

The unofficial consolidated text of the Act on Elections to the National Assembly includes:

- Act on Elections to the National Assembly (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 44/92 of 12 September 1992),
- Act on Amendments to the Act on Misdemeanors (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 13/93 of 12 March 1993),
- Act on Amendments to the Act on Elections to the National Assembly (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 60/95 of 20 October 1995),
- The decision on the annulment of part of Article 87 of the Act on National Assembly Elections, on determining the determination of the outcome of voting by mail from abroad and on the date of a possible re-voting in the presidential elections in 1997 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 67/97 of 30 10. 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),
- Act on Amendments and Supplements to the Act on Political Parties – ZPolS-A (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 70/00 of 8 August 2000),
- Partial repeal of the Act on National Assembly Elections, the Act on the State Council, the Act on the Election of the President of the Republic and the Act on Local Elections (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 73/03 of 29 July 2003),
- Act on Amendments to the Act on Elections to the National Assembly – ZVDZ-B (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 78/06 of 25 July 2006),
- Act on Elections to the National Assembly - official consolidated text - ZVDZ-UPB1 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 109/06 of 23 October 2006),
- The decision on the finding that the Act on Elections to the National Assembly and the Act on Local Elections are inconsistent with the Constitution because they do not regulate in more detail the rules on voting by mail and on the rejection of a constitutional appeal (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 54/07 of 18 6. 2007),
- Act on Amendments to the Act on Elections to the National Assembly – ZVDZ-C (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 23/17 of 5/5/2017),
- Act on Amendments and Supplements to the Act on Elections to the National Assembly – ZVDZ-D (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 29/21 of 1 March 2021),
- Act on Amendments and Supplements to the Act on Elections to the National Assembly - ZVDZ-E (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 12/24 of 9 February 2024).

THE LAW ON ELECTIONS TO THE STATE ASSEMBLY

(Unofficial Consolidated Text No. 12)

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Members of the National Assembly are elected on the basis of general and equal suffrage in free and direct elections by secret ballot.

Article 2

Deputies are elected by constituencies.

Deputies are elected according to the principle that one deputy is elected for approximately the same number of inhabitants, and according to the principle that political interests are proportionally represented in the National Assembly.

The Italian and Hungarian national communities each elect one deputy to the National Assembly.

Article 3

To the extent that this law does not have specific provisions for the elections of deputies of the Italian or Hungarian national community, the provisions of this law that apply to the elections of other deputies shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to these elections.

Article 4

The deadlines according to this law run regardless of Sundays, national holidays and other non-working days.

Applications, which according to this law are bound by deadlines, are submitted directly to the competent authorities.

Article 5 (deleted)

Article 6

The costs for conducting the elections are covered from the budget of the Republic of Slovenia.

Funds for the conduct of elections in the sense of the laws governing public finances and public procurement are deemed to be provided from the day specified by the election notice as the day on which the deadlines for electoral tasks begin to run.

In the case of regular elections, public procurement necessary for the conduct of elections can begin even before the day of the election announcement.

If, due to the deadlines required by the elections, it is not possible to meet the deadlines established by the law governing public procurement, the public procurement is awarded through a negotiated procedure without prior publication.

II. RIGHT TO VOTE

Article 7

A citizen of the Republic of Slovenia who has reached the age of eighteen on the day of voting has the right to vote and be elected as a member of parliament .

The right to vote is exercised by the voter in the electoral unit in which he has permanent residence.

A voter who does not have a permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia exercises the right to vote in the electoral unit in which he or one of his parents had his last permanent residence. If this cannot be determined, the voter himself decides in which electoral unit and electoral district he will exercise his right to vote.

Article 8

Members of these national communities, who have the right to vote, have the right to vote and be elected as members of parliament of the Italian or Hungarian national communities.

Article 9

Voters vote in person. No one can vote by proxy.

Voting is done by secret ballot.

A person who is entered in the voter's register may not be deprived of the right to vote, nor may he be prevented from voting.

Article 10

Voters must be guaranteed the freedom and secrecy of voting.

No one shall be held accountable for voting, nor shall he be required to say whether he voted, how he voted, or why he did not vote.

Article 11

The record of the right to vote is regulated by law.

III. GENERAL ELECTIONS

Article 12

General elections to the National Assembly are regular and early.

Regular elections are held every four years.

Early elections are held if the National Assembly is dissolved before the end of the four-year term.

Article 13

Regular elections shall be held first two months and no later than fifteen days before the expiration of four years from the first session of the previous National Assembly. In the case of an extension of the term of office, this period shall be counted from the date of expiry of the extended term of office.

Early elections are held no later than two months after the dissolution of the National Assembly.

The term of office of the previous National Assembly ends with the first session of the new National Assembly. The first session of the new National Assembly is considered to be the session at which more than half of the parliamentary mandates are confirmed.

Article 14

General elections are called by the President of the Republic.

Early elections are announced by the President of the Republic with an act on the dissolution of the National Assembly.

The act on the call for elections is published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 15

Regular elections are announced first 135 days and no later than 75 days before the expiration of four years from the first session of the previous National Assembly.

No more than 90 days and no less than 60 days may elapse from the date of the announcement of elections to the day of voting.

Early elections can be held no earlier than 40 days from the date of the call.

Article 16

The act on the announcement of elections specifies the day of the announcement of elections and the day of voting.

The deadline for election tasks begins with the day designated as the day of the election announcement.

Sunday or another non-working day shall be designated as the voting day.

IV. BY-LAW ELECTIONS

Article 17

If the term of office of a deputy expires, unless he resigned earlier than within six months of the confirmation of the mandate, the candidate from the same list of candidates who would have been elected if the deputy whose mandate had expired had not been elected becomes the deputy for the remainder of the mandate period.

If the candidate from the previous paragraph does not announce that he accepts the mandate within eight days, this right is transferred to the next candidate.

By decision, the National Electoral Commission determines which candidate from the first paragraph of this article holds office for the remainder of the term of office of the

National Assembly or which candidate from the second paragraph of Article 14 of the Law on Members of Parliament (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 112/05 - official consolidated text, 109 /08, 39/11 and 48/12) performs the function during the time when the member of parliament holds the office of prime minister, minister or state secretary, and informs the National Assembly about this.

Article 18

If there is no next candidate on the list from the first paragraph of the previous article, by-elections are held.

By-elections are also held if, in the case referred to in the first paragraph of the previous article, the mandate of a member of parliament ends because he resigned earlier than within six months of the confirmation of his mandate.

By-elections are also held if the mandate of a member of the national community ends.

By-elections are not held if the term of office of a deputy ends less than six months before the end of the term of office of the National Assembly, unless the National Assembly decides otherwise.

In by-elections, a member of parliament is elected for the time until the end of the term of office of the National Assembly.

Article 19

By-elections shall be called by the President of the Republic no later than fifteen days after the National Assembly's determination of the termination of the mandate.

Alternate elections are held in the electoral unit in which the member of parliament whose term of office has expired was elected.

In the by-election, the candidate who received the most votes is elected.

If two or more deputies are elected in the by-election in the electoral unit, the vote is based on the list of candidates. A voter can vote for a maximum of as many candidates as there are deputies to be elected in the by-election in the constituency. The candidates who received the most votes are elected.

Alternate elections are held in accordance with the provisions of this law, which apply to general elections, unless otherwise specified in this article.

V. ELECTION UNITS

Article 20

Eight constituencies are formed for the election of members of the National Assembly. Eleven deputies are elected in each constituency.

Constituencies are formed in accordance with the principle that one deputy is elected for approximately the same number of inhabitants.

When forming constituencies and constituencies, geographical coverage and common cultural and other characteristics must be taken into account.

An electoral district can include the area of one municipality, the area of two or more municipalities, or the area of part of a municipality.

Each electoral unit is divided into eleven electoral districts, so that each electoral district has approximately the same number of inhabitants. One candidate is voted for in each electoral district.

For the elections of deputies of the Italian and Hungarian national communities, special electoral units are formed in the areas where these communities live.

Article 21

Electoral units and electoral districts are determined by law.

VI. ELECTION AUTHORITIES

Article 22

Elections of members of parliament are conducted and carried out by electoral commissions and electoral committees (hereinafter: electoral authorities).

Electoral commissions are appointed for four years, and electoral committees for each election.

Article 23

The electoral commissions are:

1. State Election Commission,
2. electoral commissions of electoral units,
3. district election commissions.

Election commissions of special constituencies are appointed for the elections of deputies of the Italian and Hungarian national communities.

Article 24

The electoral body consists of the president and members and their deputies (hereinafter: members).

Members of electoral bodies can only be persons who have the right to vote.

No one can be a member of more than one electoral body.

Article 25

A member of the electoral body cannot run for election at the same time and cannot be designated as a representative or confidant of the list of candidates.

If a member of the electoral body accepts a candidacy or is designated as a representative or trustee of the list of candidates, his function as a member of the electoral body ceases.

Article 26

The position in the electoral body is honorary.

Members of electoral bodies must perform their duties conscientiously, responsibly and must act only on the basis of laws and other regulations, independently of any other instructions.

Members of electoral bodies have the right to appropriate compensation and reimbursement of expenses due to their work in the electoral body. The amount of compensation or reimbursement of expenses of members of electoral bodies, secretaries and other persons performing duties in elections is determined by the state election commission in agreement with the ministry responsible for finance. For members of the State Electoral Commission, the amount of compensation is determined for each month of the implementation of electoral tasks based on the basic salary of the President of the Constitutional Court, namely for the President of the State Electoral Commission and his deputy in the amount of no more than one quarter of the basic salary of the President of the Constitutional Court, for other members of the State Electoral Commission commissions in the amount of no more than one-sixth of the basic salary of the President of the Constitutional Court. The National Electoral Commission determines the amount of compensation depending on participation in meetings and other activities. During the time when there are no elections, the president of the state election commission receives compensation in the amount of 10% of the basic salary of the president of the constitutional court, and his deputy receives compensation in the amount of 5% of the basic salary of the president of the constitutional court.

Article 27

The electoral body has a quorum if all members or their deputies are present.

The electoral body has a quorum if any deputies are present instead of absent members. The president can only be replaced by his deputy.

Article 28

The electoral body decides with a majority vote of all members.

If there is no decision due to an equal number of votes for and against, the vote of the president of the electoral body decides.

If the electoral body does not make a decision in time that is absolutely necessary for the conduct of the elections, the president of the electoral body decides.

Article 29

State bodies and local self-government bodies are obliged to assist electoral bodies in their work and, at their request, to provide them with the information they need in their work.

Administrative and technical conditions for the operation of district election commissions and election commissions of electoral units are provided by the administrative units where these commissions are based.

Article 30

Representatives of candidate lists may be present during the work of electoral commissions of electoral units and the state electoral commission.

During the work of electoral committees and district electoral commissions, trustees of the list of candidates may be present.

Observers from organizations accredited by the State Election Commission may be present during the work of the electoral bodies. The criteria, conditions and procedure for obtaining accreditation for observers are prescribed by the state election commission.

Representatives and trustees of the list of candidates can warn the president of the electoral body about irregularities.

Article 31

The representative of the list of candidates is determined by the proposer of the list when submitting the list of candidates to the electoral commission of the electoral unit.

The names of the trustees of the list of candidates are communicated by the representative of the list to the district election commission no later than five days before the day of voting.

The representative or trustee of the list of candidates must not be a candidate.

The trustee of the list of candidates can only be a person who is registered in the register of voting rights in the area of the electoral unit.

Article 32

The National Election Commission is appointed by the National Assembly.

The National Electoral Commission consists of the President and five members and their deputies.

Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed as the president of the state election commission and his deputy.

Two members and two deputy members of the State Electoral Commission are appointed from legal experts. Three members and deputy members of the state election commission are appointed based on the proposals of parliamentary groups, taking into account the proportional representation of political parties.

Before the end of the term for which he was appointed, the National Assembly dismisses the president, deputy president, member or deputy member, if he himself requests it, if his right to vote has ceased or if he has ceased to perform judicial duties. The National Assembly may dismiss a member or deputy member before the end of the term for which he was appointed due to unscrupulous performance of his duties. Dismissal for the reason from

the previous sentence can be proposed by the group of deputies that proposed him to the National Assembly for appointment.

There is no appeal against the decision of the National Assembly from the previous paragraph.

The National Electoral Commission shall regulate its operations with the Rules of Procedure.

Article 33

Election commissions of constituencies are appointed by the state election commission.

The electoral commission of the electoral unit consists of the president and three members and their deputies.

The chairman and deputy chairman of the electoral commission of the electoral unit are appointed from among the judges.

One member and one deputy member of the election commission of the constituency are appointed from legal experts. Two members and two deputy members of the electoral commission of the electoral unit are appointed according to the proposals of parliamentary groups, taking into account the proportional representation of political parties.

At least one member must be a member of the national community in the electoral commission of a special electoral unit for the election of a member of the national community.

Article 34

District election commissions are appointed by the state election commission.

The district electoral commission is appointed for the area of the electoral district.

The district election commission consists of the president and three members and their deputies. The chairman of the district election commission is appointed from among the judges, and his deputy from among other graduates in law.

The other members of the district election commission and their deputies are appointed according to the proposals of the political parties, taking into account their proportional representation. Proposals for the appointment of members of district election commissions and their deputies can also be made by representative bodies of local communities from the area of the electoral district.

When appointing the members of the district election commissions and their deputies according to the previous paragraph, the proposals of the political parties from whose list of candidates candidates were elected in the last elections to the National Assembly are first taken into account, namely in the order of the number of elected candidates, and in the case of an equal number it is decided by lot, followed by proposals from other political parties and local communities, so that a politically plural composition of electoral commissions is guaranteed. If there are no proposals or there are not enough of them, the missing members and their deputies are appointed by officials employed in state administration bodies or local community administration.

Article 35

If the term of office of the members of the election commissions ends after the announcement of the election, their term of office will be extended until the end of the election.

Before the end of the term for which he was appointed, the National Electoral Commission dismisses the chairman, deputy chairman, member or deputy member of the district election commission or the election commission of the electoral unit, if he himself requests it, if his right to vote has ceased or if he has ceased to serve as a judge . The National Electoral Commission may dismiss the chairman, deputy chairman, member or deputy member of the district electoral commission or electoral unit electoral commission before the end of the term for which he was appointed due to unscrupulous performance of his duties or if he did not act in accordance with the mandatory instructions from point 2 of the first paragraph Article 37 of this Act. The dismissal of a member or deputy member of the district electoral commission or electoral unit electoral commission due to dishonest performance of the function may also be proposed by the parliamentary group or political party that proposed him to the state electoral commission for appointment.

There is no appeal against the decision of the State Electoral Commission from the previous paragraph.

Article 36

The Electoral Commission has a secretary, who can have a maximum of two deputies. The secretary and his deputies are appointed and dismissed by the state election commission. The secretary and his deputies are appointed by the state election commission on the proposal of the head of the administrative unit for four years from among the officials of the administrative unit who perform administrative tasks in the field of administrative internal affairs or have experience in elections.

The National Electoral Commission shall dismiss the secretary or his deputy before the end of the term for which he was appointed, if he so requests or if he no longer works at the administrative unit. Before the end of the term for which he was appointed, the National Electoral Commission may dismiss the secretary or his deputy if he has acted in bad faith or if he has not acted in accordance with the mandatory instructions from point 2 of the first paragraph of article 37 of this law. The head of the administrative unit, the president of the electoral commission or the director of the state electoral commission can propose the dismissal of the secretary or his deputy for the reason from the previous sentence.

There is no appeal against the decision of the State Electoral Commission from the previous paragraph.

Article 37

State Election Commission:

1. ensures the legality of elections and uniform application of the provisions of this Act relating to election procedures,
2. coordinates the work of election commissions of electoral units and district election commissions and gives them mandatory instructions regarding the implementation of this law and supervises their work,
3. prescribe forms for the enforcement of this Act,
4. determine ballots specially adapted for voting by disabled people,
5. prescribes the criteria and procedure for obtaining accreditation for election observation,

6. determines uniform standards for election materials, polling station equipment and determines other material conditions for conducting election tasks,
7. publishes the results of elections to the National Assembly,
8. issuance of a certificate of election, a certificate of performance of office during the time when a Member of Parliament holds the office of Prime Minister, Minister or Secretary of State, and a certificate of performance of office for the remainder of the term of office of the National Assembly,
9. determines which lists of candidates at the state level received four or more percent of the votes cast for all lists,
10. determines which candidates were elected as members of parliament, which candidate from the first paragraph of Article 17 of this Act holds office for the remainder of the term of office of the National Assembly and which candidate from the second paragraph of Article 14 of the Law on Deputies (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 112 /05 – official consolidated text, 109/08, 39/11 and 48/12) performs the function for the time when the member of parliament performs the function of prime minister, minister or state secretary,
11. takes care of voting at diplomatic and consular missions of the Republic of Slovenia,
12. organizes training for members of other electoral bodies,
13. manages and manages the collection of voters' personal data, which is needed for the implementation of the second paragraph of Article 79a, the second and third paragraphs of Article 81, the second paragraph of Article 82 and Article 83 of this Act,
14. performs other tasks specified by law.

The National Electoral Commission determines which electoral documents must be sent to it by the electoral commission of the electoral unit or the district electoral commission, within what time frame and in what manner.

The National Electoral Commission can transfer individual tasks within its competence to the Electoral Commission of the special electoral unit for the elections of deputies of national communities.

For the purposes of implementing point 13 of the first paragraph of this article, the National Electoral Commission collects the personal data of voters, namely: first and last name, birth data, EMŠO, decision of the competent authority on the recognition of disabled status, data on residence, e-mail address, telephone number, data on the right to vote on election day, data on the electoral unit and electoral district, and data on the method of exercising the right to vote. For the purpose of ensuring accuracy and up-to-dateness, voters' personal data can be obtained from the electoral register by establishing a direct computer connection. Downloading and updating of personal data takes place using EMŠO or using surname and date of birth. Personal data shall be kept until the final confirmation of parliamentary mandates and shall be deleted after the expiry of the deadline, with the exception of the personal data of persons with disabilities who vote permanently by mail, which shall be kept until the cancellation of the message referred to in the third paragraph of Article 81 of this Act.

Professional, administrative and technical tasks for the state election commission are performed by the service of the state election commission. The organization and work of this service is regulated by the State Electoral Commission with an act. The service of the National Electoral Commission is headed by a director, who also performs the duties of secretary of this commission. The director is appointed by the state election commission on the basis of a public competition for a mandate period of five years. For the selection, appointment and dismissal procedure, the provisions of the law governing civil servants apply *mutatis mutandis* and refer to director generals of directorates, with the exception of the provisions that allow dismissal for no-fault reasons.

Article 38

Electoral commission of the constituency:

1. takes care of the legality of the elections of deputies who are elected in the electoral unit,
2. ascertains whether individual candidacies or lists of candidates are in accordance with the law,
3. determines the voting results and announces which deputies are elected in the electoral unit according to Article 90 of this Act, and gives reports on the outcome,
4. direct technical work related to elections,
5. performs other tasks specified by law.

Article 39

District Election Commission:

1. determines polling stations and polling station areas,
2. appoints electoral committees,
3. determines the outcome of voting in the electoral district,
4. direct technical work related to elections,
5. performs other tasks specified by law.

The tasks from the previous paragraph in the elections of deputies of the Italian or Hungarian national community are performed by the electoral commission of the special electoral unit.

Article 40

Voting at polling stations is managed by electoral committees.

At least one electoral committee shall be appointed for each polling station.

Article 41

The electoral committee consists of the president and an even number of members and their deputies.

The chairman and members of the electoral committee and their deputies are appointed from citizens who have permanent residence in the area of the electoral district.

Political parties can submit their proposals for the appointment of the president and members of the electoral committee and their deputies to the district electoral commission no later than fifteen days after the announcement of the election. When appointing the members of the electoral committees, the proposals of the political parties from whose list of candidates the candidates were elected to the National Assembly in the last elections are first taken into account, namely in the order of the number of elected candidates, and in case of an equal number, the decision is made by lot, and then the proposals of others political parties and local communities and their parts, so that a politically plural composition of electoral committees is ensured. If there are no proposals or there are not enough of them, officials employed in state administration bodies or local community administration are appointed as missing members.

VII. CANDIDATE

Article 42

Candidates can be nominated by political parties and voters.

Article 43

A political party nominates candidates according to the procedure established by its rules. The list of candidates is determined by secret ballot.

A political party can submit a list of candidates in each electoral unit if its list of candidates is supported by the signatures of at least three members of the National Assembly. Signatures of deputies on prescribed forms are submitted to the state and election commission.

A political party may submit a list of candidates in an individual electoral unit if the list of candidates is determined by members of the political party who have the right to vote and permanent residence in the electoral unit, and if the list of candidates is supported by the signatures of at least fifty voters who have permanent residence in the electoral unit.

A political party may submit a list of candidates in an individual electoral unit even if the list of candidates is not determined in the manner referred to in the previous paragraph, provided that the list of candidates is supported by the signatures of at least one hundred voters who have permanent residence in the electoral unit.

Two or more political parties may submit a joint candidate list.

No gender may be represented on the list of candidates by less than 35% of the total actual number of candidates on the list.

The provision of the previous paragraph does not apply to candidate lists on which three male or female candidates are placed, and at least one representative of each gender must be on the candidate list on which three male or female candidates are placed.

Article 44

Voters determine the list of candidates by signing.

In each electoral unit, a list of candidates with signatures can be determined by a group of at least a thousand voters who have permanent residence in the electoral unit.

The provisions of the sixth and seventh paragraphs of Article 43 of this Act shall apply to the documents referred to in this Article.

Article 45

The candidate for deputy of the Italian or Hungarian national community is determined by signatures of voters, members of the Italian or Hungarian national community. The number of required signatures amounts to at least 1.5% of the number of voters, members of the Italian or Hungarian national community, who had the right to vote for a deputy of the Italian or Hungarian national community in the last elections.

The National Electoral Commission shall publish on its website the number of voters - members of the Italian or Hungarian national community who had the right to vote for a member of the Italian or Hungarian national community at the last election - at the latest on the day after the day set for the start of the electoral process.

Article 46

Support with signatures can be given from the day set for the start of the electoral process until the day set for the submission of candidate lists.

A voter or member of parliament can give his support by signing only once.

Article 47

The voter gives his support by signing the prescribed form. The form is signed in person in front of the competent authority that keeps the record of the right to vote, regardless of the place of permanent residence.

The authorities from the previous paragraph keep a special record of approved forms. This record is an official secret and only the competent electoral commission or court has the right to inspect it. If support is given in the manner referred to in the previous paragraph, the proposer of the list of candidates must ensure that the support is entered in the record of approved forms before submitting it.

The Member of Parliament gives his support by signing the prescribed form issued by the competent service of the National Assembly.

Persons who are in hospitals, homes for the elderly, institutions for the disabled and similar institutions, and persons serving a prison sentence during the deadline set for the submission of candidate lists, can express their support by confirming their signature on the form separately authorized person of the authority or legal entity for this purpose.

Persons who live abroad permanently or temporarily during the deadline for collecting signatures can express their support by having their signature on the form confirmed by an official of the diplomatic-consular representation of the Republic of Slovenia abroad or by a person designated by the Ministry to confirm the identity of voters. responsible for foreign affairs.

Persons who have a registered permanent or temporary residence in the Republic of Slovenia, but due to illness or disability cannot appear before the competent authority in person and are not located in the institutions referred to in the fourth paragraph of this article, may give their support to a candidate or a list of candidates in front of an official of the competent authority, who visits such a person at home no later than six days before the deadline for submission of candidate lists.

The request for the issuance of the form referred to in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of this article and the request for the visit of an official person referred to in the sixth paragraph of this article may be submitted no later than fifteen days before the deadline for the submission of candidate lists.

Article 48

The list of candidates can contain a maximum of as many candidates as there are deputies elected in the constituency.

Everyone can be a candidate in only one constituency and only on one list of candidates.

Article 49

When determining the list of candidates, it is also necessary to determine in which electoral district the individual candidate from the list of candidates will be voted on.

Only one candidate from the candidate list is voted on in each electoral district.

If there are not as many candidates on the list of candidates as there are deputies to be elected in the electoral unit, a maximum of two electoral districts can be voted on for each candidate from this list.

If there is only one candidate on the list of candidates determined by the voters, he is voted on in all electoral districts.

Article 50

The written consent of the candidate is required for each candidacy. The candidate's consent is irrevocable.

Article 51

The list of candidates is submitted to the electoral commission of the constituency. The proposed list of candidates must contain the electoral unit code, the name of the proposer, the name of the list, personal data of the candidates - first name, last name, birth data, EMŠO level of education, title of education, professional or scientific title and work performed, and permanent residence and name, surname and address of permanent residence of the representative of the list. The list must be accompanied by the written consent of the candidates to accept the candidacy, and the minimum number of voter signatures on the prescribed forms determined by this law.

The distribution of candidates from the list of candidates by electoral districts must also be attached to the list proposal.

The list of candidates submitted by a political party must also be accompanied by a record of the determination of the list of candidates and the rules of the political party, which refer to the determination of candidates in the elections to the National Assembly.

The National Electoral Commission, for the purposes of exercising the powers specified in this Act and with the aim of providing informational support for elections, leads and manages:

- a collection of lists of candidates, which contains the information from the first paragraph of this article, and
- a collection of proposed members of electoral committees and electoral commissions, which contains the following information: name of the proposer and personal data of the candidates – first name, last name, birth data, EMŠO and address of permanent residence.

The collections from the previous paragraph are computerized databases. For the purpose of verifying the right to vote of candidates, the legality of candidacies, and checking the right to vote and the permanent residence of candidates for members of election committees and election commissions, the collections can be directly connected to the computer and accessed to the record of the right to vote using the candidate's personal name or his EMŠO. With this connection, only the following personal data is processed: name, surname, date of birth, EMŠO and permanent residence of the candidates.

The collection of lists of candidates, with the exception of information on EMŠO, is kept from the filing of the lists of candidates until the end of the term of office of the National Assembly for which they ran. Information on the EMŠO of an individual candidate is kept until the final confirmation of the parliamentary mandate.

The collection of proposed members of electoral committees is kept until the constitution of the National Assembly, and the collection of proposed members of electoral commissions until the end of the mandate for which they were appointed.

Information on the candidate's EMŠO is not included in the lists of confirmed candidate lists and the lists of candidates voted on in individual electoral districts.

Article 52

The name of the list of candidates filed by a political party is the name of the political party. An integral part of the name of the list can also be the abbreviated name of the customer or an abbreviation of his name. A customer's symbol or sign can be added to the list name.

If two or more political parties submit a joint list of candidates, they specify the name of the joint list, and it must be clear that it is a joint list of two or more political parties.

Article 53

The names of the same candidates submitted by the voters are determined by the voters themselves. If the name of the list is not specified, the name of the list is considered to be the first name and surname of the first candidate on the list.

Article 53a

The name of the list of candidates must not contain the name of a foreign country or foreign party and their symbols and abbreviations used by them.

VIII. APPROVAL OF CANDIDATE LISTS

Article 54

Lists of candidates shall be submitted to the electoral commission of the constituency no later than thirty days before the day of voting.

When the electoral commission of the electoral unit receives the list of candidates, it immediately checks whether it is filed in time and whether it is determined in accordance with this law.

Article 55

If the electoral commission of the constituency finds that the list of candidates is submitted too late, it rejects it.

Article 56

If the electoral commission of the constituency determines that the list of candidates is not determined in accordance with this law, it shall reject it.

If the electoral commission of the constituency finds formal deficiencies in the list of candidates, it immediately requests the proposer to remedy them within three days. If the formal deficiencies are not remedied in time, the electoral commission rejects the list of candidates.

In the cases referred to in the previous two paragraphs, the electoral commission rejects the list of candidates in its entirety or only with respect to individual candidates.

Article 57

If the electoral commission of the electoral unit determines that an individual candidate is specified on two or more lists of candidates in the electoral unit, it considers the candidacy that was determined first to be valid and immediately informs the candidate and the representatives of the candidate lists.

Electoral commissions of constituencies immediately send data on submitted lists of candidates to the state and electoral commissions. If the state election commission determines that an individual candidate is running on lists in several constituencies, it considers the candidacy that was determined first to be valid and immediately informs the election commissions of the constituencies, the candidate and the representatives of the candidate lists.

Article 58

The list of candidates submitted in time and determined in accordance with this law is approved by the electoral commission of the electoral unit.

Article 59

The decision to confirm or reject the list of candidates is issued by the electoral commission of the electoral unit no later than twenty days before the day of voting. He sends the decision to the representative of the list of candidates.

Article 60

The electoral commission of the electoral unit draws up a list of approved lists of candidates in the electoral unit in the order determined by lot.

The electoral commission of the constituency also draws up a list of candidates to be voted on in individual constituencies. The order of the candidates in the list is the same as the order of the sheets in the list of approved candidate sheets.

Article 61

Lists of approved lists of candidates and lists of candidates voted on in individual electoral districts are published in a manner determined by the state election commission, taking into account the principle of the widest possible information of voters and the principle of economy, no later than fifteen days before the day of voting. The announcement is made by the State Election Commission.

Article 62 (deleted)

IX. VOTING AT THE POLLING POLLS

1. Organization and work at the polling station

Article 63

Polling stations are determined by the district election commission.

Polling stations have a sequential number.

Article 64

A special place is designated for each polling station. The room where the vote is taken must be arranged in such a way that the secret filling in of the ballot is ensured. The polling station must be equipped in a way that prevents the voter from being observed while filling out the ballot.

The polling station is considered to be the building in which the vote is taken, the yard of this building and a certain area around the building.

Electoral commissions prepare the required number of transparent ballot boxes, printed ballots and other election materials in time for all the polling stations they have designated.

At the polling station, announcements must be posted with lists of candidate lists to be voted on.

Article 65

On the day of voting, any agitation at the polling station is prohibited.

Article 66

On the day before the elections, the president and members of the electoral committee gather in the room where the vote will be held and ensure that the room is properly arranged for voting and take over the required number of ballot boxes and ballots, a certified voter's list for the polling area, proclamations and more. which is necessary to carry out voting at the polling station.

The election material from the previous paragraph can be collected by the president and members of the election committee no later than half an hour before the start of voting.

On the takeover of the polling station and election materials referred to in the first paragraph of this article, the electoral committee shall draw up a record signed by all members and the chairman of the electoral committee.

Article 67

No later than half an hour before the start of voting, the president and members of the electoral committee gather in the room where voting is held and check if the room is in the same condition as when they left it the day before the election, and if the election materials are in the same condition as on the day of the election. before voting, in particular, they check whether the ballot box is empty. A record is drawn up about this and signed by the president and members of the electoral committee.

2. Voting

Article 68

Voting lasts continuously from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. The polling station, where all voters registered in the electoral roll voted, can be closed before 7 p.m.

Electoral committees may, in agreement with the district electoral commission, determine that voting ends after 7 p.m., if this is necessary to allow voters who would otherwise not be able to vote to vote. The district election commission must inform the representatives of the candidate lists that voting at the polling station will end after 7 p.m. as soon as such a decision has been made.

Regardless of the provisions of the second paragraph of this article, voting cannot begin before 4:00 a.m. and end after 11:00 p.m.

Article 69

Voters who are absent on the day of voting may vote before that day, but no earlier than five days before the day of voting and no later than two days before the day of voting. Voting takes place at a special polling station in the area of the district election commission.

Voting is conducted by the electoral committee, which is appointed by the district electoral commission in the manner specified in Article 41 of this law.

Ballot boxes and other voting materials are sealed after each end of early voting; they are unsealed each time early voting continues and before determining the outcome of the voting. The National Electoral Commission shall establish uniform standards for the protection of ballot boxes and other election materials during the period from early voting to determining the outcome of the vote.

Article 70

The National Electoral Commission informs voters about the day of voting and about the polling station where they are entered in the voter's register.

Article 71

The voter votes in person at the polling station where he is registered in the voter's register.

The voter first states his surname and birth name, and, if necessary, his place of residence.

The president or a member of the electoral committee establishes the identity of the voter with an identity document or in another way. Identity can be established on the basis of any identity document that shows the voter's personal data.

Then the president or a member of the electoral committee circles the serial number in front of the voter's name in the voter's register, and the voter signs in the space provided for this in the voter's register. The president or a member of the electoral committee checks whether the voter has signed in the correct place and hands him the ballot paper. The voter is given a ballot even if he is unable or unwilling to sign. If he is unable to sign due to a physical disability or other reason, or if he does not want to sign, the electoral committee shall mark this separately in the voter's register. The president or a member of the electoral committee gives the voter an explanation on the technical aspects of voting at his request.

If someone is mistakenly not entered in the voter's register, they vote on the basis of a certificate from the competent authority that they are registered as a voter for the polling station area in which they wish to vote. This shall be entered in the minutes; the certificate is attached to the minutes.

Article 72

The electoral committee may not refuse to vote to anyone who is entered in the voter's register for that polling station, nor to persons who have proven themselves with certificates.

If a member of the electoral committee has any comments regarding individual voters who want to vote, this is recorded in the minutes.

If a person whose name is already circled in the voter's register wants to vote and there is already a voter's signature on their name, or if there is an indication in the notes section about another method of voting, their personal name, place of residence and their possible statement are entered in the minutes, and they can vote the electoral committee does not allow.

Article 73

Voting is done by ballot.

The ballot for voting on candidates in electoral districts contains:

- electoral unit code,
- electoral district code,
- the sequential numbers and names of the candidate lists in order from the list of candidate lists and the surnames and names of the candidates voted on in the electoral district,

- instructions on how to vote.

A voter can only vote for one candidate. The voter votes by circling the serial number before the surname and first name of the candidate for whom he is voting on the ballot.

Article 74

The ballot for voting on the candidates for deputy of the Italian or Hungarian national community contains:

- electoral unit code,
- sequential numbers and names and surnames of candidates in the order of candidates from the list of candidates,
- instructions on how to vote.

A voter votes for only one candidate by circling the serial number in front of the name and surname of the candidate for whom he is voting.

Article 75

When the voter fills out the ballot, he puts it in the ballot box and leaves the polling station.

Article 76

An incomplete ballot and a ballot on which it is not possible to determine which candidate the voter voted for are invalid.

The ballot is valid if the voter voted in a different way, as specified in Articles 73 and 74 of this law, and it clearly shows which candidate he voted for.

Article 77

All members of the electoral committee or their deputies must be present during the entire voting period.

Trustees of individual lists of candidates may be present during the entire voting period.

The list of candidates can have a maximum of one proxy at the polling station. The regional election commission issues a certificate to the trustee, with which he proves himself to the election board.

Article 78

The president of the electoral committee, with the help of members of the committee, ensures order and peace at the polling station. If necessary, he can request the help of the police. As long as the police are at the polling station, they are under his direction and voting is suspended.

The chairman of the electoral committee may remove anyone who disturbs the order at the polling station from the polling station, which shall be recorded in the minutes. The electoral committee decides on the removal of a trustee.

No one may come to the polling station with weapons or dangerous tools, except for police officers in the case referred to in the first paragraph of this article.

If this is necessary for smooth voting, the chairman of the electoral committee may order that voters are allowed to enter the polling station only in a certain number or individually.

Article 79

If a voter is unable to vote in the manner specified in this law due to a long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment, he may bring a person of his choice to the polling station to help him (hereinafter: assistant).

If, due to illiteracy, a voter cannot vote in the manner specified in this law, he has the right to an assistant from the previous paragraph.

The assistant must be of legal age. The president or a member of the electoral committee determines the assistant's age on the basis of an identity document or in another way. The assistant is obliged to respect the free will of the voter and ensure the secrecy of the vote.

The electoral committee decides on the voter's right to an assistant. The decision shall be recorded in the minutes.

Article 79a

Polling stations must be accessible to the disabled.

The district election commission also determines at least one polling station where voters who do not have a permanent residence in the district can vote, if they notify the district election commission in whose area they are registered in the voter register of their intention no later than three days before the day of voting.

Article 80

Minutes are written about voting, in which all important events at the polling station are entered.

At the request of each member of the electoral committee and each trustee, individual circumstances, his special opinion and his comments on the minutes shall be entered in the minutes. The minutes are signed by the president and members of the electoral committee.

Article 81

Voters may not be called up for military exercises on voting day.

Voters who are in detention, a penitentiary, a hospital or a social welfare institution for institutional care can vote by mail if they notify the district election commission no later than

ten days before the day of voting. Disabled persons can also vote in the same way, if they notify the district election commission within the deadline from the previous sentence and submit a decision of the competent authority on recognition of the status of disabled person.

Voters who have been unexpectedly deprived of their liberty, or who have been unexpectedly admitted to a hospital for treatment or to the institutional care of a social welfare institution, or who have received a decision on disability after the deadline from the previous paragraph, can vote by mail, if they notify the district election commission, in the area who are entered in the voter's register, no later than five days before the day of voting and attach appropriate proof of this (e.g. certificate or decision).

Disabled people can also vote by mail permanently, if they notify the state election commission and submit a decision of the competent authority on the recognition of the status of disabled person. This message is valid until cancelled. The first message about permanent voting by mail must be forwarded by the disabled person within the deadline from the second or third paragraph of this article.

Article 82

Voters who are registered in the register of voting rights of citizens of the Republic of Slovenia, who do not have a permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia, can vote by post or at a diplomatic-consular representation of the Republic of Slovenia, if the country in which they reside allows such voting, or if international agreement. A ballot with an attached voting card is sent to these voters in a timely manner.

Voters who are abroad on voting day because they are temporarily residing there can vote by post or at a diplomatic consular representation of the Republic of Slovenia, if they notify the state election commission no later than 30 days before voting day and if the country in which they reside allows such voting , or if an interstate agreement allows it.

If the voter votes by mail, the ballot will be considered if a hand-signed electoral card is attached to the envelope with the ballot.

The provisions applicable to voting in the Republic of Slovenia apply mutatis mutandis to voting by post abroad and at diplomatic and consular missions of the Republic of Slovenia.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 73 and 74 of this Act, voting may be done with an official blank ballot containing the electoral unit and electoral district designation and instructions on how to vote. The voter expresses his will by writing the name and surname of the candidate he is voting for, or the name of the list of candidates he is voting for, in the space on the ballot paper in his own hand or in another way.

Article 83

Voters who, due to illness, cannot report in person at the polling station in which they are entered in the voter's register, can vote in front of the electoral committee at their home. They must notify the district election commission no later than three days before the day of voting.

3. Determining the outcome of voting at the polling station

Article 84

When the voting is finished, the electoral committee begins to determine the results of the voting without interruption. First, he counts the unused ballots and puts them in a special envelope and seals the envelope. He then finds out the total number of voters who voted from the electoral roll and from the certificates, opens the ballot box, finds out the number of ballots cast, how many ballots are invalid and how many votes individual candidates got.

In the election of a member of the national community, the electoral committee determines how many votes individual candidates received.

Article 85

Minutes are drawn up on the work of the electoral committee in determining the outcome of the vote. Enter in it: how many eligible voters are in the polling place according to the electoral register, how many voters voted according to the electoral register, how many voted with a certificate and how many voted in total by ballots, how many ballots were invalid and how many votes individual candidates got .

In the case from the second paragraph of the previous article, the number of votes received by individual candidates shall be entered in the minutes.

Any special opinions and comments of members of the electoral committee and candidates' trustees are also entered in the minutes.

The minutes are signed by the president and members of the electoral committee.

Article 86

The president of the electoral committee announces the result of the vote at the polling station, but not before 7 p.m.

The electoral committee sends the record of its work and other electoral material to the district electoral commission.

X. DETERMINATION OF VOTING OUTCOME BY ELECTION COMMISSIONS

Article 87

The regional electoral commission determines for the area of the electoral district how many voters are registered in the electoral roll, how many voted at the polling stations according to the electoral roll and how many voted with certificates, how many voted by mail, how many ballots were invalid and how many votes were received by individual candidates and how many votes individual lists of candidates received.

When determining the outcome of voting by mail, the electoral commission takes into account ballots that arrived by mail at the district electoral commission by 7 p.m. on the day of the vote, ballots that arrived by mail from the Republic of Slovenia by 12 p.m. on the day after the day of voting, and ballots, which arrived by post from abroad by 12 noon on the eighth day after the voting day.

Envelopes with ballots that arrived by mail to the competent electoral commission after 7 p.m. on the day of voting must have a postmark with the date, or the envelopes must be accompanied by documents showing that the ballot was sent to the post office before 7 p.m. on the day of voting.

Ballots that arrived by post at the competent electoral commission after 7:00 p.m. on the day of voting, and whose envelopes are not equipped in such a way that it is clear from them that they were sent to the post office before 7:00 p.m. on the day of voting, are invalid.

Article 88

The district electoral commission draws up a record of its work in determining the election outcome for the electoral district area, which is signed by the president and members of the district electoral commission.

The district election commission sends minutes of its work and other election material to the election commission of the constituency within the time limit set by the state election commission.

Article 89

The electoral commission of the electoral unit determines for each list of candidates how many votes individual candidates received from the list by electoral district and the share of votes of individual candidates in the total number of votes cast in the electoral district, as well as the total number of votes cast for the list in the electoral district .

If an individual candidate from the list of candidates was voted for in two electoral districts, the electoral commission of the electoral unit determines the share of such candidate's votes in the total number of votes cast in both electoral districts.

The electoral commission also determines the total number of votes cast for all lists of candidates in the electoral unit.

Article 89a

The National Electoral Commission determines for the region of the country how many votes individual candidates received from the list by electoral district, how many votes the lists received by electoral units and the total number of votes cast for all lists of candidates in the region of the country. In doing so, the electoral commission also takes into account the results of voting at the diplomatic and consular missions of the Republic of Slovenia and by mail from abroad, which arrived at the national electoral commission within the deadline specified in Article 87 of this law. The state election commission determines the result of the vote from the previous sentence by electoral district.

The National Electoral Commission notifies the electoral commissions of the electoral units of the final result of the vote for each electoral unit.

On the basis of the established voting results for the area of the country, the state election commission determines which lists of candidates or lists of candidates with the same name in the area of the country received at least 4% of the total number of votes cast for all lists in the area of the country, and they are taken into account when dividing mandates.

Xa DETERMINATION OF THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION

Article 90

The number of mandates that each list gets is determined by the quotient, which is calculated by dividing the total number of votes cast for all lists of candidates in the electoral unit by the number of deputies who are elected in the electoral unit, increased by one. which is rounded up to a whole number. The number of votes for the list is divided by this quotient. A list has as many mandates as the number of times the quotient is contained in the number of votes for the list.

Regardless of the provision of the previous paragraph, a paper that does not meet the condition from the third paragraph of Article 92 of this law does not acquire a mandate.

Article 91

As many candidates are elected from the list of candidates as the number of mandates the list received.

Candidates are elected from the list of candidates in order of the share of votes obtained in the total number of votes in the electoral district or in the total number of votes in two electoral districts.

If two candidates received the same share of votes, the election between them is decided by lot.

Article 92

The mandates that were not distributed in the electoral units are distributed at the state level by allocating as many mandates to the lists or lists of the same name as the difference between the number of mandates that would have belonged to them based on the total votes at the state level and the number of mandates, which they received in the electoral units.

To distribute these mandates, it is first determined how many of the 88 mandates would go to the lists or lists of the same name in proportion to the number of votes they received in all electoral units. This is determined on the basis of the sequence of the highest quotients, which are calculated by dividing the sum of the votes received by the lists or lists of the same name in all constituencies by all numbers from 1 to 88 (d'Hondt system).

Those lists or lists of the same name that did not receive at least 4% of the total number of votes in the territory of the country are not taken into account when dividing mandates.

Mandates from the first paragraph of this article are assigned to lists or lists of the same name in the order of the highest quotients from the previous paragraph, with the higher quotients being considered as mandates that the list or list of the same name received on the basis of Article 90 of this law.

If any of the lists or lists of the same name would receive fewer mandates during the division of mandates in accordance with the first paragraph of this article than it received during the division at the level of the electoral unit, when determining how many mandates would belong to the lists or lists of the same name based on the sum of the votes on state

level, takes into account the reduced total number of mandates that still need to be distributed at the state level.

Article 93

The mandates obtained by lists of the same name in the division at the state level are assigned to the lists in electoral units that have the largest remaining votes in relation to the quotient in the electoral unit referred to in Article 90 of this law. If all mandates have already been distributed in the electoral unit, the mandate is assigned to the list in the electoral unit in which the list has the next largest remaining votes in relation to the quotient in the electoral unit. Candidates are elected from the list of candidates in accordance with Article 91 of this Act.

Article 94

The result of the elections in the electoral unit is determined by the electoral commission of the electoral unit. He draws up minutes about this and his work, which are signed by the president and members of the commission. The minutes and other election materials are sent to the state election commission.

The outcome of elections at the state level is determined by the state election commission. He draws up a record about this, which is signed by the president and members of the commission.

Article 95

The electoral commission of the special electoral unit for the elections of deputies of the Italian or Hungarian national community determines how many voters are registered in the electoral roll, how many of them voted, how many voted by mail, how many ballots were invalid and the number of votes received by each individual candidates .

Article 96

The candidate who received the largest number of votes is elected as a deputy of the Italian or Hungarian national community . If two or more candidates got the same maximum number of votes , the election between them will be decided by lot. The draw is made by the electoral commission of the special electoral unit in the presence of the candidates or their representatives.

The election result from the previous paragraph is determined by the electoral commission of the special electoral unit. He draws up minutes about this and his work, which are signed by the president and members of the commission. The minutes and other election materials are sent to the state election commission.

Article 97

The results of the elections to the National Assembly are published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 98

The state election commission issues a certificate of election to the elected member of parliament.

XI. SUBSEQUENT AND RE-ELECTIONS

Article 99

Subsequent elections are held if voting was not carried out in the electoral unit or at the individual polling station on the day designated for voting. Subsequent elections are announced by the electoral commission of the constituency. The provisions of this law on general elections apply mutatis mutandis to subsequent elections, and they must take place no later than 30 days after the day set for voting in general elections.

Article 100

Re-elections are held if the competent electoral commission annuls voting at the polling station and orders re-elections due to irregularities that could affect the outcome of the elections.

Re-elections are announced by the electoral commission of the constituency, but if the elections were annulled by the state electoral commission, the elections are announced by this commission.

Article 101

Re-elections are also held if, in the event of an appeal, the National Assembly or the Constitutional Court does not confirm the parliamentary mandate and the State Electoral Commission determines that it is necessary to hold re-elections.

Re-elections in the case from the previous paragraph are called by the state election commission.

Article 102

The act on the announcement of elections shall determine the day of voting in the re-election.

Re-elections based on existing candidacies shall be held no later than 15 days from the date of the announcement of elections. Re-elections based on new candidacies shall be held no later than two months from the date of the election announcement.

XII. PROTECTION OF VOTING RIGHTS

Article 103

Due to irregularities in the candidacy procedure, each candidate or representative of the list of candidates has the right to file an objection with the electoral commission of the constituency. The objection can be filed before the deadline set for the submission of the list of candidates.

The electoral commission of the electoral unit must decide on the objection in the process of determining the legality of the lists of candidates, no later than 48 hours after the deadline for submitting the lists of candidates.

Article 104

The State Electoral Commission may annul or amend the decision of the electoral commission of the electoral unit issued in the process of confirming the lists of candidates, if it finds that the decision is incorrect or illegal, no later than the day set for the publication of the lists of candidates.

Article 105

Against the decision of the electoral commission rejecting the list of candidates, against the decision of the electoral commission referred to in the second paragraph of Article 103 of this law, and against the decision of the state electoral commission referred to in the previous article, an appeal may be filed with the court competent for administrative disputes within 48 hours after receiving the decision.

The court must decide on the appeal no later than 48 hours after receiving the appeal.

The court decides in a panel of three judges.

The court decides upon appropriate application of the provisions of the Act on Administrative Disputes.

Article 106

Due to irregularities in the work of the electoral committee or the district electoral commission during elections, every candidate, representative of the list of candidates and every voter has the right to lodge an objection with the electoral commission of the electoral unit.

An objection can be filed within three days from the day of the vote. The electoral commission of the electoral unit must decide on the objection within 48 hours.

Article 107

If the electoral commission of the electoral unit finds such irregularities in the voting at the polling station or in the work of the electoral committee, which have or could significantly affect the outcome of the election, it annuls the voting at the polling station and orders re-elections to the extent in which the voting was annulled.

If the electoral commission of the electoral unit finds such irregularities in the work of the district electoral commission, which have or could significantly influence the outcome of the election, it shall itself determine the outcome of the election in the electoral district.

Article 108

If the state election commission finds such irregularities in the work of the election commission of the electoral unit, which have or could significantly affect the outcome of the election, it shall itself determine the outcome of the election in the electoral unit.

Article 109

Every candidate and representative of the list of candidates has the right to appeal to the National Assembly against the decision of the electoral commission, which may affect the confirmation of parliamentary mandates, and against the decision of the national electoral commission from the third paragraph of Article 17 of this law. An appeal against the election commission's decision, which may affect the confirmation of parliamentary mandates, can be filed no later than the session of the mandate-election commission of the National Assembly, at which it considers the report on the outcome of the elections to the National Assembly, an appeal relating to subsequent or re-elections, but no later than 15 days from the day of these elections. An appeal against the decision of the National Electoral Commission referred to in the third paragraph of Article 17 of this Act may be filed no later than the meeting of the Mandate-Electoral Commission of the National Assembly, at which it considers the decision on the performance of the function of a deputy for the remainder of the term of office of the National Assembly, or the decision on the performance of the function of a deputy for , when a Member of Parliament holds the office of Prime Minister, Minister or Secretary of State. The National Assembly decides on the appeal upon confirmation of parliamentary mandates.

The appeal referred to in the previous paragraph shall be submitted in writing. It must contain the first and last name and address of the complainant, a statement that he is entitled to file a complaint, the decision of the electoral commission that he is contesting, the name and surname of the member of parliament to whom the decision of the electoral commission refers, as well as the reasons and any evidence.

XIII. PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 110

A fine of 300 euros is imposed for the offence:

1. who campaigns at the polling station (Article 65),
2. who, after voting, refuses to leave the polling station after being warned by the chairman of the electoral committee (Article 75),
3. whoever disturbs order at the polling station (Article 78).

Whoever, contrary to Article 78 of this Act, comes to the polling station with a weapon or dangerous tool, or who, without the order of the chairman of the election committee, orders an armed force to be brought to the polling station or brings it himself.

The tasks of the misdemeanor authority for violations from Articles 65 and 75 and Article 78 of this law are performed by the police.

SHOW CONSOLIDATED TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

The Act on Elections to the National Assembly (Official Gazette of the RS, No. [44/92](#)) contains the following transitional and final provisions:

"XIV. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 111

In the first elections to the National Assembly, political parties can submit lists of candidates in each electoral unit, if the lists of candidates are supported by the signatures of at least three delegates of the assemblies of the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 112

As of the date of entry into force of this Act, the Act on Assembly Elections (Official Gazette of the SRS No. 42/89 and 5/90, Official Gazette of the RS, No. 10/90 and 45/90) ceases to be in force, except for the provisions on alternate elections of delegates to assemblies of municipal assemblies and special socio-political communities.

Article 113

This law enters into force on the fifteenth day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia. "

The Act on Amendments to the Act on Misdemeanors (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. [13/93](#)) also stipulates:

"24. Article

In the laws, regulations and decrees of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia or the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and in the decrees of municipal assemblies and assemblies of special socio-political communities, the monetary amounts that determine the lower or upper limit of the prescribed fine for an offense or the amount of the fine to be recovered immediately at the scene of the misdemeanor (Article 241 of the Misdemeanor Act):

- increase by 3 times if they were implemented before March 22, 1991;
- increase by 2 times, if they were implemented from 22 March 1991 onwards.";

and contains the following final provision:

"28. Article

This law enters into force on the fifteenth day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia. "

The Act on Amendments to the Act on Elections to the National Assembly (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. [60/95](#)) contains the following final provision:

"2. Article

This law enters into force on the fifteenth day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia. "

Decision on the annulment of part of Article 87 of the Act on Elections to the National Assembly, on determining the determination of the outcome of voting by mail from abroad and on the date of a possible re-voting in the presidential elections in 1997 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. [67/97](#)) in relation to the partial repeal of Article 87 of the Act stipulates:

"If the National Assembly does not replace the partially repealed part of the provision from the first point of this sentence with a new provision so that it would already apply to the elections of the President of the Republic in 1997, the competent electoral authorities must, when determining the outcome of voting by mail from abroad in the elections of the President of the Republic in 1997, take into account the ballots that reached them no later than 12 noon on the fifth day after the voting day.

In the event that there is a repeat vote (second round) in the presidential election in 1997, the Republican Electoral Commission must call for a repeat vote to be held on Sunday, December 14, 1997 .

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](#)) also provides:

"Elections of deputies to the National Assembly in 2000 and until the implementation of amendments to the law governing elections to the National Assembly are carried out 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 - US decision), with the following:

- 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 distribution of mandates at the state level, pursuant to Article 92 of the Act, the sums of votes cast for lists of the same name, which were filed 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 belonged 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.";

and contains the following final provision:

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

The Act on Amendments and Supplements to the Act on Political Parties - ZPoIS-A (Official Gazette of the RS, No. [70/00](#)) contains the following final provision:

"27 . Article

This law enters into force on the fifteenth day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia. "

The partial repeal of the Act on Elections to the National Assembly, the Act on the State Council, the Act on the Election of the President of the Republic and the Act on Local Elections (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. [73/03](#)) in connection with the partial repeal of Article 7 of the Act stipulates:

» The annulment from the previous point of the decree takes effect 6 months after the publication of this decision in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

During the deferral period referred to in the second point of this decision, persons for whom parental rights have been extended beyond the age of majority by the decision of the competent court, because they cannot take care of themselves, their benefits and rights due to a physical disability, have the right to vote. "

The Act on Amendments to the Act on Elections to the National Assembly – ZVDZ-B (Official Gazette of the RS, No. [78/06](#)) contains the following transitional and final provisions:

"TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 32

Persons who, due to mental illness, retardation or disability, have been completely deprived of legal capacity by a final court decision, or whose parental rights of parents or other persons have been extended beyond their majority before the entry into force of this law, do not have the right to be loved, but they do have the right to vote.

At the proposal of a person who is entitled to file a proposal for the initiation of the procedure referred to in the previous paragraph, the court decides on the right to vote of the person referred to in the previous paragraph in accordance with the second and third paragraphs of Article 2 of this Act.

Article 33

Regardless of the provisions of Articles 10 and 11 of this law, in the first elections to the National Assembly, which will be held after the entry into force of this law, no gender may be represented on the candidate list by less than 25% of the actual total number of female and male candidates on the candidate list. leaves.

Article 34

As of the date of entry into force of this law, the current secretary of the Republic Electoral Commission begins a five-year term as director of the State Electoral Commission.

Article 35

The provisions of the 16th and other articles of this law, which refer to the introduction of transparent ballot boxes, come into force on January 1, 2007.

Article 36

Regardless of the provisions of the Act on Record of Voting Rights (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 52/02), voter registers are drawn up in such a way that a place for the voter's signature is also specified in them, and handed over to the competent electoral commissions on the ninth day before the day of voting.

Article 37

This law enters into force on the fifteenth day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia. "

The decision on the finding that the Act on Elections to the National Assembly and the Act on Local Elections are inconsistent with the Constitution, because they do not regulate in more detail the rules on voting by mail and on the rejection of a constitutional appeal (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. [54/07](#)), states:

» 1. Act on Elections to the National Assembly (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 44/92, 60/95, 78/06 and 109/06 - ed. pb) and Act on Local Elections (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 72/ 93, 7/94, 33/94, 70/95, 51/02, 72/05, 100/05 - ed. pb, 121/05 and 22/06 - ed. pb) are inconsistent with the Constitution, because they do not regulate the rules on voting by mail in more detail.

2. The legislator is obliged to eliminate the established discrepancy within one year after the publication of this decision in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

3. Until the identified discrepancy is resolved, envelopes with ballots that arrive at the competent electoral commission by mail must have a postmark or must be accompanied by documents showing the date they were sent to the post office.

[...]"

The Act on Amendments to the Act on Elections to the National Assembly - ZVDZ-C (Official Gazette of the RS, No. [23/17](#)) contains the following transitional and final provisions:

"TRANSITIVE AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 21

The National Electoral Commission appoints the secretaries of electoral commissions of electoral units and district electoral commissions and their deputies in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 36 of the Act after the termination of the mandate of these electoral commissions, which were appointed to this position before the entry into force of this Act.

Article 22

The first paragraph of Article 79.a of the Act comes into force on February 1, 2018. Until then, the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 79.a of the Act on Elections to the National Assembly (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 109/06 – official consolidated text and 54/07 - sec. US), except for the provision of the last sentence, which refers to voting with voting machines.

Article 23

This law enters into force on the fifteenth day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia. "

The Act on Amendments to the Act on Elections to the National Assembly – ZVDZ-D (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. [29/21](#)) contains the following final provision:

"21. Article

This law enters into force on the fifteenth day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia. "

The Act on Amendments to the Act on Elections to the National Assembly – ZVDZ-E (Official Gazette of the RS, No. [12/24](#)) contains the following transitional and final provisions:

"TRANSITIVE AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 3

(1) Decision-making procedures on the deprivation of the right to vote in proceedings on the placement of an adult under guardianship, which were initiated on the basis of the Act on Elections to the National Assembly (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 109/06 – official consolidated text, 54/07 – Sec. . US, 23/17 and 29/21) and have not yet been legally completed by the date of entry into force of this law, shall be suspended.

(2) With the entry into force of this Act, final court decisions by which persons of legal age have been deprived of their legal capacity or the parental rights of parents or other persons have been extended beyond their majority, or they have been placed under

guardianship, shall be annulled in the part relating to the deprivation of the right to vote or the right to vote and be liked.

(3) The Ministry responsible for internal affairs, no later than two months after the entry into force of this Act, ex officio for all persons who have been deprived of the right to vote and to be elected, shall coordinate the entries related to the deprivation of the right to vote in the record of the right to vote in accordance with with the previous paragraph.

Article 4

In the Act on the State Council (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 100/05 – official consolidated text, 95/09 – odl. US, 21/13 – ZFDO-F, 81/18 – odl. US and 16/23) Article 2, second paragraph deleted.

In the current third paragraph, which becomes the second paragraph, the words "first and second paragraphs of this article" are replaced by the words "of the previous paragraph".

The former fourth paragraph becomes the third paragraph.

Article 5

In the Act on the Election of Members of Parliament from the Republic of Slovenia to the European Parliament (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 40/04 – official consolidated text, 41/07 – ZVRK, 109/09, 9/14 and 59/17), Article 10 in in the second paragraph, the text "under the condition that he has not been deprived of the right to vote, and" strike out.

In Article 18, in the second paragraph, the text "must be attached to the list" is replaced by the text "must be attached to the list", the text "also the candidate's statement that he has not been deprived of the right to run for office in the European Union member state of which he is a citizen elections to the European Parliament," is deleted.

In the third paragraph, the text "and asks them to provide information within the time limit set by them as to whether their right to stand for election to the European Parliament has been revoked" is deleted.

The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh paragraphs are deleted.

The previous eighth and ninth paragraphs become the fourth and fifth paragraphs.

Article 6

In the Act on the Record of Voting Rights (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 98/13), in Article 4, in the second paragraph, point 7 is deleted.

In Article 7, in the fourth paragraph, point 7 is deleted.

In the fifth paragraph, the comma after the word "identity" is replaced by the word "and", and the text "and the statement that the right to vote has not been taken away" is deleted.

In the sixth paragraph, the text "and the citizen of the European Union was not deprived of the right to vote" is deleted.

In Article 8, the third paragraph is deleted.

Article 7

This law enters into force the day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia. "