

2014 Korea and Mongolia “Legislative Evaluation Expert Forum”

2014. 5. 20. (Tue) 10:30-17:30
KLRI Seminar Room

입법평가 자료 14-17-①

2014 Korea and Mongolia “Legislative Evaluation Expert Forum”

2014. 5. 20. (Tue) 10:30 - 17:30
KLRI Seminar Room

Time	Program
※ Moderator : Son Hee Doo (Director, Office of Administrative Legal Research, KLRI)	
10:30 ~ 11:00	Welcome Speeches and Responses <i>Lee Won</i> (President of KLRI)
11:00 ~ 12:00	<i>The Legislative Evaluation in Korea</i> <i>Kang Hyuncheol</i> (Director, Office of Global Legal Research, KLRI)
12:00 ~ 13:30	Luncheon
Session 1	
13:30 ~ 15:20	<i>The Legislation Process in Mongolia</i> <i>Tumurbaatar Bat-Ulzii</i> (Director of Legal Reform Policy Department, MOJ)
	<i>Regulatory Impact Assessment in Mongolia</i> <i>Tovuusuren Saruul</i> (Policy Researcher, NLI)
15:20 ~ 15:40	Coffee Break
Session 2	
15:40 ~ 17:30	<i>Legislation Process in Korea</i> <i>Han Yeongsoo</i> (Director, Ministry of Government Legislation)
	<i>Legislative Process of the National Assembly</i> <i>Lee Hyunchool</i> (Counsel of Politics and Administration Research Office, National Assembly Research Service)
17:30	Closing
18:00	Reception Dinner

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환 영 사

이 원
한국법제연구원장

친애하는 내외 귀빈 여러분,

바쁘신 일정에도 오늘 한·몽 전문가 포럼을 위하여 몽골에서 와주신 Tumurbaatar Bat-Ulzii 몽골 법무부 국장님과 Khuyag Nomingereel 몽골 법제연구원 원장님을 비롯한 법제 전문가 여러분께 깊은 감사의 말씀을 올립니다. 아울러 이 자리에 함께 하신 모든 내·외 귀빈 여러분께도 진심으로 감사의 인사를 드립니다.

한국법제연구원 입법평가연구센터는 2007년 입법평가연구사업을 시작한 이래, 선진 법치국가에서 논의된 입법평가에 관한 이론적이고 실무적인 연구를 분석·소개하고 국내 법령에 대한 시범적 입법평가를 실시하는 등 입법평가의 기반형성을 위해 노력해왔습니다.

입법평가연구사업은 8년차 사업으로 진행되고 있습니다. 사업에 참여하는 연구자들이 국내 뿐 만 아니라 외국과의 네트워크 강화에도 노력하여 전문가 포럼 및 국제학술회의를 꾸준히 개최해 오고 있습니다.

오늘 한·몽 입법평가 전문가 포럼은 입법평가의 국제적 확산을 도모하고자 현재 한국과 몽골의 입법평가의 현황을 살펴보고 향후 교류와 협력을 위한 과제를 설정하는 중요한 자리입니다.

오전에는 우리 연구원에서 입법평가연구를 오랫동안 맡아온 강현철 박사가 “한국의 입법평가”에 대하여 소개할 예정이며, 오후에는 먼저 몽골의 입법과정과 입법평가에 대하여 주제발표를 듣고 토론을 가질

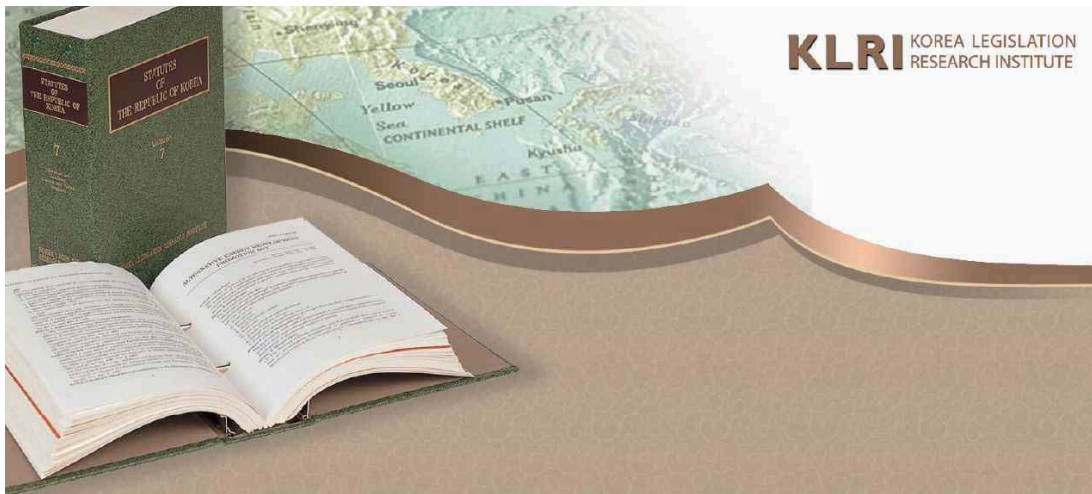
예정입니다. 오후 두 번째 세션에서는 한국의 정부입법과정과 국회 입법과정에 대하여 법제처의 한영수 국장님과 입법조사처의 이현출 정치행정조사심의관님께서 발표를 해주실 예정입니다. 이와 같은 발표와 토론을 통해서 한국과 몽골의 입법 선진화에 도움이 될 소중한 의견과 경험을 함께 나누어 주시기를 바랍니다.

이번 전문가포럼을 통해 한·몽 양국의 입법평가연구가 한걸음 더 나아갈 수 있는 계기가 되길 기원합니다.

바쁘신 일정 속에서 이렇게 참석해주신 여러분께 다시 한번 감사의 말씀을 전합니다.

감사합니다.

한국법제연구원
원장 이 원



KLRI KOREA LEGISLATION
RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Legislative Evaluation in Korea

May 20, 2014

한국입법연구원
KOREA LEGISLATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

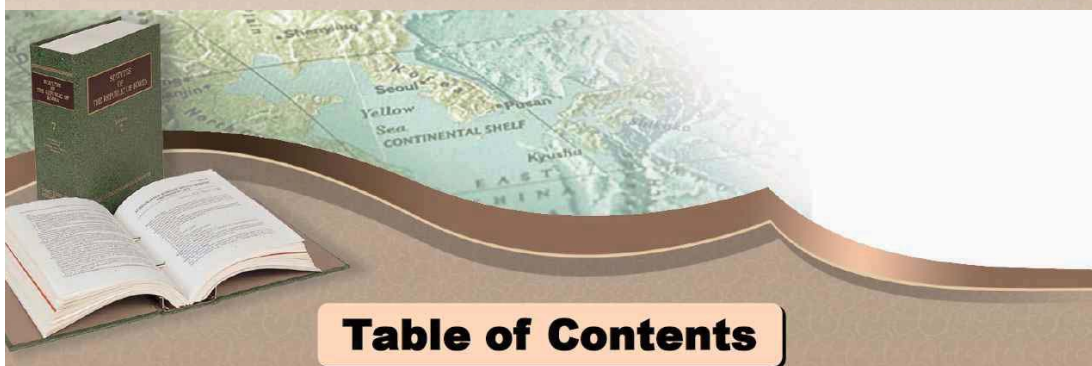
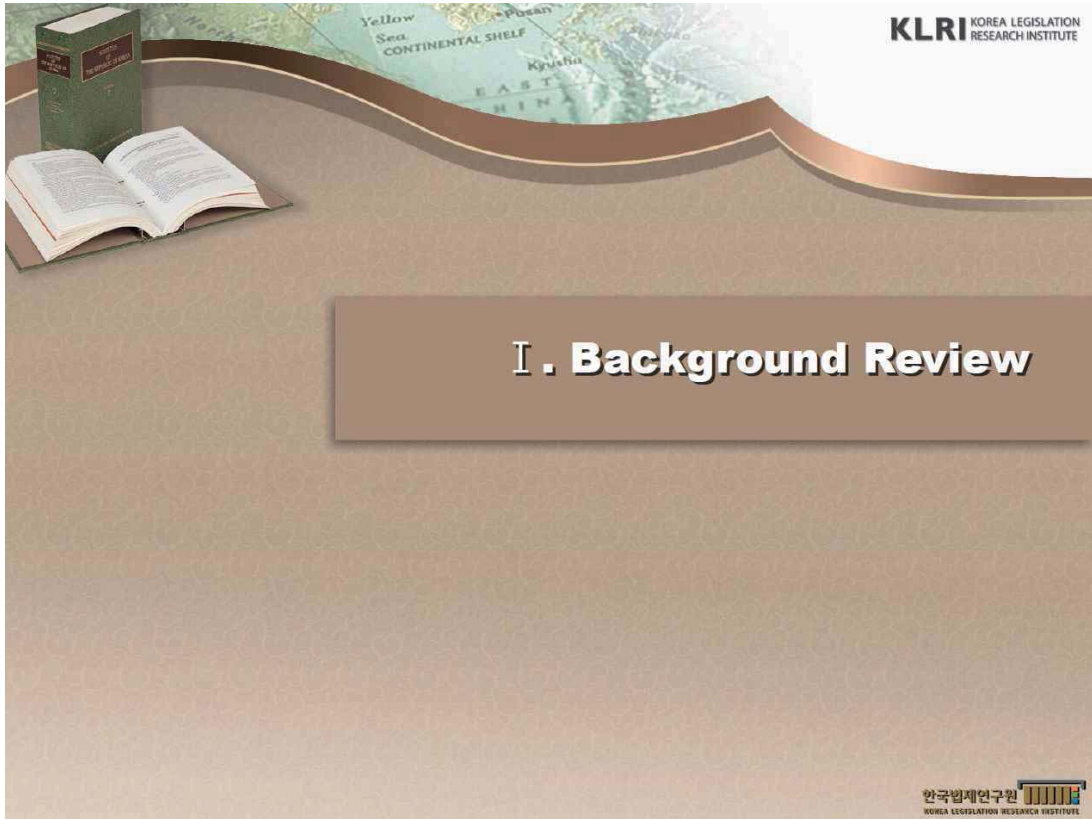


Table of Contents

- I. Background Review
- II. Legislative Procedures in Korea
- III. Improvement in Policy related to
'Legislative Process'



I . Background Review

I . Background Review

1. Postponement in Legalization of Policy

○ Complex Government Legislation Procedures and Dispersion of Various Impact Assessment causes administrative costs, and postponement in Legalization of Policy

- *Drafting of the Bills→ Consultation with Relevant Ministries, and If necessary, Consultation between Government and Ruling Party→ Advance Publication of Legislation→Examination of Regulations→Examination of Ministry of Government Legislation→ Deliberation in Vice-Ministerial Meeting→Deliberation in State Council→ Signature of President→ Submission of Bills to National Assembly→ Deliberation of Competent Standing Committees, and If Necessary, Examination of Committee of Full Members→ Examination of Legislation and Judiciary Committee→ Deliberation and Resolution of National Assembly→ Transfer of Bills to Government→ Deliberation of State Council and Signature of President→ Promulgations

I . Background Review

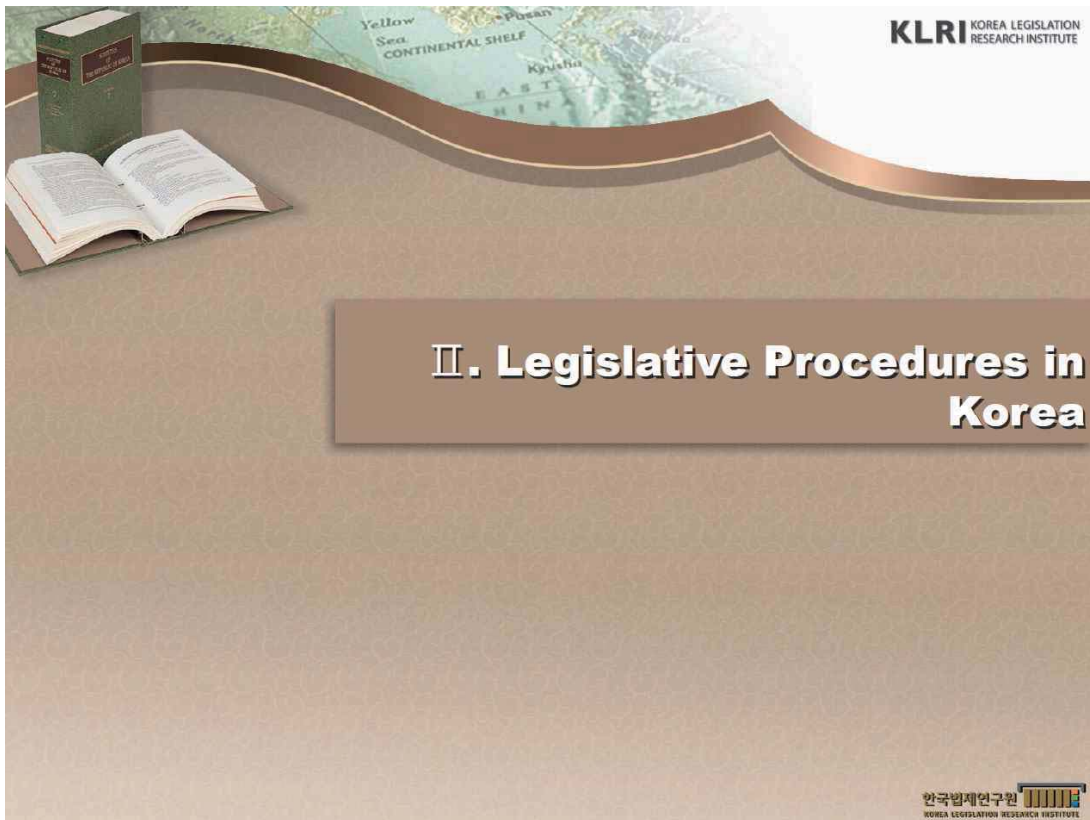
2. Harmful Effect due to Increasing Volume of Legislation and deterioration of Quality

- Plethora of Legislation & Inflation Phenomenon happen simultaneously
 - Increasing Volume of Legislation and Frequent Revision of Legislation causes deterioration of Quality in Legislation. Consequently, hinders legal stability
- Outdated Policy–inconvenience for the public and adds burden to the Companies.
 - Ultimately, Impediment to Efficiency of National Policy due to Decrease in Legislation effectiveness, and Public acceptability
 - Consequently, this brings about increase in Direct and Indirect National Costs during the course of Legislation Enactment, Revision and Abolition of Legislation

I . Background Review

3. Lack of Comprehensive Legislative Impact Assessment System

- Lack of Comprehensive Legislative Impact Assessment System to check on regulation and legislation which is big burden to the public and Corporations



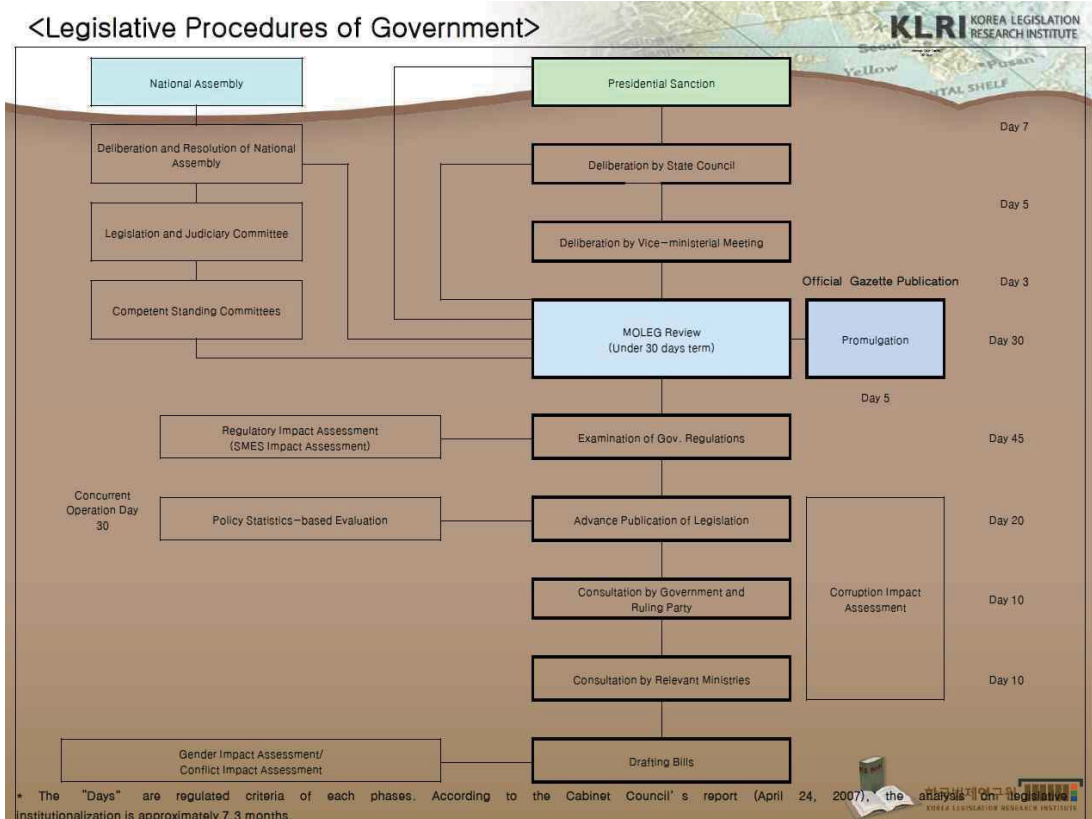
II. Legislative Procedures in Korea

II. Legislative Procedures in Korea

1. Legislative Procedures

- Legislative Procedures(Steps)
 - Legislative Procedures include a series of procedures (Fifteen Steps) ranging from the drafting of Bills to their Promulgation





II. Legislative Procedures in Korea

2. Outline of Various Impact Assessment on Government Legislation

○ Various Impact Assessments are carried out by numerous departments in accordance with individual law. Meaning, Lack of Comprehensive Legislative Impact Assessment System

II . Legislative Procedures in Korea

< Types of Impact Assessment System >

Types of Legislative Impact Assessment (Examples)	Assessed Contents (Mandatory/Optionality)
Regulatory Impact Assessment (“Framework Act on Administrative Regulations” §7, SMES Impact Assessment: Included in RIA)	Review of Newly Established, Maintained, Reinforced Statutes (Mandatory)
Policy Statistic-based Impact Assessment (“Enforcement Decree on Statistics” §33)	Collecting Adequate Statistic Methods for Policy Enforcement (Mandatory)
Corruption Impact Assessment (Act on the Prevention of Corruption §20:2)	Analysis and Review on Corruption Indicators (Optionality)
Gender Impact Assessment (“Framework Act on Women’s Development §10)	Influence on Women’s Rights and Interests (Mandatory)
Conflict Impact Assessment (“Regulation on Conflicts of Public Institutions” §10)	Analysis of Conflicts Derived by Public Policy (Optionality)
Cost Estimation on Bills (“Regulation on Legislation Services Management” §10)	Expenditure on Amendment and Enactment (Mandatory)

○ The current impact Assessment is geared towards and limited to specific field

II . Legislative Procedures in Korea

<Current System and Organization of Legislative Assessment>

Pre-Deliberation Stage	Deliberation Stage (Concurrent Assessment)	Post-Deliberation Stage
Regulatory Impact Assessment [OFC: Regulatory Reform Committee]	Government [MOLEG: Review Draft Bills] National Assembly [Standing Committee and etc.: Review Draft Bills] -Necessity of Legislation -Adequacy of Procedure -Legitimacy of Contents -Effectiveness of Legislation -Possibility of Compliance (Reviewed by Legal with integrative aspect) (Need a Checklist of pre-deliberation)	Legislation Innovation Team [MOLEG]
Conflict Impact Assessment [OFC]		Corruption Impact Assessment [Anti-Corruption and Rights Commission]
Corruption Impact Assessment [Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights]		Gender Impact Assessment [MOGEF]
Cost Estimation on Bills [MOSF]		-Necessity for Amendment -Level of Compliance -Problems of Enforcement -Reflection on Reality
Policy Statistic-based Impact Assessment [KOSTAT]		* Absence of systematic Assessment
Gender Impact Assessment [MOGEF]		

* Concurrent Assessment focuses on checking validity of Pre-deliberation

II . Legislative Procedures in Korea

3. Problems with various Impact Assessment

- Difficulty in Judging legislation from comprehensive Standpoint
 - Limited to Specific Field. Thus, difficulty in assessing legislation impact on the general public and corporations from a comprehensive standpoint
 - * For instance, There is lack of assessment and analysis system on considering negative effects including confusion persist over the legal system due to establishment of exemption law
 - At this point, it is hard to grasp at what specific steps and point of time impact Assessment needs to be carried out



II . Legislative Procedures in Korea

3. Problems with various Impact Assessment

- Increase in Costs and Procedure
 - Legislative Burden since Supervising Managing Department needs to receive various impact assessment individually from the beginning of plan
 - ⇒ In reality, a person in charge of Bill is required to compose impact assessment separately



II . Legislative Procedures in Korea

3. Problems with various Impact Assessment

- Duplicated Evaluation and difficulty in maintaining systemicity and consistency
 - Various government agencies will evaluate same criterias. Thus, decrease effectiveness in Execution of Government legislation
 - The methods and contents differ on various impact Assessment. In other words, Lack of consistency and correlation.

III. Improvement in Policy related to ‘Legislative Process’

III. Improvement in Policy Related to 'Legislative Process'

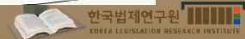
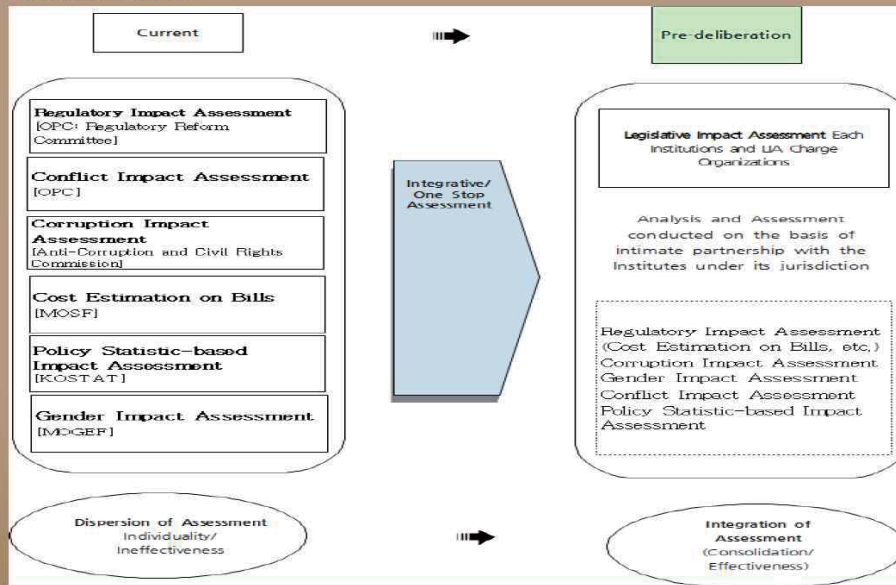
1. Integration and Improvement of Various Impact Assessment(Pre Deliberation)

- Implementation of Preliminary Impact Assessment—Comprehensive and more systematic assessment System
- Also, Strive toward “High Quality Legislation” by adaptation of integrated impact Assessment and reduction in departmental costs.
- * Acquire consistency on evaluation index and contents through integrated impact assessment
- Integrated Impact Assessment is a superior concept to the current impact assessment



III. Improvement in Policy Related to 'Legislative Process'

- Establishing One-Stop Assessment System Integrating all Pre-deliberation>



III. Improvement in Policy Related to ‘Legislative Process’

2. Improving Effectiveness in Legislative impact Assessment(Post Deliberation)

- Introduction of Post Deliberation Impact Assessment
 - Improvement on legislation with specific focus on getting rid of Unnecessary legislation and revitalizing economy

- The Objective of Post Deliberation Assessment is evaluating effectiveness and necessity of legislation enactment and amendment. Thus, maintaining neutrality is crucial.

III. Improvement in Policy Related to ‘Legislative Process’

3. Gradual Implementation of Legislative Impact Assessment and Check Points

- Legislative Impact Assessment go through test operation(i.e. two years or so) with focus on major legislations. In the long term, expand into entire legislations
 - * During a test period, it is important to consider difficulty in equipping with expert personnel and a right conditions

- Pre Deliberation and Post Deliberation Impact Assessment need to be carried out in connection.
 - * Conduct Post Deliberation selectively after Pre deliberation assessment. So, Improvement can be made on both sides

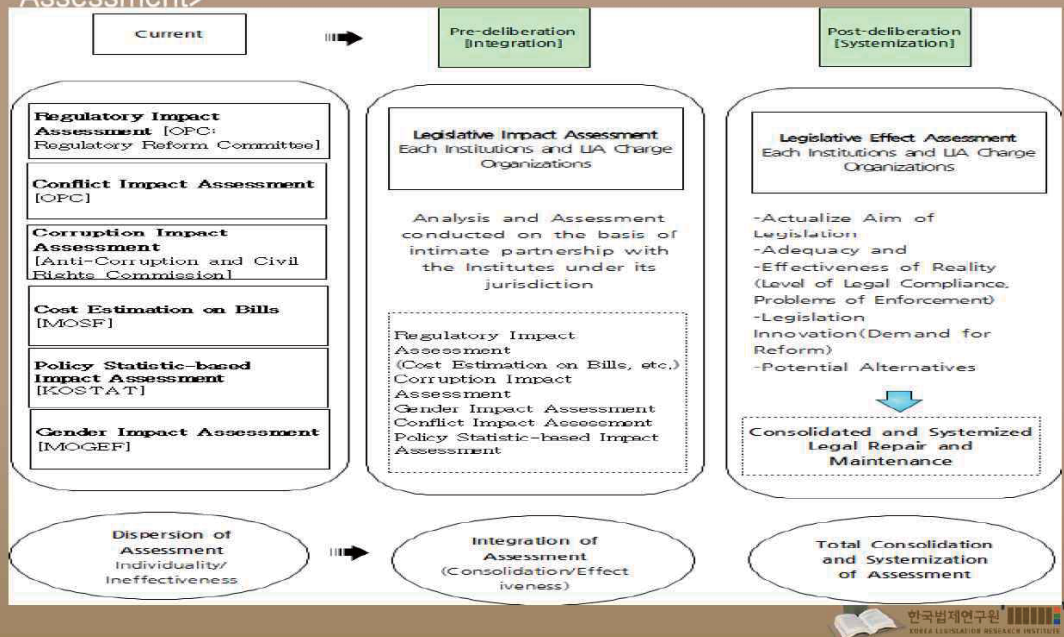
III. Improvement in Policy Related to 'Legislative Process'

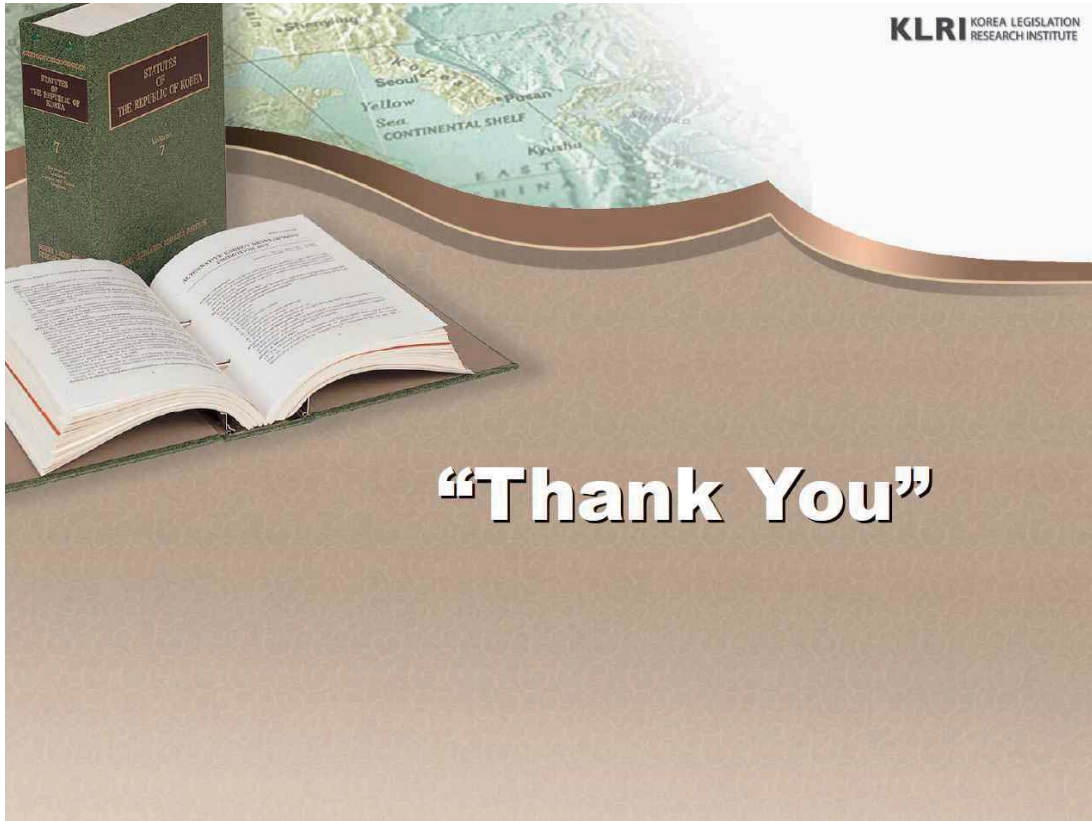
3. Gradual Implementation of Legislative Impact Assessment and Check Points

- Needs to consider carrying out integrated legislative impact Assessment and evaluation by one department

III. Improvement in Policy Related to 'Legislative Process'

<Interconnecting Pre/Post Deliberations to Conduct Integrative Assessment>







Ministry of Justice



THE NATIONAL LEGAL
INSTITUTE OF MONGOLIA

THE LEGISLATION PROCESS IN MONGOLIA

Presenter: BAT-ULZII Tumurbaatar (Director of Legal Reform
Policy Department, Ministry of Justice)

Venue: KLRI, Sejong city, The Republic of Korea

Date: 20 May, 2014

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Content

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Legal Regulation of Legislation Process in Mongolia**
- 3. Legislation Process and Its Phases**
- 4. Current challenges & issues**



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Introduction

The legislative power is vested solely in **the Parliament of Mongolia (State Great Hural)** (Article 20, the Constitution of Mongolia).

The Right to Initiate any law- **the President, Members of the Parliament (MP) and Government of Mongolia** (Article 26.1, the Constitution of Mongolia).

Citizens and other organizations forward their suggestions on any proposed laws to those entitled to propose the law (Article 26.2, the Constitution of Mongolia).



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Legal Regulation of Legislation Process in Mongolia

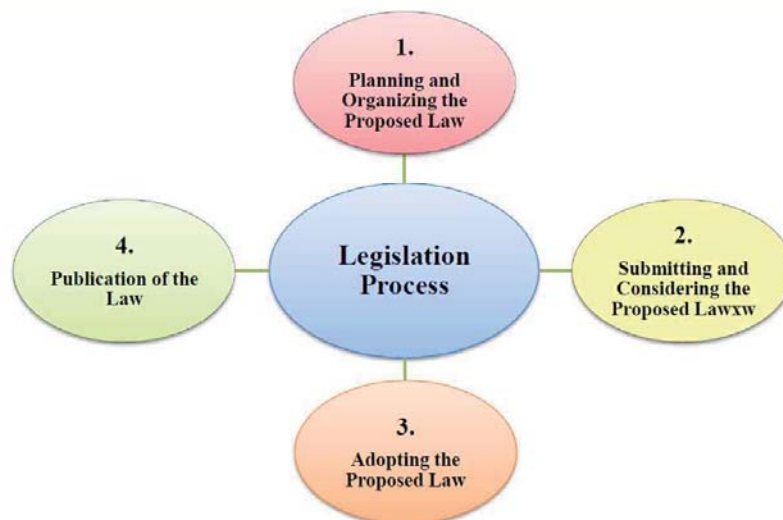
Key Law: Law on the Procedure of Drafting and Submitting Law and Other Decisions of the State Great Hural (2001)

Other Laws: Law on the State Great Hural (2001)
Law on Government (1993)
Law on President of Mongolia (1993)
Law on Rules of Procedure of the Plenary Sessions
of the State Great Hural (2001)

Law on the Procedure of Drafting and Submitting Law and Other Decisions of the State Great Hural (2001)

- Five chapters and 27 articles.
 - **Ch.1:** the aspects of exercising the right to initiate a law
 - **Ch.2:** planning, organization and funding of legislative drafting process
 - **Ch.3:** the legal and other requirements of law drafting.
 - **Ch.4:** completion of drafting and submission of the proposed law
 - **Ch.5:** the drafting and submission of other decisions of the State Great Hural.

The Legislation Process and its Phases



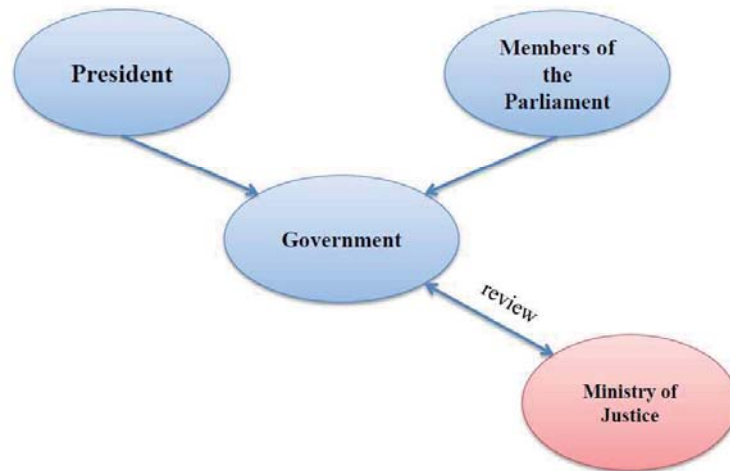


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The Legislation Process and its Phases

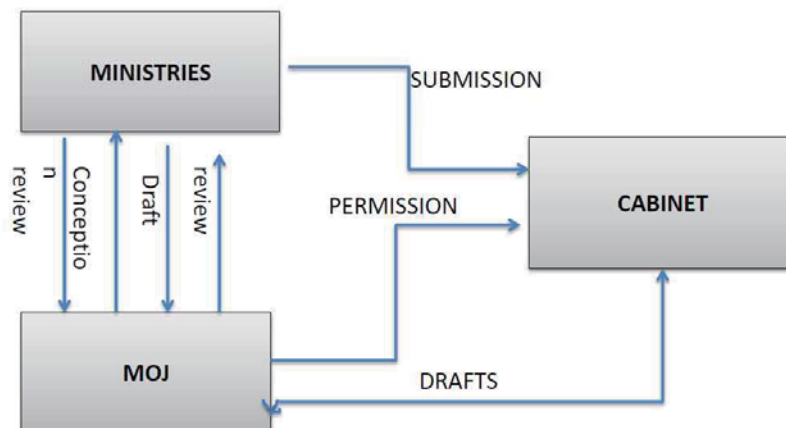


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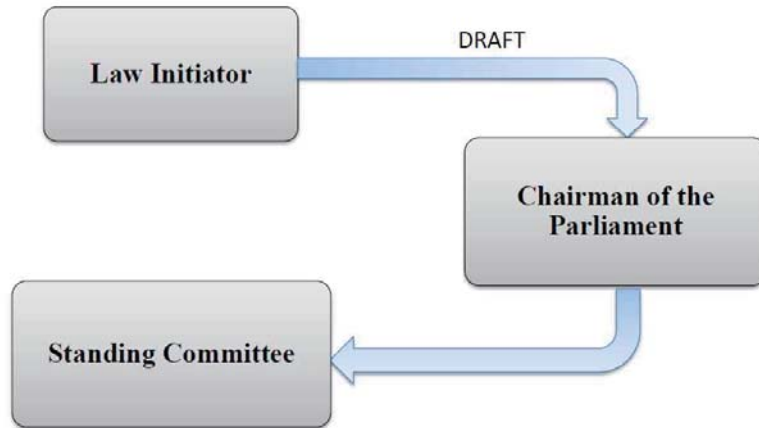


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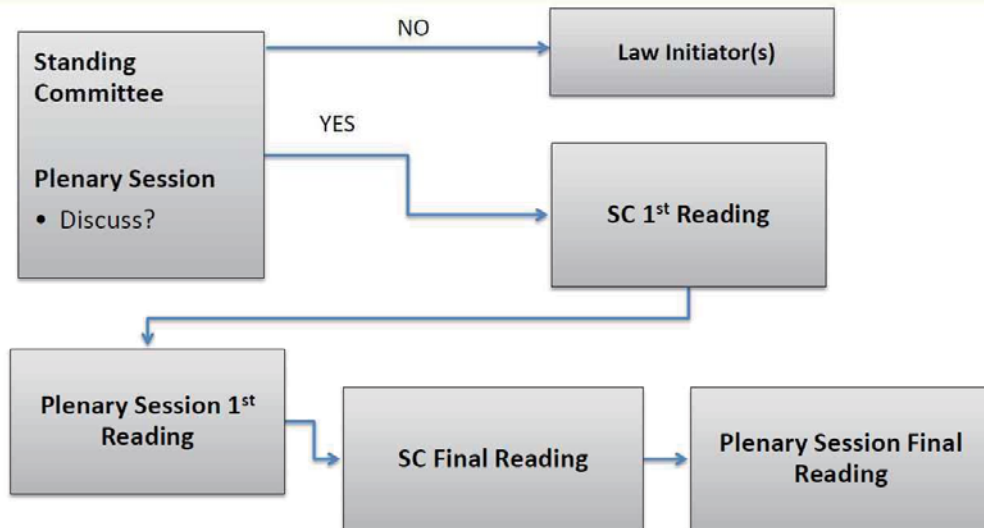
Government in the Legislation Process



Submitting the Law Draft



Deliberation on & Adoption of the Law Draft



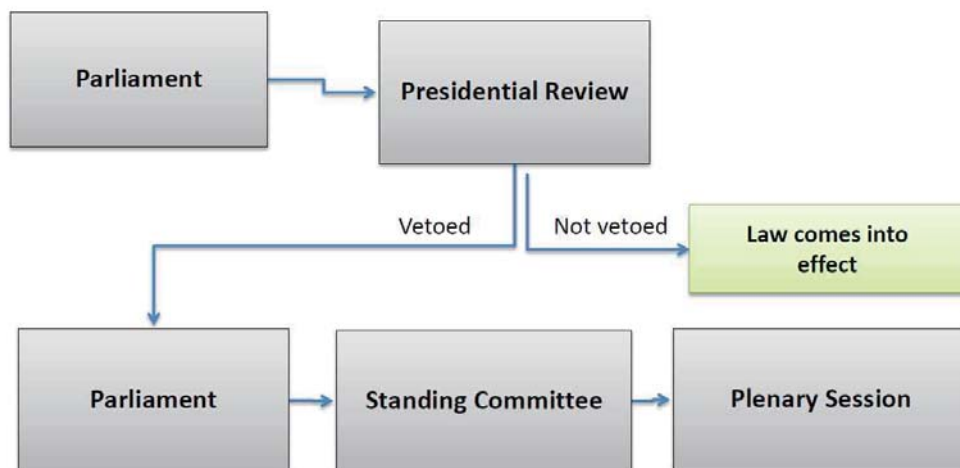


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Deliberation on & Adoption of the Law Draft



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Comparison of Presidential vetoes (by term)

No	Years (full term of the President)	The Whole Veto	The Partial Veto	Acceptance of State Great Hural (by number)	Acceptance of State Great Hural (by percent)
1	1993-1997	2	5	3	42%
2	1997-2001	6	9	11	73%
3	2001-2005	4	11	9	60%
4	2005-2009	3	6	7	77%
5	2009-2013	2	3	4	80%

Source: The Office of the State Great Hural of Mongolia. The date has been obtained as of 15 May, 2014.

Publication of Law

“Government Gazette” –
Official publication of laws and
other decisions of State Great
Hural.

Any law shall enter into force
after 10 days since date of its
publication in “Government
Gazette”.



Conclusions - the challenging issue

- Standardize the drafting process of laws, e.g require regulatory assessment for certain drafts.
- Improve the capacity for research-based law drafting;
- Clarify and improve the legal framework of public and interest groups' participation the law-making process

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REGULATORY IMPACT ASSESSMENT in MONGOLIA

Presented by: SARUUL Tovuusuren (NLI, Policy researcher)
GANCHULUUN Erdene (NLI, Policy researcher)
Location: KLRI, Sejong city, South Korea
Date: May 20, 2014

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- Agencies Conducting Regulatory Impact Assessment (OECD and other countries)
- Guidelines for Regulatory Impact Assessment of Mongolia (2011)
- Necessity of Legislation Assessment in Mongolia
- Comparative Development (Mongolia and South Korea)
- Challenges
- Our goals

Regulatory impact assessment OECD

Country	Type of analysis and date begun	Required by	Scope of coverage	Analysis performed by
United state	Inflation impact assessment , 1974	Presidential orders, some laws	All major lower-level rules at federal level, unless forbidden by law	Independent office, 1976-1980, regulators since 1981
European Union	Impact assessment, 1990	Commission of European union	All regulations	Regulators
Germany	Cost-benefit and budget cost analysis and more, 1984	Government resolution	Bills lower-level rules and rules internal to the administration	Regulators
Canada	Socio-economy impact analysis, 1977	Treasury Board Decision, under authority of Financial Administration Act	All lower-level federal rules requiring ministerial approval	Research group

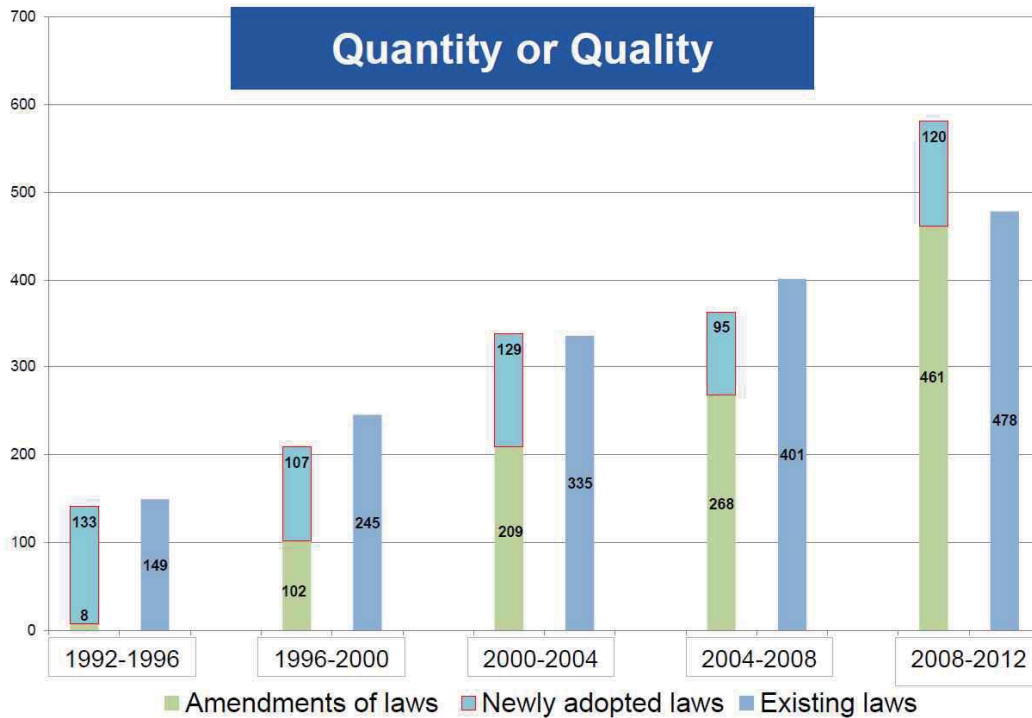
Source: “Regulatory impact analysis: Best practices in OECD countries” , OECD, 1997

RIA other countries

Country	Type of analysis and date begun	Required by	Scope of coverage	Analysis performed by
Philippines	Impact assessment 2012	Administrative Order	Acts and orders	Regulatory Offices
Bulgaria	Impact assessment in 2001	Law on normative act, Administrative procedure law	All regulations	Better Regulatory Unit of Market Economic Institute
Indonesia	Cost-benefit analysis 2008-2009	Mayoral decree	All regulations	RIA institution
South Korea	Law 1997	Law	Law and other subordinating regulations	Regulatory agencies
Mongolia	Impact assessment introduced 2001 ?	Law ?	Law	Regulators ?

Guideline

1	Ex-ante	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and scope of issue • Analyze citizen proposals • Alternatives of legislation • Impact on economy, environment and society
2	Uno- actu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis according to certain criteria • Definition, Duplication, Legal limbo, Conflict
3	Ex-post	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gauging and determining achievement • Identifying problems and negative impact
4	Cost-benefit analyze	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimizing burden on population, entities and governmental organizations • Suggestion on alternatives



Conceptualization of the Impact Assessment Process

First phase (basic concept: what to analyse)

- Law on Procedure of Submitting and Drafting the Bills and Decision of the Great State Khural, **2001**, Article 3:
/Enforcing the right to legislative initiative on the basis of research /i.e., determining legal necessity and justification for the adoption of new law or amendment/
 - Implementation in praxis (General proposal for the adoption of law)

Second phase (Implementation: how to analyse)

- Guideline of Regulatory impact assessment 2009/2010 (by order of State Sec. of the Ministry of Justice)

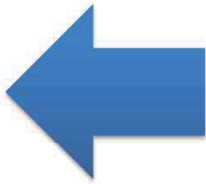
Third phase (Institutionalising: who analyse)

- ?

Challenges

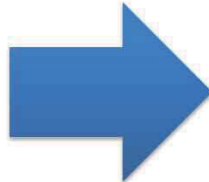
- **NLI**
Ex-post: Law of Arbitration /2003/
Uno-actu: Regulation of Lawyers Selection /draft/
- **MoJ**
Uno-actu: Law on Intangible Property and Mortgage Related Rights /draft/
Uno-actu: Law on laws /draft/
- **NGOs**

Challenges (cont.,)



Mongolia

- Legislating: (law of 2001)
- Methodological: (RIA handbook 2009/2010)
- Institutional: -?



Korea

- Institutional: Legislation Evaluation
Research Team (2007)
- Methodological: legislation evaluation
supporting system (2009)
- Praxis: published reports since 2010)

NLI involvement in the RIA

NLI

- Academic research(2003-2012)
- Policy research (since 2013)



Our goals

- Experts in RIA /Institutionalization/
- Improvement of RIA methodology
- Legal guarantee to insure the RIA outcome



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**Thank you
for your attention !**

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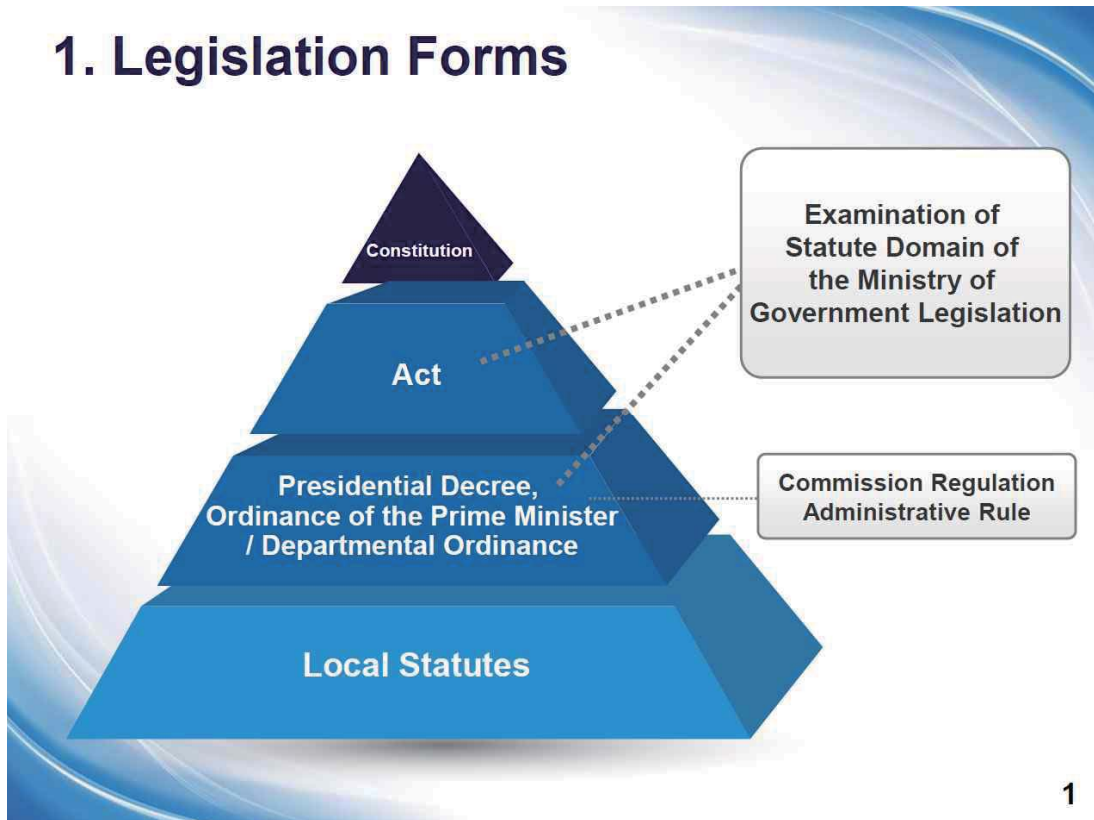
Legislation Process in Korea

Han, Yeong-Soo
Director, MOLEG

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- 2 Outline of Legislation Process
- 3 Government Legislation Process

1. Legislation Forms



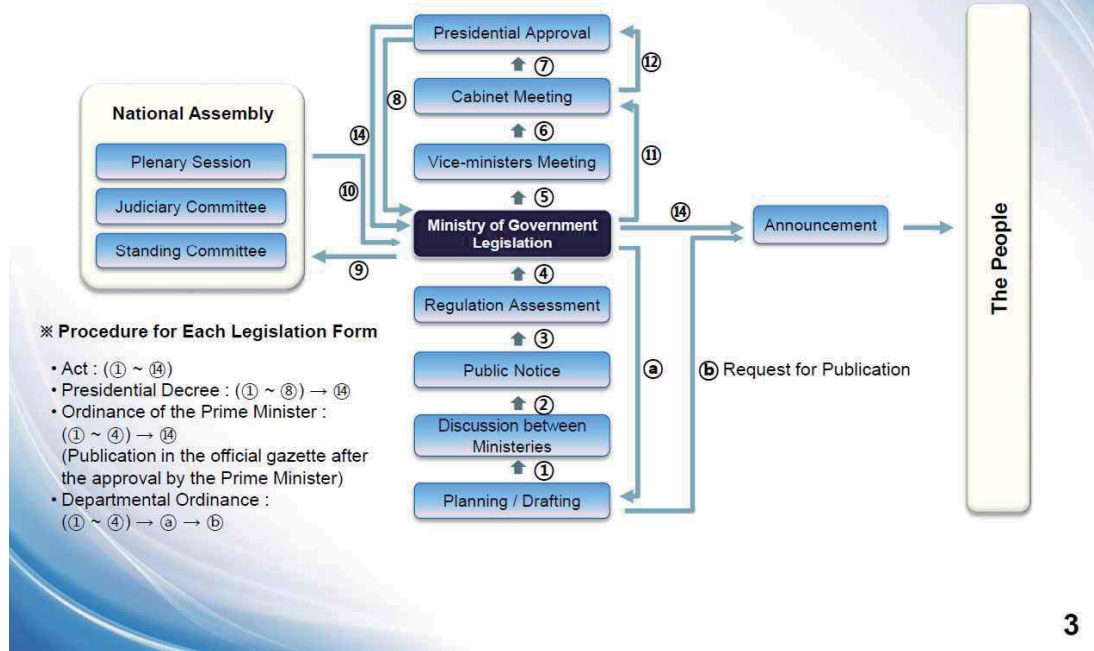
1

Current Legislation Status

Type		Number of Cases
Constitution		1
Legislation	Act	1,319
	Presidential Decree	1,520
	Ordinance of the Prime Minister	69
	Departmental Ordinance	1,116
	Others (National Assembly Regulations)	328
Total		4,353

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2. Outline of Legislation Procedure

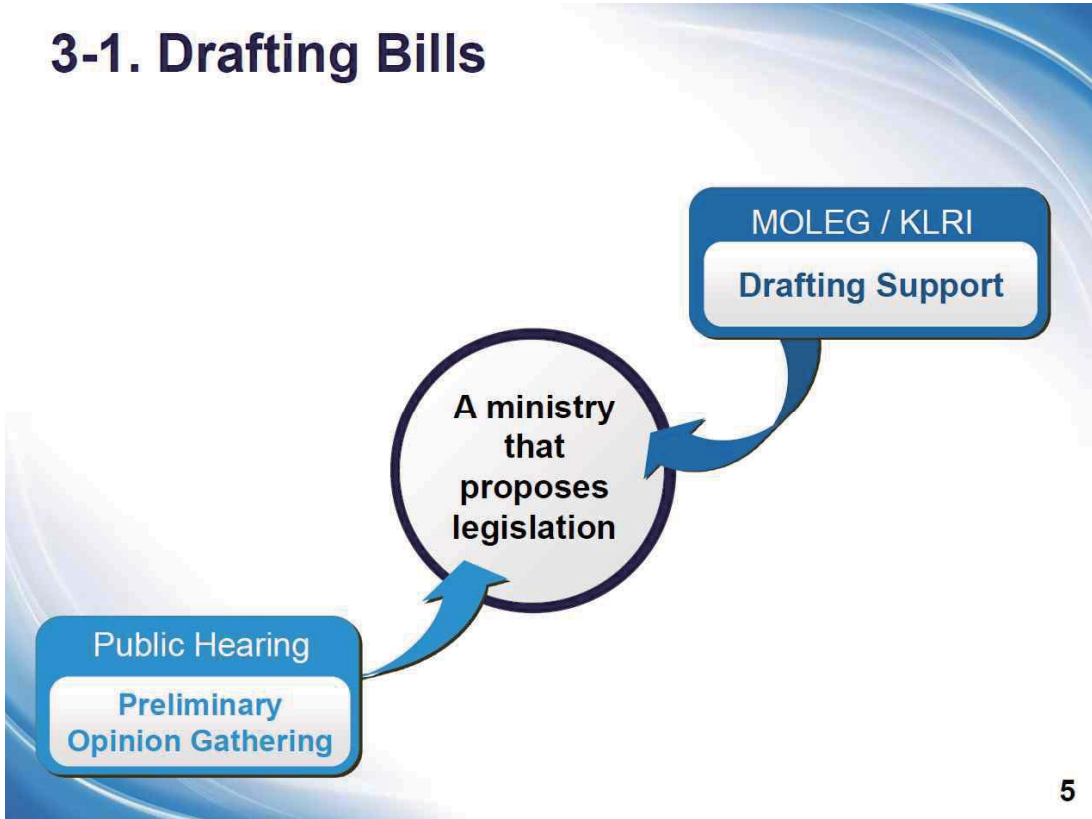


3

3. Government Legislation Process

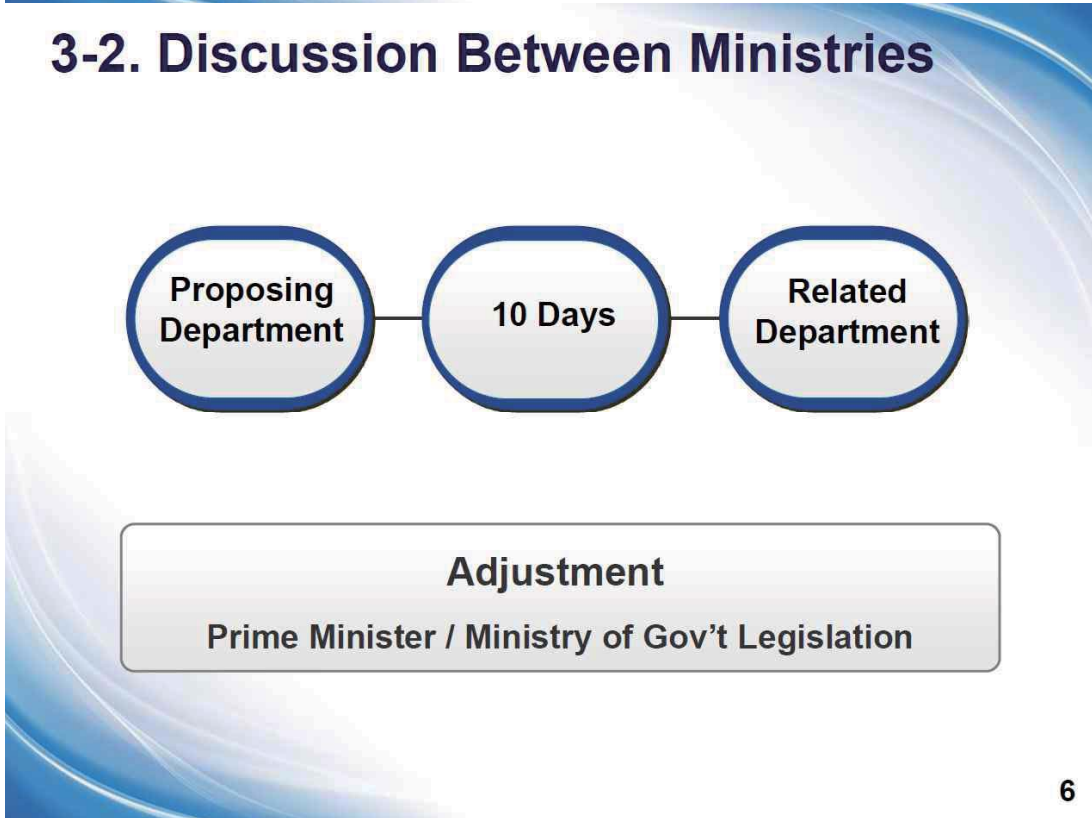
4

3-1. Drafting Bills



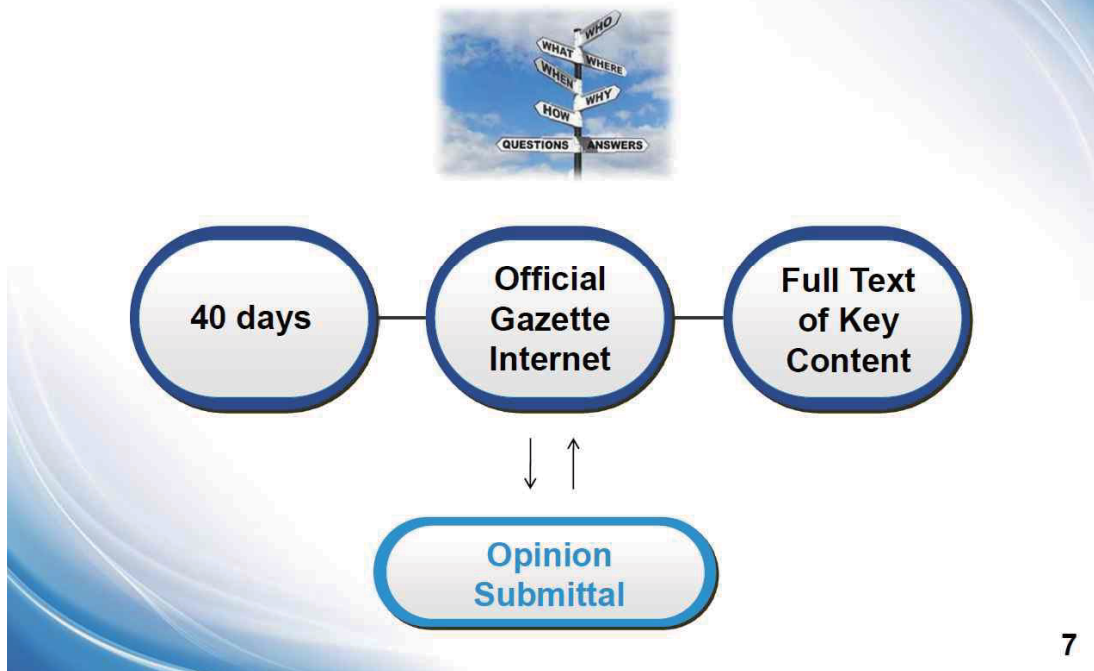
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3-2. Discussion Between Ministries



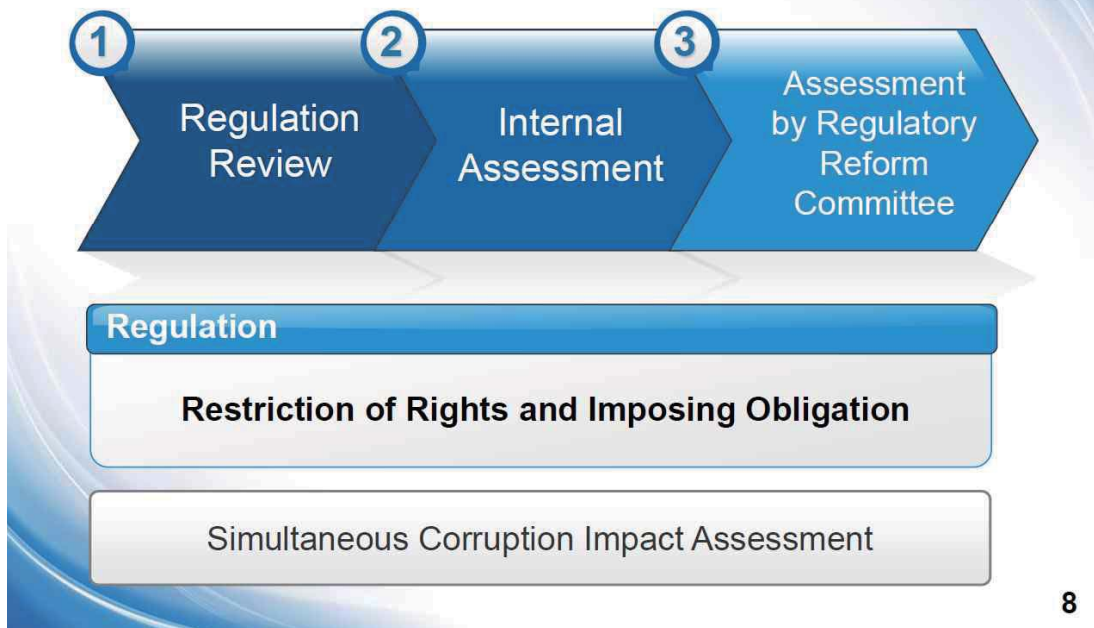
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3-3. Pre-announcement of Legislation



7

3-4. Regulation Assessment



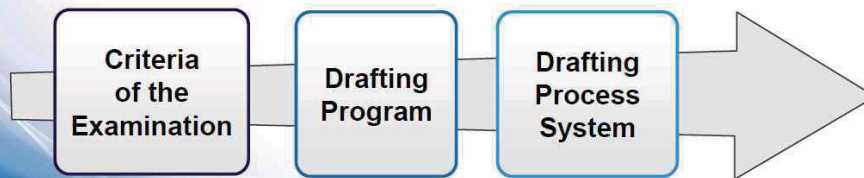
8

3-5. Legislation Review (MOLEG)

1 Personnel

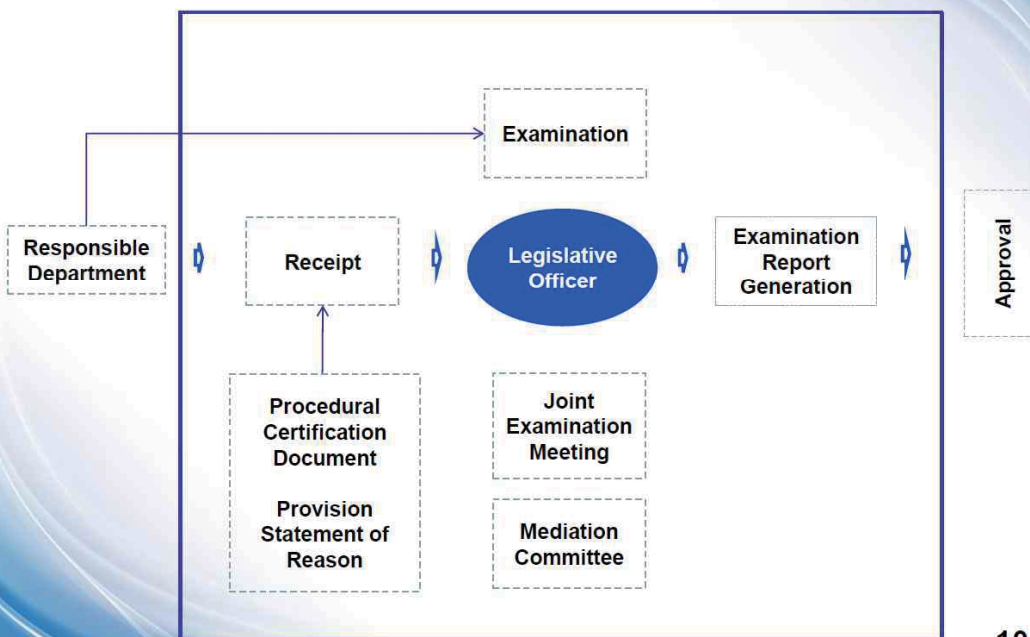


2 Infrastructure



9

Legislation Review Process



10

Details of Legislation Review

Need for Legislation

- Legislative Problem
- Legislative Form Selection.

Legislation Content

- Justification
- Positive Legal Structure Suitability

Formality Modification

- Accurate Provision
- Easy to Understand Provision

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3-6. Vice-Ministers Meeting / Cabinet Meeting



Weekly Meeting

(Chaired by President / Prime Minister in turn)

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Thank You

Legislative Process of the National Assembly

2014. 5. 20.

Lee Hyun Chool
National Assembly Research Service

Contents

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- 2 Significance of the Legislative Process
- 3 Proposer of Legislative Bill
- 4 Legislative Process for Bills Proposed by Assembly Members
- 5 Legislative Process for Bills Proposed by Committees
- 6 National Assembly Bill Submission and Processed Status
- 7 Deliberation and Resolution of Legislative Bill
- 8 System Applied by the National Assembly Advancement Act
- 9 Pass of Legislative Bill
- 10 Examination of Legality and Wording by the Legislative and Judiciary Committee
- 11 Plenary Session Deliberation Process

» 1. History of National Assembly Operations

	Period before democratization (~1987)	Period of democratization (1988~2012)	Period after implementation of the Advancement Act (2012~)
Chairman of the National Assembly	Partisan leader Takes lead in assembly operation	Neutral mediator Discharging power	Neutral meeting adjudicator Limitation of discharging power
Political Party	Centralized system Dominance of the ruling party	Balance of the ruling and opposition parties Before the 3 Kims (strong party order) After the 3 Kims (weak party order) Strong president	Balance of the ruling and opposition parties Strong president Dispute of internal factions of the ruling party
Operation Regulations	Majority party chairman Monopoly of standing committee chairman Chairman-centered operation of proceeding	Distribution of assembly position on seat ratio Operation of proceedings based on consultation of majority leaders	Distribution of assembly positions on seat ratio Operation of proceedings based on the agreement of majority leaders (commission staff)

3

» 1. History of National Assembly Operations

	Period before democratization (~1987)	Period of democratization (1988~2012)	Period after implementation of the Advancement Act (2012~)
Main Issues	Issues of democratization and constitutional amendment	Member composition Conflict of parties on discharging power (President's policy agenda)	Measures in dispute – budget proposal Conflict on member composition
Legislative Results	Dominancy of government bills	Dominancy of alternatives by committees Measures in dispute – connection to budget	Dominancy of alternatives by committees Measures in dispute – connection to welfare

4

》 2. Significance of the Legislative Process

1. 일론

- a. Convergence of Public Opinion
- b. Conflict Management and Integration
- c. Political Process *

* Political process is lexically defined as “an interactive process of policy formation and execution by social elements and powers in each socio-political level,” and based on this definition, legislative process is an important part of the political process. 『政治學大辭典』, 博英社, 1980, pg. 1328.

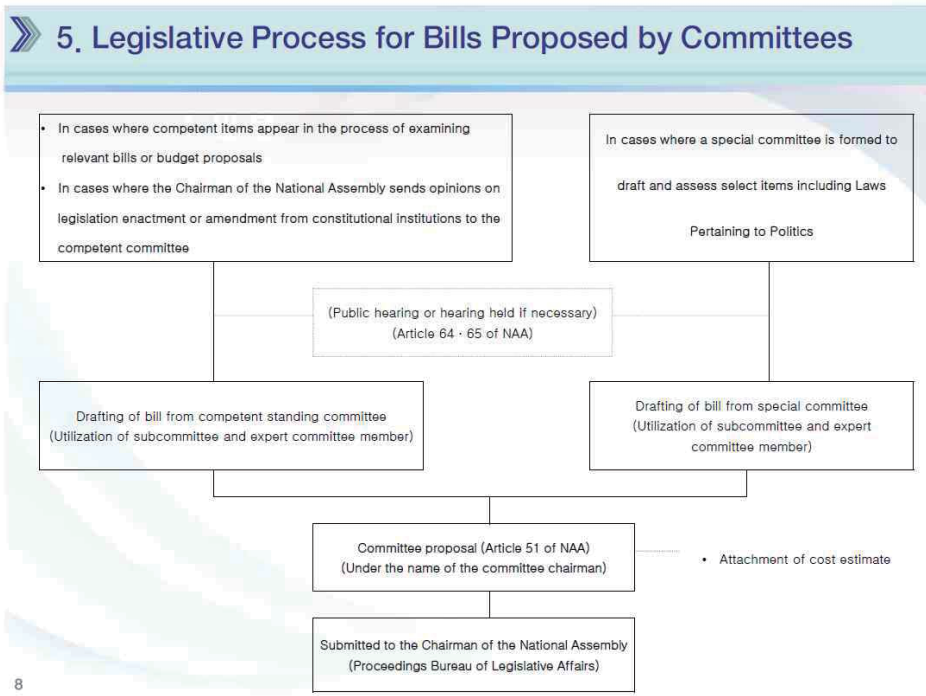
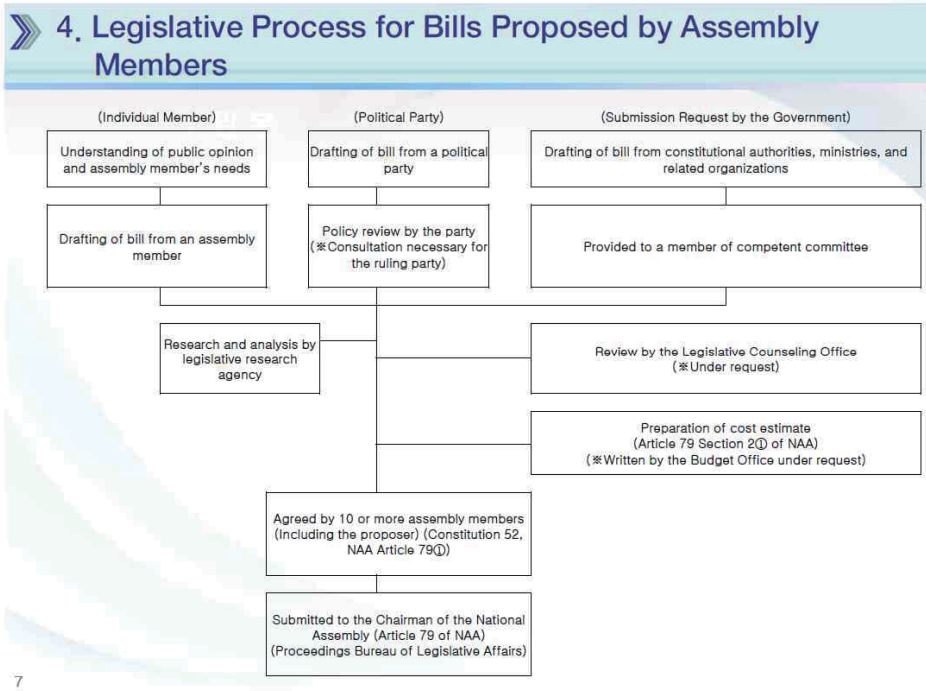
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》 3. Proposer of Legislative Bill

1. 일론

- a. National Assembly (Article 40 of the Constitution)
- b. Assembly Member and Government (Article 52 of the Constitution)
- c. Committee (Article 51 of the National Assembly Act)

6



6. National Assembly Bill Submission and Processed Status

1. 개요

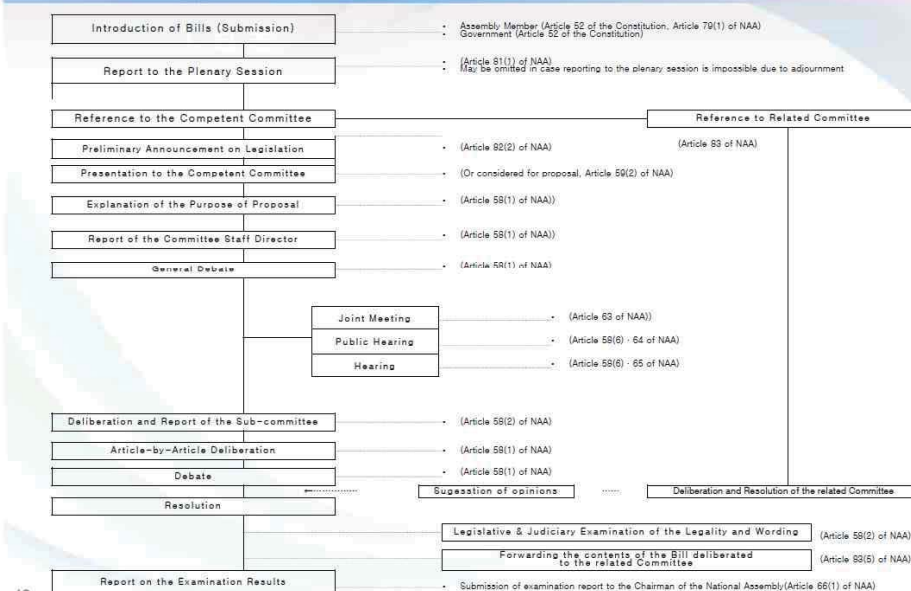
19th : 2012. 5. 30 ~ 2014. 5. 16

		Submitted	Processed	Result								
				Passed			Rejected	Discarded				Withdrawn
				Total	Original	Modified		Total	Discarded	Acceptance of Alternative	Expired	
15th	M	1,114	1,114	461	358	103	0	651	72	226	353	32
	G	807	807	659	219	440	0	133	18	78	37	15
	T	1,951	1,951	1,120	577	542	0	784	90	304	390	47
16th	M	1,912	1,912	517	285	232	3	1,351	124	514	713	41
	G	595	595	431	117	314	1	163	2	120	41	0
	T	2,507	2,507	948	402	546	4	1,514	126	634	754	41
17th	M	6,387	6,387	1,352	823	529	5	4,944	414	1,586	2,944	86
	G	1,102	1,102	563	131	432	0	536	6	320	210	3
	T	7,489	7,489	1,915	954	961	5	5,480	420	1,906	3,154	89
18th	M	12,220	12,220	1,663	1,265	398	5	10,045	900	3,227	5,922	503
	G	1,693	1,693	690	369	321	2	996	19	598	379	5
	T	13,913	13,913	2,353	1,634	719	7	11,041	919	3,825	6,301	508
19th	M	9,559	2,784	1,072	702	370	1	1,604	73	1,531	0	107
	G	566	366	204	71	133	0	162	1	161	0	0
	T	10,125	3,150	1,276	773	503	1	1,766	74	1,692	0	107

* M: Member, G: Government, T: Total

9 * As of May 16th, 2014 / Number of unattended cases: 6,975

7. Deliberation and Resolution of Legislative Bill



8. System Applied by the National Assembly Advancement Act

Majority Party Supporting Factors	Minor Party Supporting Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲Automatic submission of accompanying bills on budget and revenue budget at the plenary session (Article 3 of §85 Newly Established) ▲System for considering bill proposal (§59, Article 2 of §59 Newly Established, Article 2② of §93 Eliminated) ▲Submission process of bills on the delay of Legislative and Judiciary Committee’s examination of legality and wording (§86③④ Newly Established) ▲Consolidation of National Assembly order maintenance (Article 2 of §148 등) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲Consolidation of requirements for Chairman’s assignment of agenda deliberation period (§85①, §86②) ▲Committee agenda modification system (§57② Newly Established) ▲Unlimited debate at the plenary session (§106② Newly Established)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲Prompt agenda processing system(Article 2 of §85 Newly Established) ▲Strengthening of support for subcommittees established by standing committee (Latter part of §57② Newly Established) 	

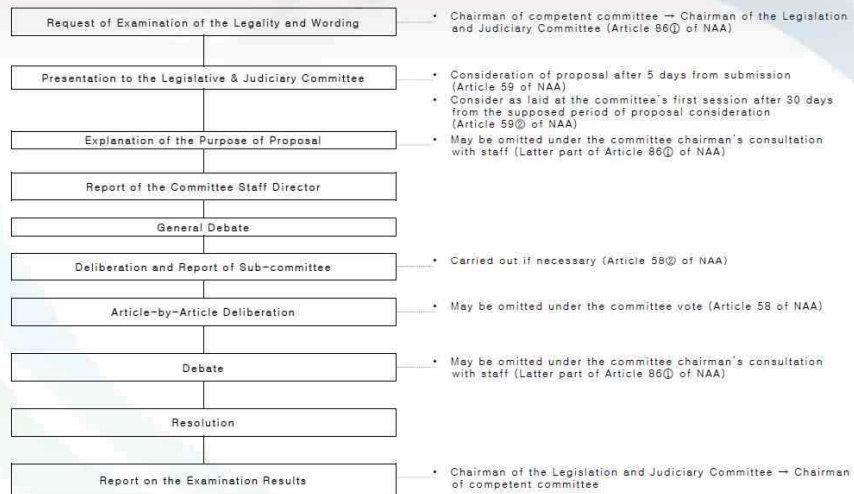
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9. Pass of Legislative Bill

- a. Pass of Original Bill
- b. Pass of Modified Bill
- c. Pass of Alternative Bill
- d. Discard

12

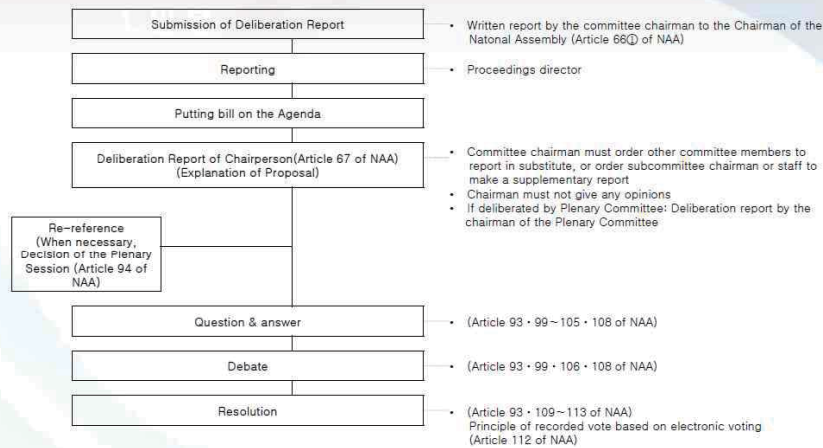
10. Examination of Legality and Wording by the Legislative and Judiciary Committee



*Examination of legality and wording of bills subject to prompt handling must be completed by the Legislation and Judiciary Committee submission date or within 90 days from the designated due date → Will be considered for submission at the plenary session if deliberation is incomplete

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11. Plenary Session Deliberation Process



* If deliberation of a legislative bill subject to prompt handling is incomplete due to elapse of time, the bill is proposed at plenary session within 60 days after it was submitted at the plenary session → Proposed at the first plenary session after this term

* If a bill is designated for prompt handling, deliberation must be completed within 180 days for the competent committee, and 90 days for the Legislation and Judiciary Committee

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