

The unofficial consolidated text of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia includes:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 33/91-I of 28 December 1991),
- Constitutional Act on Amendments to Article 68 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia – UZS68 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 42/97 of 17 July 1997),
- Constitutional Act on Amendments to Article 80 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia – UZ80 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 66/00 of 26 July 2000),
- Constitutional Act on Amendments to Chapter I and Articles 47 and 68 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia – UZ3a, 47, 68 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 24/03 of 7 March 2003),
- Constitutional Act amending Article 14 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia – UZ14 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 69/04 of 24 June 2004),
- Constitutional Act on Amendments to Article 43 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ43 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 69/04 of 24 June 2004),
- Constitutional Act on Amendments to Article 50 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia – UZ50 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 69/04 of 24 June 2004),
- Constitutional Act on Amendments to Articles 121, 140 and 143 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia – UZ121, 140, 143 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 68/06 of 30 June 2006),
- Constitutional Act on Amendments to Article 148 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia – UZ148 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 47/13 of 31 May 2013),
- Constitutional Act on Amendments to Articles 90, 97 and 99 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia – UZ90,97,99 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 47/13 of 31 May 2013),
- Constitutional Act on Amendment III. chapters of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ70a (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 75/16 of 30 November 2016),
- Constitutional Act on Amendment II. chapters of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ62a (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 92/21 of 8 June 2021).

## **CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA**

**(unofficial consolidated text no. 11 )**

### **I. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

#### **Article 1**

Slovenia is a democratic republic.

#### **Article 2**

Slovenia is a legal and social state.

### **Article 3**

Slovenia is a country of all its citizens, based on the permanent and inalienable right of the Slovenian nation to self-determination.

In Slovenia, power rests with the people. Citizens exercise it directly and through elections, according to the principle of division of power into legislative, executive and judicial.

### **Article 3a**

With an international treaty ratified by the National Assembly with a two-thirds majority of all deputies, Slovenia can transfer the exercise of sovereign rights to international organizations based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and the principles of the rule of law, and enter into a defense alliance with the countries, which are based on respect for these values.

Before the ratification of the international agreement from the previous paragraph, the National Assembly can call a referendum. The proposal is accepted at the referendum if the majority of voters who have validly voted vote for it. The National Assembly is bound by the outcome of the referendum. If the referendum was held, it is not admissible to call a referendum regarding the law on the ratification of such an international treaty.

Legal acts and decisions adopted within the framework of international organizations to which Slovenia delegates the exercise of part of its sovereign rights are used in Slovenia in accordance with the legal regulations of these organizations.

In the procedures for adopting legal acts and decisions in international organizations to which Slovenia delegates the exercise of part of its sovereign rights, the government continuously informs the National Assembly about proposals for such acts and decisions and about its activities. The National Assembly can adopt positions on this, and the government takes them into account in its activities. The relations between the National Assembly and the government referred to in this paragraph are regulated in more detail by the law, which is adopted with a two-thirds majority of the votes of the deputies present.

### **Article 4**

Slovenia is a territorially unified and indivisible country.

### **Article 5**

The state protects human rights and fundamental freedoms on its territory. It protects and guarantees the rights of the indigenous Italian and Hungarian national communities. It cares for indigenous Slovenian national minorities in neighboring countries, for Slovenian emigrants and foreigners, and promotes their contacts with the homeland. It takes care of the preservation of natural wealth and cultural heritage and creates opportunities for the harmonious civilizational and cultural development of Slovenia.

Slovenians without Slovenian citizenship can enjoy special rights and benefits in Slovenia. The type and extent of these rights and benefits are determined by law.

## **Article 6**

The coat of arms of Slovenia has the shape of a shield. In the center of the shield is the figure of Triglav in white on a blue background, below it are two wavy blue lines, which represent the sea and rivers, and above it are three golden six-pointed stars arranged in the form of a downward-facing triangle. The shield is bordered in red on the sides. The coat of arms is designed according to certain geometric and color rules.

The flag of Slovenia is the white-blue-red Slovenian national flag with the coat of arms of Slovenia. The ratio between the width and length of the flag is one to two. The colors of the flag go in order: white, blue, red. Each color occupies a third of the width of the flag. The coat of arms is in the upper left part of the flag in such a way that one half reaches into the white field and the other half into the blue field.

The national anthem of Slovenia is Zdravljica.

The use of the coat of arms, flag and anthem is regulated by law.

## **Article 7**

The state and religious communities are separate.

Religious communities are equal; their operation is free.

## **Article 8**

Laws and other regulations must be in accordance with generally applicable principles of international law and with international treaties that bind Slovenia. Ratified and published international treaties are directly applicable.

## **Article 9**

Local self-government is guaranteed in Slovenia.

## **Article 10**

The capital city of Slovenia is Ljubljana.

## **Article 11**

The official language in Slovenia is Slovenian. In the areas of the municipalities in which the Italian or Hungarian national communities live, the official language is also Italian or Hungarian.

## **Article 12**

Slovenian citizenship is regulated by law.

### **Article 13**

In accordance with international treaties, foreigners in Slovenia have all the rights guaranteed by this constitution and laws, except for those that only citizens of Slovenia have according to the constitution or by law.

## **II. HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS**

### **Article 14 (equality before the law)**

In Slovenia, everyone is guaranteed the same human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of nationality, race, gender, language, religion, political or other belief, financial status, birth, education, social position, disability or any other personal circumstance.

All are equal before the law.

### **Article 15 (exercise and restriction of rights)**

Human rights and fundamental freedoms are exercised directly on the basis of the constitution.

It is possible by law to prescribe the manner of realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, when the constitution so stipulates, or if this is necessary due to the very nature of the individual right or freedom.

Human rights and fundamental freedoms are limited only by the rights of others and in cases determined by this constitution.

Judicial protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the right to remedy the consequences of their violation are guaranteed.

No human right or fundamental freedom regulated in legal acts in force in Slovenia may be restricted on the pretext that this constitution does not recognize it or that it recognizes it to a lesser extent.

### **Article 16 (temporary cancellation and limitation of rights)**

The human rights and fundamental freedoms defined by this constitution may exceptionally be temporarily revoked or restricted in a state of war or state of emergency. Human rights and fundamental freedoms may be abrogated or limited only for the duration of a state of war or emergency, but to the extent that such a state requires and in such a way that the measures taken do not cause inequality based only on race, nationality, gender, language, religion, political or other belief, financial status, birth, education, social position or any other personal circumstance.

The provision of the previous paragraph does not allow any temporary annulment or limitation of the rights specified in Articles 17, 18, 21, 27, 28, 29 and 41.

**Article 17**  
**(inviolability of human life)**

Human life is inviolable. There is no death penalty in Slovenia.

**Article 18**  
**(prohibition of torture)**

No one shall be subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment. It is forbidden to perform medical or other scientific experiments on a person without his free consent.

**Article 19**  
**(protection of personal freedom)**

Everyone has the right to personal freedom.

No one may be deprived of their liberty, except in the cases and according to the procedure established by law.

Anyone who is deprived of their liberty must be immediately informed of the reasons for the deprivation of their liberty in their mother tongue or in a language they understand. He must also be informed in writing as soon as possible why his freedom was taken away. He must be informed immediately that he is not obliged to declare anything, that he has the right to immediate legal assistance from a lawyer of his own choosing, and that the competent authority is obliged to inform his relatives of the deprivation of liberty at his request.

**Article 20**  
**(order and duration of detention)**

A person who is reasonably suspected of having committed a criminal act may be detained only on the basis of a court decision, when this is absolutely necessary for the course of criminal proceedings or for the safety of people.

Upon detention, and no later than 24 hours after it, the detainee must be served with a written, reasoned decision. The detainee has the right to appeal against this decision, which the court must decide on within 48 hours. Detention may last as long as there are legal reasons for it, but no more than three months from the day of deprivation of liberty. The Supreme Court may extend the detention for a further three months.

If the indictment is not filed by the end of these terms, the defendant is released.

**Article 21**  
**(protection of human personality and dignity)**

Respect for a person's personality and dignity is guaranteed in criminal and all other legal proceedings, as well as during deprivation of liberty and the execution of a sentence.

Any violence against persons whose freedom is restricted in any way, as well as any extortion of confessions and statements, is prohibited.

**Article 22**  
**(equal protection of rights)**

Everyone is guaranteed equal protection of their rights in proceedings before the court and before other state authorities, local community authorities and holders of public authority who decide on their rights, duties or legal interests.

**Article 23**  
**(right to judicial protection)**

Everyone has the right to have their rights and duties and the charges against them decided without undue delay by an independent, impartial court established by law.

He can only be tried by a judge who is chosen according to the rules established in advance by the law and the court order.

**Article 24**  
**(trial public)**

Court hearings are public. Judgments are pronounced publicly. Exceptions are provided by law.

**Article 25**  
**(right to legal remedy)**

Everyone is guaranteed the right to appeal or other legal remedy against the decisions of courts and other state bodies, local community bodies and holders of public authority, with which they decide on his rights, duties or legal interests.

**Article 26**  
**(right to compensation)**

Everyone has the right to compensation for damage caused to them by the illegal conduct of a person or body performing such a job or activity in connection with the performance of a job or some other activity of a state body, a local community body or a holder of public authority.

In accordance with the law, the injured party has the right to demand compensation directly from the person who caused the damage.

**Article 27**  
**(presumption of innocence)**

Whoever is accused of a criminal act is considered innocent until his guilt is established by a final judgment.

**Article 28**  
**(principle of legality in criminal law)**

No one shall be punished for an act which the law has not determined to be criminal and has not prescribed a penalty for it even before the act was committed.

Acts that are criminal are determined and punished according to the law that was in force at the time the act was committed, unless the new law is more lenient for the perpetrator.

**Article 29**  
**(legal guarantees in criminal proceedings)**

The following rights must also be guaranteed to anyone who is accused of a criminal act in full equality:

- that he has adequate time and opportunities to prepare his defense;
- to be tried in his presence and to defend himself or with a lawyer;
- that he is guaranteed the implementation of evidence in his favor;
- that he is not obliged to testify against himself or his relatives, or to admit guilt.

**Article 30**  
**(right to rehabilitation and compensation)**

Anyone who has been wrongly convicted of a crime or has had his liberty unjustifiably deprived of his liberty has the right to rehabilitation, compensation for damages, and other rights under the law.

**Article 31**  
**(prohibition of retrial on the same matter)**

No one shall be re-convicted or punished for an offense for which the criminal proceedings against him have been finally stayed or the charge against him has been finally dismissed, or he has been acquitted or convicted by a final judgment.

**Article 32**  
**(freedom of movement)**

Everyone has the right to move freely and choose their residence, to leave the country and to return to it at any time.

This right may be limited by law, but only if this is necessary to ensure the course of criminal proceedings, to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, to safeguard public order, or if the interests of national defense require it.

Based on the law, foreigners may be restricted from entering the country and the duration of their stay in it.

**Article 33**  
**(right to private property and inheritance)**

The right to private property and inheritance is guaranteed.

**Article 34**  
**(right to personal dignity and security)**

Everyone has the right to personal dignity and security.

**Article 35**  
**(protection of privacy rights and personality rights)**

The inviolability of a person's physical and mental integrity, his privacy and personal rights is guaranteed.

**Article 36**  
**(inviolability of housing)**

The apartment is untouchable.

Without a court decision, no one may enter a foreign apartment or other foreign premises against the resident's will, nor may they search them.

The person whose apartment or premises are being searched, or his representative, has the right to be present during the search.

The investigation may only be conducted in the presence of two witnesses.

Under the conditions laid down by law, an official may enter a foreigner's apartment or premises without a court order and exceptionally conduct an investigation without the presence of witnesses, if this is absolutely necessary in order to directly apprehend the perpetrator of the crime or to protect people and property .

**Article 37**  
**(protection of secrecy of letters and other communications)**

Confidentiality of letters and other communications is guaranteed.

Only the law can prescribe that, on the basis of a court decision, the protection of the secrecy of letters and other customs and the inviolability of human privacy are disregarded for a certain period of time, if this is necessary for the initiation or course of criminal proceedings or for the security of the state.

**Article 38**  
**(personal data protection)**

The protection of personal data is guaranteed. The use of personal data contrary to the purpose of their collection is prohibited.

The collection, processing, purpose of use, control and protection of confidentiality of personal data is determined by law.

Everyone has the right to become familiar with the collected personal data relating to him and the right to judicial protection in the event of their misuse.

**Article 39**  
**(freedom of expression)**

Freedom of expression of thought, speech and public speaking, press and other forms of public information and expression is guaranteed. Everyone can freely collect, accept and spread consciences and opinions.

Everyone has the right to obtain information of a public nature, for which they have a legal interest justified by law, except in cases specified by law.

**Article 40**  
**(right to correction and reply)**

The right to correct a published notice that affects the right or interest of an individual, organization or body is guaranteed, and the right to reply to the published information is also guaranteed.

**Article 41**  
**(freedom of conscience)**

Confession of religion and other definitions in private and public life is free.

No one is obliged to define himself regarding his religious or other beliefs.

Parents have the right to provide their children with religious and moral education in accordance with their beliefs. Guidance of children regarding religious and moral education must be in accordance with the child's age and maturity and with his freedom of conscience, religious and other definition or belief.

**Article 42**  
**(right to collect and combine)**

The right to peaceful assembly and public assembly is guaranteed.

Everyone has the right to freely associate with others.

Legal restrictions on these rights are permissible if state security or public safety and protection against the spread of infectious diseases require it.

Professional members of the defense forces and the police cannot be members of political parties.

**Article 43**  
**(right to vote)**

Suffrage is universal and equal.

Every citizen who has reached the age of 18 has the right to vote and be elected.

The law can determine in which cases and under which conditions foreigners have the right to vote.

The law establishes measures to promote equal opportunities for men and women in standing for election to state bodies and bodies of local communities.

**Article 44**  
**(cooperation in the management of public affairs)**

Every citizen has the right, in accordance with the law, to participate in the management of public affairs directly or through elected representatives.

**Article 45**  
**(right to petition)**

Every citizen has the right to submit petitions and other initiatives of general importance.

**Article 46**  
**(right to conscientious objection)**

Conscientious objection is permissible in cases determined by law, if this does not limit the rights and freedoms of other persons.

**Article 47**  
**(delivery)**

A citizen of Slovenia may not be extradited or surrendered, unless the obligation to extradite or surrender arises from an international treaty by which Slovenia, in accordance with the provision of the first paragraph of Article 3.a, transfers the exercise of part of its sovereign rights to an international organization.

**Article 48**  
**(asylum)**

Within the limits of the law, the right of asylum is recognized for foreign citizens and stateless persons who are persecuted for standing up for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

**Article 49**  
**(freedom of labor)**

Freedom of work is guaranteed.

Everyone freely chooses employment.

Every workplace is accessible to everyone under the same conditions.

Forced labor is prohibited.

**Article 50**  
**(right to social security)**

Citizens have the right to social security, including the right to a pension, under the conditions established by law.

The state regulates mandatory health, pension, disability and other social insurance and takes care of their operation.

War veterans and victims of war violence are guaranteed special protection in accordance with the law.

**Article 51**  
**(right to healthcare)**

Everyone has the right to health care under the conditions established by law.

The law determines the rights to health care from public funds.

No one can be forced to undergo medical treatment, except in cases provided for by law.

**Article 52**  
**(rights of the disabled)**

In accordance with the law, the disabled are provided with protection and training for work.

Children with disabilities in physical or mental development and other severely disabled persons have the right to education and training for an active life in society.

Education and training from the previous paragraph is financed from public funds.

**Article 53**  
**(marriage and family)**

Marriage is based on the equality of spouses. It is concluded before the competent state authority.

Marriage and legal relationships within it, in the family and in cohabitation are regulated by law.

The state protects the family, motherhood, fatherhood, children and youth and creates the necessary conditions for this protection.

**Article 54**  
**(rights and duties of parents)**

Parents have the right and duty to support, educate and raise their children. This right and duty can be taken away from the parents or limited only for reasons established by law in order to protect the child's interests.

Children born out of wedlock have the same rights as children born within it.

**Article 55**  
**(free decision on the birth of children)**

Deciding on the birth of your children is free.

The state provides opportunities for the realization of this freedom and creates conditions that allow parents to make decisions about the birth of their children.

**Article 56**  
**(children's rights)**

Children enjoy special protection and care. Human rights and fundamental freedoms are enjoyed by children in accordance with their age and maturity.

Children are guaranteed special protection against economic, social, physical, mental or other exploitation and abuse. Such protection is regulated by law.

Children and minors who are not cared for by their parents, who have no parents or are without adequate family care, enjoy special protection from the state. Their position is regulated by law.

**Article 57**  
**(education and schooling)**

Education is free.

Primary school education is compulsory and financed from public funds.

The state creates opportunities for citizens to acquire an appropriate education.

**Article 58**  
**(autonomy of the university and other colleges)**

State universities and state colleges are autonomous.

The method of their financing is regulated by law.

**Article 59**  
**(freedom of science and art)**

Freedom of scientific and artistic creation is guaranteed.

**Article 60**  
**(creative rights)**

Copyright and other rights arising from artistic, scientific, research and inventive activity are protected.

**Article 61**  
**(expression of national belonging)**

Everyone has the right to freely express their belonging to their nation or national community, to cultivate and express their culture and use their language and script.

**Article 62**  
**(the right to use one's own language and script)**

Everyone has the right to use their own language and script in the exercise of their rights and duties, as well as in proceedings before state and other bodies performing public service, in the manner prescribed by law.

**Article 62a**  
**(sign language and language of the deaf-blind)**

The free use and development of the Slovenian sign language is guaranteed. In areas of municipalities where Italian or Hungarian are also official languages, the free use of Italian and Hungarian sign language is guaranteed. The use of these languages and the status of their users is regulated by law.

The free use and development of the language of the deaf-blind is regulated by law.

**Article 63**  
**(prohibition of incitement to inequality and intolerance and prohibition of incitement to violence and war)**

Any incitement to national, racial, religious or other inequality, as well as incitement of national, racial, religious or other hatred and intolerance, is unconstitutional.

Any incitement to violence and war is unconstitutional.

**Article 64**  
**(special rights of the indigenous Italian and Hungarian national communities in Slovenia)**

The indigenous Italian and Hungarian national communities and their members are guaranteed the right to freely use their national symbols and to establish organizations, develop economic, cultural and scientific research activities, as well as activities in the field of public information and publishing, in order to preserve their national identity. In accordance with the law, these national communities and their members have the right to education in their own language and to the formation and development of this education. The law defines the areas where bilingual education is compulsory. National communities and their members are guaranteed the right to cultivate relations with their mother nations and their respective countries. The state materially and morally supports the exercise of these rights.

In the areas where these communities live, their members establish their own self-governing communities to exercise their rights. At their proposal, the state can authorize self-governing national communities to perform certain tasks within the state's jurisdiction and provide funds for their implementation.

National communities are directly represented in representative bodies of local self-government and in the National Assembly.

The law regulates the position and method of exercising the rights of the Italian and Hungarian national communities in the areas where they live, the obligations of self-governing local communities to exercise these rights, and those rights that members of these national communities also exercise outside these areas. The rights of both national communities and their members are guaranteed regardless of the number of members of these communities.

Laws, other regulations and general acts, which concern the implementation of certain rights and the position of national communities in the constitution, cannot be adopted without the consent of representatives of national communities.

**Article 65**  
**(position and special rights of the Roma community in Slovenia)**

The position and special rights of the Roma community living in Slovenia are regulated by law.

III. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RELATIONS

**Article 66**  
**(labor protection)**

The state creates opportunities for employment and work and ensures their legal protection.

**Article 67**  
**(property)**

The law determines the method of acquisition and enjoyment of property in such a way that its economic, social and ecological function is ensured.

The law determines the manner and conditions of inheritance.

**Article 68**  
**(property right of foreigners)**

Foreigners can acquire property rights on real estate under the conditions stipulated by law or an international treaty ratified by the National Assembly.

**Article 69**  
**(expropriation)**

The ownership right to real estate can be taken away or restricted for the public benefit against compensation in kind or against compensation under the conditions stipulated by law.

**Article 70**  
**(public good and natural resources)**

A special right of use can be acquired on public property under the conditions set by law.

The law determines the conditions under which natural resources may be exploited.

The law may determine that natural resources may also be exploited by foreign persons and determine the conditions for exploitation.

**Article 70a**  
**(right to drinking water)**

Everyone has the right to drinking water.

Water resources are a public good under state management.

Water sources serve primarily and sustainably supply the population with drinking water and water for household supply, and in this respect are not a marketable commodity.

The population is supplied with drinking water and water for household supply by the state through self-governing local communities directly and on a non-profit basis.

**Article 71**  
**(land protection)**

The law establishes special conditions for the use of land for the purpose of rational exploitation.

The law provides for special protection of agricultural land.

The state takes care of the economic, cultural and social progress of the population in mountainous and hilly areas.

**Article 72**  
**(healthy living environment)**

In accordance with the law, everyone has the right to a healthy living environment.

The state takes care of a healthy living environment. For this purpose, the law determines the conditions and methods for carrying out economic and other activities.

The law determines under what conditions and to what extent the person causing damage to the living environment is obliged to settle the damage. Protection of animals from torture is regulated by law.

**Article 73**  
**(protection of natural and cultural heritage)**

In accordance with the law, everyone is obliged to protect natural sights and rarities as well as cultural monuments.

The state and local communities take care of the preservation of natural and cultural heritage.

**Article 74  
(entrepreneurship)**

Economic initiative is free .

The law determines the conditions for the establishment of economic organizations. Economic activity must not be carried out in conflict with the public interest.

Acts of unfair competition and acts that restrict competition contrary to the law are prohibited.

**Article 75  
(co-decision making)**

Workers participate in the management of economic organizations and institutions in the manner and under the conditions stipulated by law.

**Article 76  
(freedom of trade union)**

The establishment and functioning of trade unions and their membership are free.

**Article 77  
(right to strike)**

Workers have the right to strike.

If this is required by the public interest, the right to strike may be limited by law, taking into account the type and nature of the activity.

**Article 78  
(suitable apartment)**

The state creates opportunities for citizens to obtain suitable housing.

**Article 79  
(foreigners employed in Slovenia)**

Foreigners employed in Slovenia and members of their families have special rights defined by law.

## IV. STATE REGULATION

### a) National Assembly

#### **Article 80 (composition and elections)**

The National Assembly is made up of deputies of Slovenian citizens and has 90 deputies.

Deputies are elected by universal, equal, direct and secret ballot.

One member of the Italian and Hungarian national communities is always elected to the National Assembly.

The electoral system is governed by a law adopted by the National Assembly with a two-thirds majority of all deputies.

Deputies, with the exception of members of national communities, are elected according to the principle of proportional representation at the four percent electoral threshold for entering the National Assembly, whereby voters have a decisive influence on the allocation of mandates to candidates.

#### **Article 81 (term of office of the National Assembly)**

The National Assembly is elected for four years.

If the term of office of the National Assembly expires during a war or during a state of emergency, its mandate ends six months after the end of the war or state of emergency, but it can also be earlier if it so decides.

Elections to the National Assembly are announced by the President of the Republic. The new National Assembly is elected two months and no later than 15 days before the expiration of four years from the first session of the previous National Assembly. If the National Assembly is dissolved, a new one is elected no later than two months after the dissolution of the previous one. The term of office of the previous National Assembly ends with the first session of the new National Assembly, which is convened by the President of the Republic no later than 20 days after his election.

#### **Article 82 (MPs)**

Deputies are representatives of the entire people and are not bound by any instructions.

The law determines who may not be elected as a Member of Parliament and the incompatibility of the function of Member of Parliament with other functions and activities.

The National Assembly approves parliamentary mandates. In accordance with the law, an appeal to the Constitutional Court is possible against the decision of the National Assembly.

**Article 83**  
**(deputy immunity)**

A member of the National Assembly is not criminally liable for an opinion or vote he has expressed at the sessions of the National Assembly or its working bodies.

A Member of Parliament may not be detained or, if he invokes immunity, criminal proceedings may not be instituted against him without the permission of the National Assembly, unless he has been caught in a crime for which a prison sentence of more than five years is prescribed.

The National Assembly may also grant immunity to a Member of Parliament who did not invoke it or who was caught in the criminal act referred to in the previous paragraph.

**Article 84**  
**(President of the National Assembly)**

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

**Article 85**  
**(sessions of the National Assembly)**

The National Assembly works in regular and extraordinary sessions.

Regular and extraordinary sessions are convened by the President of the National Assembly; an extraordinary session must be called if at least a quarter of the members of the National Assembly or the President of the Republic so request.

**Article 86**  
**(decision making)**

The National Assembly makes decisions if the majority of deputies are present at the meeting. The National Assembly adopts laws and other decisions and ratifies international treaties by a specified majority of votes of the members present, unless a different majority is specified by the constitution or by law.

**Article 87**  
**(legal competence of the National Assembly)**

The National Assembly can only determine the rights and obligations of citizens and other persons by law.

**Article 88**  
**(legal initiative)**

Laws can be proposed by the government or any member of parliament. The law can also be submitted by at least five thousand voters.

**Article 89**  
**(legislative procedure)**

The National Assembly adopts laws in a multi-phase procedure, unless otherwise specified in the Rules of Procedure.

**Article 90**  
**(legislative referendum)**

The National Assembly calls a referendum on the implementation of the law it has adopted, if at least forty thousand voters request it.

- It is not permissible to call a referendum:
- on laws on emergency measures to ensure the defense of the country, security or elimination of the consequences of natural disasters,
  - on laws on taxes, customs duties and other mandatory duties and on the law adopted for the implementation of the state budget,
  - on laws on the ratification of international treaties,
  - on laws that eliminate unconstitutionality in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms or other unconstitutionality.

All citizens who have the right to vote have the right to vote in the referendum.

A law is rejected in a referendum if the majority of voters who have validly voted vote against it, provided that at least one fifth of all voters vote against the law.

The referendum is regulated by a law adopted by the National Assembly with a two-thirds majority of the votes of the deputies present.

**Article 91**  
**(promulgation of law)**

Laws are promulgated by the President of the Republic no later than 8 days after their adoption.

Within seven days of the adoption of the law and before its promulgation, the National Council may request that the National Assembly decide on it again. In re-decision making, a majority of all deputies must vote for the adoption of the law, unless the constitution provides for a greater number of votes for the adoption of the law in question. The renewed decision of the National Assembly is final.

**Article 92**  
**(war and state of emergency)**

A state of emergency is declared when a great and general danger threatens the existence of the country. On the proposal of the government, the National Assembly decides on the declaration of a state of war or state of emergency, emergency measures and their elimination.

The National Assembly decides on the use of the defense forces.

When the National Assembly cannot meet, the President of the Republic decides on matters from the first and second paragraphs. Decisions must be approved by the National Assembly as soon as it convenes.

**Article 93  
(parliamentary inquiry)**

The National Assembly can order an investigation into matters of public importance, but it must do so at the request of a third of the members of the National Assembly or at the request of the National Council. For this purpose, it appoints a commission, which in matters of inquiry and examination has the same powers as the judicial authorities.

**Article 94  
(business officer of the National Assembly)**

The National Assembly has rules of procedure, which are adopted by a two-thirds majority of the members present.

**Article 95  
(rewarding MPs)**

Members of the National Assembly receive a salary or compensation, which are determined by law.

b) State Council

**Article 96  
(composition)**

The State Council is a representation of the bearers of social, economic, professional and local interests. The State Council has 40 members.

It consists of:

- four representatives of employers;
- four employee representatives;
- four representatives of farmers, craftsmen and independent professions;
- six representatives of non-economic activities;
- twenty-two representatives of local interests.

The organization of the State Council is regulated by law.

**Article 97  
(jurisdictions of the State Council)**

The State Council can:

- proposes to the National Assembly the adoption of laws;
- gives the National Assembly an opinion on all matters within its jurisdiction;
- requests that the National Assembly decide on a law once more before promulgation;
- **(deleted)** ;
- requests an investigation into matters of public importance referred to in Article 93.

At the request of the National Assembly, the Council of State must express an opinion on an individual matter.

**Article 98  
(election)**

Elections to the National Council are regulated by a law adopted by the National Assembly with a two-thirds majority of all deputies.

Members of the State Council are elected for a period of five years.

**Article 99  
(decision making)**

The National Council makes decisions if the majority of members are present at the meeting.

The National Council decides by the majority of defined votes of the members present.

**Article 100  
(incompatibility of function and immunity)**

A member of the National Council may not be a member of the National Assembly at the same time.

Members of the State Council enjoy the same immunity as deputies. The State Council decides on immunity.

**Article 101  
(businessman of the State Council)**

The Council of State has rules of procedure, which are adopted by a majority vote of all members.

c) The President of the Republic

**Article 102  
(function of the President of the Republic)**

The President of the Republic represents the Republic of Slovenia and is the Commander-in-Chief of its defense forces.

**Article 103  
(elections of the President of the Republic)**

The President of the Republic is elected in direct, general and secret elections.

A candidate for President of the Republic is elected with a majority of valid votes.

The President of the Republic is elected for a term of five years, but no more than twice consecutively. If the term of office of the President of the Republic expires during a war or during a state of emergency, his mandate ends six months after the end of the war or state of emergency.

Only a citizen of Slovenia can be elected President of the Republic.

Elections for the President of the Republic are announced by the Speaker of the National Assembly. The President of the Republic must be elected no later than 15 days before the end of the term of office of the previous President.

#### **Article 104 (Oath of the President of the Republic)**

Before assuming office, the President of the Republic takes the following oath in front of the National Assembly:

"I swear that I will respect the constitutional order, that I will act according to my conscience and work with all my strength for the welfare of Slovenia."

#### **Article 105 (incompatibility of the office of the President of the Republic)**

The office of the President of the Republic is incompatible with the performance of another public office or profession.

#### **Article 106 (replacing the President of the Republic)**

In the case of permanent retention, death, resignation or other termination of the office of the President, until the election of a new President, the office of the President of the Republic is temporarily performed by the Speaker of the National Assembly. In this case, elections for a new president of the republic must be called no later than 15 days after the termination of the previous president's office.

The President of the National Assembly temporarily performs the function of the President of the Republic even during the suspension of the President of the Republic.

#### **Article 107 (authorities of the President of the Republic)**

President of the Republic:

- announces elections to the National Assembly;
- promulgates laws;
- appoints state officials when this is stipulated by law;
- appoints and recalls ambassadors and deputies of the Republic and accepts letters of credence from foreign diplomatic representatives;
- issuance of ratification documents;
- decides on pardons;
- awards awards and honorary titles;
- perform other matters specified by this constitution.

At the request of the National Assembly, the President of the Republic must express an opinion on an individual issue.

**Article 108**  
**(regulations with legal force)**

When the National Assembly is unable to meet due to a state of emergency or war, the President of the Republic can issue decrees with legal force at the proposal of the government.

Individual rights and fundamental freedoms may exceptionally be limited by a regulation with legal force, as stipulated in Article 16 of this Constitution.

The President of the Republic must submit regulations with legal force for approval to the National Assembly as soon as it convenes.

**Article 109**  
**(responsibility of the President of the Republic)**

If the President of the Republic violates the Constitution or more seriously violates the law while performing his duties, the National Assembly may impeach him before the Constitutional Court. It determines the validity of the accusation or acquits the accused, and with a two-thirds majority of all judges can decide to remove him from office. After the Constitutional Court receives the decision of the National Assembly on the impeachment, it can decide that the President of the Republic is temporarily unable to perform his duties until the decision on the impeachment is made.

h) Government

**Article 110**  
**(composition of the government)**

The government consists of the president and ministers. The government and individual ministers are independent and accountable to the National Assembly within the scope of their powers.

**Article 111**  
**(elections of the Prime Minister)**

After consultations with the leaders of parliamentary groups, the President of the Republic submits a candidate for Prime Minister to the National Assembly.

The Prime Minister is elected by the National Assembly with a majority vote of all deputies, unless otherwise provided by this Constitution. Voting is secret.

If the candidate does not receive the required majority of votes, the President of the Republic may, after repeated consultations, present another or the same candidate again within fourteen days, and candidates may also be proposed by groups of deputies or at least ten deputies. If several proposals have been submitted within this period, a vote is taken on each one separately, namely first on the candidate for the President of the Republic, if he is not elected, then on other candidates in the order in which the proposals were submitted.

If no candidate is elected, the President of the Republic dissolves the National Assembly and calls for new elections, unless the National Assembly decides within forty-eight hours by a majority of the votes of the members present to re-elect the Prime Minister, where a majority of the votes of the members present is sufficient for election. In re-elections, individual candidates are voted on in the order of the number of votes obtained in the previous elections, and then on new candidacies submitted before the election, among which the potential candidate for the President of the Republic has priority.

If, even in these elections, no candidate receives the required majority of votes, the President of the Republic dissolves the National Assembly and calls for new elections.

**Article 112**  
**(appointment of ministers)**

Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the National Assembly on the proposal of the Prime Minister.

Before the appointment, the proposed minister must present himself to the competent committee of the National Assembly and answer its questions.

**Article 113**  
**(oath of government)**

The Prime Minister and ministers take the oath prescribed by Article 104 after election or appointment before the National Assembly.

**Article 114**  
**(government organization)**

The Prime Minister ensures the unity of the political and administrative direction of the government and coordinates the work of the ministers. Ministers are jointly responsible for the work of the government, and each minister is responsible for the work of his ministry.

The composition and functioning of the government, the number, powers and organization of ministries are regulated by law.

**Article 115**  
**(termination of office of the president and ministers of the government)**

The office of the Prime Minister and ministers ceases when a new National Assembly convenes after the elections, and the office of ministers also with any other termination of the office of Prime Minister and with the dismissal or resignation of a minister, but they must perform ongoing business until the election of a new Prime Minister or the appointment of new ministers.

**Article 116**  
**(no confidence in the government)**

The National Assembly can vote no confidence in the government only by electing a new prime minister on the proposal of at least ten deputies with a majority vote of all deputies.

With this, the previous prime minister is dismissed, but he and his ministers must carry out ongoing business until the new government is sworn in.

At least forty-eight hours must elapse between the submission of a proposal for the election of a new Prime Minister and the elections, unless the National Assembly decides otherwise with a two-thirds majority of all deputies, or if the country is in a state of war or emergency.

If the Prime Minister was elected on the basis of the fourth paragraph of Article 111, a vote of no confidence is pronounced if the National Assembly elects a new Prime Minister with a majority of defined votes on the proposal of at least ten deputies.

#### **Article 117 (trust to the government)**

The prime minister can request a vote of confidence in the government. If the government does not receive the support of the majority of the votes of all deputies, the National Assembly must elect a new Prime Minister within thirty days or pass a vote of confidence to the former President in a repeated vote, otherwise the President of the Republic dissolves the National Assembly and calls for new elections. The Prime Minister can also tie the issue of confidence to the adoption of a law or other decisions in the National Assembly. If the decision is not taken, it is considered that the government has been voted no-confidence.

At least forty-eight hours must elapse between the request for a vote of confidence and the vote.

#### **Article 118 (interpellation)**

At least ten deputies can initiate an interpellation in the National Assembly about the work of the government or an individual minister.

If, after the debate on the interpellation, the majority of all MPs express a vote of no confidence in the government or an individual minister, the National Assembly dismisses the government or ministers.

#### **Article 119 (accusation against the prime minister and ministers)**

The Prime Minister or Minister can be accused by the National Assembly before the Constitutional Court of violations of the Constitution and laws committed in the performance of their functions. The Constitutional Court deals with the accusation in the manner specified in Article 109.

d) Administration

#### **Article 120 (organization and work of the administration)**

The organization of the administration, its powers and the method of appointing its officials are regulated by law.

Administrative bodies perform their work independently within the framework and on the basis of the constitution and laws.

Judicial protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens and organizations is guaranteed against the decisions and actions of administrative bodies and holders of public authority.

**Article 121  
( public authority )**

By law or on its basis, legal or natural persons can obtain public authorization to perform certain tasks of the state administration.

**Article 122  
(employment in administrative services)**

Employment in administrative services is possible only on the basis of a public competition, except in cases stipulated by law.

e) Defense of the country

**Article 123  
(duty to cooperate in the defense of the country)**

The defense of the state is obligatory for citizens within the limits and in the manner determined by law.

Citizens who, because of their religious, philosophical or humanitarian views, are unwilling to participate in the performance of military obligations, should be allowed to participate in the defense of the country in another way.

**Article 124  
(defense of the country)**

The type, scope and organization of the defense of the inviolability and integrity of the national territory are regulated by a law adopted by the National Assembly with a two-thirds majority of the votes of the deputies present.

The implementation of defense is controlled by the National Assembly.

When it comes to ensuring security, the state starts primarily from peace policy and a culture of peace and non-violence.

f) Judiciary

**Article 125**  
**(independence of judges)**

Judges are independent in performing their judicial function. They are bound by the constitution and the law.

**Article 126**  
**(arrangement and jurisdiction of courts)**

The regulation and powers of the courts are determined by law.

Extraordinary courts are not allowed to be established, and neither are military courts in peacetime.

**Article 127**  
**(Supreme Court)**

The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country.

It decides on regular and extraordinary legal remedies and performs other matters stipulated by law.

**Article 128**  
**(participation of citizens in the exercise of judicial authority)**

The law regulates the cases and forms of direct participation of citizens in the exercise of judicial authority.

**Article 129**  
**(permanence of the judicial function)**

The function of a judge is permanent. The law determines the age limit and other conditions for election.

The law sets the age limit at which a judge retires.

**Article 130**  
**(election of judges)**

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

**Article 131**  
**(judicial council)**

The judicial council consists of eleven members. Five members are elected by the National Assembly at the proposal of the President of the Republic from among university professors of law, lawyers and other jurists, and six members are elected from among themselves by judges who are permanently serving as judges. The president is chosen by the members of the council from among themselves.

**Article 132**  
**(termination and withdrawal of judicial office)**

A judge's judicial function ceases if the reasons specified by law occur.

If a judge violates the constitution or more seriously violates the law while performing his judicial function, the National Assembly may dismiss the judge at the proposal of the Judicial Council.

In the case of an intentionally committed criminal act involving abuse of judicial function, established by a final court decision, the National Assembly dismisses the judge.

**Article 133**  
**(incompatibility of judicial function)**

The function of a judge is not compatible with functions in other state bodies, in local self-government bodies and in bodies of political parties, as well as with other functions and activities for which this is stipulated by law.

**Article 134**  
**(judge immunity)**

No one who participates in the trial can be held responsible for the opinion he gave in the decision-making process of the court.

A judge may not be detained, nor may criminal proceedings be initiated against him without the permission of the National Assembly, if he is suspected of a criminal act while exercising his judicial function.

g) State Prosecutor's Office

**Article 135**  
**(state prosecutor)**

The state prosecutor files and represents criminal charges and has other powers specified by law.

The regulation and powers of state prosecutors are determined by law.

**Article 136**  
**(incompatibility of the function of the state prosecutor)**

The function of the state prosecutor is not compatible with functions in other state bodies, in local self-government bodies and in bodies of political parties, and with other functions and activities for which this is stipulated by law.

h) Advocacy and notary

**Article 137**  
**(advocacy and notary)**

As a part of the judiciary, advocacy is an independent and independent service regulated by law.

Notary is a public service regulated by law.

V. SELF-GOVERNMENT

a) Local self-government

**Article 138**  
**(implementation of local self-government)**

The inhabitants of Slovenia exercise local self-government in municipalities and other local communities.

**Article 139**  
**(municipality)**

The municipality is a self-governing local community.

The territory of the municipality includes a settlement or several settlements that are connected to the common needs and interests of the inhabitants.

A municipality is established by law after a previously held referendum, which determines the will of the residents of a certain area. The law also determines the area of the municipality.

**Article 140**  
**(work area of self-governing local communities)**

The jurisdiction of the municipality includes local matters, which the municipality can regulate independently and which concern only the residents of the municipality.

By law, the state can delegate to municipalities the performance of individual tasks under state jurisdiction, if it also provides the necessary resources for this.

In matters transferred to local community authorities by the state, the state authorities also supervise the appropriateness and professionalism of their work.

**Article 141**  
**(Municipality)**

A city can obtain the status of a city municipality according to the procedure and under the conditions stipulated by law.

The municipality also carries out as its own tasks defined by law from the state jurisdiction, which relate to the development of cities.

**Article 142**  
**(municipal income)**

The municipality is financed from its own resources. Municipalities that, due to poorer economic development, cannot fully ensure the performance of their tasks, the state provides additional funds in accordance with the principles and criteria established by law.

**Article 143**  
**( landscape )**

A province is a self-governing local community that handles local matters of wider importance and matters of regional importance determined by law.

Provinces are established by law, which also determines their area, seat and name. The law is adopted by the National Assembly with a two-thirds majority of the votes of the deputies present. The participation of municipalities must be ensured in the procedure for adopting the law.

By law, the state transfers to the provinces the performance of individual tasks under state competence, but it must provide them with the necessary resources for this.

**Article 144**  
**(control of state authorities)**

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

b) Other self-government

**Article 145**  
**(self-government in the field of social activities)**

Citizens can self-regulate to assert their interests.

By law, citizens can be left to self-manage the regulation of individual matters under state jurisdiction.

VI. PUBLIC FINANCE

**Article 146**  
**(funding of the state and local communities)**

The state and local communities obtain funds for the implementation of their tasks through taxes and other mandatory duties and through income from their own property.

The state and local communities show the value of their assets with asset balance sheets.

**Article 147**  
**(taxes)**

The state prescribes taxes, customs duties and other duties by law. Local communities prescribe taxes and other duties under the conditions set by the constitution and the law.

**Article 148**  
**(budget)**

All receipts and expenditures for the financing of public spending must be included in the state budgets.

The revenues and expenditures of the state budgets must be balanced in the medium term without borrowing, or revenues must exceed expenditures. This principle can only be temporarily deviated from in exceptional circumstances for the country.

The law, which is adopted by the National Assembly with a two-thirds majority of the votes of all deputies, determines the method and time frame of implementing the principle from the previous paragraph, the criteria for determining exceptional circumstances and the way to act when they occur.

If the budget is not adopted by the first day when it is necessary to start implementing it, the beneficiaries who are financed from the budget are temporarily financed according to the previous budget.

**Article 149**  
**(credits charged to the state)**

Loans to the state and state guarantees for loans are only permitted on the basis of the law.

**Article 150**  
**(audit court)**

The Court of Audit is the highest authority for the control of state accounts, the state budget and overall public spending.

The regulation and powers of the Court of Auditors are determined by law.

In its work, the Audit Court is independent and bound by the constitution and the law.

**Article 151**  
**(appointment of members of the Court of Auditors)**

The members of the Court of Audit are appointed by the National Assembly.

**Article 152**  
**(central bank)**

Slovenia has a central bank. In its operation, this bank is independent and answers directly to the National Assembly. The Central Bank is established by law.

The governor of the central bank is appointed by the National Assembly.

VII. CONSTITUTIONALITY AND LEGALITY

**Article 153**  
**(harmonization of legal acts)**

Laws, by-laws and other general acts must be in accordance with the constitution.

Laws must be in accordance with generally applicable principles of international law and with valid international treaties ratified by the National Assembly, by-laws and other general acts as well as with other ratified international treaties.

By-laws and other general acts must be in accordance with the constitution and laws.

Individual acts and actions of state authorities, local community authorities and holders of public authority must be based on the law or legal regulation.

**Article 154**  
**(validity of regulations and their publication)**

Regulations must be published before they come into force. The regulation enters into force on the fifteenth day after its publication, unless otherwise specified therein.

National regulations are published in the National Official Gazette, and regulations of local communities are published in the official gazette, which they themselves determine.

**Article 155**  
**(prohibition of retroactive effect of legal acts)**

Laws, other regulations and general acts cannot have retroactive effect.

Only the law can determine that its individual provisions have retroactive effect, if the public benefit requires it and if this does not interfere with acquired rights.

**Article 156**  
**(procedure for constitutionality assessment)**

If, when making a decision, the court considers that the law it should apply is unconstitutional, it must stop the proceedings and start proceedings before the Constitutional Court. The procedure before the court continues after the decision of the Constitutional Court.

**Article 157**  
**(administrative dispute)**

The legality of definitive individual acts by which state authorities, local community authorities and holders of public authority decide on the rights or obligations and legal benefits of individuals and organizations shall be decided by the competent court in an administrative dispute, if no other judicial protection is provided for by law for a specific matter.

If no other judicial protection is provided, the competent court in an administrative dispute also decides on the legality of individual acts and acts that interfere with the constitutional rights of individuals.

**Article 158**  
**(legal force)**

Legal relationships regulated by a final decision of a state authority can be abolished, annulled or changed only in the cases and according to the procedure established by law.

**Article 159**  
**(ombudsman of human rights and fundamental freedoms)**

For the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in relation to state bodies, local self-government bodies and holders of public authority, a citizen's rights ombudsman is established by law.

By law, special guardians of citizens' rights can be determined for individual areas.

VIII. CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

**Article 160**  
**(jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court)**

The Constitutional Court decides:

- on the conformity of laws with the constitution;
- on the compliance of laws and other regulations with ratified international treaties and with the general principles of international law;
- on compliance of by-laws with the constitution and laws;
- on compliance of local community regulations with the constitution and laws;
- on the compliance of general acts issued for the exercise of public powers with the constitution, laws and by-laws;
- on constitutional complaints due to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms by individual acts;
- on disputes regarding jurisdiction between the state and local communities, and between the local communities themselves;
- on disputes regarding jurisdiction between courts and other state bodies;
- on disputes about powers between the National Assembly, the President of the Republic and the government;
- on the unconstitutionality of acts and activities of political parties;
- and on other matters assigned to him by this constitution or laws.

At the proposal of the President of the Republic, the Government or a third of the members of the National Assembly, the Constitutional Court, in the process of ratifying an international treaty, issues an opinion on its compliance with the Constitution. The National Assembly is bound by the opinion of the Constitutional Court.

Unless the law stipulates otherwise, the Constitutional Court decides on a constitutional appeal only if legal protection has been exhausted. The Constitutional Court decides whether to accept a constitutional appeal for consideration based on the criteria and procedure established by law.

### **Article 161 (repeal of law)**

If the Constitutional Court finds that the law is unconstitutional, it annuls it in whole or in part. The annulment takes effect immediately or within a period determined by the Constitutional Court. This term may not exceed one year. Other unconstitutional or illegal regulations or general acts are abolished or annulled by the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court may, under the conditions laid down by law, suspend the execution of an act, the constitutionality or legality of which it is assessing, in whole or in part, pending a final decision.

If, when deciding on a constitutional appeal, the Constitutional Court also finds that a regulation or a general act is unconstitutional, it may, in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph, abolish or annul it.

The legal consequences of decisions of the Constitutional Court are regulated by law.

### **Article 162 (procedure before the Constitutional Court)**

The procedure before the Constitutional Court is regulated by law.

The proposers of the request to initiate proceedings before the Constitutional Court are determined by law. Anyone can take the initiative to start the procedure if they demonstrate their legal interest.

The Constitutional Court decides by a majority vote of all judges, unless the constitution or law provides otherwise for individual cases. The Constitutional Court can decide whether to initiate proceedings on the basis of a constitutional complaint in a narrower composition determined by law.

### **Article 163 (composition and elections)**

The Constitutional Court consists of nine judges, who are elected by the National Assembly on the proposal of the President of the Republic, in the manner prescribed by law.

Judges are elected from legal experts.

The President of the Constitutional Court is elected by the judges from among themselves for a period of three years.

**Article 164**  
**(premature dismissal of a constitutional judge)**

A judge of the Constitutional Court may be dismissed early in the manner specified by law only:

- if he requests it himself,
- if he is punished for a crime with a prison sentence, or
- due to a permanent loss of working ability to perform one's function.

**Article 165**  
**(mandate of judges)**

Judges of the Constitutional Court are elected for a period of nine years. Constitutional judges cannot be re-elected.

After the expiration of the period for which the constitutional judge was elected, he performs his duties until a new judge is elected.

**Article 166**  
**(function incompatibility)**

The function of a judge of the Constitutional Court is not compatible with functions in state bodies, in local self-government bodies and in bodies of political parties, as well as with other functions and activities that are not compatible by law with the function of a judge of the Constitutional Court.

**Article 167**  
**(immunity)**

Judges of the Constitutional Court enjoy the same immunity as members of the National Assembly. The National Assembly decides on immunity.

IX. PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

**Article 168**  
**(proposal to start the procedure)**

A proposal to start the procedure for amending the constitution can be made by twenty members of the National Assembly, the government or at least thirty thousand voters.

The National Assembly decides on the proposal with a two-thirds majority of the votes of the deputies present.

**Article 169**  
**(act on adoption of the constitution)**

The National Assembly adopts the act on amending the constitution with a two-thirds majority of all deputies.

**Article 170**  
**(confirmation of the amendment to the constitution in a referendum)**

The National Assembly must submit the proposed amendment to the constitution for approval by the voters in a referendum if at least thirty deputies request it.

An amendment to the constitution is adopted in a referendum if the majority of voters who voted vote for it, provided that the majority of all voters participate in the voting.

**Article 171**  
**(announcement of amendment to the constitution)**

The amendment to the constitution enters into force with the announcement in the National Assembly.

SHOW CONSOLIDATED TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

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**The Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. [33/91-I](#) ) contains the following transitional and final provisions:**

"X. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 172

This Constitution shall come into force upon promulgation.

Article 173

The provisions of this Constitution shall apply from the date of promulgation, unless otherwise provided for in the constitutional law for the implementation of this Constitution.

Article 174

In order to implement this Constitution and to ensure the transition to the application of the provisions of this Constitution, a constitutional law shall be adopted.

The constitutional law is adopted by a two-thirds majority of all deputies in all chambers of the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia. "

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**The Constitutional Act on Amendments to Article 68 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia – UZS68 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. [42/97](#) ) contains the following final provision:**

"II

This constitutional law enters into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly. "

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**The Constitutional Act on Amendments to Article 80 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ80 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. [66/00](#) ) contains the following final provision:**

"II

Elections of deputies to the National Assembly in the year 2000 and until the amendments to the law regulating elections to the National Assembly are implemented in accordance with the Act on Elections to the National Assembly (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 44/92, 60/95, 67/97 - decision US), in that:

- when dividing the mandates, they do not take into account the list of candidates who received less than four percent of the votes in the entire country;
- when dividing mandates in the electoral unit according to Article 90 of the law, use the Droop coefficient;
- in the division of mandates at the state level, according to Article 92 of the law, the sums of votes cast for lists of the same name, which were submitted in two or more electoral units, are taken into account, whereby the lists of the same name are assigned as many mandates as the difference between the number of mandates that would belong to them on the basis of the total votes at the state level and the number of mandates they received in the electoral units;
- the second paragraph of Article 93 of the Act does not apply to the division of mandates at the state level.

This constitutional law enters into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia. "

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**The Constitutional Act on Amendments to Chapter I and Articles 47 and 68 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia – UZ3a, 47, 68 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. [24/03](#) ) contains the following final provision:**

"II

Law on Referendum and People's Initiative (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 15/94, 13/95 - US decision, 34/96 - US decision, 38/96, 43/96 - US decision, 59/2001 and 11 /2003 – US decision) must be harmonized with this constitutional law within one year of its entry into force.

Until the law on the referendum and the popular initiative are harmonized, the referendums referred to in Article 1 of this constitutional law (second paragraph of Article 3a of the Constitution) shall be carried out on the basis of the provisions of III. chapters of the law on referendum and popular initiative.

The provisions of Article 1 of this Constitutional Act (the second paragraph of Article 3a of the Constitution) and the provisions of III. chapters of the law on referendum and popular initiative.

This constitutional law enters into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia. "

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**The Constitutional Act on Amendments to Article 14 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia – UZ14 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. [69/04](#) ) contains the following final provision:**

"||

This Constitutional Law enters into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia . "

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**The Constitutional Act on Amendments to Article 43 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ43 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. [69/04](#) ) contains the following final provision:**

"||

This Constitutional Law enters into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia . "

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**The Constitutional Act on Amendments to Article 50 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia – UZ50 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. [69/04](#) ) contains the following final provision:**

"||

This Constitutional Law enters into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia . "

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**The Constitutional Act on Amendments to Articles 121, 140 and 143 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ121, 140, 143 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. [68/06](#) ) contains the following final provision:**

"||

This constitutional law enters into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia . "

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**The Constitutional Act on Amendments to Article 148 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia – UZ148 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. [47/13](#) ) contains the following final provision:**

"II.

The National Assembly shall adopt the law referred to in the third paragraph of the amended Article 148 of the Constitution within six months from the entry into force of this constitutional law.

The second paragraph and the law from the third paragraph of the amended Article 148 of the Constitution are used for the first time for the preparation of state budgets for 2015. The duty of gradual adjustment, which will enable the preparation of the state budget for 2015, in accordance with the amended Article 148, comes into effect with the promulgation of this constitutional of the law.

This constitutional law enters into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly. "

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**The Constitutional Act on Amendments to Articles 90, 97 and 99 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia – UZ90,97,99 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. [47/13](#) ) contains the following final provision:**

"II.

The Law on Referendum and People's Initiative (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 26/07 - official consolidated text) shall be harmonized with Article 1 of this constitutional law within one year of its entry into force.

Until the Law on Referendum and People's Initiative is harmonized, the provisions of Article 1 of this Constitutional Law shall be applied directly when the Act on Referendum and People's Initiative is meaningfully applied. Until the Act on Referendum and People's Initiative is harmonized, Article 21 of the Act on Referendum and People's Initiative shall apply mutatis mutandis in such a way that the Constitutional Court decides in a dispute between the proposer of the referendum and the National Assembly, which refuses to call for a referendum on the law.

The provisions of Article 1 of this Constitutional Law do not apply to initiatives from Article 11 and requests from Article 12 of the Act on Referendum and People's Initiative, which were filed before the entry into force of this Constitutional Law.

This constitutional law enters into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly. "

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**Constitutional Act on Amendment III. Chapters of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ70a (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. [75/16](#) ) contain the following final provision:**

"II.

Laws regulating the contents of the new Article 70a of the Constitution must be harmonized with this Constitutional Law within eighteen months after its entry into force.

This constitutional law enters into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly. "

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**Constitutional Act on Amendment II. Chapters of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ62a (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 92/21 ) contain the following final provision:**

"II.

This constitutional law enters into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly. "