



REGULATORY UPDATES FROM HUNGARY

New 16-person ministerial structure adopted

13 May 2026

On 12 April 2026, Hungary held general elections where a new Parliament was elected. The Tisza Party obtained approximately 71% of the parliamentary mandates and thereby achieved a landslide victory and a constitutional majority. The former governing coalition, Fidesz-KDNP, obtained approximately 26% of the mandates. Another party, Mi Hazánk also entered Parliament, securing approximately 3% of the mandates.

New Parliament – new Government

On 9 May 2026, the newly elected Parliament held its inaugural sitting. During this session, the President of the Parliament and its Vice Presidents were elected. In addition, a total number of 21 parliamentary committees were duly established. During its inaugural sitting to prevent regulatory disruption, the Parliament adopted an emergency measure, which elevated some of the previous Government's emergency decrees – otherwise set to lapse on 13 May 2026 – to statutory level. By way of example, the advertisement tax rate will remain at 0% beyond 30 June 2026.

The same day, the newly elected Parliament elected Péter Magyar as the new Prime Minister of Hungary. On 11 and 12 May 2026, the competent parliamentary committees held confirmation hearings for the nominees for cabinet ministerial positions. On 12 May 2026, the President of Hungary appointed the members (ministers) of the new Government, who were subsequently sworn in at the Parliament. Therefore, the new Government was formed. Importantly, while the list of new ministries is final, a so-called "statute decree" that defines their specific portfolios and competencies is yet to be issued.

Key ministries and ministers

The Parliament adopted Act XIII of 2026 on the List of Ministries. Under the new governmental structure, a total number of 16 ministries will operate. These include, *inter alia*, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry for Economic and Energy Affairs, the Ministry of Transport and Investments, the Ministry for Rural and Regional Development, the Ministry for Agriculture and the Food Economy and the Ministry of Defence.



Below, we provide a concise overview of the above key ministries and the ministers in charge of them.

Ministry for Agriculture and the Food Economy

The Minister for Agriculture and the Food Economy, Szabolcs Bóna, will oversee the development of the agriculture and its adaptation to climate change. As he noted in his committee hearing, his objectives include supporting the activities of young farmers, shortening supply chains, and advancing agricultural technological development.

Mr Bóna is a well-known agricultural engineer and agribusiness entrepreneur.

Ministry of Defence

The new Minister of Defence, Romulusz Ruszin-Szendi has set as his objectives the development of the Hungarian Defence Forces' infrastructure and cyber-defence capabilities, the acquisition of a greater state ownership stake in the defence industry, and the restoration of the confidence of allied NATO Member States in Hungary as a reliable partner.

Mr Ruszin-Szendi is a distinguished military officer, credited with the leadership of international missions, and a former Chief of the General Staff of the Hungarian Defence Forces.

Ministry for Economic and Energy Affairs

The Minister for Economic and Energy Affairs, Mr István Kapitány, will oversee the economic development and the energy sector of Hungary. During his committee hearing, he set out his vision regarding fair market competition, the restoration of investor and public confidence, and a reduced level of state intervention in market processes.

Mr Kapitány previously held the position of Global Vice President at Shell.

Ministry of Finance

The Minister of Finance, Mr András Kármán, will be entrusted with the implementation of fiscal and tax policy reforms. At his committee hearing, Mr Kármán emphasised the necessity of enhancing productivity and innovation. He also outlined the objective of establishing a business environment that is both enterprise- and investor friendly and ensuring stability and transparency of the regulatory framework.

Mr Kármán previously worked at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and at the Erste Group.



Ministry of Health

Dr Zsolt Hegedűs assumes the leadership of the Ministry of Health, whose mandate will encompass, *inter alia*, the comprehensive reform of primary care services, as well as of outpatient and inpatient care, in addition to the advancement of the digitalisation of the healthcare sector. Dr Hegedűs is an internationally renowned authority in orthopaedics and previously served as the head of the orthopaedic department of the hospital in Manchester in the United Kingdom.

Ministry of Justice

Dr Márta Görög leads the Ministry of Justice. Her portfolio will include ensuring the professional quality of legislation, safeguarding the independence of supervisory authorities and the judiciary, and the establishment of the necessary legal framework to secure the disbursement of European Union funds to which Hungary is entitled.

At her committee hearing, she emphasised her commitment to constitutional safeguards, a policy of zero tolerance towards corruption, and accession to the European Public Prosecutor's Office.

Dr Görög is a distinguished academic legal scholar, Professor of Civil Law, and Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Szeged, a Southern Hungarian city.

Ministry for Rural and Regional Development

Dr Viktória Lőrincz will be in charge of the support and infrastructural development of rural Hungary, as well as addressing the legal and institutional framework governing local municipalities.

At her committee hearing, she indicated that the relationship between Budapest, its metropolitan agglomeration, and rural regions would be regulated through a dedicated "Budapest Act"; furthermore, a comprehensive review of the competences and institutional system of local municipalities is to be undertaken.

Dr Lőrincz is a former lawyer and member of the municipal council of a small town called Kadarkút.

Ministry of Transport and Investments

Mr Dávid Vitézy will be responsible for the development of rail and road infrastructure, transport safety, and the operation of airports. At his committee hearing, he stated that substantial, wide-ranging developments are required in the transport sector, including the procurement, production, and advancement of vehicles. One of the key areas for development in his portfolio will be modernizing the Hungarian railway networks, possibly through the use of EU funds.

Mr Vitézy is a nationally recognised transport policy expert, a former State Secretary for Transport, the former Chief Executive Officer of the Budapest Transport Centre, and a former candidate for Mayor of Budapest (Notably, Mr. Vitézy lost his mayoral bid by a margin of a mere 293 votes out of the 740,000 total votes cast).



Key Hungarian state organs: significant structural and personnel changes expected

As an immediate next step, as with the transition to any new Government, structural and senior leadership changes within the central organs of state administration, including the key stakeholders in the Ministries are anticipated.

In addition, a significant and unprecedented step by the new Government is that the Prime Minister has called upon the holders of the highest constitutional offices of state – including the President of Hungary, the President of the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court and the Hungarian Competition Authority – to resign. He issued an ultimatum requiring such resignation by 31 May 2026, failing which it is intended that they be removed from office by recourse to public law instruments. Consequently, changes in the highest constitutional offices of state are not expected prior to 31 May 2026.

