

**I. Theoretical frame**

**II. Brief description of the process of law-making**

## 3 basic features of quality of legislation:

- formal,
- substantive
- and organisational

# Formal aspects:

- **prospectivity of law,**
- **legal language – foreseeability, certainty, communicability, consistency**
- ***EU as an important variable***

# Substantive aspects:

- opening of law-making to transparent organized interests – discussion, argumentation, deliberation, acceptance
- the government already in the phase of preparation – regular external consultation, RIA and consultation with public;
- lobbying in the Parliament

# Organisational aspects:

- Organisation of the process of law-making
- Important variables in the Czech Republic – asymmetric bicameral Parliament, constitutionally and politically weak government with proportion of bills under 60 %,
- high level of

**autonomy and individualisation  
of the Chamber of Deputies,  
adjudication of the  
Constitutional Court looking for  
balance between respect to the  
Parliament and the promoting of  
values of good law-making**

# Legislative initiative:

- Deputy, group of deputies, the government, the Senate, regional assemblies
- Different intensity of legal and internal regulation
- Specific role of the Standing Orders of the Chamber of Deputies
- and Legislative Rules of the Government

# A government bill

- Proposal of goals and instruments of regulation (Green Paper), process of consultation, decision of the government,
- Draft of the bill, process of consultation, decision of the government
- Legislative bodies of the government

# Process of law-making in the Chamber of Deputies

- **System of three readings: plenary session, committees, plenary session (amendments), plenary session (voting)**
- **Extensive conception of amendments – so called legislative riders and complex amendments**
- **The government without special rights (the right to express its opinion only on the bills)**

# Process of law-making in the Senate

- **Ordinary bills: thirty days (x constitutional and election bills); committees and plenary session**
- **Possibility to approve, to reject, to amend – back to the Chambers of Deputies (deputies cannot select particular amendments – only block vote)**

# The President of the Republic

- signature
- veto
- „non-signature“