

Act C of 2011

on the Right to Freedom of Conscience and Religion, and on the Legal Status of Churches, Religious Denominations and Religious Communities¹

PREAMBLE

The churches and religious communities in Hungary are very important value-perpetuating and community-building factors in society, and, in addition to their religious activities, play a significant role in the country's and the nation's life by their pedagogical, educational, higher educational, healthcare, charity and social work; family protection, child protection and youth protection, as well as cultural and environment protection, sports and other activities, and by nurturing the national identity. Hungary also recognises and supports the activities of churches and religious communities which play a determining role in the life of Hungarian communities abroad.

Parliament

- in order to assure freedom of conscience and religion, to ensure respect for the convictions of others – and as a guarantee of this to ensure the autonomy of churches – and with the purpose of regulating relations between the churches and the State;
- having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and to international documents drawn up in relation to the fundamental human right to freedom of conscience and religion, and to the fact that according to Article 17 of the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union the European Union respects and does not alter the status of churches and religious associations or communities in the Member States;
- in accordance with those laid down in the Fundamental Law with regard to the constitutional requirement for the separate operation of the State and the churches, but properly putting into practice the principles of working together to the mutual benefit of both;
- continuing the tradition embodied in the Acts ensuring religious freedom, and especially in Act IV of 1990 on Freedom of Conscience and Religion, and on Churches;
- having regard to the ideological neutrality of the State and to the endeavours to ensure the peaceful coexistence of denominations;
- respecting the agreements concluded with the churches;

¹ The Act was adopted by Parliament at its sitting of 11 July 2011.

– recognizing that the key to promoting the common good is respect for the dignity of the human being, which allows not only individuals and families, but also the churches to freely fulfil their mission;

– with special recognition of the outstanding role of the churches which continuously have a determining significance in the history and culture of Hungary,

in order to implement the Fundamental Law, and on the basis of Paragraph (3) of Article VII of the Fundamental Law, hereby adopts the following Act:

CHAPTER I

THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION

Section 1

(1) Hungary shall recognise the freedom of conscience and religion.

(2) The right to freedom of conscience and religion shall include the freedom to choose, accept or change one's religion or other convictions of conscience, and the right to express and confess one's conviction.

(3) The freedom of conscience and religion shall also include the freedom of any natural person to manifest, practice, teach, or abstain from manifesting his/her religion or other convictions, through religious acts, rites and other acts or otherwise, either alone or in community with others, either in public, or through means of communication, or in private life.

Section 2

(1) The exercise of the freedom of conscience and religion shall also be made possible for those provided for in educational, healthcare, social, family protection, child protection or youth protection institutions, as well as for those detained in penal institutions, both at an individual and at community level.

(2) The right to freedom of conscience and religion shall be freely exercised by those having service relationship with law enforcement or national defence bodies in the course of their service, in accordance with the organisation's operating policy and with meeting the obligation of national defence.

Section 3

Parents and guardians shall have the right to decide on the moral or religious education and religious schooling of their minor children, and to provide for it accordingly.

Section 4

(1) Nobody shall receive an advantage or be disadvantaged because of the choice, acceptance, manifestation or confession of one's convictions of conscience or religious convictions, or because of changing or practising them.

(2) The exercise of the right to freedom of conscience and religion may only be restricted in accordance with Paragraph (3) of Article I of the Fundamental Law.

Section 5

Public authorities may not collect or record data in connection with the right to freedom of conscience and religion. In the course of a census, data on religious affiliation may be requested on a non-compulsory basis and in a way which makes it impossible to identify the respondents.

CAPTER II

THE LEGAL STATUS OF CHURCHES, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

Religious activity

Section 6

(1) In the application of this Act 'religious activity' means an activity related to a worldview which is oriented towards the transcendent, which has a system of principles of faith, which has teachings oriented towards the whole of reality, and which addresses the entire human personality through specific requirements of behaviour that do not offend morality or human dignity.

(2) The following shall not be considered as religious activities *per se*:

- a) political and lobbying activities;
- b) psychical or parapsychical activities;
- c) therapeutic activities;
- d) business-entrepreneurial activities;
- e) pedagogical activities;
- f) educational activities;
- g) higher educational activities;
- h) healthcare activities;
- i) charity activities;

- j) family, child or youth protection activities;
- k) cultural activities;
- l) sports activities;
- m) animal protection, environment protection or nature conservation activities;
- n) data processing activities which go beyond data processing necessary for faith-related activities;
- o) social work activities.

Churches

Section 7

(1) A church, religious denomination or religious community (hereinafter referred to as ‘church’) shall be an autonomous organisation consisting of natural persons sharing the same principles of faith, shall possess self-government, and shall operate primarily for the purpose of exercising religious activities. In the application of this Act, religious denominations and religious communities shall also qualify as churches.

(2) Natural persons confessing the same principles of faith, with full capacity of action and residing in Hungary may establish a church in order to practice their religion.

(3) A church may only conduct religious activities which are not contrary to the Fundamental Law, do not conflict with rules of law, and do not violate the rights and freedoms of other communities, or human dignity.

(4) The name ‘church’ shall only be borne by organisations registered under this Act.

Section 8

(1) In Hungary State and church shall operate separately.

(2) The State shall cooperate with the churches in order to attain community goals.

(3) The State – by way of its competent organs – may conclude agreements with churches that enjoy especially significant social support, that preserve historical and cultural values, and maintain pedagogical, educational, higher education, healthcare, charity, social, family protection, child protection or youth protection, as well as cultural and sports institutions (hereinafter referred to as ‘activities for the public good’) in order to ensure their operation.

Section 9

(1) Churches shall have equal rights and obligations.

(2) The State may take into account the real social role of churches and the activities for the public good performed by them in the course of enacting additional rules of law related to the social role of churches, and while maintaining relations with them.

Section 10

(1) In Hungary, the State may neither operate nor create any organ for controlling or monitoring churches.

(2) No state constraint may be used in order to enforce the principles of faith and internal rules of a church, or to enforce the decisions of its organs; state authorities may not examine such principles of faith or internal rules. State organs may not modify or override decisions made by church legal persons which are based on the internal rules of the church, and they shall have no competence to adjudicate litigations arising from internal legal relationships not regulated in rules of law.

(3) Churches shall process personal data related to religious activities in accordance with their own internal rules, and – outside the church – may not make them public nor hand them over to anybody else without the consent of the subject of such data.

Church legal persons

Section 11

(1) Churches shall be legal persons; the legal personality of churches shall be acquired by being entered into the register. For an association to be recognised as a church, the vote of two-thirds of the Members of Parliament shall be required.

(2) The unit or organisation having legal personality within a church according to its internal rules shall also be a legal person (internal church legal person).

(3) Organisations established by a church that have legal personality on the basis of a separate rule of law (civil society organisations, foundations and business associations established on the basis of the right of association), but that are not church legal persons according to the internal rules of the church, shall not qualify as church legal persons.

(4) At the request of the representative of the church as a whole or of the representative of its highest organ, the minister responsible for maintaining relations with the churches (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Minister’) shall enter into the register the internal church legal persons. The register shall show the internal church legal persons as the organs of the church in question.

(5) The legal personality of other internal church legal persons not mentioned in Paragraph (4) shall be certified by the representative of the church as a whole, or of its highest organ, or of the direct superior church organ of the given legal person – this representative being the

official authorised to make such certification under the church's internal orders – whose name has been communicated to the Minister.

Church institutions

Section 12

(1) Church legal persons may establish and maintain institutions which perform pedagogical, educational, higher educational, healthcare, charity, social work, family protection, child protection or youth protection, cultural or sports activities. These institutions may have church legal personality according to the internal rules of the church.

(2) Since church institutions are ideologically committed, they may determine such conditions concerning recruitment and the establishment, maintenance and termination of the legal relationship of employment as are necessary to preserve their specific identity.

Church personnel

Section 13 (1) Church personnel shall be natural persons in service in accordance with the internal rules of the church and classified as such by the competent representative of the church.

(2) Church personnel shall perform their service in a particular church service relationship, employment relationship or other type of legal relationship.

(3) Church personnel shall not be obliged to disclose information to state authorities which they become aware of in the course of their faith-related service and which affect privacy rights.

(4) Church personnel shall be given enhanced protection by the law of summary offences and by criminal law.

CHAPTER III

RULES ON THE REGISTRATION OF CHURCHES

Section 14

(1) The application for registration as a church (hereinafter referred to as 'application') shall be submitted to the Minister by the representative of the association which performs religious activities as well.

(2) The churches included in the Annex to this Act shall be registered by the Minister as laid down in Paragraph (1) of Section 33 of this Act. The Annex to this Act contains the churches recognised by Parliament.

(3) An application for registration as a church may be submitted if:

- a) the association primarily performs religious activities;
- b) it has a confession of faith containing the essence of its teachings and it has rites;
- c) it has been operating for at least twenty years in an organised way as an association in Hungary. The operation as a church before the entry into force of this Act shall also be taken into account for the calculation of the time period;
- d) it has adopted its Statutes, deed of foundation, internal law, organisational and operational rules or other corresponding rules;
- e) the organisation has elected or appointed its administrative and representative organs;
- f) its members make a declaration that the activities of the organisation established by them are not contrary to the Fundamental Law, do not conflict with any rule of law and do not violate the rights and freedoms of others.

Section 15

(1) The application for registration as a church shall be accompanied by

- a) a confession of faith containing the essence of its teachings, or a summary of its most important articles of faith;
- b) the proof that the organisation has been operating for the period of time defined in Point c) of Paragraph (3) of Section 14;
- c) a sheet containing the names, Hungarian domiciles and signatures of at least a thousand members who are natural persons;
- d) its Statutes, deed of foundation, internal law, organisational and operational rules or other corresponding rules, the minutes drawn up at the constituent meeting of its highest organ and a sheet of attendance of the same, and a copy of the instrument certifying the legal title of the right of use of its seat;
- e) the data suitable for the personal identification of the members of its administrative and representative organs;
- f) the members' declaration that the activities of the organisation established by them are not contrary to the Fundamental Law, do not conflict with any rule of law and do not violate the rights and freedoms of others;

g) the declaration of its representative organ that its name, system of symbols and rituals are not identical or may not be confused with the name, system of symbols and rituals of a church already registered;

h) at least five annual simplified reports or simplified annual reports, or equivalent reports;

i) a certificate of the authenticity of data issued by the personal data and address registration authority.

(2) The person submitting an application for registration as a church shall also supply his or her own personal identification data in the application.

(3) The applicant shall be liable under criminal law for the truthfulness of the data contained in the submitted application.

(4) The register shall contain the following data:

a) registration number;

b) the name of the church, and possibly its abbreviated name, as well as its name used in everyday language;

c) the seat of the church;

d) the name and domicile of the representative of the church and the mode of representation;

e) a description of the contents of the coat of arms and emblem of the church.

(5) Data to be entered in the register as appropriate:

in the event of an amendment of the deed of foundation

a) the date of amendment of the deed of foundation,

b) the number of the decision on the registration of the amendment, and the date of it becoming final.

Section 16

(1) If the association meets the conditions laid down in Section 14, the Minister shall submit the church's application for registration to Parliament.

(2) Any changes of the registered data must be reported to the Minister within fifteen days after such change.

(3) The Minister shall refuse the application for registration if the conditions laid down in

Section 14 are not fulfilled. In case of non-fulfilment of the conditions, Parliament shall not decide on the application for registration.

(4) Communities for which in the course of their operation the competent state organ has established that they present a risk to national security shall not be registered as churches, even if the conditions laid down in Section 14 are fulfilled.

(5) If there is a renewed application for registration as a church within 8 days of communication of the decision rejecting the application for registration, the legal consequences attached to the refusal may not be applied, and documents submitted during the previous proceedings may be used on another occasion. It shall not be possible to present excuses for missing the deadline.

(6) In the event of rejection of the application for registration as a church, the application may not be re-submitted within one year.

(7) For the registration of internal church legal persons or the amendment of data already registered, the registration application rules of a church shall apply with the following differences:

- a) the registration shall be carried out at the request of the representative of the church as a whole or of its highest organ or of the direct superior church organ;
- b) the registration shall take place under the registration number of the church;
- c) the Minister shall examine applications for registration exclusively from a formal point of view.

Section 17

Prior to the submission to Parliament of the application for registration as a church, the Minister may, under conditions defined in a separate rule of law, appoint an expert to clarify whether the conditions of religious activities laid down in this Act are complied with. Members of the administrative or representative organs of a church or of a church legal person may not be appointed as experts.

Section 18

The data of churches entered into the register under this Act shall be public.

Chapter IV

THE OPERATION OF THE CHURCHES

Section 19

(1) Churches shall primarily perform religious activities; they shall operate according to their own principles of faith and order of rites.

(2) Churches may participate in value-creating work for the society; to this end they may perform activities for the public good.

(3) In order to realise their goals, churches shall be authorised to carry out other activities which are not qualified as business-entrepreneurial activities according to this Act, as well as business-entrepreneurial activities in addition to their basic activities.

Furthermore, they shall be authorised to establish businesses and civil society organisations, as well as participate therein.

(4) The activities for the public good of churches and of their institutions shall be entitled to budgetary funds to the same extent as state and local government institutions performing similar activities. In these church institutions the content of the employment relationship shall be conform to a public employee legal relationship in respect of salary, working time and rest periods.

(5) Central salary-policy measures relating to employees of state and local government institutions shall cover the employees of church-maintained institutions referred to in Paragraph (4), with the same conditions.

(6) Churches may receive support from sub-systems of government finances on the basis of special sectoral rules of law, from programmes financed from European Union funds or on the basis of international agreements, by way of tenders or outside the system of tenders, on the basis of a specific decision.

(7) The provisions of this chapter shall be appropriately applied to church legal persons as well.

Section 20

(1) The receipts of churches shall be primarily composed of the donations and other contributions of natural persons, legal persons and organisations without legal personality.

(2) Churches may participate in civil law legal relationships without any restrictions.

(3) Church legal persons may collect donations as laid down in their internal laws and rules.

(4) Regardless of those listed in Paragraph (2) of Section 6, the following shall not qualify as business-entrepreneurial activities in respect of churches:

a) the operating of religious, pedagogical, educational, higher educational, healthcare, charity, social, family protection, child protection and youth protection, or cultural or sports institutions, furthermore the carrying out of the above or environment protection activities;

- b) the utilisation of holiday homes by providing services to church personnel;
- c) the production or sale of publications or objects of piety which are necessary for religious life;
- d) the partial utilisation of real estate used for church purposes;
- e) the maintenance of cemeteries;
- f) the sale of immaterial things, objects or stocks serving exclusively religious, pedagogical, educational, higher educational, healthcare, charity, social work, family protection, child protection or youth protection, or cultural, sports or environment protection activities (including the reimbursement of the cost of work clothes);
- g) the complementary provision of services related to religious, pedagogical, educational, higher educational, healthcare, charity, social work, family protection, child protection or youth protection, or cultural, sports or environment protection activities, or the non profit-oriented utilisation of appliances serving these activities;
- h) the production or sale of products, notes, textbooks, publications or studies made in the performance of public tasks taken over from the State or the local government;
- i) after free funds have been placed in bank deposits and securities, such part of the interests, dividends or yield received from credit institutions or the issuer of securities as the receipts of the activities not qualifying as business-entrepreneurial activities represented in the gross receipts;
- j) the operating of pension institutions or pension funds set up for the purpose of self-support of church personnel.

(5) Churches may be granted tax benefits and other similar benefits.

Section 21

(1) Church receipts collected for religious purposes or the utilization thereof may not be controlled by state organs. The following shall also qualify as receipts serving religious purposes: the offerings to the church of a given part of the personal income tax and its budgetary complement or an eventual allowance to replace it, as well as real estate rent and its complement.

(2) Churches and internal church legal persons shall keep a record of their receipts originating from state support for a specified non-religious purpose, and of the utilisation of such support, according to the provisions of the Act on Accounting and on Public Funds, as well as according to other rules of law relating to bookkeeping.

(3) The control of the legality of the utilization of state support granted to churches for non religious, but a specified purpose shall be carried out by the State Audit Office; the control of the utilization of support granted from the state or local government budget or from international resources with the participation of the State shall be laid down in a rule of law.

Section 22

Concerning law-making the State shall ensure, within the framework of a procedure laid down in a separate rule of law, that churches participate in expressing opinions on draft rules of law and on legislative concepts.

Section 23

Churches shall enjoy enhanced protection by the law of summary offences and by criminal law, in particular in relation to the undisturbed performance of church rites and the functioning of church government, as well as in relation to church buildings, cemeteries and other holy places.

Section 24

(1) In the pedagogical or educational institutions maintained by the State or the local government, churches may – according to the needs of students and their parents – provide religious education; in institutions of higher education they may carry out religious activities. The public education institution shall ensure the material conditions and timeslots which do not clash with other obligatory school activities and the church legal person shall ensure the provision of instructors and teachers of religion. The costs of religious education – on the basis of a separate Act or of agreements concluded with the churches – shall be borne by the State.

(2) Churches may perform pastoral service in the army according to the rules laid down in a separate rule of law; they may also perform pastoral services in prisons and hospitals, or other special services.

Section 25

(1) The name, system of symbols, order of rites and commonly used name of churches shall receive enhanced legal protection. The name and symbols of other organisations may not give the impression that the organisation or its activities relate to the operation of a previously registered church.

(2) If member of a church personnel performs a service for someone who is not a member of the church, and his or her activity can be either directly or even indirectly connected with his

or her church, he or she shall be obliged to clearly show and make manifest the name of the given church before offering his or her services.

(3) The name of a church, the system of symbols directly pertaining to it and its name used in everyday language may not be used by another organisation without the express written consent of the church.

CHAPTER V

THE TERMINATION OF CHURCHES

Section 26

(1) On the application of its representative, a church shall cease to exist by way of legal succession in the event of its merger (joining, fusion) with another church.

(2) If persons or groups of persons leave a church, but the registered church continues to exist, the new organisation created by secession shall not be entitled to any part of the assets of the previous church.

Section 27

The church shall cease to exist without successor if its highest organ declares its dissolution.

Section 28

If a church ceases to perform its activities and does not provide for its assets, the Minister shall submit a proposal to Parliament for the termination of the church and its deletion from the register.

Section 29

If a church ceases to exist without successor, its assets – after the claims of its creditors have been satisfied – shall become the property of the Hungarian State and shall be used for activities for the public good.

Section 30

(1) If a church ceases to exist without successor, the internal church legal persons shall also cease to exist without successor.

(2) If an internal church legal person ceases to exist, the question of its assets shall be regulated by the internal rules of the church.

CHAPTER VI

CLOSING PROVISIONS

1 Authorizing provisions

Section 31

(1) Before the entry into force of this Act, the Government, while respecting the agreements concluded with churches which perform activities for the public good, shall review the said agreements, and, if necessary, initiate new agreements.

(2) The Government may conclude agreements by 31 December 2011 at the latest with those organisations which perform public tasks but according to this Act do not qualify as churches.

Section 32

The Government shall be authorised to lay down in a decree the rules pertaining to the specificities of the reporting and bookkeeping obligations of church legal persons.

Section 33

(1) The Minister shall register within 30 days the churches listed in the Annex to this Act, the autonomous church legal persons determined by them and the internal church legal persons specified in Paragraph (2) of Section 11 of this Act.

(2) The churches listed in the Annex and the internal church legal persons referred to in Paragraph (1) shall operate with legal continuity independently of the date of registration.

(3) Following the reporting according to Paragraph (1), the Minister, in the course of registration, shall determine and issue a new registration number for the church, which number shall be suitable for the individual identification of the organisation in the country, and shall notify the church thereof.

Section 34

The Minister shall be authorised to determine in a decree

- a) the administrative rules of the registration of churches, the content requirements of the application forms for registration, the technical and other data to be entered into the register, as well as the rules pertaining to the contents of the requested electronic extract of data related to a church;
- b) the rules pertaining to the experts in the proceedings concerning the registration of churches and, in agreement with the minister responsible for public funds, the rules pertaining to experts' fees.

2 Provisions on entry into force

Section 35

- (1) This Act – with the exceptions enumerated in Paragraph (2) – shall enter into force on the day following its publication.
- (2) Sections 1 to 30, 32 to 34 and 36 to 38, as well as the Annex shall enter into force on 1 January 2012.

3 Transitional provisions

Section 36

- (1) After the entry into force of this Act, all organisations previously registered as churches and not listed in the Annex to this Act may, if they comply with the conditions laid down in this Act, initiate with the Minister the submission to Parliament of their application for registration as a church, or may report the data necessary for registration according to a separate Act, in particular the name, seat, representation and founding members.
- (2) If an organisation fails to comply with the provisions of Paragraph (1), and furthermore if it gives an answer in the negative concerning the continuation of its operations, the organisation shall be terminated without successor according to the provisions of this Act.
- (3) If the authorised representative of the organisation on 31 December 2011 declares that the organisation will continue to operate, the provisions of Paragraph (1) shall be considered as those governing the proceedings.
- (4) The organisation registered according to Paragraph (1) shall be the general successor of the previously registered organisation as of the entry into force of this Act.
- (5) The communities becoming an association according to this Act shall be considered as civil society organisations according to the Act on the Utilization of a Part of the Personal Income Tax pursuant to the Determination of the Taxable Person, and shall be entitled to the one per cent that can be offered to civil society organisations, provided that these

communities comply with the requirements of the rules of law relating to associations before 30 June 2012.

(6) After the entry into force of this Act only churches complying with the rules laid down in this Act may receive budgetary support for church purposes. Until 31 August 2012 the central budget shall ensure the operation of those public education institutions which are maintained at the time of the publication of this Act by the churches which are in the register on 31 December 2011 and are being transformed according to Paragraph (1).

4 Rules of law amended by this Act

Section 37

(1) Point mb) of Paragraph (1) of Section 4 of Act III of 1993 on Social Management and Social Provisions shall be modified as follows:

[In the application of this Act]

“mb) churches within the meaning of Act C of 2011 on the Right to Freedom of Conscience and Religion, and on the Legal Status of Churches, Religious Denominations and Religious Communities (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Church Act’) and having their seat in Hungary, or church legal persons within the meaning of the Church Act and having their seat in Hungary; legal persons which have legal personality as another type of organisation, such as, in particular, civil society organisations and their organisational units declared a legal person in their deeds of foundation, the foundations and their organisational units declared a legal person in their deeds of foundation, or the business associations shall not qualify as church maintainer;”

(2) Point sb) of Section 5 of Act XXXI of 1997 on the Protection of Children and on Guardianship Management shall be modified as follows:

[In the application of this Act]

“s) maintainer: sb) churches within the meaning of Act C of 2011 on the Right to Freedom of Conscience and Religion, and on the Legal Status of Churches, Religious Denominations and Religious Communities (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Church Act’) and having their seat in Hungary, or church legal persons within the meaning of the Church Act and having their seat in Hungary; legal persons which have legal personality as another type of organisation, such as, in particular, civil society organisations and their organisational units declared a legal person in their deeds of foundation, the foundations and their organisational units declared a legal person in their deeds of foundation, or the business associations shall not qualify as church maintainer;”

5 Compliance with the requirement of the Fundamental Law on cardinality

Section 38

Chapters II to V, Section 38, as well as the Annex of this Act shall qualify as cardinal pursuant to Paragraph (3) of Article VII of the Fundamental Law.

Dr. Pál Schmitt

László Kövér

President of the Republic

Speaker of Parliament

Annex to Act C of 2011

The churches, religious denominations and religious communities recognised by Parliament

1 Magyar Katolikus Egyház (the Catholic Church in Hungary)

2 Magyarországi Református Egyház (the Reformed Church in Hungary)

3 Magyarországi Evangélikus Egyház (the Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Hungary)

4–6 Zsidó vallásfelekezetek (Jewish religious denominations):

Magyarországi Zsidó Hitközségek Szövetsége (the Alliance of Hungarian Jewish Communities of Faith)

Egységes Magyarországi Izraelita Hitközség – Statusquo Ante (the United Hungarian Jewish Community of Faith – Statusquo Ante)

Magyarországi Autonóm Ortodox Izraelita Hitközség (the Hungarian Autonomous Orthodox Jewish Community of Faith)

7–11 Ortodox Egyház (Orthodox Church):

Budai Szerb Ortodox Egyházmegye (the Buda Diocese of the Serbian Orthodox Church)

Konstantinápolyi Egyetemes Patriarchátus – Magyarországi Ortodox Exarchátus (the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople – the Orthodox Exarchate in Hungary)

Magyarországi Bolgár Ortodox Egyház (the Bulgarian Orthodox Church in Hungary)

Magyarországi Román Ortodox Egyházmegye (the Romanian Orthodox Diocese in Hungary)

Orosz Ortodox Egyház Magyar Egyházmegyéje – Moszkvai Patriarchátus (the Hungarian Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate)

12 Magyar Unitárius Egyház Magyarországi Egyházkerülete (the Diocese in Hungary of the Hungarian Unitarian Church)

13 Magyarországi Baptista Egyház (the Baptist Union of Hungary)

14 HIT Gyülekezete (the Faith Church)

