

The paper mainly focuses on legislative deviations from common legislative process in the Czech Republic. For the purpose of comparison it also considers the deviations in Germany and Austria.

The derivations are divided into three groups. Firstly, in case of *subject derivations* the special process rules are reasoned by a specific character of the topic (typically enacting of constitutional or financial law). Secondly, there are *accelerating derivations*, which are intended to shorten the legislative process. Last but not least, *crisis derivations* are included. These are used in crisis situations such as war, natural disasters or parliament's incapacity to work. To be more specific, the major section is focused on summary proceedings on law proposals, whereby the position of both parliamentary chambers equals; proceedings on financial law proposals, which are excluded from the voting in the Senate; proceedings on statutory of the Senate measures, which are enacted during the dissolution of the Chamber of deputies; proceedings on law proposals in compliance with the Security Act; law adoption at the first reading, law adoption in the state of legislative emergency, adoption of a law which is connected with a vote of confidence and finally legislative process, which implements the decision of the Security Council of the UN. In the following section, the five legislative deviations in Germany and five legislative derivations in Austria are described.

The detailed description of the derivations and the follow-up comparison showed that not only their practical applications, but also their theoretical definitions are often problematic. These problematic questions are then emphasized in the paper. The legislative derivations from common legislative process point in fact at the problem of distribution of power between the legislature and executive power. On the one hand there is a demand to shorten the legislative procedure; on the other hand a protection of the opposition and democratic debate in the parliament is required.

Not only that all the above mentioned questions are discussed in the paper but also considerations *de lege ferenda* are further elaborated.