manufacture of building materials, the commercially available building materials restrictions;

~~(h)-254~~, in agreement with the Minister responsible for trade, the rules for the observance and control of regulations relating to the radioactivity of products and raw materials originating from abroad and placed on the market;

(i) rules on the use of radioactive materials in articles of use;

(j) rules on the sterilization of medical devices and medical articles by ionizing radiation;

k) the procedure for the possession, production, production, distribution, storage, use, transformation and licensing of radioactive materials; —

(l) the permit procedure and control procedures for the establishment, commissioning, operation, conversion, repair, decommissioning and decommissioning of an installation or equipment for the activities listed in point (k) ; —

(m) the permitting procedure and inspection procedures required for the establishment, production, operation, conversion and decommissioning of the facility or equipment generating ionizing radiation;

(n) rules for the establishment and maintenance of a radiological emergency service;

(o) rules on the provision of medical care to injured or suspected persons;

(p) radiation health regulations for the interim storage and disposal of radioactive waste; —

~~q)-in agreement with the 258~~ Ministers responsible for mining, the radiation health regulations relating to the mining and geological environment.

(3) 259 The Minister responsible for the environment shall be authorized to establish in a decree, in agreement with the Minister supervising the Atomic Energy Authority, the Minister responsible for water management and the Minister responsible for health:

(a) radioactive substances released into the air and water during the use of nuclear energy, depending on physical and chemical characteristics, the maximum amount and other conditions of release, as well as the rules governing the control of radioactive contamination of the air and the aquatic environment;

(b) special rules for the protection of waters and aquifer formations against radioactive and thermal pollution, in addition to general legislation.260

(4) ~~261~~ The Minister for Transport is authorized to lay down in a decree the requirements for the transport and packaging of nuclear and radioactive materials in agreement with the Minister for the Environment, the Minister for Health and the Minister for Atomic Energy Supervision.262

(5) ~~263~~ The Minister concerned by the nature of the activity shall be authorized, in agreement with the Minister supervising the Atomic Energy Supervisory Authority, to regulate the special professional training and further training of employees in the field of nuclear energy and the scope of activities related to the use of nuclear energy.264

(6) ~~265~~

(7) ~~266~~ Authorized

(a) the Minister responsible for law enforcement to carry out police tasks related to the use of nuclear energy in order to protect public safety and internal order, aspects of official consent required for the issuance of official licenses and special security requirements for nuclear personnel and their monitoring; 267

b) ~~268~~

(c) the Minister responsible for disaster protection to ensure that, in order to enhance fire safety, the specific requirements for the use of nuclear energy in fire protection and the manner in which they are enforced in the activities of the authorities269

in agreement with the Minister supervising the Atomic Energy Supervisory Authority.

(8) ~~270~~ The Minister responsible for law enforcement shall be authorized, in agreement with the Minister responsible for transport and the Minister supervising the Atomic Energy Supervisory Authority, to establish by decree the tasks of police control and insurance of the transport of radioactive and nuclear materials.271

(9) ~~272~~

(10) ~~273~~ The Minister responsible for national defense is empowered to lay down in a decree

(a) the sectoral rules for the handling and control of radioactive materials and the rules for the establishment and decommissioning of facilities and military equipment covered by this Act;

(b) sector-specific (training, nuclear emergency response, war) radiation health rules.

(11) 275 The Ministers are authorized to lay down in a decree the structure and operating rules of the environmental radiation protection control system and the data collection and service center required for the provision of data to the national environmental radiation protection control system.

(12) 277 The Minister for Health is authorized, in agreement with the Minister for Tax Policy, to amend Article 21 / B. The scope and amount of administrative service fees related to the use of nuclear energy and other provisions concerning the payment of the fee shall be determined in a decree.278.

69. §279 This Act is in line with Council Directive 2009/71 / EURATOM of 25 June 2009 establishing a Community framework for the nuclear safety of nuclear installations.

70. §280 This Act is in line with Council Directive 2011/70 / Euratom of 19 July 2011 establishing a Community framework for the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste.

Annex 1 to the 1996 CXVI. to the law281

Obligation to pay for the occasional storage of radioactive waste

Obligation to pay for shipments of radioactive waste

	THE	B	C	D	E
1	Waste category	Payment obligation [HUF / m ³]			
2		short - lived waste		long - lived waste	
3		compressible	cannot be compressed	compressible	cannot be compressed
4	low level waste	100,000	200,000	200,000	400,000
5	intermediate level waste	200,000	400,000	400,000	800,000

Obligation to pay for the supply of sealed sources

	THE	B	C	D
1	Activity / MEA * = N (Bq / Bq)	Payment obligation (HUF / pc)		
2		Half-life T _{1/2} (years)		
3		T _{1/2} ≤ 1	1 < T _{1/2} ≤ 30	30 < T _{1/2}
4	N ≤ 10	500	1,000	2,000
5	10 < N ≤ 10 ²	855	1 710	3 420
6	10 ² < N ≤ 10 ³	1 460	2,925	5,850
7	10 ³ < N ≤ 10 ⁴	2,500	5,000	10,000
8	10 ⁴ < N ≤ 10 ⁵	4 275	8 550	17 100
9	10 ⁵ < N ≤ 10 ⁶	7 310	14 620	29 240

10	106 <N ÿ 107	12,500	25 000	50,000
11	107 <N ÿ 108	21 375	42 750	85 500
12	108 <N ÿ 109	36 550	73 100	146 200
13	109 <N ÿ 1010	62 500	125,000	250 000
14	1010 <N	106 875	213 750	427 500

* MEA: Exemption activity

¹ The law was passed by the National Assembly on 10 December 1996. Date of publication: 18 December 1996

² Section 1 of 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by § 1 of the Act.

³ Section 2 of 2011: LXXXVII. text established by § 2 of the Act.

⁴ Section 2 (7) (a) of the 2013: CI. the text established by Section 1 (1) of the Act.

⁵ Section 2 (14) of the 2013: CI. the text established by Section 1 (2) of the Act.

⁶ Section 2 (30) of the 2012: CCXXIII. the text established by Section 271 (1) of the Act.

⁷ Section 2, point 35 of the 2012: CCXXIII. the text established by Section 271 (2) of the Act.

⁸ Section 2, point 36 of the 2012: CCXXIII. the text established by Section 271 (2) of the Act.

⁹ Section 2, point 37 of the 2012: CCXXIII. the text established by Section 271 (2) of the Act.

¹⁰ Section 2 (38) of the 2013: CI. Text amended in accordance with Section 26 (1) (a) of the Act.

¹¹ Section 2 (40) of the 2013: CI. Act § 1 (3) of the Act.

¹² Section 2 (41) of the 2013: CI. Act § 1 (3) of the Act.

¹³ Section 2 (42) of the 2013: CI. Act § 1 (3) of the Act.

¹⁴ Section 2 (43) of the 2013: CI. Act § 1 (3) of the Act.

¹⁵ Section 2 (44) of the 2013: CI. Act § 1 (3) of the Act.

¹⁶ Section 3 of 2011: CCI. Text amended in accordance with Section 132 (a) of the Act.

¹⁷ Section 4 (3) (b) is amended in accordance with Section 2011: LXXXVII. Section 30 (1) of the Act repealed it.

¹⁸ Section 4 (4) of 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (1) of the Act.

- [19](#) Section 4 (10) of the 2005: LXXXIII. the text established by § 256 of the Act.
- [20](#) Section 4 (12) of the 2009: CLIV. Act § 124 (1) of the Act, the text of which 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 30 (3) (a) of the Act.
- [21](#) A 4 / A. § 2011: LXXXVII. Section 3 of the Act.
- [22](#) Section 5 (1) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (2) of the Act.
- [23](#) Section 5 (2) of the 2013: CI. the text established by Section 2 (1) of the Act.
- [24](#) Section 5 (3) of the 2013: CI. Act § 2 (2) of the Act.
- [25](#) 5 / A. § 2013: CI. Section 3 of the Act.
- [26](#) 5 / B. § before 2013: CI. Section 4 of the Act.
- [27](#) 5 / B. § 2013: CI. Section 4 of the Act.
- [28](#) 5 / C. § 2013: CI. Section 4 of the Act.
- [29](#) Section 6 (2) of 2011: LXXXVII. text established by § 4 of the Act.
- [30](#) Section 6 (3) of the 2003: XLII. Section 81 (1) of Act CIX of 2006, repealed and repealed Act CIX of 2006. Section 141 (a) of the Act.
- [31](#) Section 7 (2) of 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by § 5 of the Act.
- [32](#) See 85/2005. (XI. 23.) OGY resolution.
- [33](#) Section 8 of 2003: XLII. the text established by Section 81 (2) of the Act.
- [34](#) Section 8 (1) of the 2013: CI. the text established by Section 5 (1) of the Act.
- [35](#) Section 8 (2) of the 2009: LVI. repealed by Section 156 of the Act. This modifier Pursuant to Section 428 of the Act, the provision shall be applied in proceedings instituted and repeated after 1 October 2009.
- [36](#) Section 8 (3) of the 2006: CIX. the text established by Section 140 (1) of the Act.
- [37](#) Section 8 (4) of the 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by § 6 of the Act.
- [38](#) Section 8 (4) (g) of the 2013: CI. Act § 5 (2) of the Act.
- [39](#) Section 8 (5) (a) of the 2006 Act CIX. Section 141 (a) of the Act repealed.
- [40](#) Section 8 (5) (c) of the 2006: CIX. pursuant to Section 140 (4) of the Act amended text.

[41](#) Section 8 (5) (d) of the 2006: CIX. pursuant to Section 140 (4) of the Act amended text.

[42](#) Section 8 (6) of the 2006: CIX. Section 141 (a) of the Act repealed.

[43](#) Section 8 (7) of the 2006: CIX. Text amended in accordance with Section 140 (4) of the Act.

[44](#) Section 9 of 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by § 7 of the Act.

[45](#) [The opening text of Section 9 (2) is amended as follows: 2013: CI. The amendment to Section 26 (1) (c) of Act No.

[46](#) Section 10 (4) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Section 30 (1) of the Act is repealed placed, newly in 2013: CI. Section 7 of the Act.

[47](#) A 10 / A. § 2011: LXXXVII. Act § 8 of the Act, CCI 2012. § 1 of the Act text laid down in

[48](#) Section 11 (1) of 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (4) and Section 30 (3) (c) of the Act.

[49](#) Section 11 (2) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (5) and Section 30 (3) (d) of the Act.

[50](#) Section 11 (3) of the 2009: XLVII. Act 102 of the Act, worded as follows: LXXXVII. the text established by § 9 of the Act.

[51](#) Section 11 (3) (b) of the 2012: CCXXIII. the text established by Section 271 (3) of the Act.

[52](#) Section 11 (4) of the 2009: XLVII. incorporated by Section 102 of the Act. For data processed in the criminal record up to 30 June 2009, see Section 99 of this amending Act.

[53](#) Section 11 (5) of the 2009: XLVII. incorporated by Section 102 of the Act. For data processed in the criminal record up to 30 June 2009, see Section 99 of this amending Act.

[54](#) Section 11 (6) of the 2009: XLVII. incorporated by Section 102 of the Act. For data processed in the criminal record up to 30 June 2009, see Section 99 of this amending Act.

[55](#) Section 11 (7) of the 2009: XLVII. incorporated by Section 102 of the Act. For data processed in the criminal record up to 30 June 2009, see Section 99 of this amending Act.

[56](#) A III. Chapter title of 2011: LXXXVII. pursuant to Section 30 (3) (e) of the Act amended text.

[57](#) A 11 / A. The subheading preceding § LXXXIII. 259 of the Act, the text of which is a 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by § 10 of the Act.

[58](#) A 11 / A. § 2005: LXXXIII. Act 259 of LXXXVII. the text established by § 11 of the Act.

[59](#) A 11 / A. § (1) a) of 2013: CI. pursuant to Section 26 (1) (b) of the Act amended text.

[60](#) A 11 / A. § (5) of 2013: CI. the text established by § 8 of the Act.

[61](#) The subheading preceding Section 12 is amended to read as follows: LXXXVII. the text established by § 11 of the Act.

[62](#) Section 12 of 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by § 11 of the Act.

[63](#) Section 12 (1) of the 2013: CI. the text established by § 9 of the Act.

[64](#) Section 12 (2) of the 2013: CI. the text established by § 9 of the Act.

[65](#) Section 12 (3) of the 2013: CI. the text established by § 9 of the Act.

[66](#) A 12 / A. § 2005: LXXXIII. was enacted by § 260 of the Act, the text of which is 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by § 12 of the Act.

[67](#) [A 12 / A. § (5) of 2013: CI. ordered by Section 26 (1) (c) of the Act amendment to replace the words "Nuclear Regulatory Authority" with "Nuclear Regulatory Authority".]

[68](#) The designation of the original text of § 13 was changed to paragraph (1) in 2005: LXXXIII. Section 261 of the Act. Section 13 (1) of the 2009: LVI. repealed by Section 156 of the Act. Pursuant to Article 428 of the latter amending law, the provision applies to proceedings instituted and repeated after 1 October 2009.

[69](#) Section 13 (2) of the 2005: LXXXIII. was incorporated by § 261 of the Act, at the same time the § is original the text of the text is changed to paragraph 1. Section 13 (2) of the 2009: LVI. Section 155 of the Act, 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (6) and (7) of the Act.

[70](#) The introductory part of Section 14 (2) is the 2009: LVI. Text amended pursuant to Section 155 of the Act. Pursuant to Section 428 of this Amending Act, the provision shall apply to proceedings instituted and repeated after 1 October 2009.

[71](#) Section 14 (3) of the 2009: LVI. Section 155 of the Act, 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (8) of the Act.

[72](#) Section 14 (4) of the 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by § 13 of the Act.

[73](#) Section 14 (4a) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Act 13 of 2013, worded as follows: CI. Text amended in accordance with Section 26 (1) (d) of the Act.

- [74](#) Section 14 (4b) of 2011: LXXXVII. Act 13 of the Act, the text of which is 2012: CCI. text established by § 2 of the Act.
- [75](#) Section 14 (5) of the 2005: LXXXIII. Act 262 of the Act, the text of which is the 2009: LVI. Section 155 of the Act, 2013: CI. Text amended in accordance with Section 26 (1) (e) of the Act.
- [76](#) Section 15 of 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by § 14 of the Act.
- [77](#) Section 15 (2) of the 2011: CLXXIV. Text amended pursuant to Section 24 of the Act.
- [78](#) The subheading preceding § 16 is amended by 2008: LXII. Act § 4 (1) of the Act.
- [79](#) Section 16 of 2008: LXII. the text established by Section 4 (1) of the Act.
- [80](#) Section 16 (1) of the 2013: CI. the text established by Section 10 (1) of the Act.
- [81](#) Section 16 (3a) of the 2013: CI. Act § 10 (2) of the Act.
- [82](#) Section 16 (3b) of the 2013: CI. Act § 10 (2) of the Act.
- [83](#) Section 16 (6a) of the 2013: CI. Act § 10 (3) of the Act.
- [84](#) Section 16 (7) of the 2013: CI. the text established by Section 10 (3) of the Act.
- [85](#) Section 16 (8) of 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (10) of the Act.
- [86](#) Section 16 (9) of the 2009: CLIV. Act § 124 (2) of the Act.
- [87](#) Section 16 (10) of the 2009: CLIV. Act § 124 (2) of the Act.
- [88](#) Section 16 (11) of the 2009: CLIV. Act § 124 (2) of the Act.
- [89](#) Section 16 (12) of the 2009: CLIV. Act § 124 (2) of the Act.
- [90](#) Section 16 (13) of the 2009: CLIV. Act § 124 (2) of the Act.
- [91](#) Section 16 (14) of the 2009: CLIV. Act § 124 (2) of the Act.
- [92](#) The subheading preceding Section 17 is 2013: CI. the text established by Section 11 (1) of the Act.
- [93](#) Section 17 of 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by § 15 of the Act.
- [94](#) Section 17 (2) (1) of the 2013: CI. the text established by Section 11 (2) of the Act.
- [95](#) Section 17 (2) (16) of the 2011: CCI. Text amended in accordance with Section 132 (b) of the Act.

[96](#) Section 17 (2) (17) of the 2011: CCI. Text amended in accordance with Section 132 (c) of the Act.

[97](#) Section 17 (2) (18) of the 2013: CI. the text established by Section 11 (5) of the Act.

[98](#) Section 17 (5) of the 2013: CI. Text amended in accordance with Section 26 (1) (f) of the Act.

[99](#) Section 17 (6) of the 2013: CI. Text amended in accordance with Section 26 (1) (g) of the Act.

[100](#) Section 17 (7) of the 2013: CI. Text amended in accordance with Section 26 (1) (h) of the Act.

[101](#) Section 18 of 2006: CIX. Section 140 (4) of the Act, 2009: LVI. pursuant to Section 154 of the Act amended text. Pursuant to Article 428 of the latter amending law, the provision applies to proceedings instituted and repeated after 1 October 2009.

[102](#) A 18 / A. § 2013: CI. Act 12 of the Act.

[103](#) The subheading preceding § 19 is amended in 2011: LXXXVII. Act 16 of the Act.

[104](#) Section 19 of 2009: LVI. Section 156 of the Act repealed, newly enacted in 2011: LXXXVII. Act 16 of the Act.

[105](#) Section 19 (2) (a) of the 2011: CLXVI. the text established by § 44 of the Act.

[106](#) A 19 / A. The subheading preceding § LXXXVII. Act § 17 (1) of the Act.

[107](#) A 19 / A. § 1998: XXXIII. Act LXXXVII of 2011: the text established by Section 17 (1) of the Act.

[108](#) A 19 / A. § (3) of 2013: CI. the text established by § 13 of the Act.

[109](#) A 19 / B. § 2011: LXXXVII. Act § 17 (2) of the Act.

[110](#) A 19 / B. § (3a) of the 2013: CI. Act 14 of the Act.

[111](#) A 19 / C. § 2011: LXXXVII. Act § 17 (2) of the Act.

[112](#) A 19 / D. § 2011: LXXXVII. Act § 17 (2) of the Act.

[113](#) The subheading preceding § 20 is 2006: CIX. Text amended in accordance with Section 140 (4) and Section 141 (a) of the Act.

[114](#) The opening text of Section 20 (1) is the 2006: CIX. Section 140 (4) of the Act, a 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 30 (3) (a) of the Act.

[115](#) Section 20 (1) (d) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (1) of the Act.

[116](#) Section 20 (1) (h) of the 2013: CI. Text amended in accordance with Section 26 (1) (i) of the Act.

[117](#) Section 20 (2) of the 2006: CIX. Section 141 (a) of the Act repealed.

[118](#) Section 21 of the 2006 Act: CIX. Section 141 (a) of Act CLIV. Act § 124 (3) of the Act.

[119](#) Section 21 (1) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 30 (3) (f) of the Act.

[120](#) The opening text of Section 21 (3) is based on the 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (11) of the Act.

[121](#) Section 21 (3) (a) (b) of the 2012: CCXXIII. Section 271 (4) of the Act the text laid down in paragraph 1.

[122](#) Section 21 (3) (b) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 30 (3) (a) of the Act.

[123](#) A 21 / A. § 2009: CLIV. Act § 124 (3) of the Act.

[124](#) A 21 / A. § (5) of the 2010: CLII. Text amended in accordance with Section 2 (34) of the Act. Pursuant to Section 6 of this Amending Act, it shall apply in cases instituted and in repeated proceedings instituted after 1 January 2011.

[125](#) A 21 / B. § 2011: LXXXVII. Act 18 of the Act.

[126](#) Section 22 of the 2006: CIX. the text established by Section 140 (3) of the Act.

[127](#) Section 23 of 2008: XLVI. the text established by Section 81 (1) of the Act. Pursuant to Section 74 of this Amending Act, the provision shall apply to proceedings instituted after 1 September 2008.

[128](#) Section 24 (1) of the 2006: CIX. Section 140 (4) of Act LXXXVII of 2011 Text amended in accordance with Section 30 (3) (a) of the Act.

[129](#) Section 24 (2) of the 2006: CIX. Section 141 (a) of the Act repealed.

[130](#) Section 25 of the 2006: CIX. Section 140 (4) of Act LXXXVII of 2011 Section 30 (3) of the Act Text amended in accordance with paragraph 1 (a).

[131](#) The opening text of Section 26 (1) is the 2006: CIX. Section 140 (4) of the Act, a 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 30 (3) (a) of the Act.

[132](#) Section 26 (2) of the 2006: CIX. Section 140 (4) and Section 141 (a) of Act LXXXVII of 2011; Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (12) of the Act.

[133](#) Section 27 of 2006: CIX. Section 141 (a) of the Act repealed.

[134](#) The introductory text of Section 28 is the 2006: CIX. the text established by Section 140 (4) of the Act.

[135](#) Section 28 (a) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 30 (3) (a) of the Act.

[136](#) Section 29 (1) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (13) of the Act.

[137](#) The subheading preceding Section 30 is 2011: LXXXVII. Text established by Section 19 of the Act.

[138](#) Section 30 of 2011: LXXXVII. Text established by Section 19 of the Act.

[139](#) Section 30 (1) (a) of the 2012: CCXXIII. Section 271 (5) of the Act laid down text.

[140](#) Section 31 of 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by § 19 of the Act.

[141](#) Section 32 of 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by § 19 of the Act.

[142](#) Section 32 (1) of the 2013: CI. Text amended in accordance with Section 26 (1) (d) of the Act.

[143](#) Section 33 of 2011: LXXXVII. Section 29 (14) of Act XXII of 2013: Text amended pursuant to Section 41 of the Act.

[144](#) Section 34 (1) of 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (1) and Section 30 (3) (h) of the Act.

[145](#) Section 34 (2) of 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (15) of the Act. In Section 34 (2), the 2011: LXXXVII. However, pursuant to Section 30 (3) (i) of the Act on the Elimination of

[146](#) Section 35 (1) of the 2006: CIX. Section 140 (4) of Act LXXXVII of 2011 Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (16) and Section 30 (3) (j) of the Act.

[147](#) Section 36 of 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by § 20 of the Act.

[148](#) Section 37 of 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (1) of the Act.

[149](#) Section 38 of 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by § 21 of the Act.

[150](#) Section 40 of 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by § 22 of the Act.

[151](#) Section 40 (1) of the 2013: CI. the text established by § 15 of the Act.

[152](#) Section 40 (3) of the 2013: CI. Section 27 (2) of the Act repealed it.

[153](#) Section 41 of 2011: LXXXVII. established by § 22 of the Act of 2013: CI. Section 26 (2) of the Act text amended in accordance with

[154](#) The designation of the original text of § 42 was changed to paragraph (1) in 2005: LXXXIII. law Section 265, the text of which is 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (15) of the Act.

[155](#) Section 42 (2) of the 2005: LXXXIII. § 265 of the Act, at the same time changing the designation of the original text of the § to paragraph (1). Section 42 (2) of the 2009: LVI. Section 156 of the Act, 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (3) of the Act.

[156](#) Section 42 (3) of the 2005: LXXXIII. Act § 265 of the Act, worded as follows:
LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 30 (3) (a) of the Act.

[157](#) Section 44 of 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 30 (3) (a) of the Act.

[158](#) Section 45 (1) of the 2006: CIX. Section 140 (4) of the Act, Section 141 (a) of Act XLVI of 2008 Section 81 (2) of Act LXXXVII of 2011 Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (15) and (17) of the Act.

[159](#) Section 45 (2) of the 2006: CIX. Text amended in accordance with Section 140 (4) of the Act.

[160](#) Section 45 (3) of the 2006: CIX. Text amended in accordance with Section 140 (4) of the Act.

[161](#) The introductory text of Section 47 (1) of the 2006: CIX. Text amended in accordance with Section 140 (4) of the Act.

[162](#) Section 47 (1) (d) of the 2013: CI. Text amended in accordance with Section 26 (1) (j) of the Act.

[163](#) Section 47 (2) - (3) of the 2009: LVI. repealed by Section 156 of the Act. Pursuant to Section 428 of this Amending Act, the provision shall apply to proceedings instituted and repeated after 1 October 2009.

[164](#) Section 49 (1) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (18) of the Act.

[165](#) Section 50 (a) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (18) of the Act.

[166](#) Section 52 (1) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 30 (3) (k) of the Act.

[167](#) Section 54 (2) of the 2006: CIX. Text amended in accordance with Section 140 (4) of the Act.

[168](#) Section 55 (2) (a) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (19) of the Act.

- [169](#) Section 58 (a) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 30 (3) (d) of the Act.
- [170](#) Section 60 (1) of the 2011: CCI. Text amended in accordance with Section 132 (d) of the Act.
- [171](#) Section 61 of 2003: CXXV. the text established by § 51 of the Act.
- [172](#) Section 62 of 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by § 23 of the Act.
- [173](#) Section 62 (1) of the 2013: CI. the text established by Section 16 (1) of the Act.
- [174](#) Section 62 (2) of the 2013: CI. the text established by Section 16 (2) of the Act.
- [175](#) Section 62 (3) of the 2013: CI. Act § 16 (3) of the Act.
- [176](#) Section 62 (4) of the 2013: CI. Act § 16 (3) of the Act.
- [177](#) Section 62 (5) of the 2013: CI. Act § 16 (3) of the Act.
- [178](#) Section 62 (6) of the 2013: CI. Act § 16 (4) of the Act.
- [179](#) Section 63 of 2013: CI. the text established by § 17 of the Act.
- [180](#) A 63 / A. § 2013: CI. Act 18 of the Act.
- [181](#) Section 64 (1) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Section 29 (20) of the Act, 2013: CI. Text amended in accordance with Section 26 (1) (k) of the Act.
- [182](#) Section 64 (2) is amended in accordance with 2000: CXXXIII. Section 110 (1) (p) of Act CX. Act LXXXVII of 2011: Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (20) of the Act.
- [183](#) Section 64 (3) is amended in accordance with 2000: CXXXIII. Section 110 (1) (p) of Act CX. Section 120 of Act LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (20) of the Act.
- [184](#) Section 65 (4) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (20) of the Act.
- [185](#) Section 64 (5) of the 2012: CCI. text established by § 4 of the Act.
- [186](#) Section 64 (6) of the 2013: CI. Act 19 of the Act.
- [187](#) Section 65 (1) of the 2011: CCI. Text amended in accordance with Section 132 (e) of the Act.
- [188](#) Section 65 (2) of the 2011: CCI. Text amended in accordance with Section 132 (f) of the Act.
- [189](#) Section 65 (3) of the 2004: XXIX. Act 119 of the Act.
- [190](#) Section 65 (4) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Act 25 of the Act.

[191](#) Section 65 (5) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Act 25 of the Act.

[192](#) Section 66 (2) of the 2007: LXXXII. repealed by Section 2 (276) of the Act.

[193](#) A 66 / A. § 2011: LXXXVII. Act 26 of the Act.

[194](#) Date of entry into force: 3 August 2011

[195](#) Date of entry into force: 3 August 2011

[196](#) A 66 / A. § (3a) of the 2012: CCXXIII. Act § 271 (6) of the Act.

[197](#) A 66 / A. § (4) of the 2012: CCI. Section 7 of the Act repealed.

[198](#) A 66 / B. § 2012: CCI. Section 5 of the Act.

[199](#) Date of entry into force 16 December 2012

[200](#) A 66 / C. § 2013: CI. Section 20 of the Act.

[201](#) A 66 / D. § 2013: CI. Act 21 of the Act.

[202](#) Section 67 (a) of the 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by Section 27 (1) of the Act.

[203](#) See 122/1998. (VI. 17.) Government Decree 114/2003. (VII. 29.) Government Decree 89/2005. (V. 5.) Government Decree 178/2010. (V. 13.) Government Decree, 112/2011. (VII. 4.) Government Decree.

[204](#) See 124/1997. (VII. 18.) Government Decree.

[205](#) Section 67 (d) (db) of the 2013: CI. Text amended in accordance with Section 26 (1) (l) of the Act.

[206](#) Section 67 (d) (dc) of the Act 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by Section 27 (2) of the Act.

[207](#) Section 67 (d) (dd) of the 2011 Act LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (21) of the Act.

[208](#) Section 67 (d) (dg) of the Act 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (22) of the Act.

[209](#) Section 67 (e) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (23) of the Act.

[210](#) See 165/2003. (X. 18.), 167/2010. (V. 11.) Government Decree.

[211](#) Section 67 (f) of the 2011: LXXXVII. established by Section 27 (3) of the Act of 2013, the following: CI. Text amended in accordance with Section 26 (1) (m) of the Act.

[212](#) See 215/2013. (VI. 21.) Government Decree.

[213](#) Section 67 (h) of the 2011: LXXXVII. repealed by Section 30 (1) of the Act, newly in 2013: Cl. Act § 22 (1) of the Act.

[214](#) Section 67 (i) of the 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by Section 27 (4) of the Act.

[215](#) See 178/2010. (V. 13.) Government Decree, 112/2011. (VII. 4.) Government Decree.

[216](#) Section 67 (j) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (24) and Section 30 (3) (l) of the Act.

[217](#) See 246/2011. (XI. 24.) Government Decree.

[218](#) Section 67 (k) of the 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by Section 27 (5) of the Act.

[219](#) See 144/2011. (VII. 27.) Government Decree.

[220](#) Section 67 (m) of the 2002: LVIII. Section 42 (1) of the Act.

[221](#) See 275/2002. (XII. 21.) Government Decree.

[222](#) Section 67 (n) of the Act of 2005: LXXXIII. Act 266 of the Act.

[223](#) Section 67 (o) of the 2005: CLI. Act § 2 of the Act, the text of which is: Cl. Section 22 of the Act
The text laid down in paragraph 2.

[224](#) See 214/2013. (VI. 21.) Government Decree.

[225](#) Section 67 (p) of 2011: LXXXVII. Act § 27 (7) of the Act.

[226](#) Section 67 (q) of the 2011: LXXXVII. Act § 27 (7) of the Act, the text of which a
2013: Cl. Text amended in accordance with Section 26 (1) (n) of the Act.

[227](#) See 190/2011. (IX. 19.) Government Decree.

[228](#) Section 67 (r) of the Act 2011: LXXXVII. Act § 27 (7) of the Act, the text of which a
2013: Cl. Text amended in accordance with Section 26 (1) (o) of the Act.

[229](#) See 190/2011. (IX. 19.) Government Decree.

[230](#) Section 67 (s) of 2011: LXXXVII. Act § 27 (7) of the Act.

[231](#) See 247/2011. (XI. 25.) Government Decree.

[232](#) Section 67 (t) of the 2013: Cl. Act § 22 (3) of the Act.

[233](#) Section 67 (u) of the 2013: Cl. Act § 22 (3) of the Act.

[234](#) See 213/2013. (VI. 21.) Government Decree.

[235](#) The entry into force of Section 68 (1) in 2011: LXXXVII. the text established by § 28 of the Act.

[236](#) Section 68 (1) (a) of the 2013: CI. the text established by Section 23 (1) of the Act.

[237](#) See 51/2013. (IX. 6.) NFM decree.

[238](#) See 51/2013. (IX. 6.) NFM decree.

[239](#) See 51/2013. (IX. 6.) NFM decree.

[240](#) Section 68 (1) (d) of the 2013: CI. the text established by Section 23 (2) of the Act.

[241](#) See 51/2013. (IX. 6.) NFM decree.

[242](#) Section 68 (1) (f) of the 2013: CI. Section 27 (2) of the Act repealed it.

[243](#) See 59/2011. (XI. 25.) NFM decree.

[244](#) Section 68 (1) (h) of the 2013: CI. Act § 23 (3) of the Act.

[245](#) See 35/2013. (VI. 28.) NFM decree.

[246](#) The introductory text of Section 68 (2) is amended in 2006: CIX. Text amended in accordance with Section 140 (4) of the Act.

[247](#) See 30/2001. (X. 3.) EüM and 31/2001. (X. 3.) EüM decree.

[248](#) See 30/2001. (X. 3.) EüM and 31/2001. (X. 3.) EüM decree.

[249](#) See 1/2009. (I. 30.) EüM.

[250](#) Section 68 (2) (e) of the 2006: CIX. Text amended in accordance with Section 140 (4) of the Act.

[251](#) Section 68 (2) (f) of the 2002: LVIII. Section 42 (2) of the Act laid down text.

[252](#) See 8/2002. (III. 12.) EüM decree.

[253](#) Section 68 (2) (g) of the 2006: CIX. Text amended in accordance with Section 140 (4) of the Act.

[254](#) Section 68 (2) (h) of the 2006: CIX. Text amended in accordance with Section 140 (4) of the Act.

[255](#) See 47/2003. (VIII. 8.) ESZCSM decree.

[256](#) See 47/2003. (VIII. 8.) ESZCSM decree.

[257](#) See 47/2003. (VIII. 8.) ESZCSM decree.

[258](#) Section 68 (2) (q) of the 2006: CIX. Text amended in accordance with Section 140 (4) of the Act.

[259](#) The introductory text of Section 68 (3) is amended in 2006: CIX. Text amended in accordance with Section 140 (4) of the Act.

[260](#) See 15/2001. (VI. 6.) KöM decree.

[261](#) Section 68 (4) of the 2006: CIX. Text amended in accordance with Section 140 (4) of the Act.

[262](#) See 51/2013. (IX. 6.) NFM Decree, 61/2013. (X. 17.) NFM Decree, 62/2013. (X. 17.) NFM decree.

[263](#) Section 68 (5) of the 2006: CIX. Text amended in accordance with Section 140 (4) of the Act.

[264](#) See 55/2012. (IX. 17.) NFM decree.

[265](#) Section 68 (6) of the 2013: CI. Section 27 (2) of the Act repealed it.

[266](#) Section 68 (7) of the 2006: CIX. established by Section 140 (2) of the Act part of the text of 2011: LXXXVII. Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (25) of the Act.

[267](#) See 25/2007. (V. 31.) IRM Decree, 47/2012. (X. 4.) BM decree.

[268](#) Section 68 (7) (b) of the Act 2011: LXXXVII. Section 30 (1) of the Act repealed it.

[269](#) See 19/2007. (VIII. 29.) ÖTM decree.

[270](#) Section 68 (8) of the 2006: CIX. established by Section 140 (2) of Act 2011: LXXXVII. Section 29 (15) of Act 2013: CI. Text amended in accordance with Section 26 (1) (p) of the Act.

[271](#) See 47/2012. (X. 4.) BM decree.

[272](#) Section 68 (9) of the 2013: CI. Section 27 (2) of the Act repealed it.

[273](#) The introductory text of Section 68 (10) is amended as follows: 2006: CIX. Text amended in accordance with Section 140 (4) of the Act.

[274](#) See 33/2002. (V. 3.) HM decree.

[275](#) Section 68 (11) of the 2002: LVIII. Act § 42 (3) of the Act, the text of which is the Act of 2006: CIX. Text amended in accordance with Section 140 (4) of the Act.

[276](#) See 7/2012. (III. 7.) BM decree.

[277](#) Section 68 (12) of the 2008: CVI. Act § LXXXVII of 2011: Text amended in accordance with Section 29 (26) of the Act.

[278](#) See 1/2009. (I. 30.) EüM.

[279](#) A § 69 of 2011: XXIX. Act § 221 (3) of the Act.

[280](#) A § 70 of 2013: CI. Section 24 of the Act.

[281](#) Annex 1 is amended as follows: 2013: CI. Act 25 of the Act.