

## Krisztina Jáger: The constraints on the bills by the Hungarian Parliament

In my paper I am going to describe the constraints the Hungarian Parliament puts on the law production. My analysis is going to follow an empirical perspective; the considered period will be between 1998 and 2006.

Hence I will examine which factors determine which bills get adopted. I will have special focus on the cases when the initiator is not the government or when qualified majority is needed to adopt a bill.

Besides, I will also analyze the amount of amendments proposed to each bill and I will try to explain which factors lead to more and which to less amendment proposals.

My third focus will be on how much time the bills spend in the Parliament, when can they be passed faster and when they demand more time. In connection to this question I will also check when are extraordinary procedure typically used.

I intend to analyze the connection among the mentioned variables, namely the initiator, qualified majority adoption, the number of proposed amendments, the occurrence of the extraordinary procedures and the time the bill spent in the Parliament. As further explanatory variables I will also regard the length of the bill, the number of the assigned committees to the bill, the related policy field, how close to the end of the parliamentary session was the bill proposed, whether it was put on the legislative plan of the government, whether it was a new or an amendment bill, and whether the justification of the bill was transposition. I will also distinguish the ratification bills as special cases.

And finally, I will try to find variance between the practices of the Parliament during the two examined terms.

Based on the described data my paper will provide a detailed analysis about the factors determining what happens to the bills in the Parliament during the examined period, this will allow conclusions about the influence of the Hungarian on law production.