

موسسه حقوقی آواهی عدالت سروش



متن کامل قانون اساسی کشور اسلونی (انگلیسی)

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Slovenia Constitution

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:Editor''s Note }

prepared on the request of the National The ICL edition is based on the official translation amendments into a consolidated version. Article titles in round Assembly. The text includes all

Also? the from that text; square brackets signify additions for the ICL edition. brackets are

Original textual material has paragraph numbers have been inserttted for this edition only.

{ Sasa Zagorc been kindly provided to ICL by Arne Mavcic and

Part] I General Provisions]

[Republic Article 1 [Democratic

.Slovenia is a democratic republic

[of Law? Social State Article 2 [Rule

.social state Slovenia is a state governed by the rule of law and a

[Article 3 [Self-Determination? Sovereignty

inalienable right of Slovenia is a state of all its citizens and is founded on the permanent and (1)

.the Slovene nation to self-determination

and through Slovenia power is vested in the people. Citizens exercise this power directly In (2)

legislative? executive and judicial elections? consistent with the principle of the separation of

.powers

[European unionnn] Article 3a

Assembly by a two-thirds majority vote of all Pursuant to a treaty ratified by the National (1)

the exercise of part of its sovereign rights to international deputies? Slovenia may transfer

which are based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms? organisations

with and the principles of the rule of law and may enter into a defensive alliance democracy

.states which are based on respect for these values

a treaty referred to in the preceding paragraph? the National Assembly may Before ratifying (2)

voting have cast a referendum. A proposal is passed in the referendum if a majority of those call

bound by the result of such valid votes in favour of the same. The National Assembly is

referendum regarding the law on the referendum. If such referendum has been held? a

.be called ratification of the treaty concerned may not

organisations to which Slovenia has Legal acts and decisions adopted within international (3)

sovereign rights shall be applied in Slovenia in accordance transferred the exercise of part of its

.regulation of these organisations with the legal

legal acts and decisions in international organisations to In procedures for the adoption of (4)

transferred the exercise of part of its sovereign rights? the Government shall which Slovenia has

as well as of its promptly inform the National Assembly of proposals for such acts and decisions

thereon? which the Government own activities. The National Assembly may adopt positions

The relationship between the National Assembly shall take into consideration in its activities

this paragraph shall be regulated in detail by a law adopted and the Government arising from

.majority vote of deputies present by a two-thirds

[Integrity Article 4 [Territorial

.state Slovenia is a territorially unified and indivisible

[Article 5 [State objectives

shall territory? the state shall protect human rights and fundamental freedoms. It In its own (1)

Hungarian national protect and guarantee the rights of the autochthonous Italian and

Slovene national minorities in communities. It shall maintain concern for autochthonous

and workers abroad and shall foster their neighbouring countries and for Slovene emigrants

provide for the preservation of the natural wealth and contacts with the homeland. It shall

create opportunities for the harmonious development of society and cultural heritage and

.Slovenia culture in
rights and privileges in Slovenia. Slovenes not holding Slovene citizenship may enjoy special (2)
.privileges shall be regulated by law The nature and extent of such rights and

[Symbols Article 6 [State

middle of the shield? on a blue background? is a representation of Mount Triglav (1)
and rivers and above which there are three golden? undulating blue lines symbolising the sea
downward-pointing triangle. The shield is bordered in red. The six-pointed stars forming a
.designed in accordance with a set standard of geometry and colour coat-of-arms is
coat-of-arms of flag of Slovenia is the white-blue-red Slovene national flag with the The (2)
thereof is one to two. The colours of the Slovenia. The ratio of the width of the flag to the length
white? blue and red. Each colour occupies a horizontal band :flag are in the following order
of the area of the flag. The coat-of-arms is positioned in the upper left covering one third
.other in the blue field portion of the flag such that it lies with one half in the white field and the
."Zdravljica" The national anthem of Slovenia is (3)
.anthem shall be provided by law The use of the coat-of-arms? the flag and the national (4)

[Article 7 [Secularity

.The state and religious communities shall be separate (1)
.freely communities shall enjoy equal rights; they shall pursue their activities Religious (2)

[Article 8 [International Law

must comply with generally accepted principles of international law and Laws and regulations
applied treaties that are binding on Slovenia. Ratified and published treaties shall be with
.directly

[Article 9 [Local Autonomy

.self-government in Slovenia is guaranteed Local

[Capital] Article 10

.The capital of Slovenia is Ljubljana

[Language] Article 11

municipalities where Italian or Hungarian The official language in Slovenia is Slovene. In those
.or Hungarian shall also be official languages national communities reside? Italian

[Citizenship] Article 12

.law Slovene citizenship shall be regulated by

[Article 13 [Foreigners

aliens in Slovenia enjoy all the rights guaranteed by this ?In accordance with treaties

laws? except for those rights that pursuant to this Constitution or law only Constitution and
.citizens of Slovenia enjoy

Part] II Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms]

(Equality before the Law 14 Article

**equal human rights and fundamental freedoms In Slovenia everyone shall be guaranteed (1)
race? sex? language? religion? political or other conviction? ?irrespective of national origin
.birth? education? social status or any other personal circumstance ?material standing
.are equal before the law All (2)**

(Rights Article 15 (Exercise and Limitation of

**on the basis of the Human rights and fundamental freedoms shall be exercised directly (1)
.Constitution**

**fundamental freedoms are exercised may be The manner in which human rights and (2)
Constitution so provides or where this is necessary due to the regulated by law whenever the
.of an individual right or freedom particular nature**

**shall be limited only by the rights of others and in Human rights and fundamental freedoms (3)
.by this Constitution such cases as are provided**

**fundamental freedoms? and the right to obtain Judicial protection of human rights and (4)
.rights and freedoms? shall be guaranteed redress for the violation of such**

**freedom regulated by legal acts in force in Slovenia may be No human right or fundamental (5)
grounds that this Constitution does not recognise that right or freedom or restricted on the
.recognises it to a lesser extent**

(Suspension and Restriction of Rights Article 16 (Temporary

**freedoms provided by this Constitution may exceptionally be Human rights and fundamental (1)
suspended or restricted during a war and state of emergency. Human rights and temporarily
war or state fundamental freedoms may be suspended or restricted only for the duration of the
and inasmuch as the of emergency? but only to the extent required by such circumstances
solely on race? national origin? sex? measures adopted do not createee inequality based
conviction? material standing? birth? education? social language? religion? political or other
.personal circumstance status or any other**

**allow any temporary suspension or The provision of the preceding paragraph does not (2)
.and 41 29 ?28 ?27 ?21 ?18 ?17 restriction of the rights provided by Articles**

(Life Article 17 (Inviolability of Human

.Slovenia Human life is inviolable. There is no capital punishment in

(Article 18 (Prohibition of Torture

subjected to torture? inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment. The No one may be free consent is conducting of medical or other scientific experiments on any person without his prohibited

(Liberty Article 19 (Protection of Personal

.Everyone has the right to personal liberty (1)

be deprived of his liberty except in such cases and pursuant to such procedures No one may (2)
.as are provided by law

immediately informed in his mother tongue? or in a Anyone deprived of his liberty must be (3)
understands? of the reasons for being deprived of his liberty. Within the language which he
has been shortest possible time thereafter? he must also be informed in writing of why he
not obliged to make any deprived of his liberty. He must be instructed immediately that he is
representation of his own free choice and statement? that he has the right to immediate legal
his request? notify his relatives or those close to him of that the competent authority must? on
.his liberty the deprivation of

(Detention Article 20 (Orders for and Duration of

criminal offence may be detained A person reasonably suspected of having committed a (1)
absolutely necessary for the course of criminal only on the basis of a court order when this is
.public safety proceedings or for reasons of

thereafter? the person detained must Upon detention? but not later than twenty-four hours (2)
statement of reasons. The person detained has the be handed the written court order with a
court order? and such appeal must be decided by a court within right to appeal against the
no hours. Detention may last only as long as there are legal reasons for such? but forty-eight
Supreme Court may longer than three months from the day of the deprivation of liberty. The
.extend the detention a further three months

.released charges are brought by the end of these terms? the suspected person shall be If no (3)

(Dignity Article 21 (Protection of Human Personality and

criminal and in all other Respect for human personality and dignity shall be guaranteed in (1)
of liberty and enforcement of punitive legal proceedings? as well as during the deprivation
.sanctions

on any person whose liberty has been restricted in any way is Violence of any form (2)

.statements the use of any form of coercion in obtaining confessions and prohibited? as is

(Article 22 (Equal Protection of Rights

and shall be guaranteed equal protection of rights in any proceeding before a court Everyone
public authority that before other state authorities? local community authorities and bearers of
.interests decide on his rights? duties or legal

(Article 23 (Right to Judicial Protection

charges Everyone has the right to have any decision regarding his rights? duties and any (1)
impartial court constituted ?brought against him made without undue delay by an independent
.by law

to rules previously established by law and by judicial Only a judge duly appointed pursuant (2)
.such an individual regulations may judge

(Proceedings Article 24 (Public Nature of Court
publicly. Exceptions shall be Court hearings shall be public. Judgements shall be pronounced
.provided by law

(to Legal Remedies Article 25 (Right
other legal remedy against the Everyone shall be guaranteed the right to appeal or to any
local community authorities and bearers of ?decisions of courts and other state authorities
.duties or legal interests are determined ?public authority by which his rights

(Compensation Article 26 (Right to
through unlawful actions in Everyone has the right to compensation for damage caused (1)
other activity by a person or body connection with the performance of any function or
state authority? local community authority or as a performing such function or activity under
.bearer of public authority
the law? Any person suffering damage has the right to demand? in accordance with (2)
.damage compensation also directly from the person or body that has caused

(Article 27 (Presumption of Innocence
in a charrged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until found guilty Any person
.final judgement

(Criminal Law Article 28 (Principle of Legality in
declared a criminal offence under No one may be punished for an act which had not been (1)
.prescribed? at the time the act was performed law? or for which a penalty had not been
shall be established and the resulting penalties pronounced according Acts that are criminal (2)
law that was in force at the time the act was performed? save where a more recent to the law
.adopted is more lenient towards the offender

(Legal Guarantees in Criminal Proceedings) Article 29
criminal offence must? in addition to absolute equality? be Anyone charrged with a (1)
:following rights guaranteed the
prepare his defence; the right to have adequate time and facilities to (2)
conduct his own defence or to be defended by a legal the right to be present at his trial and to (3)
representative;
the right to present all evidence to his benefit; (4)
.guilt incriminate himself or his relatives or those close to him? or to admit the right not to (5)

(Compensation Article 30 (Right to Rehabilitation and

of his liberty without due cause Any person unjustly convicted of a criminal offence or deprived compensation? and other rights provided by law has the right to rehabilitation and

(Prohibition of Double Jeopardy) Article 31

for the same criminal offence for which criminal No one may be sentenced or punished twice finally? or for which the charge was finally rejected? or for which proceedings were dismissed person was acquitted or convicted by final judgement the

(Freedom of Movement) Article 32

choose his place of residence? to leave Everyone has the right to freedom of movement? to (1) the country and to return at any time

ensure the course of This right may be limited by law? but only where this is necessary to (2) diseases? to protect public order or if criminal proceedings? to prevent the spread of infectious the defence of the state so demands

country? may be Entry into the country by aliens? and the duration of their stay in the (3) limited on the basis of law

(Private Property and Inheritance Article 33 (Right to

inheritance shall be guaranteed The right to private property and

(Dignity and Safety Article 34 (Right to Personal

safety Everyone has the right to personal dignity and

(Personality Rights Article 35 (Protection of Rights to Privacy and

every person? his privacy and The inviolability of the physical and mental integrity of personality rights shall be guaranteed

(Article 36 (Inviolability of Dwellings

inviolable Dwellings are (1)

other premises of another person? No one may? without a court order? enter the dwelling or (2) of the resident nor may he search the same? against the will

searched has the right to be present or to Any person whose dwelling or other premises are (3) have a representative present

Such a search may only be conducted in the presence of two witnesses (4)

dwelling or other premises Subject to conditions provided by law? an official may enter the (5) exceptional circumstances conduct a of another person without a court order? and may in this is absolutely necessary for the direct search in the absence of witnesses? where committed a criminal offence or to protect people or apprehension of a person who has property

(and Other Means of Communication Article 37 (Protection of the Privacy of Correspondence

.means of communication shall be guaranteed The privacy of correspondence and other (1)
that on the basis of a court order the protection of the privacy of Only a law may prescribe (2)
personal privacy be correspondence and other means of communication and the inviolability of
institution or course of criminal suspended for a set time where such is necessary for the
.security proceedings or for reasons of national

(Article 38 (Protection of Personal Data

contrary to the protection of personal data shall be guaranteed. The use of personal data The (1)
.purpose for which it was collected is prohibited
confidentiality collection? processing? designated use? supervision and protection of the The (2)
.of personal data shall be provided by law
the right of access to the collected personal data that relates to him and the Everyone has (3)
.data right to judicial protection in the event of any abuse of such

(Article 39 (Freedom of Expression

expression of thought? freedom of speech and public appearance? of the press Freedom of (1)
may other forms of public communication and expression shall be guaranteed. Everyone and
.freely collect? receive and disseminate information and opinions
information of Except in such cases as are provided by law? everyone has the right to obtain (2)
.under law a public nature in which he has a well founded legal interest

(Article 40 (Right to Correction and Reply

an right to correct published information which has damaged a right or interest of The
to reply to such individual? organisation or body shall be guaranteed? as shall be the right
.published information

(Conscience Article 41 (Freedom of

.private and public life Religious and other beliefs may be freely professed in (1)
.religious or other beliefs No one shall be obliged to declare his (2)
children with a religious and moral upbringing in Parents have the right to provide their (3)
The religious and moral guidance given to children must be .accordance with their beliefs
age and maturity? and be consistent with their free conscience and religious appropriate to their
.other beliefs or convictions and

(Association Article 42 (Right of Assembly and

.guaranteed The right of peaceful assembly and public meeting shall be (1)
.others Everyone has the right to freedom of association with (2)
required for national security Legal restrictions of these rights shall be permissible where so (3)
.spread of infectious diseases or public safety and for protection against the
forces and the police may not be members of political Professional members of the defence (4)
.parties

(Article 43 (Right to Vote

.shall be universal and equal The right to vote (1)

.eighteen years has the right to vote and be elected Every citizen who has attained the age of (2)

.vote in which cases and under what conditions aliens have the right to The law may provide (3)

(Affairs Article 44 (Participation in the Management of Public

participate either directly or through Every citizen has the right? in accordance with the law? to

.of public affairs elected representatives in the management

(Article 45 (Right to Petition

.general significance citizen has the right to file petitions and to pursue other initiatives of Every

(objection Article 46 (Right to Conscientious

provided by law where this does not limit Conscientious objection shall be permissible in cases

.others the rights and freedoms of

(Article 47 (Extradition

extradited or surrendered unless such obligation to extradite or No citizen of Slovenia may be

arises from a treaty by which? in accordance with the provisions of the first surrender

sovereign rights to paragraph of Article 3a? Slovenia has transferred the exercise of part of its

.an international organisation

(Asylum) Article 48

recognised for foreign nationals and Within the limits of the law? the right of asylum shall be

persecution for their commitment to human rights and stateless persons who are subject to

.freedoms fundamental

(Article 49 (Freedom of Work

.shall be guaranteed Freedom of work (1)

.Everyone shall choose his employment freely (2)

.employment Everyone shall have access under equal conditions to any position of (3)

.Forced labour shall be prohibited (4)

(Right to Social Security) Article 50

.under conditions provided by law Citizens have the right to social security (1)

health? pension? disability and other social insurance? The state shall regulate compulsory (2)

.proper functioning and shall ensure its

be guaranteed to war veterans and Special protection in accordance with the law shall (3)

.victims of war

(Right to Health Care) Article 51

Everyone has the right to health care under (1)
The rights to health care from public funds (2)
No one may be compelled to undergo medical (3)

(Disabled Persons Article 52 (Rights of

Disabled persons shall be guaranteed protection and (1)
handicapped children and other severely disabled persons have the Physically or mentally (2)
education and training for an active life in society right to
training referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be financed from The education and (3)
funds public

(Article 53 (Marriage and the Family

Marriages shall be solemnised before an Marriage is (1)
empowered state authority
and the family? as well as those within an Marriage and the legal relations within it (2)
regulated by law extramarital unionnn? shall be
fatherhood? children and young people and ?The state shall protect the family? motherhood (3)
conditions for such protection shall createee the necessary

(Parents Article 54 (Rights and Duties of

Parents have the right and duty to maintain? educate and raise (1)
reasons as are provided by law in order to duty may be revoked or restricted only for such
protect the child''s interests
Children born out of wedlock have the same rights as children born (2)

(Article 55 (Freedom of Choice in Childbearing

Everyone shall be free to decide whether to bear children (1)
createee shall guarantee the opportunities for exercising this freedom and shall The state (2)
children such conditions as will enable parents to decide to bear

(Article 56 (Rights of Children

Children shall enjoy human rights and Children shall (1)
fundamental freedoms consistent with their age and maturity
or shall be guaranteed special protection from economic? social? physical? mental Children (2)
other exploitation and abuse. Such protection shall be regulated by law
Children and minors who are not cared for by their parents? who have no (3)
of the state. Their position shall are without proper family care shall enjoy the special protection
be regulated by law

(Education and Schooling 57 Article

.guaranteed Freedom of education shall be (1)

.public funds Primary education is compulsory and shall be financed from (2)

.to obtain a proper education The state shall create the opportunities for citizens (3)

(Universities and Other Institutions of Higher Education Article 58 (Autonomy of

.universities and state institutions of higher education shall be autonomous State (1)

.law The manner of their financing shall be regulated by (2)

(Article 59 (Freedom of Science and the Arts

.of scientific and artistic endeavour shall be guaranteed The freedom

(Intellectual Property Rights 60 Article

rights deriving from artistic? scientific? research and The protection of copyright and other

.shall be guaranteed invention activities

(Affiliation Article 61 (Expression of National

nation or national community? to Everyone has the right to freely express affiliation with his

.to use his language and script to foster and give expression to his culture and

(One's Language and script Article 62 (Right to Use

script in a manner provided by law in the Everyone has the right to use his language and

and in procedures before state and other bodies performing a exercise of his rights and duties

.function public

and Intolerance and Prohibition of Article 63 (Prohibition of Incitement to Discrimination

(Incitement to Violence and War

incitement of incitement to national? racial? religious or other discrimination? and the Any (1)

.unconstitutional national? racial? religious or other hatred and intolerance are

.unconstitutional Any incitement to violence and war is (2)

Italian and Hungarian National Communities Article 64 (Special Rights of the Autochthonous

(in Slovenia

Italian and Hungarian national communities and their members shall be The autochthonous (1)

national the right to use their national symbols freely and? in order to preserve their guaranteed

cultural? scientific and ?identity? the right to establish organisations and develop economic

of public media and publishing. In research activities? as well as activities in the field

communities and their members have the right to accordance with laws? these two national

own languages? as well as the right to establish and develop education and schooling in their

schooling. The geographic areas in which bilingual schools are compulsory such education and

guaranteed be established by law. These national communities and their members shall be shall

respective countries. The state the right to foster relations with their nations of origin and their

.exercise of these rights shall provide material and moral support for the
of these communities shall establish their own In order to exercise their rights? the members (2)
geographic areas where they live. On the proposal of these self-governing communities in the
national communities? the state may authorise them to perform certain functions self-governing
.functions under national jurisdiction? and shall provide funds for the performing of such
representative bodies of local The two national communities shall be directly represented in (3)
.self-government and in the National Assembly
manner in which The position of the Italian and Hungarian national communities and the (4)
live? the obligations of the self- their rights are exercised in the geographic areas where they
of these rights? and those rights which the governing local communities for the exercise
communities exercise also outside these areas? shall all be regulated members of these national
The rights of both national communities and their members shall be guaranteed .by law
.irrespective of the number of members of these communities
constitutionally regulations and other general acts that concern the exercise of the ?Laws (5)
exclusively? may not be adopted provided rights and the position of the national communities
.national communities without the consent of representatives of these

(the Romany Community in Slovenia Article 65 (Status and Special Rights of
community living in Slovenia shall be regulated by The status and special rights of the Romany
.law

Part] III Economic and Social Relations]

(Security of Employment) Article 66

employment and work? and shall ensure the The state shall createee opportunities for
.protection of both by law

(Article 67 (Property

acquired and enjoyed shall be established by law so as to The manner in which property is (1)
.social and environmental function ?ensure its economic
.inheritance shall be established by law The manner and conditions of (2)

(Rights of Aliens Article 68 (Property

under conditions provided by law or if so Aliens may acquire ownership rights to real estate (1)
.National Assembly? under the condition of reciprocity provided by a treaty ratified by the
treaty from the preceding paragraph shall be adopted by the National Such law and (2)
.a two-thirds majority vote of all deputies Assembly by

(Expropriation) Article 69

the public interest with the Ownership rights to real estate may be revoked or limited in

compensation under conditions established by provision of compensation in kind or monetary law

(National Assets and Natural Resources) Article 70

assets may be acquired? subject to conditions established by Special rights to use national law (1)

by law conditions under which natural resources may be exploited shall be established The (2)
by foreign persons and The law may provide that natural resources may also be exploited (3)
exploitation shall establish the conditions for such

(Article 71 (Protection of Land

proper shall establish special conditions for land utilisation in order to ensure its The law (1)
use

law Special protection of agricultural land shall be provided by (2)
advancement of the population The state shall promote the economic? cultural and social (3)
areas living in mountain and hill

(Article 72 (Healthy Living Environment

has the right in accordance with the law to a healthy living environment Everyone (1)
conditions and The state shall promote a healthy living environment. To this end? the (2)
be established by law manner in which economic and other activities are pursued shall
to what extent a person who has The law shall establish under which conditions and (3)
provide compensation damaged the living environment is obliged to
regulated by law The protection of animals from cruelty shall be (4)

(Heritage Article 73 (Protection of Natural and Cultural

natural sites of special interest? Everyone is obliged in accordance with the law to protect (1)
rarities and cultural monuments
cultural state and local communities shall promote the preservation of the natural and The (2)
heritage

(Article 74 (Free Enterprise

economic initiative shall be guaranteed Free (1)
commercial organisations shall be established by law. The conditions for establishing (2)
not be pursued in a manner contrary to the public interest Commercial activities may
contrary competition practices and practices which restrict competition in a manner Unfair (3)
to the law are prohibited

(Management Article 75 (Participation in

organisations and institutions in Employees shall participate in the management of commercial

.law a manner and under conditions provided by

(Article 76 (Freedom of Trade unionnns

.guaranteed establish? operate and join trade unionnns shall be The freedom to

(Article 77 (Right to Strike

.the right to strike Employees have (1)

strike may be restricted by law? with due Where required by the public interest? the right to (2)

.nature of activity involved consideration given to the type and

(Article 78 (Proper Housing

.state shall createee oportunities for citizens to obtain proper housing The

(Article 79 (Aliens Employed in Slovenia

.law Slovenia and members of their families have special rights provided by Aliens employed in

Part] IV Organisation of the State]

Section] A The National Assembly]

(Composition and Election) Article 80

of the citizens of Slovenia and comprises The National Assembly is composed of deputies (1)

.ninety deputies

.elected by universal? equal? direct and secret voting Deputies are (2)

Italian and one deputy of the Hungarian national communities shall One deputy of the (3)

.elected to the National Assembly always be

regulated by a law passed by the National Assembly by a two- The electoral system shall be (4)

.of all deputies thirds majority vote

communities? are elected according to the Deputies? except for the deputies of the national (5)

representation with a four-percent threshold required for election to principle of proportional
on the National Assembly? with due consideration that voters have a decisive influence the

.allocation of seats to the candidates

(the National Assembly Article 81 (Term of

.The National Assembly is elected for four years (1)

emergency? its term If the term of the National Assembly expires during a war or state of (2)

emergency? or earlier if the National shall expire six months after the end of the war or state of

.Assembly itself so decides

A new .Elections to the National Assembly are called by the President of the Republic (3)
than fifteen days National Assembly shall be elected no sooner than two months and no later
session of the previous National before the expiry of four years from the date of the first
dissolved? a new National Assembly shall be elected no Assembly. If the National Assembly is
after the dissolution of the previous one. The term of the previous later than two months
shall be Assembly shall end on the first session of the new National Assembly? which National
the election of the new called by the President of the Republic no later than twenty days after
.National Assembly

(Deputies) Article 82

the people and shall not be Deputies of the National Assembly are representatives of all (1)
.bound by any instructions
establish who may not be elected a deputy? and the incompatibility of the office The law shall (2)
.of deputy with other offices and activities
confirms the election of deputies. An appeal may be made before the The National Assembly (3)
.National Assembly Constitutional Court? in accordance with the law? against a decision of the

(Article 83 (Immunity of Deputies

expressed or deputy of the National Assembly shall be criminally liable for any opinion No (1)
.bodies vote cast at sessions of the National Assembly or its working
immunity? may criminal No deputy may be detained nor? where such deputy claims (2)
permission of the National Assembly? except proceedings be initiated against him without the
apprehended committing a criminal offence for which a prison where such deputy has been
.five years is prescribed sentence of over
to a deputy who has not claimed such The National Assembly may also grant immunity (3)
committing such criminal offence as referred to in the immunity or who has been apprehended
.preceding paragraph

(Article 84 (President of the National Assembly

.Assembly has a president who is elected by a majority vote of all deputies The National

(Article 85 (Sessions of the National Assembly

.National Assembly meets in regular and extraordinary sessions The (1)
Assembly; an and extraordinary sessions are called by the President of the National Regular (2)
a quarter of the deputies of the extraordinary session must be called if so required by at least
.Republic National Assembly or by the President of the

(Article 86 (Decision-making

may pass decisions if a majority of deputies are present at the session. The National Assembly
majority of National Assembly adopts laws and other decisions and ratifies treaties by a The
majority is provided by the votes cast by those deputies present? save where a different type of
.Constitution or by law

(Legislative Power of the National Assembly) Article 87

citizens and other persons may be determined by the National The rights and duties of law Assembly only by

(Article 88 (Legislative Initiative

by the Government or by any deputy. Laws may also be proposed by at Laws may be proposed .thousand voters least five

(Article 89 (Legislative Procedure

provided by National Assembly shall pass laws in a multiphase procedure unless otherwise The its rules of procedure

(Referendum Article 90 (Legislative

which is the subject of regulation The National Assembly may call a referendum on any issue (1) .result of such referendum by law. The National Assembly is bound by the from the preceding paragraph on its own The National Assembly may call a referendum (2) referendum if so required by at least one third of the initiative? however it must call such .Council or by forty thousand voters deputies? by the National is held by all citizens who are eligible to vote in elections The right to vote in a referendum (3) in favour of proposal is passed in a referendum if a majority of those voting have cast votes A (4) .the same National Assembly by a two-thirds Referendums are regulated by a law passed in the (5) .present majority vote of deputies

(Article 91 (Promulgation of Laws

promulgated by the President of the Republic no later than eight days after they Laws are (1) .have been passed passing of a law and prior to its The National Council may within seven days of the (2) decide again on such law. In deciding again? a promulgation require the National Assembly to vote for such law to be passed unless the Constitution envisages a majority of all deputies must the majority for the passing of the law under consideration. Such new decision by higher .National Assembly is final

(Emergency Article 92 (War and State of

general danger threatens the A state of emergency shall be declared whenever a great and (1) state of emergency? urgent measures and their existence of the state. The declaration of war or .the National Assembly on the proposal of the Government repeal shall be decided upon by .Assembly decides on the use of the defence forces The National (2) National Assembly is unable to convene? the President of the Republic In the event that the (3) decisions must decide on matters from the first and second paragraphs of this article. Such shall .immediately upon it next convening be submitted for confirmation to the National Assembly

(Inquiry Article 93 (Parliamentary

importance? and it must do so The National Assembly may order inquiries on matters of public National Assembly or when required by the when required by a third of the deputies of the shall appoint a commission which in matters of National Council. For this purpose it .powers comparable to those of judicial authorities investigation and examination has

(Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly) Article 94

of procedure which it shall adopt by a two-thirds majority The National Assembly has rules .present vote of deputies

(Article 95 (Remuneration of Deputies

the National Assembly receive such salary or remuneration as are established by Deputies of .law

Section] B The National Council]

(Composition) Article 96

economic? professional and local ?The National Council is the representative body for social (1) .members interests. The National Council has forty

:It is composed of (2)

employers; --- four representatives of-

--- four representatives of employees;-

professions; representatives of farmers? crafts and trades? and independent --- four-

fields; --- six representatives of non-commercial-

.--- twenty-two representatives of local interests-

.organisation of the National Council is regulated by law The (3)

((Powers of the National Council 97 Article

:may The National Council (1)

laws; --- propose to the National Assembly the passing of-

within the competence of the --- convey to the National Assembly its opinion on all matters-

National Assembly;

promulgation; National Assembly to decide again on a given law prior to its --- require the-

the second paragraph of Article 90; --- require the calling of a referendum as referred to in-

.public importance as referred to in Article 93 --- require inquiries on matters of-

National Assembly? the National Council must express its opinion on Where required by the (2)

.individual matter an

(Article 98 (Election

**National Council shall be regulated by a law passed by the National Assembly Election to the (1)
.a two-thirds majority vote of all deputies by
.Council are elected for a term of five years Members of the National (2)**

(Decision-making) Article 99

**.of members are present at the session The National Council may pass decisions if a majority (1)
majority of votes cast by those members present. The National Council decides by a (2)
of a referendum shall be adopted by the National Council by a Decisions requiring the calling
all members majority vote of**

(Office Article 100 (Immunity and Incompatibility of

**deputy of the National A member of the National Council may not at the same time be a (1)
.Assembly
the same immunity as deputies. Immunity is decided Members of the National Council enjoy (2)
.Council upon by the National**

(Council Article 101 (Rules of Procedure of the National

**a majority vote of all The National Council has rules of procedure which it shall adopt by
.members**

Section] C President of the Republic]

(Office of President of the Republic) Article 102

**represents the Republic of Slovenia and is commander-in-chief of The President of the Republic
.forces its defence**

(Republic Article 103 (Election of the President of the

**.elections by secret ballot The President of the Republic is elected in direct? general (1)
valid votes cast is elected President of the The candidate who receives a majority of the (2)
.Republic
the Republic is elected for a term of five years and may be elected for a The President of (3)
Republic expires maximum of two consecutive terms. If the term of office of the President of the
expire six months after the during a war or state of emergency? the President's term shall
.cessation of such war or state of emergency
.Only a citizen of Slovenia may be elected President of the Republic (4)
of the National Elections to the office of President of the Republic are called by the President (5)
than fifteen days before the Assembly. The President of the Republic must be elected no later
.expiry of the term of the incumbent President**

(Republic Article 104 (Oath of Office of the President of the following oath before the Before taking office? the President of the Republic shall swear the :National Assembly constitutional order? that I shall act according to my conscience I swear that I shall uphold the" ".shall do all in my power for the good of Slovenia and that I

(Incompatibility of the Office of President of the Republic) Article 105 President of the Republic is incompatible with any other public office or The office of .occupation

(Republic Article 106 (Deputisation of the President of the cessation of performing the In the event of permanent absence? death? resignation or other (1) Assembly shall temporarily perform the duties office of President? the President of the National Republic until the election of a new President of the Republic. In of the office of President of the fifteen elections for a new President of the Republic must be called no later than ?such event .Republic days after the cessation of office of the previous President of the performs the duties of the office of The President of the National Assembly also temporarily (2) .absence of the President of the Republic President of the Republic during any

(the President of the Republic Article 107 (Powers of :The President of the Republic (1) calls elections to the National Assembly; ---- laws; --- promulgates-- --- appoints state officials where provided by law;-- letters of appoints and recalls ambassadors and envoys of the Republic? and accepts the ---- credence of foreign diplomatic representatives; instruments of ratification; --- issues-- clemency; --- decides on the granting of-- --- confers decorations and honorary titles;-- .performs other duties determined by this Constitution ---- the National Assembly the President of the Republic must express his Where required by (2) .an individual issue opinion on

(Law Article 108 (Decrees with the Force of a state of emergency or In the event that the National Assembly is unable to convene due to (1) of the Government? issue decrees with war? the President of the Republic may? on the proposal .the force of law may? in exception? restrict individual rights and fundamental freedoms as Such decrees (2) .provided by Article 16 of this Constitution Republic must submit decrees with the force of law to the National The President of the (3)

.confirmation immediately upon its next convening Assembly for

(Accountability of the President of the Republic) Article 109

his office the President of the Republic violates the Constitution or If in the performance of violates the law? he may be impeached by the National Assembly before the seriously impeachment Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court shall decide either that the may further decide on relieving charges are justified or it shall dismiss the charges? and it vote of all judges. Upon receiving a resolution on the President of office by a two-thirds majority Assembly? the Constitutional Court may decide that pending an impeachment from the National office impeachment the President of the Republic may not perform his decision on

Section] C The Government]

(the Government Article 110 (Composition of

Within the scope of their powers? The Government is composed of the president and ministers independent and accountable to the National the Government and individual ministers are Assembly

((Election of the President of the Government 111 Article

with the leaders of parliamentary groups the President of the Republic After consultation (1) .to the National Assembly a candidate for President of the Government proposes majority vote of The President of the Government is elected by the National Assembly by a (2) .Voting is by secret ballot .all deputies unless otherwise provided by this Constitution necessary majority of votes? the President of the If such candidate does not receive the (3) consultation propose within fourteen days a new candidate? or the Republic may after renewed again? and candidates may also be proposed by parliamentary groups or a same candidate each one ?of ten deputies. If within this period several candidates have been proposed minimum President of the Republic? is voted on separately beginning with the candidate proposed by the on the other candidates in the order in which and if this candidate is not elected? a vote is taken .they were proposed Assembly and candidate is elected? the President of the Republic dissolves the National If no (4) Assembly decides by a calls new elections? unless within eighty-four hours the National new elections for President of the majority of votes cast by those deputies present to hold by those deputies present is sufficient for the Government? whereby a majority of votes cast such new elections a vote is taken on candidates individually in election of the candidate. In number of votes received in the earlier voting and then on the new candidates order of the of the proposed prior to the new vote? wherein any candidate proposed by the President .Republic takes precedence receives the necessary number of votes? the President of the If in such elections no candidate (5) .the National Assembly and calls new elections Republic dissolves

(Appointment of Ministers) Article 112

National Assembly on the proposal of the Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the (1)
.President of the Government
commission of Prior to appointment a proposed minister must appear before a competent (2)
.the National Assembly and answer its questions

((Oath of Office of the Government 113 Article
respectively? the President of the Government and ministers Upon election and appointment
.104 the National Assembly the oath of office provided by Article shall swear before

(Article 114 (Organisation of the Government
political and President of the Government is responsible for ensuring the unity of the The (1)
work of ministers. Ministers administrative direction of the Government and coordinates the
the Government? and each minister is accountable are collectively accountable for the work of
.ministry for the work of his
number? competencies and The composition and functioning of the Government? and the (2)
law. organisation of ministries shall be regulated by

(the Government and Ministers Article 115 (Termination of Office of the President of
cease to hold office when a new National The President of the Government and ministers
elections; ministers also cease to hold office whenever the Assembly convenes following
Government ceases to hold office and whenever such ministers are dismissed or President of the
until the election of a resign; ministers must? however? continue to perform their regular duties
.of new ministers new President of the Government or until the appointment

(Article 116 (Vote of No Confidence
electing National Assembly may pass a vote of no confidence in the Government only by The (1)
deputies and by a majority a new President of the Government on the proposal of at least ten
Government is thereby dismissed? but vote of all deputies. The incumbent President of the
continue to perform his regular duties until the swearing in together with his ministers he must
Government. of a new
lodging of a proposal to elect a new No less than forty-eight hours must elapse between the (2)
itself? unless the National Assembly decides President of the Government and the vote
vote of all deputies? or if the country is at war or in a state of otherwise by a two-thirds majority
.emergency
basis of the fourth paragraph Where a President of the Government has been elected on the (3)
expressed in him if on the proposal of at least ten of Article 111 a vote on no confidence is
Assembly elects a new President of the Government by a majority of deputies? the National
.cast votes

(Article 117 (Vote of Confidence
the Government may require a vote of confidence in the Government. If the The President of (1)
National Government does not receive the support of a majority vote of all deputies? the
Government or in a new vote Assembly must elect within thirty days a new President of the

the Government? or failing this? the express its confidence in the incumbent President of National Assembly and calls new elections. The President of the Republic dissolves the tie the issue of confidence to the adoption of a law or to some other of the Government may vote of no in the National Assembly. If such decision is not adopted? it is deemed that a decision confidence in the Government has been passed.

confidence than forty-eight hours must elapse between the requirement of a vote of No less (2) .and the vote itself

(Interpellation) Article 118

Government or an individual minister may An interpellation with respect to the work of the (1) .by at least ten deputies be initiated in the National Assembly

interpellation? a majority of all deputies carries a vote of If? after the debate following such (2) the Government or in an individual minister? the National Assembly dismisses no confidence in .Government or said minister the

(President of the Government and Ministers Article 119 (Impeachment of the the President of the Government or ministers before the The National Assembly may impeach charrges of violating the Constitution and laws during the Constitutional Court on their office. The Constitutional Court considers the charrrges in such a manner performance of .as determined in Article 109

Section] D State Administration]

(Organisation and Work of the State Administration) Article 120

the state administration? its competence and the manner of appointment The organisation of (1) .officers are regulated by law of its

independently within the framework and on the Administrative bodies perform their work (2) .laws basis of the Constitution and

and organisations is Judicial protection of the rights and legal interests of citizens (3) bodies and bearers of public guaranteed against decisions and actions of administrative .authority

(Administrative Bodies Article 121 (Duties of

.directly by ministries Duties of the state administration are performed (1)

organisations and individuals may be vested Self-governing communities? enterprises? other (2) .perform certain duties of the state administration by law with public authority to

(Employment in the State Administration) Article 122

administration is possible only on the basis of open competition? except Employment in the state

.cases provided by law in

Section] E National Defence]

(Participate in the National Defence Article 123 (Duty to
defence is compulsory for citizens within the limits and in the Participation in the national (1)
.by law manner provided
convictions are not willing to Citizens who for their religious? philosophical or humanitarian (2)
opportunity to participate in the national defence in duties? must be given the perform military
.manner some other

(Article 124 (National Defence
and organisation of the defence of the inviolability and integrity of the The form? extent (1)
by a two-thirds national territory shall be regulated by a law adopted by the National Assembly
.majority vote of deputies present
.defence is supervised by the National Assembly The conducting of (2)
security the state proceeds principally from a policy of peace? and an In the provision of (3)
.peace and non-aggression ethic of

Section] F The Judiciary]

(Judges Article 125 (Independence of
function. They shall be bound by Judges shall be independent in the performance of the judicial
.the Constitution and laws

((Organisation and Jurisdiction of Courts 126 Article
.jurisdiction of courts are determined by law The organisation and (1)
not be established? nor may military courts be established in Extraordinary courts may (2)
.peacetime

(Article 127 (Supreme Court
.highest court in the state The Supreme Court is the (1)
legal remedies and performs other functions It decides on ordinary and extraordinary (2)
.provided by law

((Participation of Citizens in the Exercising of Judicial Power 128 Article
of judicial circumstances and form of the direct participation of citizens in the exercising The

.power are regulated by law

(of Judicial Office Article 129 (Permanence

requirement and other conditions for election are The office of a judge is permanent. The age (1)
.determined by law

.retirement age of judges is determined by law The (2)

(Election of Judges) Article 130

.proposal of the Judicial Council Judges are elected by the National Assembly on the

(Council Article 131 (Judicial

Assembly elects five The Judicial Council is composed of eleven members. The National
from among university professors of members on the proposal of the President of the Republic
judges holding permanent judicial office elect six law? attorneys and other lawyers? whereas
number. The members of the council select a president from members from among their own
.number among their own

(Office Article 132 (Termination of and Dismissal from Judicial

.as provided by law A judge ceases to hold judicial office where circumstances arise (1)

violates the Constitution or seriously If in the performance of the judicial office a judge (2)

may dismiss such judge on the proposal of the Judicial violates the law? the National Assembly
.Council

offence judge is found by a final judgement to have deliberately committed a criminal If a (3)

.dismisses such judge through the abuse of the judicial office? the National Assembly

(Office Article 133 (Incompatibility of Judicial

in local self-government bodies ?Judicial office is not compatible with office in other state bodies
.other offices and activities as provided by law and in bodies of political parties? and with

(Immunity of Judges) Article 134

may be held accountable for an opinion No one who participates in making judicial decisions (1)
.court expressed during decision-making in

of judicial office? he may not If a judge is suspected of a criminal offence in the performance (2)

initiated against him without the consent of the be detained nor may criminal proceedings be
.National Assembly

Section] G State Prosecutor''s Office]

(State Prosecutor) Article 135

and have other powers provided by State Prosecutors file and present criminal charges (1)
law.

of state prosecutor offices are provided by law The organisation and powers (2)

(Incompatibility of the Office of State Prosecutor) Article 136

self-Prosecutor is not compatible with office in other state bodies? in local The office of State
offices and activities as government bodies and in bodies of political parties? and with other
provided by law

Section] H Attorneyship and Notariat]

(Attorneyship and Notariat) Article 137

the system of justice? and is regulated by law Attorneyship is an independent service within (1)
service regulated by law The notariat is a public (2)

Part] V Self-Government]

Section] A Local Self-Government]

(Exercise of Local Self-Government) Article 138

self-government in municipalities and other local Residents of Slovenia exercise local
communities

(Article 139 (Municipalities

are self-governing local communities Municipalities (1)

comprises a settlement or several settlements bound together The territory of a municipality (2)
and interests of the residents by the common needs

following a referendum by which the will of the A municipality is established by law (3)

is determined. The territory of the municipality is also defined by residents in a given territory
law

(Article 140 (Scope of Local Self-Government

the competencies of a municipality comprise local affairs which may be regulated by The (1)

municipality municipality autonomously and which affect only the residents of the

self-governing local community? the With the prior consent of the municipality or wider (2)

the state jurisdiction in the municipality or wider state may by law vest specific duties within community? if the state provides financial resources for this purpose self-governing local relating to State authorities shall supervise the proper and competent performance of work (3) state matters vested in the local community bodies by the

(Article 141 (Urban Municipalities

attain the status of an urban municipality in accordance with such procedure A town may (1) under such conditions as provided by law and performs? as being within its original competence? particular duties An urban municipality (2) state competence relating to urban development as provided by law within the

(Article 142 (Municipal Revenue

from its own sources. Municipalities that are unable to completely A municipality is financed the performance of their duties due to insufficient economic development are provide for criteria provided by assured additional funding by the state in accordance with principles and law

(Communities Article 143 (Wider Self-Governing Local

self-governing local Municipalities may independently decide to join into wider (1) manage local affairs of wider communities? as well as regions? in order to regulate and the state may transfer specific matters ?importance. In agreement with such communities original competence and determine the participation of within the state competence into their proposing and performing particular matters within the state competence such communities in preceding The principles and criteria regarding the transfer of competence from the (2) paragraph are regulated by law

(Supervision by State Authorities) Article 144

.of the work of local community authorities State authorities supervise the legality

Section] B Other Forms of Self-Government]

(Self-Government in the Field of Social Activities) Article 145

.self-governing associations to promote their interests Citizens may form (1) given the authority by law to manage through self-government particular Citizens may be (2) within the state competence matters

Part] VI Public Finance]

(State and Local Communities Article 146 (Financing of the
for the performance of their duties by means of The state and local communities raise funds (1)
.charrges as well as from revenues from their own assets taxes and other compulsory
.sheets local communities disclose the value of their assets by means of balance The state and (2)

(Article 147 (Taxes
duties and other charrges by law. Local communities impose The state imposes taxes? customs
.law charrges under conditions provided by the Constitution and taxes and other

(Article 148 (Budgets
of the state and local communities for the financing of public All revenues and expenditures (1)
.included in their budgets spending must be
day it is due to enter into force? the If a budget has not been adopted by the first (2)
temporarily financed in accordance with the previous beneficiaries financed by the budget are
.budget

((State Borrowings 149 Article
.loans are only permitted on the basis of law State borrowings and guarantees by the state for

(of Audit Article 150 (Court
accounts? the state budget and The Court of Audit is the highest body for supervising state (1)
.all public spending
.powers of the Court of Audit are provided by law The organisation and (2)
independent in the performance of its duties and bound by the The Court of Audit is (3)
.laws Constitution and

(Audit Article 151 (Appointment of Members to the Court of
.Assembly Members of the Court of Audit are appointed by the National

(Article 152 (Central Bank
central bank. In its functioning the bank is independent and directly Slovenia has a (1)
.law accountable to the National Assembly. The central bank is established by
.Assembly The governor of the central bank is appointed by the National (2)

Part] VII Constitutionality and Legality]

(Conformity of Legal Acts) Article 153
.must be in conformity with the Constitution Laws? regulations and other general legal acts (1)

with generally accepted principles of international law and with Laws must be in conformity (2)
ratified by the National Assembly? whereas regulations and other general legal valid treaties
.acts must also be in conformity with other ratified treaties

and other general legal acts must be in conformity with the Constitution and Regulations (3)
.laws

authorities and bearers of Individual acts and actions of state authorities? local community (4)
.adopted pursuant to law public authority must be based on a law or regulation

(Regulations Article 154 (Validity and Publication of

A regulation enters into force on .Regulations must be published prior to entering into force (1)
.otherwise determined in the regulation itself the fifteenth day after its publication unless
published in the official gazette of the state? whereas local community State regulations are (2)
.community regulations are published in the official publication determined by the local

(Legal Acts Article 155 (Prohibition of Retroactive Effect of

.retroactive effect Laws and other regulations and general legal acts cannot have (1)
provisions have retroactive effect? if this is Only a law may establish that certain of its (2)
.and provided that no acquired rights are infringed thereby required in the public interest

((Constitutional Review 156 Article

which it should apply to be unconstitutional? it If a court deciding some matter deems a law
initiate proceedings before the Constitutional Court. The must stay the proceedings and
.decision court may be continued after the Constitutional Court has issued its proceedings in the

(Acts Article 157 (Judicial Review of Administrative

decides the legality of final A court havingggg jurisdiction to review administrative acts (1)
local community authorities and bearers of public ?individual acts with which state authorities
obligations and legal entitlements of individuals and authority decide the rights or
.Legal protection is not provided by law for a particular matter organisations? if other
legal protection is not provided? the court havingggg jurisdiction to review If other (2)
which intrude upon administrative acts also decides on the legality of individual actions and acts
.individual the constitutional rights of the

(Article 158 (Finality of Legal Decisions

abrogated ?relations regulated by the final decision of a state authority may be annulled Legal
.by law or amended only in such cases and by such procedures as are provided

(Freedoms Article 159 (Ombudsman for Human Rights and Fundamental

relation to state authorities? In order to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in (1)
public authority? the office of the ombudsman local self-government authorities and bearers of
.be established by law for the rights of citizens shall
also be established by law for particular Special ombudsmen for the rights of citizens may (2)

.fields

Part] VIII The Constitutional Court]

(Powers of the Constitutional Court) Article 160

:decides The Constitutional Court (1)

--- on the conformity of laws with the Constitution;--

the general on the conformity of laws and other regulations with ratified treaties and with ----
principles of international law;

regulations with the Constitution and with laws; --- on the conformity of-

of local community regulations with the Constitution and with laws; --- on the conformity-

with the on the conformity of general acts issued for the exercise of public authority ----

Constitution? laws and regulations;

complaints stemming from the violation of human rights and fundamental --- on constitutional--
by individual acts; freedoms

and local communities and among local --- on jurisdictional disputes between the state--
communities themselves;

jurisdictional disputes between courts and other state authorities; --- on-

Republic on jurisdictional disputes between the National Assembly? the President of the ----
and the Government;

and activities of political parties; and --- on the unconstitutionality of the acts--

.the Constitutional Court by this Constitution or laws --- on other matters vested in-

ratifying a treaty? the Constitutional Court? on the proposal of the In the process of (2)

Assembly? of the Republic? the Government or a third of the deputies of the National President
Constitution. The National Assembly issues an opinion on the conformity of such treaty with the
.Constitutional Court is bound by the opinion of the

Constitutional Court decides on a constitutional Unless otherwise provided by law? the (3)

remedies have been exhausted. The Constitutional Court decides whether complaint only if legal
procedures a constitutional complaint for adjudication on the basis of criteria and to accept
.provided by law

(Law Article 161 (Abrogation of a

unconstitutional? it abrogates such law in If the Constitutional Court establishes that a law is (1)

takes effect immediately or within a period of time whole or in part. Such abrogation

Constitutional Court. This period of time may not exceed one year. The determined by the

are Constitutional Court annuls or abrogates other regulations or general acts that

Constitutional unconstitutional or contrary to law. Under conditions provided by law? the

the implementation of an act Court may? up until a final decision? suspend in whole or in part

.reviewed whose constitutionality or legality is being

Constitutional Court establishes the If in deciding on a constitutional complaint the (2)

general act? it may in accordance with the provisions of unconstitutionality of a regulation or
.this article annul or abrogate such regulation or act the first paragraph of
.law consequences of Constitutional Court decisions shall be regulated by The legal (3)

(Court Article 162 (Proceedings before the Constitutional

law Proceedings before the Constitutional Court shall be regulated by (1)
before the Constitutional The law determines who may require the initiation of proceedings (2)
request the initiation of proceedings before Court. Anyone who demonstrates legal interest may
.the Constitutional Court
otherwise The Constitutional Court decides by a majority vote of all its judges unless (3)
Constitutional Court may decide provided for individual cases by the Constitution or law. The
constitutional complaint with fewer judges as whether to initiate proceedings following a
.provided by law

(Article 163 (Composition and Election

Court is composed of nine judges? elected on the proposal of the The Constitutional (1)
.the Republic by the National Assembly in a manner provided by law President of
.judges are elected from among legal experts The (2)
Constitutional Court is elected by the judges from among their own The President of the (3)
.term of three years number for a

(a Constitutional Court Judge Article 164 (Early Termination of Office of

early termination of office in a manner A Constitutional Court judge may be subject to
:provided by law only
?judge himself so requests --- if the--
for a criminal offence? or --- if the judge is punished by imprisonment--
.perform his office --- due to permanent loss of capacity to--

(Article 165 (Term of Office of Judges

Court judges Constitutional Court judges are elected for a term of nine years. Constitutional (1)
.may not be re-elected
a Constitutional Court judge has been elected? he Upon the expiry of the term for which (2)
.office until the election of a new judge continues to perform his

(Incompatibility of Office) Article 166

compatible with office in state bodies? in local The office of Constitutional Court judge is not
bodies of political parties? and with other offices and activities self-government bodies and in
judge compatible by law with the office of Constitutional Court that are not

(Article 167 (Immunity

enjoy the same immunity as National Assembly deputies. The Constitutional Court judges

.decides on such immunity National Assembly

Part] IX Procedure for Amending the Constitution]

((Proposal to Initiate the Procedure 168 Article
procedure for amending the Constitution may be made by twenty A proposal to initiate the (1)
.National Assembly? the Government or at least thirty thousand voters deputies of the
vote of Such proposal is decided upon by the National Assembly by a two-thirds majority (2)
.deputies present

(Constitution Article 169 (Acts Amending the
a two-thirds majority vote of The National Assembly adopts acts amending the Constitution by
.all deputies

(Confirmation of Constitutional Amendments by Referendum) Article 170
Assembly must submit a proposed constitutional amendment to voters for The National (1)
.in a referendum? if so required by at least thirty deputies adoption
voting voted in constitutional amendment is adopted in a referendum if a majority of those A (2)
.participated in the referendum favour of the same? provided that a majority of all voters

(Constitutional Amendments Article 171 (Promulgation of
.their promulgation in the National Assembly Constitutional amendments enter into force upon

Part] X Transitional and Final Provisions]

[Promulgation] Article 172
.promulgation This Constitution enters into force upon its

[Article 173 [Enforcement
Constitution apply from the day of its promulgation? unless otherwise The provisions of this
.in the constitutional act implementing this Constitution provided

[[Implementation 174 Article
implement this Constitution and to ensure A constitutional act shall be passed in order to (1)
.provisions of this Constitution transition to the application of the

by a two-thirds majority vote of all deputies in all The constitutional act shall be passed (2)
.the Republic of Slovenia chambers of the Assembly of

.or A. Tschentscher Feb. 2004 / For corrections please contact A. Mavcic? S. Zagorc .17 - 1994 ©

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