Act XXXVIII of 1996 on International Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters

Chapter I

GENERAL RULES

Section 1

The purpose of this Act is to regulate cooperation with other states in criminal matters.

Section 2

(1) Requests for mutual assistance shall not be executed nor made if they impair the sovereignty, endanger the security, or violate the public order of Hungary.

(2) Examination of the conditions set out in subsection (1) shall fall within the competence of the minister responsible for justice (henceforth: the Minister) or the Chief Public Prosecutor.

Section 3

This Act shall be applicable unless otherwise provided for under an international treaty or agreement.

Section 4

(1) Forms of mutual assistance in criminal matters shall be the following:
   a) extradition,
   b) surrender and acceptance of criminal proceedings,
   c) acceptance and surrender of the enforcement of sentences of imprisonment and measures involving deprivation of liberty,
   d) acceptance and surrender of the enforcement of confiscation or forfeiture, or of a penalty or measure having equivalent effect (henceforth: confiscation or forfeiture),
   e) acceptance and surrender of the enforcement of irreversibly rendering electronic data inaccessible, or of a penalty or measure having equivalent effect (henceforth: irreversibly rendering electronic data inaccessible)
   f) procedural legal assistance,
   g) laying of information before a foreign state.

(2) Mutual assistance in criminal matters shall be executed and requested by the Minister or the Chief Public Prosecutor.

Section 5

(1) Unless otherwise provided for under this Act, requests for mutual assistance shall be executed or made where
   a) the act is punishable under both the law of Hungary and the law of the foreign state;
   b) mutual assistance is requested not in respect of a political offence or an offence connected with a political offence or a military offence.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) an offence shall not be considered a political offence if in the course of its perpetration – taking into account all the circumstances, including the purpose, motive, modus operandi and the instrumentalities used or intended to be used – the ordinary criminal law related aspects of the offence outweigh the political ones.

(3) The ordinary criminal law related aspects of homicide or of an offence involving homicide shall always outweigh the political ones.

Section 6

(1) The Minister may request a statement of reciprocity from the foreign state and may, upon the initiative of the foreign state, make such a statement of reciprocity.
(2) In lack of reciprocity decision on the execution of requests for mutual assistance shall be made by the Minister or the
Chief Public Prosecutor, in agreement with the minister responsible for foreign affairs.

(3) Surrender and acceptance of the enforcement of confiscation or forfeiture shall be effected on the basis of an obligation
undertaken in an international treaty or agreement.

(4) If a request for mutual assistance in criminal matters is made by a foreign authority in respect of an act which constitutes
a criminal offence under the law of its own state but only a regulatory offence under Hungarian law, the central authority
shall notify the requesting foreign authority thereof. If in the statement given in reply to the notification the foreign
authority upholds the request for the execution of the mutual assistance the execution of the request shall be governed by the
Act on regulatory offences.

Section 7

The Minister or the Chief Public Prosecutor may make the execution of requests for mutual assistance subject to the
provision of appropriate assurances; if the required assurances are not furnished, the Minister or the Chief Public Prosecutor
shall refuse the execution of the request where there is reason to believe that the proceedings to be conducted in the foreign
state, the penalty likely to be imposed, or the enforcement thereof are not consistent with the human rights protection
provisions and principles of the Fundamental Law of Hungary or of international law.

Section 8

The Minister or the Chief Public Prosecutor may undertake in the name of Hungary to fulfil such conditions set by a foreign
state for the execution of a Hungarian request for mutual assistance which conditions may, under this Act, be set for the
execution of a foreign request for mutual assistance. In the interest of proper administration of justice the fulfilment of other
reasonable conditions not violating the provisions of Section 2 may also be undertaken. Conditions set by the foreign state
for the execution of a request for mutual assistance and undertaken by Hungary shall be fulfilled.

Section 9

Where the request for mutual assistance is granted no passport, visa, foreign exchange, or customs regulations shall hamper
the entry or departure of persons or the surrender and acceptance of articles.

Section 10

Unless otherwise provided for under this Act, the provisions of Act on Criminal Code and of the Act on Criminal
Proceedings shall be applied mutatis mutandis to international mutual assistance in criminal matters as well.

Chapter II

EXTRADITION

Title 1

Extradition from Hungary

Section 11

(1) A person staying in Hungary may, upon request of a foreign state, be extradited for the purposes of conducting criminal
proceedings against him or for enforcing against him a sentence of imprisonment or a measure involving deprivation of
liberty.

(2) Extradition for the purpose of conducting criminal proceedings shall be granted where the act for which extradition is
requested is punishable under both the law of Hungary and the law of the Requesting State by imprisonment of at least one
year; extradition for the purposes of enforcement of a sentence of imprisonment or a measure involving deprivation of
liberty shall be granted where at least six months from the sentence or measure imposed are still to be served.
Section 12

Extradition shall be refused, where
a) the offence or penalty for which extradition is requested has become barred by lapse of time under the law of either the Requesting State or Hungary,
b) the person claimed has been granted a pardon or amnesty in respect of the offence or punishment,
c) in the Requesting State the private bill of indictment or other motion having equivalent effect, or the consent required for the institution of criminal proceedings has not been submitted or granted,
d) a Hungarian court has already finally adjudicated the offence for which extradition is requested.

Section 13

(1) Extradition of a Hungarian national shall not be granted unless the person claimed is simultaneously a national of another state and is not resident in Hungary.

(2) Irrespective of the provisions of subsection (1), a Hungarian national whose extradition to Hungary has been granted on the condition that following the completion of the criminal proceedings against him or the enforcement of the penalty imposed on him he will be re-extradited to a third state with a view to executing the extradition request of that state, may be re-extradited without conducting the extradition proceedings.

Section 14

(1) The extradition of a refugee shall be refused unless it is requested by a third country considered as safe country under the Act on Asylum.

(2) Beneficiaries of temporary protection, persons authorized to stay and foreigners seeking recognition as refugee or beneficiary of temporary protection shall not be extradited to the state from which they have fled.

(3) If the person claimed applies for recognition as refugee or beneficiary of temporary protection, or asylum proceedings are under way the time limit for the extradition arrest under Section 22 subsection (1) and for the provisional extradition arrest under Section 23 subsection (3) shall – by taking into account the final completion of the asylum proceedings – be extended in such manner that after the refusal of the recognition as refugee or beneficiary of temporary protection the authorities have at least forty days for taking decision on the matter of extradition and for surrendering the extradited person. The duration of the extradition arrest or the provisional extradition arrest shall not, however, even in this case exceed twenty-four months from the starting date of the arrest.

Section 15

Where the offence for which extradition is requested is punishable by death under the law of the Requesting State, extradition shall not be granted by the Minister unless the Requesting State furnishes sufficient assurances that the death penalty, if imposed, shall not be executed.

Section 16

(1) Even where any other conditions are fulfilled extradition shall not be granted unless it is ensured that
a) in the Requesting State the person claimed shall not be criminally proceeded against or detained with a view to carrying out against him a measure involving deprivation of liberty, or extradited, or re-extradited to a third state for an offence committed prior to his extradition other than that for which his extradition has been authorised,
b) after the completion of the criminal proceedings against him or of the enforcement of the penalty, the extradited person may leave the territory of the Requesting State.

(2) Following the decision granting extradition the Minister may, upon the request of the Requesting State, approve the removal of the restrictions set out in subsection (1) a), provided that the conditions of extradition are fulfilled in that respect too.

Section 17
Where extradition is requested concurrently by more than one state, the decision on the extradition shall be made by taking into account, in particular, the place of commission, the nationality of the person claimed, the respective dates of the requests and, if the requests pertain to different offences, the relative seriousness of the offences.

Section 18

(1) Requests for extradition shall be received by the Minister and shall immediately be forwarded by him to the Budapest-Capital Regional Court, unless their execution is excluded under Section 2.

(2) Matters falling within court competence under this Title shall be adjudicated solely by the Budapest-Capital Regional Court, sitting as a single judge. Unless appeal is excluded under this Act, its decisions shall be subject to appeal which shall be adjudicated by the Budapest-Capital Regional Court of Appeal at a session in camera. Appeals shall not have suspensive effect.

Section 19

(1) Where the person claimed is staying at an unknown place the Budapest-Capital Regional Court shall order to search for the person claimed. If this measure is successful the police shall take into custody the person claimed and shall bring him before the Budapest-Capital Regional Court. Extradition custody shall not last longer than seventy-two hours.

(2) Where so requested by the Requesting State, the Budapest-Capital Regional Court shall order the police to search for and seize the articles specified under subsection (1) of Section 30.

Section 20

(1) The Budapest-Capital Regional Court shall:
   a) transmit to the public prosecutor the documents related to the person claimed, with a view to making motions.;
   b) appoint a defence counsel for the person claimed where defence is mandatory in the proceedings and the person claimed has no defence counsel of his own choice.;
   c) hold a hearing on the matter of extradition; where defence is mandatory no hearing shall be held without the participation of the defence counsel;
   d) notify the prosecutor and where defence is mandatory – summon the defence counsel; otherwise the defence counsel shall only be notified;
   e) hear the person claimed, in particular on his identity and nationality and on any other circumstances affecting his extradition under this Act, if he desires to make any statement thereon;
   f) - g)
   h) where the conditions of the extradition are fulfilled it shall order the extradition arrest of the person claimed.

(2) If the person claimed is not staying in Hungary or the measures taken in order to find him have not been successful, this fact shall be communicated to the Minister who shall notify the Requesting State thereof.

Section 21

Section 22

(1) Extradition arrest shall not exceed a period of six months which can be extended by the Budapest-Capital Regional Court on one occasion for up to an additional six months. If extradition is requested for the purposes of enforcing a sentence of imprisonment or a measure involving deprivation of liberty the duration of the extradition arrest may not exceed the duration of the executable sentence of imprisonment or measure involving deprivation of liberty.

(2) Extradition arrest shall immediately be terminated by the Budapest-Capital Regional Court, where
   a) extradition has been refused by the Minister,
   b) the request for extradition has been revoked,
   c) the extradited person has not been taken over by the Requesting State within fifteen days from the appointed date.

(3) In respect of persons in provisional extradition arrest the starting date of the extradition arrest shall be the date on which the request for extradition is received by the Minister. In such cases provisional extradition arrest shall last until extradition arrest is ordered.
(4) If at the moment of ordering the extradition arrest or provisional extradition arrest the person claimed is in pre-trial detention or serving a sentence of imprisonment or confinement, or a measure involving deprivation of liberty is being enforced against him, extradition arrest or provisional extradition arrest shall be carried out from the moment when the pre-trial detention is terminated or the enforcement of the sentence of imprisonment or confinement, or measure involving deprivation of liberty is completed.

Section 23

(1) If on the basis of the available data it can be established that the conditions of extradition are fulfilled the Budapest-Capital Regional Court shall, when issuing the order for the provisional extradition arrest, inform the person claimed that in case he gives consent to his extradition the provisions of Section 16 and the relevant provisions of the international treaties and agreements shall not be applicable and that the Minister may authorise his extradition prior to the arrival of the request for extradition; this warning and the statement given by the person claimed shall be recorded in minutes (simplified extradition).

(2) The consent given under subsection (1) shall not be revocable.

(3) If the person claimed has consented to his extradition the final order on the provisional extradition arrest, together with the case file, shall be forwarded by the court to the Minister.

Section 24

(1) In case of urgency, especially if there is a danger of escape, the Requesting State may, prior to filing the request for extradition, request the provisional extradition arrest of the person in respect of whom it intends to file a request for extradition.

(2) Requests for provisional extradition arrest may also be filed through the International Criminal Cooperation Centre (henceforth: NEBEK). NEBEK shall take measures to ensure that the person claimed is taken into custody and brought before the Budapest-Capital Regional Court with a view to being extradited. Custody shall not last longer than seventy-two hours.

Section 25

(1) Provisional extradition arrest shall be discontinued if within a period of 40 days from the date of its order the request for extradition is not received. If the request for extradition is subsequently submitted the termination of the provisional extradition arrest shall not prejudice the ordering of the extradition arrest under Section 20 subsection (1) h).

(2) The Minister shall immediately notify the state having requested for the measure of the provisional extradition arrest. The notification shall also indicate the date on which the provisional extradition arrest shall terminate pursuant to subsection (1).

Section 25/A

No forced measure restricting personal liberty other than provisional extradition arrest or extradition arrest shall be applied. No payment of bail shall prevent or terminate the provisional extradition arrest or the extradition arrest of the person claimed.

Section 26

(1) Decision on the matter of extradition shall be made by the Minister. Where according to the decision of the court the statutory conditions of extradition are not fulfilled, the Minister shall refuse the extradition by making reference to the court’s decision.

(2) The Minister shall notify the Requesting Foreign State of his decision.

Section 27

(1) Surrender of the extradited person shall be arranged for by NEBEK, in cooperation with the police.
(2) If the extradited person could not be surrendered due to an unavoidable obstacle beyond the control of the authorities acting in the case, the time limit of the extradition arrest under Section 22 subsection (1) and of the provisional extradition arrest under Section 23 subsection (3) shall be extended in such manner that at least twenty days are left, from the date on which the unavoidable obstacle ceases to exist, for the surrender of the extradited person. After the expiry of this time limit the extradited person shall immediately be set at liberty.

Section 28

Where extradition is refused by the Minister or the extradited person has not been taken over by the Requesting State, the Minister shall forward the case file to the Chief Public Prosecutor for considering the institution of criminal proceedings or the taking of other measures.

Section 29

(1) If in Hungary the extradited person is being proceeded against or is serving a sentence of imprisonment or confinement for a different offence, the Minister may defer the surrender of the person until the completion of the proceedings or the full execution of the penalty.

(2) Where the surrender of the extradited person has been deferred by the Minister pursuant to the provisions of subsection (1) the Minister may, upon request of the Requesting State, authorize the provisional surrender of the person to the Requesting State with a view to carrying out an urgent procedural act. The person claimed shall not be temporarily surrendered unless it is safeguarded that he will be held in custody in the Requesting State and will be returned within the stipulated period of time.

Section 30

(1) In the extradition proceedings the Budapest-Capital Regional Court may authorize the surrender to the Requesting State of articles used as instrumentalities in the crime for which extradition is requested, or acquired as a result of this offence, or obtained as consideration for articles acquired as a result of this offence, or which may serve as physical evidence.

(2) The surrender of such articles may be authorised even if extradition has been granted but the person claimed has not been surrendered.

(3) Where surrender of such articles is authorized, surrender
a) may be postponed as long as the articles are required for official proceedings pending in Hungary, or
b) may be made subject to the condition that they shall be returned within the stipulated period of time.

(4) Where the State requesting extradition substantiate that the articles under subsection (1) are at risk of being hidden, destroyed or otherwise withheld from the proceedings by the person claimed or by any other person, measures to prevent such conducts may be taken under Sections 149-160 of the Act on Criminal Proceedings.

(5) The provisions of this Section shall not affect ownership rights or any other rights acquired in such articles.

Title 2

Request to a Foreign State for Extradition

Section 31

Requests for extradition may be made to foreign states for the purpose of conducting criminal proceedings or enforcing sentences of imprisonment or measures involving deprivation of liberty.

Section 32

(1) Where criminal proceedings are to be conducted against a defendant staying abroad and subject to extradition, the court shall issue an international arrest warrant and shall forward the documents to the Minister.
(2) Where a sentence of imprisonment imposed under a final decision is to be enforced against a defendant staying abroad, the penitentiary judge shall issue an international arrest warrant against him.

(3) The international arrest warrant and the final judgment shall be forwarded to the Minister.

(4) The international arrest warrant shall also be transmitted to the police station having jurisdiction over the area in which the defendant has registered place of residence or, in lack of it, registered place of stay or, if he has none of the above, in which the seat of the court having issued the warrant is.

(5) The scope of the international arrest warrant shall cover the territory of Hungary as well.

(6) The international arrest warrant shall be revoked as soon as the reason for its issue has ceased to exist. The revocation order shall immediately be forwarded by the issuer to the Minister. The revocation order shall also be transmitted to the police station having jurisdiction over the area in which the defendant has registered place of residence or, in lack of it, registered place of stay or, if he has none of the above, in which the seat of the court having issued the warrant is.

Section 33

Decision on the submission of the request for extradition shall be taken by the Minister; the Minister shall notify the court having issued the international arrest warrant of his decision.

Section 34

(1) Where extradition is requested for the enforcement of a sentence of imprisonment, if cumulative sentence has been imposed and the Minister requests or the foreign state grants extradition for the enforcement of not the entire sentence period imposed for all the offences, the first instance court shall determine the portion of sentence corresponding to the offence for which extradition is requested by the Minister or granted by the foreign state. To these proceedings the special procedure rules of the Act on Criminal Proceedings shall be applicable mutatis mutandis.

(2) The portion of sentence under subsection (1) shall be calculated on the basis of the proportion of the maximum penalties imposable for the offences for which the cumulative sentence has been imposed.

(3) Where the sentence of imprisonment for which the Minister requests or the foreign state grants extradition has been consolidated into a single consolidated sentence, the term of imprisonment imposed in the original sentence for which extradition is requested or granted shall be enforced. Where in the original sentence cumulative sentence has been imposed subsections (1) and (2) shall be applicable mutatis mutandis.

(4) If extradition is requested or granted for the enforcement of all the sentences of imprisonment consolidated into a single consolidated sentence, the term of imprisonment imposed in the single consolidated sentence shall be enforced.

Section 35

The provisions of Section 24 (1), Section 27, Section 29 (2), Section 30 (1) and (4) may also be applied, mutatis mutandis, to requests for extradition submitted by foreign states.

Section 36

Where a request for extradition is granted, the period of detention served abroad shall be deducted from the period of the penalty imposed by the court.

Chapter III

SURRENDER AND ACCEPTANCE OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS; LAYING OF INFORMATION BEFORE A FOREIGN STATE

Title 1

7
Surrender of Criminal Proceedings

Section 37

(1) Criminal proceedings may be surrendered if it is expedient that they be conducted by the authority of another state.

(2) Surrender of the criminal proceedings shall – by taking into consideration the rightful interests of the injured party as well – especially expedient where
a) the defendant staying in Hungary is a national of the state to which the proceedings are being surrendered, or has permanent or usual residence in that State,
b) the defendant is staying in a foreign state during the proceedings and extradition is not possible, or has been refused, or has not been requested.

Section 37/A

Surrender of the criminal proceedings shall be mandatory if Hungary has – under an international treaty or agreement promulgated by an Act of Parliament – waived her right to prosecute a crime committed by a foreigner
a) within the territory of Hungary, or
b) on board of a Hungarian ship or aircraft outside the borders of Hungary in cases falling within Hungarian criminal jurisdiction.

Section 38

Surrender of the criminal proceedings shall be initiated prior to the preferment of the bill of indictment by the public prosecutor before the Chief Public Prosecutor, thereafter by the court before the Minister. Decision on the surrender of the criminal proceedings shall be made by the Chief Public Prosecutor or the Minister. The decision shall be communicated to the public prosecutor or the court at the time when the request for the surrender of the criminal proceedings is being made to the foreign authority.

Section 39

If the proceedings are accepted by the foreign authority the prosecutor or the court shall, upon notification of the acceptance from the Chief Public Prosecutor or the Minister, discontinue the proceedings.

Section 40

(1) Simultaneously with the measure set forth under Section 39 the court may – prior to the preferment of the bill of indictment upon the public prosecutor’s motion, thereafter ex officio – order the defendant’s arrest for the purpose of surrendering the criminal proceedings. Where the defendant is in pre-trial detention the court shall order the arrest for the purpose of surrendering the proceedings by discontinuing the pre-trial detention.

(2) The arrest for the purpose of surrendering the criminal proceedings shall last until the Requested State takes delivery of the defendant, but shall not exceed a period of three months. The foreign authority shall be informed thereof.

Section 41

Surrender of the defendant shall be arranged for by the Interpol, in cooperation with the police.

Section 42

Where the Requested State fails to take delivery of the defendant within the time specified in Section 40 subsection (2), or the defendant escapes foreign prosecution, the proceedings discontinued under Section 39 may be continued.

Title 2

Acceptance of Criminal Proceedings
Section 43

Criminal proceedings conducted before the judicial authority of a foreign state may be accepted upon the request of this authority, where the defendant is a Hungarian national or a non-Hungarian national having immigrated to Hungary.

Section 44

(1) Decision on the acceptance of the criminal proceedings shall be made by the Chief Public Prosecutor.

(2) The decision terminating the proceedings taken over by Hungary shall be communicated to the requesting foreign authority by the Chief Public Prosecutor.

(3) If in the proceedings taken over by Hungary the court imposes a penalty or a measure involving deprivation of liberty, the period of pre-trial detention served abroad shall be deducted from the period of the penalty or measure imposed.

(4) Where under the Hungarian law the offence is prosecuted only upon a private bill of indictment and such a private bill of indictment has been submitted in the foreign proceedings in compliance with the relevant laws, it shall be regarded as having been duly submitted in the proceedings taken over by Hungary as well. If the absence of such a private bill of indictment in the foreign proceedings is due to the fact that under the laws of the state of the requesting authority no private bill of indictment is required, the person entitled to prefer such a private bill of indictment shall be invited to prefer it. The time limit for the preferment of the private bill of indictment shall run from the service date of the invitation for the preferment [Section 173 (3) of the Act on Criminal Proceedings].

Title 3

Laying of Information before a Foreign State

Section 45

(1) Where proceedings are conducted against a defendant staying abroad and extradition is not possible or has been refused, and criminal proceedings have not been surrendered and motion for trial in absentia has not been filed by the public prosecutor [Section 532 of the Act on Criminal Proceedings], the public prosecutor – prior to the preferment of the bill of indictment, before the Chief Public Prosecutor – or the court – subsequent to the preferment of the bill of indictment, before the Minister – may initiate the laying of information before the foreign state having jurisdiction for the adjudication of the case.

(2) Decision on the laying of information shall be made by the Chief Public Prosecutor or the Minister. The public prosecutor or the court shall be notified of the decision on the laying of information. Upon such notification proceedings shall be discontinued by the prosecutor or the court.

(3) The discontinuation of the proceedings under subsection (2) shall not prejudice their subsequent continuation.

Chapter IV

LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR EXECUTION

General Rules

Section 46

(1) Notifications serving as a basis for the recognition of the validity of foreign judgments and foreign requests for the surrender of the enforcement of sentences of imprisonment and measures involving deprivation of liberty, or of confiscations or forfeitures, or irreversibly rendering electronic data inaccessible shall be received and – unless execution is excluded under Section 2 – forwarded to the court by the minister responsible for justice. Examination of the fulfilment of the conditions set out in this Act for the enforcement of sentences of imprisonment and measures involving deprivation of liberty, or of confiscations or forfeitures, or irreversibly rendering electronic data inaccessible shall fall into the competence and jurisdiction of the Budapest-Capital Regional Court.
(1a) The Regional Court, in the territory of which the defendant has the temporarily or permanently dwelling place, has competence to the recognition of the validity of foreign judgments. If the defendant does not have temporarily or permanently dwelling place in Hungary, the Regional Court, in the territory of which the defendant has a last known Hungarian temporarily or permanently dwelling place, has competence to the proceedings. If the competent court cannot be determined, the Budapest-Capital Regional Court has competence to the proceedings.

(2) The recognition procedure of sentences, forwarded by a designated central authority of another Member State of the European Union, shall be set up before the starting date of exemption determined in the notification of the foreign sentences.

(3) Unless otherwise provided for in this Act the general rules of Chapter XXIX of the Act on Criminal Proceedings, governing Special Procedures, with the exception of Section 555 subsection 2 paragraphs b) and d) shall be applicable to the court’s proceedings mutatis mutandis.

Title 1

Recognition of the Validity of Foreign Judgments

Section 47

(1) The final judgment of a foreign court shall be regarded as having equal validity with the judgment of a Hungarian court if the proceedings conducted against the offender in the foreign state and the penalty imposed or measure applied are not contrary to the Hungarian legal order.

(2) If the act of a person subject to Hungarian jurisdiction was adjudicated by a foreign court which proceeded not upon information laid by a Hungarian authority or due to surrender of the criminal proceedings, decision on the institution of criminal proceedings shall be made by the Chief Public Prosecutor. In such cases the term of penalty, pre-trial detention or house arrest enforced abroad shall be deducted from the term of penalty imposed by the Hungarian court.

(3) If the validity of the foreign judgment has been recognized by the Hungarian court the offence shall be regarded as having been finally adjudicated by a Hungarian court.

(4) By “judgment of a foreign court” the final judgment of an international criminal court set up under an international treaty or agreement promulgated by an Act of Parliament or under a mandatory resolution of the United Nations’ Security Council shall also be meant.

Section 48

(1) In adopting its decision the court shall be bound by the foreign court’s fact-findings.

(2) In the course of its proceedings the court shall identify the legal consequences attached to the conviction under Hungarian law. If the penalty or measure imposed by the foreign court’s judgment is not fully reconcilable with the penalty or measure imposable under Hungarian law the court shall, in its decision, determine the penalty or measure to be imposed under Hungarian law in such a manner that it correspond to the greatest possible extent to the penalty or measure imposed by the foreign court and – where the request is made for enforcement – the court shall order the enforcement of this penalty or measure.

(3) The penalty or measure to be imposed shall be determined on the basis of the law as in force at the time of the commission of the offence; if under Hungarian law, as in force at the time of the imposition of the penalty or measure, the act no longer constitutes an offence or is subject to less severe punishment, the new law shall be applicable.

(4) If in its judgment the foreign court imposed cumulative sentence for several offences and one of the acts adjudicated in the judgment does not constitute an offence or, for other reasons, cannot be recognized under Hungarian law, the court shall, in its decision, determine the imposable penalty according to the Act on Criminal Code rules governing the imposition of penalties, by disregarding that act and taking into consideration only those facts which serve as a basis for its judgment.
(5) If the prison regime or the duration of the sentence of imprisonment imposed by the foreign court is incompatible with the Hungarian laws the court shall determine the type and duration of the penalty to be imposed on the basis of the rules governing the imposition of penalties – including the rules pertaining to the imposition of prison regimes and conditional release – within the limits of the penalty allowed by the Act on Criminal Code for the offence constituted by the facts which serve as a basis for the conviction under Hungarian law. Where the term of imprisonment imposed by the foreign court is shorter than the term of imprisonment imposable – even in view of the Act on Criminal Code rules on the mitigation of sentences – under Hungarian law, the court shall impose a term of imprisonment equal in length to the term of imprisonment imposed by the foreign court. The term of the penalty imposed by the court cannot exceed the term of the penalty imposed by the foreign court.

(6) If the foreign court imposed a sentence of imprisonment by ordering the enforcement of a part of the sentence and suspending the enforcement of the remaining part, the court shall recognize such a sentence of imprisonment as if the convicted person had been released conditionally from imprisonment. In this case, when determining of the time of conditional released, the Section 38 (2) of the Act on Criminal Code or – if the period of conditional released determined under Section 39 (1) of the Act on Criminal Code is longer than the period of suspending determined in foreign sentence – the Section 39 (1) of the Act on Criminal Code can be set aside. In this case, the period of conditional released is the same as the period of suspending determined in foreign sentence and the punishment is deemed to be finished on the last day of conditional released.

The period determined by a foreign court shall be applied for the parts of enforceable and suspended imprisonment and the period of probation. In this case the period determined in Section 90 subsection (1)-(2) shall not be applied.

(7) The court shall notify the criminal records office of the recognition of the validity of the foreign judgment.

**Title 2**

**Acceptance of the Enforcement of a Sentence of Imprisonment Imposed by a Foreign Court**

**Section 49**

(1) The enforcement of a sentence of enforceable imprisonment imposed by a foreign court may be accepted if the sentenced person has consented to it and at the reception date of the request for the acceptance by the minister responsible for justice the sentenced person has still to serve at least one-year imprisonment, or the penalty has been imposed for an indefinite period, provided that the sentenced person is a Hungarian national permanently resident in Hungary, or a non-Hungarian national immigrated to or settled in Hungary, or recognized as a refugee Hungary.

(2) The Hungarian national – or non-Hungarian national immigrated to or settled in Hungary or recognized as a refugee by Hungary – sentenced to enforceable imprisonment by a foreign court and having returned to Hungary prior to the enforcement of the penalty in the foreign state, shall be regarded as having consented to the acceptance of the enforcement.

(3) Subsection (2) shall not be applicable to the Hungarian national – or non-Hungarian national immigrated to or settled in Hungary or recognized as a refugee by Hungary – who was convicted and sentenced by a foreign court to enforceable imprisonment in absentia, or in respect of whom the enforcement of an imprisonment suspended for a probationary period was ordered by the foreign court on account of the fact that he had returned to Hungary prior to the enforcement of the penalty in the foreign state.

(4) After the decision refusing the acceptance of the enforcement becomes final the court shall proceed according to the provisions specified in Section 28.

**Section 50**

Enforcement shall not be accepted if the act on which the foreign conviction is based was already finally adjudicated by a Hungarian court.

**Section 51**
(1) The court shall – together with the request for the enforcement of the sentence of imprisonment, if it is already known in the proceedings for the recognition of the foreign judgment – examine the foreign judgment and determine whether the conditions set out in this Act for the enforcement of penalties have been fulfilled. The decision accompanied by the relevant documents shall be forwarded by the court to the minister responsible for justice.

(1a) If the validity of the foreign judgment was formerly recognised under a final decision, the court shall be bound by that decision in the proceedings instituted for the acceptance of the enforcement of the sentence of imprisonment. This provision shall not apply if the recognition of the validity of foreign judgments was refused on the basis of the court does not have data necessary to the recognition and the lacking data can be provided in the proceedings of acceptance of the enforcement of a sentence of imprisonment.

(2) Decision on the acceptance of the enforcement of the penalty shall be taken by the minister responsible for justice. If, according to the court’s decision, the conditions set out in this Act for the acceptance of the enforcement of penalties are not fulfilled the minister responsible for justice shall refuse the request by referring to the court’s decision.

Section 52

(1) Where at the time of the receipt of the request for acceptance of the enforcement of a foreign judgment the sentenced person is being proceeded against for the offence which serves as a basis for the request, proceedings shall be suspended until decision is made on the acceptance of the enforcement.

(2) If the minister responsible for justice accepts the enforcement of the penalty, the criminal proceedings shall be discontinued.

(3) Decision on the suspension or discontinuation of the proceedings shall be made by the public prosecutor or the court before which the criminal proceedings are pending.

Section 53

(1) The minister responsible for justice shall notify the Budapest-Capital Regional Court of the agreement on the acceptance of the enforcement of the penalty. Arrangements for the taking over of the sentenced person shall be made by the Interpol, in cooperation with the police.

(2) The sentenced person taken over for the purpose of enforcing against him the sentence of imprisonment imposed by the foreign court shall, until the completion of the proceedings governed under Section 51, be detained in a penitentiary institution designated by the minister responsible for the administration of the penitentiary system. The detention of the sentenced person shall be governed by the rules applicable to the enforcement of pre-trial detention.

(3) After the acceptance of the enforcement of the penalty the court shall – upon the motion of the public prosecutor, at a hearing, on the basis of the foreign judgment – determine the penalty to be enforced in Hungary. The participation of the sentenced person, the public prosecutor, and the defence counsel in the hearing shall be mandatory. Where in the same case the court formerly already recognized the validity of the foreign judgment but in lack of a request to that effect did not rule on the acceptance of the enforcement of the judgment, the recognition of the validity of the foreign judgment shall not be challenged in the appeal filed against the decision determining the penalty to be enforced in Hungary.

Section 54

The period of detention served abroad in connection with the case and the period of detention effected under Section 53 subsection (2) shall be deducted from the period of penalty imposed by the court.

Section 55

The enforcement of the foreign judgment ordered by the decision of the Budapest-Capital Regional Court shall immediately be discontinued if the foreign judgment ceases to be enforceable or enforcement is suspended or interrupted.

Title 3

Surrender of the Enforcement of a Sentence of Imprisonment Imposed by a Hungarian Court
Section 56

The enforcement of a sentence of imprisonment imposed by a Hungarian court under a final decision may be surrendered to another state.

Section 57

(1) The enforcement of a sentence of imprisonment may be surrendered where
a) the foreign state undertakes to enforce that part of the sentence which has not been enforced yet,
b) the sentenced person has consented to the surrender of the enforcement, if surrender of the enforcement is accompanied by surrender of the sentenced person.

(2) The enforcement of a sentence of imprisonment imposed on a Hungarian national shall not be surrendered unless the sentenced person is permanently or ordinarily resident abroad.

(3) The consent given under subsection (1) b) shall not be revocable.

Section 58

(1) Requests for the surrender of the enforcement shall be submitted to the foreign state by the minister responsible for justice.

(2) If the enforcement of a sentence of imprisonment is surrendered, arrangements for the surrender of the sentenced person shall be made by the Interpol, in cooperation with the police.

Section 59

Where enforcement was taken over the enforcement of the penalty against the sentenced person shall not be continued in Hungary unless he has escaped enforcement in the state which took over the enforcement.

Section 60

Where after the surrender of the enforcement the judgment is reversed as a result of reopening or review of the case, or enforcement cannot be continued due to amnesty, or the period of the penalty has been reduced, the state having taken over the enforcement shall be notified thereof.

Title 4

Acceptance of the Enforcement of a Measure Involving Deprivation of Liberty Imposed by a Foreign Court and Surrender of the Enforcement of a Measure Involving Deprivation of Liberty Imposed by a Hungarian Court

Section 60/A

(1) Where the conditions set out under this Act are fulfilled, the enforcement of a measure involving deprivation of liberty imposed by a foreign court may be accepted, or the enforcement of such a measure imposed by a Hungarian court may be surrendered.

(2) The measure imposed by the foreign court shall not be accepted unless identical or similar measure or penalty exists under Hungarian law.

(3) The provisions of Titles 1 and 2 shall be applicable mutatis mutandis to the acceptance and the surrender of a measure.

Title 5

Acceptance of the Enforcement of Confiscation or Forfeiture
Section 60/B

The enforcement of enforceable confiscation or forfeiture imposed by a foreign court shall be accepted on the basis of an international treaty or agreement, upon a request to that effect.

Section 60/C

(1) The court shall examine on the basis of the relevant provisions of this Act and the international treaties or agreements whether the conditions set out for the execution of a request for the acceptance of the enforcement of confiscation or forfeiture are fulfilled, and shall decide on the basis of its findings on the recognition of the foreign judgment imposing confiscation or forfeiture and on the acceptance of the enforcement thereof.

(2) The final decision shall be forwarded by the court to the minister responsible for justice with a view to being communicated to the foreign court. The decision shall be communicated to the Requesting Foreign State by the minister responsible for justice.

(3) Enforcement ordered upon a foreign judgment shall immediately be discontinued if the foreign judgment has ceased to be enforceable.

Title 6

Surrender of the Enforcement of Confiscation or Forfeiture

Section 60/D

(1) The enforcement of confiscation or forfeiture ordered by a Hungarian court under a final decision may – where it is allowed under an international treaty or agreement – be surrendered to the foreign state in whose territory the assets to be confiscated or the article to be forfeited are located.

(2) The request – meeting the conditions set out in the relevant international treaty or agreement – for the enforcement in a foreign state of a final decision imposing confiscation or forfeiture shall be transmitted by the court to the minister responsible for justice with a view to being forwarded to the foreign state. The request for the surrender of the enforcement shall be submitted to the foreign state by the minister responsible for justice.

Section 60/E

Where after the surrender of the enforcement the defendant has been acquitted as a result of extraordinary legal remedy, or the proceedings against him have been discontinued, or the decision taken in pursuance thereof imposed no confiscation or forfeiture – or imposed confiscation or forfeiture to a lesser extent –, the state having accepted the enforcement shall be notified thereof.

Title 7

Acceptance of the Enforcement of Irreversibly Rendering Electronic Data Inaccessible

Section 60/F

The enforcement of irreversibly rendering electronic data inaccessible ordered by a foreign court shall be accepted on the basis upon a request to that effect.

Section 60/G

(1) The court shall examine whether the conditions set out for the execution of a request for the acceptance of the enforcement of irreversibly rendering electronic data inaccessible are fulfilled, and the request contains the data needed to enforce in Hungary and to identify the source of electronic data. The court shall decide on the basis of its findings on the recognition of the foreign judgment imposing irreversibly rendering electronic data inaccessible and on the acceptance of
the enforcement thereof, furthermore it orders the enforcement of irreversibly rendering electronic data inaccessible performed by removal of electronic data.

(2) The final reasoned decision shall be forwarded by the court to the minister responsible for justice with a view to being communicated to the foreign court. The decision shall be communicated immediately to the Requesting Foreign State by the minister responsible for justice.

(3) Enforcement ordered upon a foreign judgment shall immediately be discontinued if the foreign judgment has ceased to be enforceable.

**Title 8**

**Surrender of the Enforcement of Irreversibly Rendering Electronic Data Inaccessible**

*Section 60/H*

(1) The enforcement of irreversibly rendering electronic data inaccessible ordered by a Hungarian court under a final decision may be surrendered to the foreign state in whose territory the place of business or seat of web hosting provider is located.

(2) The request for the enforcement in a foreign state of a final decision imposing irreversibly rendering electronic data inaccessible shall be transmitted by the court to the minister responsible for justice with a view to being forwarded to the foreign state. The request for the surrender of the enforcement shall be submitted to the foreign state by the minister responsible for justice.

(3) The court shall inform the foreign state in the request for the enforcement of irreversibly rendering electronic data inaccessible, that the court shall order the enforcement of irreversibly rendering electronic data inaccessible performed by disabling access irrecoverably, if the foreign state is not able to fulfil the request within thirty days.

(4) The minister responsible for justice shall inform immediately the court about the outcome of the request and the fact if the response of foreign state has not arrived within thirty days.

**Chapter V**

**PROCEDURAL ASSISTANCE**

**Title 1**

*Provision of Procedural Assistance to a Foreign Authority*

*Section 61*

(1) Upon a foreign authority’s request the Hungarian authorities shall provide procedural assistance.

(2) Procedural assistance may, in particular, include the execution of acts of investigation, searches for means of evidence, hearing of defendants and witnesses, hearing of experts, on-site inspections, searches, frisk searches, seizures, rendering electronic data temporarily inaccessible, transit through Hungary, transmission of documents and articles related to criminal proceedings, service of documents, provision of information from criminal records and records of criminal and biometric data on personal and other data related to Hungarian nationals criminally proceeded against in a foreign state and temporary surrender.

*Section 62*

Requests for procedural assistance may also be executed where the condition set out in Section 5 (1) a) is not fulfilled, provided that the Requesting State guarantees reciprocity in this respect as well.
Section 63
Requests for the service of documents shall not be executed unless the document to be served is written in the Hungarian language or is accompanied by a translation into the Hungarian language.

Section 64
(1) In executing the procedural assistance the Hungarian rules of criminal procedure shall be applicable. Upon the Requesting State’s request other procedural rules may also be applied provided that they are not incompatible with the principles of the Hungarian legal system.

(2) If so requested in the request for mutual assistance, the Hungarian judicial authority executing the request shall, in due time, inform the foreign authority proceeding in the case of the time and place of the execution of the request. If the representative of the proceeding foreign authority desires to be present at the execution of the request his attendance and the attendance of any other person participating in the criminal proceedings pending before the foreign authority and designated by that authority may be permitted by the court or the public prosecutor executing the request. If in the course of the proceedings the representative of the foreign authority being present at the execution of the request asks for the taking of additional evidence by supplementing the original request, his request shall, so far as possible, be complied with.

Section 65
Where the requesting authority desires the participation in the execution of the request of a person who is held in pre-trial detention or is serving a sentence of imprisonment in the state of the requesting authority, such a person may temporarily be taken over in order to execute the request; in Hungary he shall be held in custody and following the execution of the request he shall immediately be returned to the state of the requesting authority.

Section 66
Where the person summoned by a foreign authority as a witness is held in pre-trial detention or is serving a sentence of imprisonment or confinement in Hungary, he may temporarily be surrendered to the requesting authority if he gives consent to it, and if assurances are furnished that he will be held in custody in the state of the requesting authority and that he will be returned after being heard.

Section 67
Transmission of articles, original records, and other original documents to the requesting authority upon request for mutual assistance may be made subject to the condition that such items shall be returned in their original condition. Transmission of such articles shall not affect ownership rights or any other rights acquired in the articles.

Section 68
With a view to executing mutual assistance in criminal matters between foreign states the Minister may authorize the transit, under police custody, through the territory of Hungary of non-Hungarian nationals or Hungarian nationals being simultaneously nationals of other states as well and being permanently or ordinarily resident abroad.

Section 69
(1) Where air transit with no intermediate stop is foreseen and an unscheduled landing takes place on the territory of Hungary, the person being transitted shall be held in custody by the Hungarian police.

(2) Where transit is to take place with a landing or by means other than air travel, in authorizing the transit all conditions pertaining to it shall be stipulated, especially the border crossing points to be used.

Section 70
(1) Requests for procedural assistance shall be received by the Chief Public Prosecutor who shall – if the conditions set out for the execution of the request under this Act are fulfilled – make arrangements for forwarding the request to the public prosecutor assigned by him for executing the mutual assistance.
(2) Where the foreign judicial authority expressly requests that the procedural assistance be executed by a court, or where under Hungarian law procedural assistance is to be executed by a court, the Chief Public Prosecutor shall forward the request for mutual assistance to the Minister who shall send it for execution to the competent court.

(3) Following the execution of the request, or if execution is prevented by insurmountable obstacles, or if in the course of the execution circumstances arise as a result of which execution of the request for procedural assistance becomes impossible under the provisions of this Act the documents, indicating the obstacles, shall be transmitted by the public prosecutor to the Chief Public Prosecutor or by the court to the Minister.

Section 71

The judicial authority having submitted the request for procedural assistance shall be notified of the execution of the request by the Chief Public Prosecutor or the Minister. The Chief Public Prosecutor or the Minister shall, by giving reasons, also notify the above authority if execution has not been possible or has been possible only partially.

Title 2

Request to a Foreign Authority for Procedural Assistance

Section 72

The provisions of Title 1 of this Chapter shall be applicable mutatis mutandis to requests for procedural assistance submitted to a foreign authority by a Hungarian court or public prosecutor.

Section 73

Requests addressed to foreign judicial authorities shall, with a view to being communicated, be forwarded by the court to the Minister, or by the public prosecutor to the Chief Public Prosecutor.

Section 74

(1) Except for the case specified under subsection (2), witnesses or experts appearing from abroad due to procedural assistance, upon the summons of a Hungarian authority proceeding in criminal matters, shall not be criminally proceeded against for an act committed prior to their entry into the country.

(2) The immunity provided for under subsection (1) shall cease when the witness or expert, having had for a period of 8 consecutive days from the date when his presence is no longer required by the proceeding authorities an opportunity of leaving, has nevertheless remained in the territory, or having left it, has returned voluntarily.

Section 75

Where the person staying abroad fails to appear upon the summons of the Hungarian court or public prosecutor, provisions of the Act on Criminal Proceedings governing failure to appear upon summons shall not be applicable.

Section 75/A

If there is no reason of enforcement of procedure legal assistance, the foreign authority shall be informed about it by the court through the minister responsible for justice, or by the public prosecutor through the Chief Public Prosecutor.

Chapter VI

RULES ON FORMALITIES AND EXPENSES

Section 76
(1) Requests for mutual assistance in criminal matters shall be made in writing and transmitted through the diplomatic channel. The Minister or the Chief Public Prosecutor may also accept requests transmitted through non-diplomatic channels; they themselves may also transmit requests in the same way.

(2) Unless otherwise provided for under this Act, the request shall contain:
   a) the name of the requesting judicial authority,
   b) the subject matter of the request,
   c) a description of the offence forming the subject matter of the proceedings and the legal characterisation of the offence,
   d) the personal particulars of the defendant or the sentenced person, including nationality.

(3) Where the request originates from a foreign state, the request and its annexes shall only be required to be accompanied with a translation into the Hungarian language if requests of identical nature submitted in the Hungarian language are not accepted by the Requested State.

(4) Where the request is deficient to such an extent that no opinion can be formed as to its executability, or it cannot be executed properly, the Chief Public Prosecutor or the Minister shall invite the Requesting State to supplement the request and to communicate the required additional data. Such invitation shall not prejudice the taking of an urgent measure requested by the foreign state if the measure can be taken on the basis of the request and is allowed under Hungarian law. Failure to supplement or properly supplement the request may serve as a ground for refusing its execution.

Section 77

Requests for extradition shall, in addition to the data specified under Section 76 subsection (2), contain:
   a) the text of the statutory provisions applicable to the offence for which extradition is requested and the statute of limitations applicable to the case,
   b) for extradition requests received from abroad the assurances required under Sections 15, 16 (1) and 30 (3) b).

Section 78

(1) Requests for the surrender and acceptance of proceedings and for the laying of information before a foreign authority shall, in addition to the data specified under Section 76 Subsection (2), contain or be accompanied by:
   a) the original records or their certified copies and, in the event of an offer, the text of the relevant Hungarian law governing the offence;
   b) specification of the evidence;
   c) information on the defendant’s place of residence or probable place of residence and – if he is in pre-trial detention – the starting date of the detention and the closing date of the custody or the pre-trial detention;
   d) the private bill of indictment, in case of offences prosecuted upon a private bill of indictment;
   e) the civil claims, if such claims have been submitted.

(2) Any information deemed by the authority to be necessary to the proper adjudication of the case may be annexed.

Section 79

(1) Requests for the surrender and acceptance of the enforcement of penalties shall, in addition to the data specified under Section 76 subsection (2), contain:
   a) where the penalty has already been partially enforced, data pertaining thereto, especially precise data on the time spent in detention;
   b) the sentenced person’s statement of consent.

(2) The document containing the court's final decision or a certified copy thereof shall be annexed.

Section 79/A

(1) Requests of rendering electronic data temporarily inaccessible or irreversibly rendering electronic data inaccessible shall, in addition to the data specified under Section 76 subsection (2), contain:
   a) data concerned with coercive measures or measures and their connection with criminal offences,
   b) the name and address of web hosting provider, its seat, its place of business and its branch office,
   c) other data identifying the source of electronic data,
d) the time frame which is open to fulfil the request.

(2) The decision ordered by the court or its official copy has to be attached to the request specified in subsection (1).

(3) In urgent cases the request specified in subsection (1) – meeting the conditions set out in the relevant international treaty – may be submitted by the minister responsible for justice or the Chief Public Prosecutor
   a) directly to the judicial authority of the Requested Party,
   b) through Interpol.

(4) In cases specified in subsection (3), simultaneously with submitting of request the minister responsible for justice or the Chief Public Prosecutor shall transmit the copy of document to the central authority of foreign state.

Section 80

(1) Requests for procedural assistance shall, in addition to the data specified under Section 76 subsection (2), contain the data that may be necessary to the proper execution of the request.

(2) The request shall be signed and sealed by the representative of the requesting judicial authority.

(3) For requests for the service of documents it shall be sufficient to state the subject matter of the request, the name and address of the addressee, his status in the proceedings and the type of the document.

(4) Requests for search, frisk search and seizure shall be accompanied by the document containing the authority’s order or a certified copy thereof. In urgent cases such requests may be submitted through the Interpol as well.

Section 81

(1) Where under this Act the execution of a request for mutual assistance in criminal matters is made dependent on the provision of a statement of consent, such a statement shall be recorded in minutes signed by the president of the court’s panel and the person giving the statement or his representative, if the person giving the statement is unable to give legally binding consent. The minutes shall be sealed with the court’s seal.

(2) Where the person giving the statement is in detention, the penitentiary judge with jurisdiction over the penitentiary institution in which the person is detained shall, in the manner specified in subsection (1), record the statement in minutes and shall forward them to the court having proceeded at first instance.

Section 82

Where the foreign state demands that the request and its annexes be accompanied by a translation, or it is likely that in the absence of a translation of the documents the request for mutual assistance will not be executed, the public prosecutor or the court shall make arrangements for having the request and its annexes translated from the Hungarian language into the official language, or into one of the official languages of the Requested State. Where translation into this language would pose disproportionate difficulty or would incur disproportionate expenses the documents shall be translated into a lingua franca used in the Requested State.

Section 83

(1) Expenses arising from extradition or temporary surrender of persons [Section 29(2)], surrender of criminal proceedings, surrender of the enforcement of sentences of imprisonment or measures involving deprivation of liberty, temporary surrender and non-air transportation [Section 69 (2)] of persons under arrest or serving a sentence of imprisonment or confinement with a view to being heard as witnesses (Section 66) shall be borne by the Requesting Foreign State. Expenses arising from the transportation to Hungary for the same purposes of persons staying abroad, expenses arising from the application of Section 82 and – in case of acceptance of the enforcement of a sentence of imprisonment or a measure involving deprivation of liberty imposed by a foreign court (Chapter IV, Titles 1 and 3) – the costs of translation into Hungarian of the foreign documents transmitted by the foreign authority as well as the fee of the appointed defence counsel shall be considered as expenses in criminal matters.
(2) Further expenses arising from the provision of procedural assistance shall be borne by Hungary, provided that reciprocity is guaranteed in this respect as well. However, where the procedural assistance requested by the foreign authority incurs significant expenses, the execution of the request may be made subject to the condition that the expenses shall be reimbursed fully or in part.

(3) If the public prosecutor or the court summons a witness or an expert from abroad within the framework of procedural assistance, advance money can be paid to cover their travel and accommodation costs in Hungary.

Chapter VII

FINAL PROVISIONS

Title 1

ENTRY INTO FORCE

Section 84

This Act shall enter into force on the 15th day of the second month following the month in which it has been promulgated.