

Unofficial consolidated text of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia shall comprise:

- Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette of RS, no. 33/91-I dated 12. 28. 1991)
- Constitutional Act Amending Article 68 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZS68 (Official Gazette of RS, no. 42/97 of 17. 7. 1997)
- Constitutional Law on the Amendment of Article 80 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ80 (Official Gazette of RS, no. 66/00 of 26. 7. 2000)
- Constitutional Law amending Chapter I and Articles 47 and 68 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ3a, 47, 68 (Official Gazette of RS, no. 24/03 of 7 3 2003)
- Constitutional Act Amending Article 14 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ14 (Official Gazette of RS, no. 69/04 dated 24. 6. 2004)
- Constitutional Act Amending Article 43 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ43 (Official Gazette of RS, no. 69/04 dated 24. 6. 2004)
- Constitutional Act Amending Article 50 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ50 (Official Gazette of RS, no. 69/04 dated 24. 6. 2004)
- Constitutional Act on Amendments 121, 140 and 143 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ121, 140, 143 (Official Gazette of RS, no. 68/06 dated 30. 6. 2006),
- Constitutional Act amending Article 148 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ148 (Official Gazette of RS, no. 47/13 of 31. 5. 2013)
- Constitutional Act on Amendments 90, 97 and 99 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ90,97,99 (Official Gazette of RS, no. 47/13 of 31. 5. 2013)
- Constitutional Law supplementing III. Chapter of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ70a (Official Gazette of RS, no. 75/16 dated 30. 11. 2016).

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

(unofficial consolidated version no. 10)

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 and is founded on the permanent and inalienable right of the Slovenian nation to self-determination.

In Slovenia power is vested in the people. Citizens exercise this power directly and through elections, according to the principle of separation of powers into legislative, executive and judicial.

Article 3a

Slovenia may, by international treaty, ratified by the National Assembly by a two-thirds majority vote of all deputies, transferred the exercise of part of its sovereign rights to international organizations which are based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law, and enter into a defensive alliance with states based on respect for these values.

Before ratifying a treaty referred to in the preceding paragraph, the National Assembly may call a referendum. The proposal was passed in a referendum if a majority of voters who have cast valid ballots. The National Assembly is bound by the outcome of the referendum. If the referendum was carried out, according to the law on ratification of the treaty referendum may not be called.

Legal acts and decisions adopted within international organizations to which Slovenia has transferred the exercise of part of its sovereign rights shall be applied in Slovenia in accordance with the legal regulation of these organizations.

In the process of the adoption of legal acts and decisions of international organizations to which Slovenia has transferred the exercise of part of its sovereign rights, the government promptly inform the National Assembly of proposals for such acts and decisions as well as their activities. The National Assembly may adopt positions that the Government take them into account in its operations. Relationships between the National Assembly and the Government arising from this paragraph in more detail by a law adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of deputies present.

Article 4

Slovenia is a territorially unified and indivisible state.

Article 5

Within its own territory protects human rights and fundamental freedoms. Protect and guarantee the rights of the autochthonous Italian and Hungarian national communities. Concerns for indigenous Slovenian minorities in neighboring countries for Slovenian emigrants and migrant workers, and promote their contacts with the homeland. Concerns for the conservation of natural and cultural heritage and create opportunities for the harmonious development of society and the cultural development of Slovenia.

Slovenians without Slovenian citizenship in Slovenia can enjoy special rights and privileges. The nature and extent of these rights and benefits prescribed by law.

Article 6

Coat of arms of Slovenia has the shape of a shield. In the middle of the shield on a blue background character Triglav in white, beneath it are two wavy blue lines that illustrate the sea and rivers and above are in the form of a downward-pointing triangle located three gold six-pointed star. The shield is bordered in red. The coat of arms is formed by a specific geometry and color.

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. Colors of the

flag are in the following order: white, blue, red. Each color occupies one third of the width of the flag. Coat is in the upper left portion of the flag so that it extends from one side of the white area, and the other in blue.

The anthem of Slovenia's national anthem.

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

Article 7

The state and religious communities shall be separate.

Religious communities are equal; their activities freely.

Article 8

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

Article 9

Slovenia has provided local government.

Article 10

The capital city of Slovenia is Ljubljana.

Article 11

The official language in Slovenia is Slovenian. In those municipalities where Italian or Hungarian national communities reside, the official language is also Italian or Hungarian.

Article 12

Nationality Slovenia are regulated by law.

Article 13

Aliens in Slovenia in accordance with international agreements, all rights guaranteed by the Constitution and laws, except those incurred by the Constitution or law only citizens of Slovenia.

II. HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Article 14 (Equality before the law)

In Slovenia everyone is guaranteed equal human rights and fundamental freedoms, irrespective of nationality, race, sex, language, religion, political or other beliefs, financial status, birth, education, social status, disability or any other personal circumstance.

All are equal before the law.

Article 15 (Exercise and Limitation of Rights)

Human rights and fundamental freedoms shall be exercised directly on the basis of the Constitution.

The law may prescribe the manner in which human rights and fundamental freedoms, where the Constitution so provides or if this is necessary due to the nature of an individual right or freedom.

Human rights and fundamental freedoms are limited only by the rights of others and in the cases provided by the Constitution.

Judicial protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the right to redress for the violation.

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

Article 16 (Temporary Suspension and Restriction of Rights)

This constitutionally determined human rights and fundamental freedoms may exceptionally be temporarily suspended or restricted during a war and state of emergency. Human rights and fundamental freedoms may be suspended or restricted only for the duration of the war or state of emergency, but to the extent required by such circumstances and in such a way that the measures adopted do not create inequality based solely on race, national origin, sex, language, religion, political or other beliefs, financial status, birth, education, social position or any other personal circumstance.

The provision of the preceding paragraph shall not allow any temporary suspension or restriction of the rights set out in Articles 17, 18, 21, 27, 28, 29 and Article 41.

Article 17 (Inviolability of human life)

Human life is inviolable. In Slovenia there is no death penalty.

Article 18 (From torture)

No one shall be subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment. In humans it is prohibited to medical or other scientific experiments without his free consent.

Article 19
(Protection of Personal Liberty)

Everyone has the right to personal liberty.

No one shall be deprived of his liberty except in cases and under the procedure provided by law.

Everyone who is arrested must be in the mother tongue or in a language which he understands, immediately informed of the reasons for his arrest. In the shortest possible time it must also be informed in writing of why he has been arrested. He must be immediately informed about the right not to say anything that has the right to immediate legal counsel of his own choice and that the competent authority at its request, shall be obliged to inform about the arrest of his neighbor.

Article 20
(An order and length of detention)

A person for whom there is reasonable suspicion of having committed a criminal offense may be detained only on the basis of a court order when this is absolutely necessary for the conduct of criminal proceedings or human safety.

Upon detention, but not later than 24 hours thereafter, the person detained must be handed the written, reasoned decision. Against this decision has detained the right to appeal, which the court must decide within 48 hours. Detention may last single on as long as they are for legal reasons, but not more than three months from the date of detention. The Supreme Court may extend the detention for another three months.

If, on expiry of those periods no charges are brought, the defendant is released.

Article 21
(Protection of Human Personality and Dignity)

Respect for human personality and dignity in criminal and all other litigation, as well as during the deprivation of liberty and enforcement of punitive sanctions.

It is prohibited any violence against persons deprived of their liberty has been restricted in any way, and any extortion of confessions and statements.

Article 22
(Equal Protection of Rights)

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

Article 23
(Right to judicial protection)

Everyone has the right to his or her rights and obligations and of any charges brought against him made without undue delay by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law.

He belongs to him can only judge who is selected according to the rules previously established by law and by court order.

**Article 24
(Public hearing)**

Court hearings are public. Judgments shall be pronounced publicly. Exceptions to the law.

**Article 25
(Right to legal remedies)**

Everyone shall be 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 which determines the rights, duties or legal interests.

**Article 26
(Right to Compensation)**

Everyone has the right to compensation for damage caused to him in respect of the provision of services or other activities of the state body, local community body or holder of public office by the unlawful acts of a person or body performing such function or activity is carried out.

The injured party has the right, in accordance with the law, compensation also directly from the person who has caused the damage.

**Article 27
(Presumption of innocence)**

Everyone charged with a criminal offense shall be presumed innocent until found guilty by a final judgment.

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

No one may be punished for an offense for which the law has not established that the offense, and no penalty, before the offense was committed.

Acts that are criminal shall be established and the resulting penalties pronounced according to the law in force at the time the offense unless a new law is more lenient for the perpetrator.

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

Everyone charged with a criminal offense shall be absolute equality, they are guaranteed the following rights:

- to have adequate time and facilities to prepare his defense;
- to be tried in his presence, and to defend himself in person or through legal assistance;

- the right to present evidence in his favor;
- the right not to incriminate himself or his family, or to confess guilt.

Article 30
(Right to Rehabilitation and Compensation)

Anyone who has been unjustly convicted of a criminal offense or has been unjustifiably deprived of liberty shall have the right to rehabilitation and compensation, and other rights under the law.

Article 31
(Prohibition of Double Jeopardy)

No one may be sentenced or punished again for an offense for which criminal proceedings were dismissed finally whether the charge was finally rejected, or he was a final judgment acquitted or convicted.

Article 32
(Freedom of movement)

Everyone has the right to move freely and to choose his place of residence, to leave the country and return at any time.

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

Foreigners on the basis of the law may restrict the entry and stay in it.

Article 33
(Right to private property and inheritance)

The right to private property and inheritance.

Article 34
(Right to personal dignity and safety)

Everyone has the right to personal dignity and security.

Article 35
(Protection of privacy and personal rights)

The inviolability of the physical and mental integrity, his privacy and personal rights.

Article 36
(Inviolability of the home)

Dwellings are inviolable.

No person may, without a court decision against the will of the occupier, enter the dwelling or other premises of another, nor may investigate.

The investigation has the right to be present whose dwelling or premises are being searched, or his representative.

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

Under the conditions provided by law, may an official person without a court order, enter the dwelling or in private premises and in exceptional cases without the presence of witnesses investigate if this is absolutely necessary to be able to directly prime offender or to protect people and property .

Article 37 (Protection of the confidentiality of correspondence)

The privacy of correspondence and other means of communication.

Only the law can prescribe that on the basis of a court order for a period of time the privacy of correspondence and inviolability of privacy, if this is necessary for the institution or continuation of criminal proceedings or for the security of the country.

Article 38 (Data Protection)

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

The collection, processing, designated use, supervision and protection of the confidentiality of personal data required by law.

Everyone has the right to acquaint themselves with the collected personal data concerning him or her, and the right to judicial protection against any misuse.

Article 39 (Freedom of expression)

Freedom of expression of thought, freedom of speech and public appearance, of the press and other forms of public communication and expression. Everyone may freely collect, receive and impart information and opinions.

Everyone has the right to obtain public information, which has a well founded legal interest, except in cases provided by law.

Article 40 (Right to correction and reply)

The right to correct published information which has damaged a right or interest of an individual, organization or body, and also guarantees the right to reply to published information.

Article 41
(Freedom of conscience)

The profession of religion and other beliefs in private and public life.

No one is obliged to declare his religious or other beliefs.

Parents have the right, in accordance with their beliefs provide their children with religious and moral education. Targeting children with respect to religious and moral education must be in accordance with their age and maturity and with his freedom of conscience and religious and other beliefs or convictions.

Article 42
(Right of assembly and association)

The right to peaceful assembly and public meeting.

Everyone has the right to freedom of association with others.

Legal restrictions of these rights are permissible if required by national security or public safety and protection against the spread of infectious diseases.

Professional members of the armed forces and the police may not be members of political parties.

Article 43
(right to vote)

Suffrage is universal and equal.

Every citizen who has attained 18 years of age, have the right to elect and be elected.

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

The law shall establish measures to promote equal opportunities for men and women in standing for election to state authorities and local communities.

Article 44
(Participation in public affairs)

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

Article 45
(Right to petition)

Every citizen has the right to present petitions and to pursue other initiatives of general interest.

Article 46
(Right to Conscientious Objection)

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

Article 47
(Sent)

No citizen of Slovenia may be extradited or surrendered unless such obligation to extradite or surrender arises from a treaty by which Slovenia in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 3a transferred the exercise of part of its sovereign rights to an international organization.

Article 48
(Refuge)

Within the limits of the law has recognized the right of asylum to foreign nationals and stateless persons who are persecuted for their commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Article 49
(Freedom to work)

Freedom of work.

Everyone is free to choose employment.

Everyone is under the same conditions to any job.

Forced labor is prohibited.

Article 50
(Right to social security)

Citizens have under the conditions laid down by law, the right to social security, including pension rights.

The state shall regulate compulsory health, pension, disability and other social insurance and ensure its proper functioning.

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

Article 51
(Right to health)

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

The law provides the right to health care from public funds.

No one may be compelled to undergo medical treatment except in cases provided by law.

**Article 52
(Rights of Persons with Disabilities)**

Disabled in accordance with the law guaranteed protection and work-training.

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

Education and training in the preceding paragraph shall be financed from public funds.

**Article 53
(Marriage and family)**

Marriage is based on equality of spouses. Concluded before the competent national authorities.

Marriage and the legal relations within it and the family and cohabitation are regulated by law.

The state shall protect the family, motherhood, fatherhood, children and young people and for the safeguarding of the necessary conditions.

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

Parents have the right and duty to maintain, educate and raise their children. This right and duty may be revoked or restricted only for the reasons that in order to protect the child's interests determined by law.

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

**Article 55
(Freely decide on the birth of a child)**

Deciding on the birth of their children is free.

The state provides opportunities for exercising this freedom and creates such conditions as will enable parents to decide to have children.

**Article 56
(Rights of Children)**

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

Children shall be guaranteed special protection from economic, social, physical, mental or other exploitation and abuse. Such protection shall be regulated by law.

Children and adolescents whose parents do not care, who have no parents or who are without proper family care shall enjoy the special protection of the state. Their status is regulated by law.

**Article 57
(Education and training)**

Education is free.

Primary education is compulsory and financed from public funds.

The state shall create opportunities for citizens to obtain a proper education.

**Article 58
(Autonomy of universities and other higher education institutions)**

State universities and state colleges are autonomous.

The manner of their financing are regulated by law.

**Article 59
(Freedom of Science and the Arts)**

Freedom of scientific and artistic creativity.

**Article 60
(IPR)**

The protection of copyright and other rights deriving from artistic, scientific, research and invention activities.

**Article 61
(Expression of National Affiliation)**

Everyone has the right to freely express affiliation with his nation or national community, to foster and give expression to his culture and to use his language and script.

**Article 62
(The right to use their language and script)**

Everyone has the right to the exercise of his rights and duties and in procedures before state and other bodies performing a public service, to use his language and script in a manner provided by law.

**Article 63
(Prohibition of Incitement to Discrimination and Intolerance and Prohibition of Incitement to Violence and War)**

Any incitement to national, racial, religious or other discrimination and the inflaming of national, racial, religious or other hatred and intolerance.

Any incitement to violence and war.

Article 64
(Special rights of the autochthonous Italian and Hungarian national communities in Slovenia)

Autochthonous Italian and Hungarian national communities and their members shall be guaranteed the right to freely use their national symbols and to preserve their national identity, establish organizations and develop economic, cultural and scientific activities as well as activities in the field of public media and publishing. In accordance with laws, these two national communities and their members have the right to education in their own language and to establish and develop such education and schooling. The Act sets out the areas in which bilingual schools are compulsory. National communities and their members shall be guaranteed the right to foster relations with their nations of origin and their respective countries. Country provide material and moral support for the exercise of these rights.

In the areas where they live, they set up their members to exercise their rights, their self-governing communities. On the proposal of the state may authorize self-governing ethnic community to perform certain functions under national jurisdiction, and provides the means to achieve them.

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

The position and manner of exercising the rights of the Italian and Hungarian national communities in the areas where they live, the obligations of local communities for the exercise of these rights, and those rights by members of these national communities exercise also outside these areas. The rights of both national communities and their members shall be guaranteed irrespective of the number of members of these communities.

Laws, regulations and other general acts that concern the exercise of the constitutionally provided rights and the position of the national communities can not be adopted without the consent of representatives of national communities.

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

The status and special rights of the Romany community living in Slovenia shall be regulated by law.

III. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RELATIONS

Article 66
(Protection work)

The state shall create opportunities for employment and work, and to ensure their legal protection.

**Article 67
(property)**

The Act specifies the manner of acquiring and enjoying property to ensure the economic, social and environmental.

The Act lays down the manner and conditions of inheritance.

**Article 68
(Property Rights of Aliens)**

Aliens may acquire ownership rights to real estate under conditions provided by law or international treaty ratified by the National Assembly.

**Article 69
(Ousted)**

Ownership of the property may be in the public interest withdraw or limit of compensation in kind or monetary compensation under the conditions provided by law.

**Article 70
(And Natural Resources)**

On public land can be acquired prerogative of application under the conditions provided by law.

The Act sets out the conditions under which they may exploit natural resources.

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

**Article 70.a
(Right to drinking water)**

Everyone has the right to safe drinking water.

Water resources are a public good in the state administration.

Water resources serving priority and sustainable supply of drinking water and water for the household and in this work is not a commodity.

Supply of drinking water and water for the household by the state through local communities directly and non-profit.

**Article 71
(Protection of Land)**

The law provides for rational exploitation of specific conditions for the use of land.

The law provides special protection for farmland.

The state is responsible for the economic, cultural and social progress of the population in mountainous and hilly areas.

**Article 72
(Healthy Living Environment)**

Everyone has, in accordance with the law to a healthy living environment.

The state is responsible for a healthy living environment. For this purpose, the law stipulates the conditions and modalities for carrying out economic and other activities.

The law stipulates under what conditions and to what extent has damaged the living environment is obliged to pay damages. Protection of animals from cruelty shall be regulated by law.

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

Everyone is obliged under the law to protect natural sites and rarities and cultural monuments.

The state and local communities are responsible for the preservation of natural and cultural heritage.

**Article 74
(Enterprise)**

The economic initiative is free .

The Act sets out the conditions for establishing commercial organizations. Economic activity can not be exercised contrary to the public interest.

It is forbidden for acts of unfair competition and acts contrary to the law restricting competition.

**Article 75
(Participation)**

Workers involved in the management of commercial organizations and institutions in a manner and under conditions provided by law.

**Article 76
(Freedom of Trade Unions)**

Establishing and operating and join trade unions is free.

**Article 77
(Right to strike)**

Workers have the right to strike.

If this is in the public interest, the right to strike, taking into account the type and nature of the activities restricted by law.

Article 78
(Adequate housing)

The state shall create opportunities for citizens to obtain proper housing.

Article 79
(Foreigners employed in Slovenia)

In Slovenia employed foreigners and members of their families have special rights provided by law.

IV. ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE

a) The National Assembly

Article 80
(Composition and elections)

The National Assembly is composed of deputies of the citizens of Slovenia and comprises 90 deputies.

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

The National Assembly is always elect one deputy of Italian and Hungarian national communities.

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

Members, except for the deputies of the national communities are elected according to the principle of proportional representation with a four per cent electoral threshold for entry into the National Assembly, where voters have a decisive impact on the allocation of seats to candidates.

Article 81
(Term of the National Assembly)

The National Assembly is elected for four years.

If the term of the National Assembly expired during the war or during the state of emergency, its term shall expire six months after the cessation of war or state of emergency, or sooner, if I so decide.

Elections to the National Assembly shall be called by the President of the Republic. The new National Assembly is elected first two months and no later than 15 days before the expiry of four years from the first session of the previous National Assembly. If the National Assembly is dissolved, it shall be elected no later than two months after the

dissolution of the previous one. The term of the previous National Assembly shall end with the first meeting of the new National Assembly convened by the President of the Republic no later than 20 days after his election.

Article 82 (Members)

Members are representatives of all the people and are not bound by any instructions.

The law determines who may not be elected as a deputy, and the incompatibility of the office of deputy with other offices and activities.

The National Assembly confirmed the election of deputies. The decision of the National Assembly in accordance with the law may be appealed to the Constitutional Court.

Article 83 (Deputy immunity)

Member of the National Assembly is not criminally responsible for an opinion or vote cast at sessions of the National Assembly or its working bodies.

A deputy may not be detained nor against it, if it refers to the immunity should not be initiated criminal proceedings without the consent of the National Assembly unless he has been apprehended committing a criminal offense for which the prescribed penalty of imprisonment exceeding five years.

The National Assembly may grant immunity to a deputy who has not claimed such or who was caught in an offense referred to in the preceding 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 (Session of the National Assembly)

The National Assembly meets in regular and extraordinary sessions.

Ordinary and extraordinary meetings convened by the President of the National Assembly; extraordinary session must be called if requested by at least a quarter of the Members of the National Assembly or the President of the Republic.

Article 86 (Decision)

The National Assembly decision, if it is present at the session most Members. National Assembly adopts laws and other decisions and ratifies treaties by a

majority of votes of the deputies present, if not by the Constitution or the law stipulates a different majority.

Article 87
(Legislative competence of the National Assembly)

The rights and obligations of citizens and other persons may be the National Assembly provides by law.

Article 88
(Separate initiative)

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

Article 89
(Legislative process)

The National Assembly shall pass laws in a multiphase procedure, unless the Rules state otherwise.

Article 90
(Legislative referendum)

The National Assembly may call a referendum on the implementation of the law, which was adopted, if required to do at least forty thousand voters.

A referendum may not be called:

- the laws on urgent measures to ensure national defense, security, or the elimination of consequences of natural disasters,
- the laws on taxes, customs duties and other compulsory charges, and on a law to be adopted for the implementation of the state budget,
- the laws on ratification of international treaties,
- the laws which eliminate the unconstitutionality of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or other unconstitutional.

The right to vote in the referendum, all citizens have the right to vote.

The law is rejected at the referendum if against a majority of voters who cast valid ballots, provided that a vote against the law for at least one-fifth of all voters.

Referendums are regulated by a law adopted by the National Assembly by a two-thirds majority vote of deputies present.

Article 91
(Announcement Act)

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

The National Council may within seven days of the adoption of the Law and prior to its promulgation require the National Assembly to decide again. In deciding again should the adoption of a law voted on the majority of all deputies, unless the Constitution for the adoption of the Act provides for a greater number of votes. Replacing the decision of the National Assembly is final.

Article 92 (War and state of emergency)

A state of emergency is declared whenever a great and general danger threatens the existence of the state. The declaration of war or state of emergency, emergency measures and eliminate them decide on a proposal from the Government of the National Assembly.

The National Assembly shall decide on the use of armed forces.

When the National Assembly is unable to convene, decide on the matters referred to in the first and second paragraphs of President of the Republic. Decisions must give the National Assembly for confirmation as soon as this meet.

Article 93 (Parliamentary inquiry)

The National Assembly may order inquiries on matters of public interest, it must do so at the request of one third of the deputies of the National Assembly or at the request of the National Council. For this purpose, appoint a commission which in matters of investigation and examination has powers comparable to those judicial authorities.

Article 94 (Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly)

The National Assembly has rules of procedure adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of deputies present.

Article 95 (Remuneration of Deputies)

Members of the National Assembly receive such salary or remuneration as are determined by law.

b) The National Council

Article 96 (Composition)

The National Council is the representative body for social, economic, professional and local interests. The National Council has 40 members.

It consists of:

- four representatives of employers;

- four representatives of employees;
- four representatives of farmers, craftsmen and independent professions;
- six representatives of non-economic activities;
- Twenty-two representatives of local interests.

Organization of the National Council are regulated by law.

Article 97 (Powers of the National Council)

The National Council may:

- propose to the National Assembly the passing of laws;
- gives the National Assembly its opinion on all matters within its jurisdiction;
- require the National Assembly prior to promulgation of the law to decide again;
- **(deleted)** ;
- require inquiries on matters of public interest under Article 93.

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

Article 98 (Elections)

Elections to the National Council is governed by a law adopted by the National Assembly by a two-thirds majority vote of all deputies.

Members of the National Council are elected for a term of five years.

Article 99 (Decision)

State Council decision, if present at the meeting a majority of members.

The National Council shall act by a majority of votes of the members present.

Article 100 (Incompatibility functions and immunity)

Member of the National Council shall be a member of the National Assembly.

Members of the National Council enjoy the same immunity as deputies. Immunity is decided by the State Council.

Article 101 (Rules of Procedure of the National Council)

The National Council has rules of procedure adopted by a majority vote of all members.

c) the President of the Republic

Article 102
(Function of the President of the Republic)

President of the Republic represents the Republic of Slovenia and is the supreme commander of its armed forces.

Article 103
(Presidential elections)

President of the Republic is elected by direct, universal and secret elections.

The President of the Republic is elected by a majority of valid votes.

The President of the Republic is elected for five years but not more than two consecutive terms. If the term of office of the President of the Republic expires during a war or state of emergency, his term shall expire six months after the cessation of war or state of emergency.

The President of the Republic may be elected a citizen of Slovenia.

Elections for the President of the Republic shall be called by the President of the National Assembly. President of the Republic must be elected no later than 15 days before the expiry of the term of the previous president.

Article 104
(Oath of Office of the President of the Republic)

Before taking office, the President of the Republic before the National Assembly the following oath:

"I swear to abide by (a) the constitutional order that will conform (a) according to their conscience and with all my power (a) for the good of Slovenia."

Article 105
(Incompatibility of the Office of the President of the Republic)

The office of President of the Republic is incompatible with any other public office or profession.

Article 106
(Deputizing for the President)

In the event of permanent absence, death, resignation or other cessation of functions to the new President is elected President of the Republic shall temporarily exercise the President of the National Assembly. In this case, it is necessary to call elections for a new president within 15 days after termination of the previous one.

President of the National Assembly temporarily performs the function of President of the Republic during any absence of the President of the Republic.

Article 107
(Powers of the President of the Republic)

President of the Republic:

- calls elections to the National Assembly;
- declare laws;
- appoints state officials where provided by law;
- appoints and recalls ambassadors and envoys of the Republic, and accepts the credentials of foreign diplomatic representatives;
- issues instruments of ratification;
- decide on the granting of clemency;
- confers decorations and honorary titles;
- performs other duties determined by this Constitution.

At the request of the National Assembly President of the Republic must express an opinion on a particular issue.

Article 108 (Decree Law)

When the National Assembly due to emergency or war can not meet, the President of the Republic on the proposal of the Government, issue decrees with the force of law.

The decree law may exceptionally restrict individual rights and fundamental freedoms, as laid down in Article 16 of the Constitution.

President of the Republic shall decree laws submitted to the National Assembly for confirmation as soon as this meet.

Article 109 (Responsibility of the President of the Republic)

If the President of the Republic in performing his duties violates the Constitution or seriously violates the law, the National Assembly may impeach the Constitutional Court. Only to determine the merits of the allegations or the accused sorry, a two-thirds majority vote of all judges may decide to withdraw the tool. After the Constitutional Court receives the decision of the National Assembly about the impeachment, he may decide that the President of the Republic pending a decision on impeachment is temporarily unable to perform his functions.

d) The Government

Article 110 (Composition of the government)

Government is composed of the president and ministers. Government and individual ministers in the framework of its powers independent and accountable to the National Assembly.

Article 111 (Election of the Prime Minister)

President of the Republic after consultation with the leaders of parliamentary groups submitted to the National Assembly a candidate for Prime Minister.

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

If the candidate does not obtain the required majority votes, President of the Republic may after renewed consultation propose within fourteen days of the second or the same again, candidate, and may also propose candidates to the parliamentary group or at least ten deputies. If it was in this period submitted several proposals to vote on each separately, starting with the presidential candidate if he is not elected, but about other candidates in the order of submission of proposals.

If no candidate is elected, the President of the Republic dissolves the National Assembly and calls new elections, unless the National Assembly within forty-eight hours by a majority of votes of the deputies present to hold new elections the Prime Minister, which is sufficient to elect a majority of votes cast by those deputies present. On the re-election vote for individual candidates in order of number of votes received in previous ballots, then the new elections to the candidates put forward, a key priority of any presidential candidate.

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

Article 112 (Appointment of Ministers)

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

The proposed minister must appear before the appointment of a competent commission of the National Assembly and answer its questions.

Article 113 (Oath of Office of the Government)

The Prime Minister and ministers imposed after the election and appointment respectively, before the National Assembly the oath specified by Article 104.

Article 114 (Government organization)

The Prime Minister is responsible for the unity of political and administrative direction of the Government and co-ordinates the work of ministers. Ministers are collectively responsible for the work of the Government, and each minister is the work of his ministry.

The composition and functioning of the Government, the number, competence and organization of the ministries shall be regulated by law.

Article 115 (Termination of office of the President of the Government and Ministers)

The function of the Prime Minister and Ministers shall cease when the elections meet new National Assembly, ministers also with any other termination of the functions of the Prime Minister and the dismissal or resignation of the minister to perform their regular duties until the election of a new Prime Minister or to appoint new ministers.

Article 116
(No confidence in the government)

The National Assembly may pass a vote of no confidence in the Government only, on the proposal of at least ten deputies by a majority vote of all deputies elect a new Prime Minister. This is the former prime minister dismissed, but together with his ministers perform their regular duties until the swearing in of the new government.

During the tabling of a motion for the election of a new prime minister and elections must expire at least forty-eight hours, unless the National Assembly by a two-thirds majority vote of all the Members decides otherwise, or if the state of war or a state of emergency.

If the Prime Minister elected on the basis of the fourth paragraph of Article 111, he imposed no confidence if the National Assembly on the proposal of at least ten deputies elect a new prime minister by a majority of votes.

Article 117
(Confidence)

The Prime Minister may request a vote of confidence. If the government does not get the support of a majority vote of all deputies, the National Assembly within thirty days to elect a new Prime Minister or the incumbent President of the repeated vote express its confidence, the president of the Republic dissolves the National Assembly and calls new elections. The Prime Minister may issue binding vote of confidence on the adoption of a law or other decision in the National Assembly. If no decision has been taken, it shall be deemed to have been voted no confidence in the government.

During the request for a vote of confidence and the vote must expire at least forty-eight hours.

Article 118
(Interpellation)

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

If following the debate on interpellation, a majority of all deputies the power to dismiss the government or an individual minister, the National Assembly Government or ministers resolved.

Article 119
(Indictment against the prime minister and ministers)

The Prime Minister or ministers of the National Assembly before the Constitutional Court on charges of violating the Constitution and laws during the performance of their

functions. The Constitutional Court considers the charges in the manner as set out in Article 109.

d) Administration

**Article 120
(Organization and work of the Management Board)**

Organization of the Board, its powers and the manner of appointment of its officers are regulated by law.

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

Against decisions and actions of administrative bodies and bearers of public authority is guaranteed judicial protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens and organizations.

**Article 121
(Public authority)**

By law, or on the basis thereof may be natural or legal persons may obtain the public authority to perform certain duties of the state administration.

**Article 122
(Employment in the State Administration)**

Employment in the state administration is possible only on the basis of open competition, except in cases provided by law.

e) National Defense

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

Defense is compulsory for citizens within the limits and in the manner provided by law.

Citizens who for their religious, philosophical or humanitarian convictions are not willing to perform military duties, must be allowed to participate in national defense in some other way.

**Article 124
(National Defense)**

The nature, extent and organization of the defense of the inviolability and integrity of the national territory governed by the law adopted by the National Assembly by a two-thirds majority vote of deputies present.

Implementation of Defense controls the National Assembly.

In ensuring the safety of the state proceeds principally from a policy of peace and a culture of peace and non-violence.

f) Justice

**Article 125
(Independence of Judges)**

The judges in the performance of the judicial function independent. They are bound by the Constitution and laws.

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

The organization and jurisdiction of courts are determined by law.

Extraordinary courts are not allowed to establish, in peacetime as well as military courts not.

**Article 127
(Supreme Court)**

The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country.

Decides on ordinary and extraordinary legal remedies and performs other tasks stipulated by law.

**Article 128
(Participation of citizens in the administration of justice)**

The law regulates the cases and forms of direct participation of citizens in the administration of justice.

**Article 129
(Durability judicial function)**

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

The law sets the age limit at which the 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 is composed of eleven members. Five members are elected at the proposal of the President of the Republic of the National Assembly from among university professors of law, attorneys and other legal professions, six members from among themselves elect judges holding permanent judicial office. Board members select a president from among themselves.

Article 132
(Cessation and withdrawal judicial function)

A judge ceases to hold judicial office where circumstances arise as stipulated by law.

If the judge in the exercise of the judicial function violates the Constitution or seriously violates the law, the National Assembly at the proposal of the Judicial Council dismissed by the judge.

In the event of willful criminal offense of abuse of judicial functions, established by a final court decision, the judge dismissed the National Assembly.

Article 133
(Incompatibility judicial function)

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

Article 134
(Immunity of Judges)

No one who participates in the trial can not be held liable for an opinion he gave the decision in court.

A judge may not be detained, nor may , without the authorization of the National Assembly initiated against him in criminal proceedings if he is suspected of a criminal offense in the performance of the judicial function.

g) the state prosecutor's office

Article 135
(Attorney General)

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

Organization and powers of public prosecutors determined by law.

Article 136

(Incompatibility of Office Attorney General)

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

h) Attorneys and Notary

Article 137 (Bar and the notary)

Attorneys as part of the judiciary is an independent service that is regulated by law.

The notariat is a public service regulated by law.

V. SELF-GOVERNMENT

a) Local government

Article 138 (Exercise of Local Self-Government)

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

Article 139 (Municipality)

The municipality's local government.

The area of the municipality comprises a settlement or several settlements which are linked by common needs and interests of the inhabitants.

The municipality is established by law for a referendum to ascertain the will of the people in a given area. The Act also defines the area of the municipality.

Article 140 (Scope of local self-government)

The jurisdiction of the municipality are local matters which the municipality may independently determine which affect only the residents of the municipality.

The state may by law transfer to municipalities the performance of specific duties within the state competence if it also provides the necessary resources.

The matters covered by the local community bodies transferred to the state, state authorities engaged in the supervision of the adequacy and professionalism of their work.

**Article 141
(Municipality)**

City may be obtained by the procedure and under the conditions provided by law, the status of municipality.

The municipality also performs as its statutory tasks from the state competence relating to urban development.

**Article 142
(Income county)**

The municipality is financed from its own resources. Municipalities that due to insufficient economic development can not fully provide for the performance of their duties, the State in accordance with statutory principles and criteria to provide additional funds.

**Article 143
(Region)**

The landscape is a local community that manages local affairs of wider importance and statutory issues of regional importance.

Regions are established by law, which also determines their territory, seat and name. The law adopted by the National Assembly by a two-thirds majority vote of deputies present. In the procedure for adopting the law must be ensured participation of municipalities.

Country by law be transferred to the province of specific duties within the state jurisdiction, but must have the necessary resources to ensure this.

**Article 144
(Supervision by State Authorities)**

State authorities supervise the legality of work of local authorities.

b) Other government

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

Citizens are able to promote their interests self-governing associations.

Citizens may be given by law to manage through self regulate specific matters of state jurisdiction.

VI. PUBLIC FINANCE

**Article 146
(Funding for state and local communities)**

The state and local communities raise funds for the exercise of their duties, taxes and other compulsory charges as well as from revenues from their own assets.

The state and local communities recognized the value of their assets in property balance.

Article 147 (Tax)

Country by Law imposes taxes, duties and other charges. Local communities prescribe taxes and other charges under conditions provided by the Constitution and the law.

Article 148 (Budget)

All revenue and expenditure for the financing of public spending must be included in the state budget.

Revenue and expenditure budgets in the medium term the country must be balanced without borrowing, or should revenues exceed expenditures. From this principle it may be temporarily waived only in exceptional circumstances for the country.

The law adopted by the National Assembly by a two-thirds majority vote of all deputies shall determine the manner and timing of implementation of the principles set out in the preceding paragraph, the criteria for determining the exceptional circumstances and way of conduct on their performance.

If the budget is not adopted until the first day when it is necessary to start, the beneficiaries financed from the budget are temporarily financed under the previous budget.

Article 149 (Borrowings countries)

State borrowings and guarantees by the state for loans are only permitted by law.

Article 150 (ECA)

The Court of Auditors is the highest body for supervising state accounts, the state budget and all public spending.

The organization and jurisdiction of the Court required by law.

The Court in its work independently and bound by the Constitution and the law.

Article 151 (Appointment of members of the Court)

The members of the Court shall be appointed by the National Assembly.

Article 152
(Central Bank)

Slovenia has a central bank. In its functioning the bank is independent and directly accountable to the National Assembly. The central bank is established by law.

Central Bank Governor appointed by the National Assembly.

VII. Constitutionality and legality

Article 153
(Consistency of legal acts)

Laws, regulations and other general acts must be in accordance with the Constitution.

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

Regulations and other general acts must be in accordance with the Constitution and laws.

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

Article 154
(Validity and Publication)

Regulations must be published prior to coming into force. Regulation shall enter into force on the fifteenth day following publication, unless otherwise specified therein.

State regulations are published in the State Gazette, local community regulations in the official gazette, which you lay down.

Article 155
(Prohibition of retroactivity)

Laws, regulations and other general acts can not have retroactive effect.

Only the law may determine that certain of its provisions have retroactive effect if it is in the public interest and if this is without prejudice to the acquired rights.

Article 156
(Constitutional Review)

If a court deciding some matter deems a law which it should apply to be unconstitutional, it must stay the proceedings and initiate proceedings before the Constitutional Court. Proceedings before the court may be continued after the decision of the Constitutional Court.

Article 157
(Administrative dispute)

The legality of final individual acts with which state authorities, local communities and holders of public powers decide on the rights or obligations and legal entitlements of individuals and organizations acting in an administrative dispute jurisdiction if a given matter not provided by law other legal protection.

If there is no other judicial protection shall be decided in the administrative dispute the court of the legality of individual acts and decisions which encroach upon the constitutional rights of the individual.

Article 158
(Finality)

Legal relations regulated by the final decision of a state authority may be annulled, repealed or amended only in cases and according to procedure established by law.

Article 159
(Guardian of human rights and fundamental freedoms)

To protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in relation to state bodies, local government bodies and public powers are determined by law the guardian of the rights of citizens.

The law may be used for specific areas in specific ombudsmen.

VIII. CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

Article 160
(Powers of the Constitutional Court)

The Constitutional Court decides:

- on the conformity of laws with the Constitution;
- on the conformity of laws and other regulations with ratified treaties and with the general principles of international law;
- on the conformity of regulations with the Constitution and laws;
- on the conformity of local community regulations with the Constitution and laws;
- on the conformity of general acts issued for the exercise of public authority with the Constitution, laws and regulations;
- on constitutional complaints stemming from the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms by individual acts;
- on jurisdictional disputes between the state and local communities and among local communities themselves;
- on jurisdictional disputes between courts and other state authorities;
- on jurisdictional disputes between the National Assembly, the President of the Republic and the Government;
- on the unconstitutionality of the acts and activities of political parties;
- and on other matters vested by this Constitution or by law.

On the proposal of the President of the Republic, the Government or a third of the deputies of the National Assembly, gives the Constitutional Court in the process of ratifying

the Treaty of opinion on the conformity with the Constitution. The National Assembly is bound by the opinion of the Constitutional Court.

If the law provides otherwise, decisions of the Constitutional Court on a constitutional complaint only if legal protection have been exhausted. Whether the Constitutional Court a constitutional complaint accepted for consideration, decide on the criteria and procedure established by law.

Article 161 (Repeal of the Act)

If the Constitutional Court finds that the law is unconstitutional, it is wholly or partially repealed. The repeal takes effect immediately or within the time limit set by the Constitutional Court. This period may not be longer than one year. Other unconstitutional or illegal regulations or general acts of the Constitutional Court annuls or abrogates. The Constitutional Court may, under the conditions provided by law, the final decision in whole or in part suspend the implementation of an act whose constitutionality or legality is being reviewed.

If the Constitutional Court when deciding on the constitutional complaint, establishes the unconstitutionality of a regulation or general act, it may, in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph, the elimination or revoked.

Legal consequences of decisions of the Constitutional Court are regulated by law.

Article 162 (Proceedings before the Constitutional Court)

Proceedings before the Constitutional Court shall be regulated by law.

Require the applicant to initiate proceedings before the Constitutional Court the law. Anyone can initiate proceedings if they prove their legal interest.

The Constitutional Court decided by a majority vote of all its judges unless the Constitution or the law in individual cases does not provide otherwise. Whether or not to initiate proceedings on the basis of a constitutional complaint, the Constitutional Court may decide to draw up a shortlist by the law.

Article 163 (Composition and elections)

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

The judges shall be elected from among legal experts.

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

Article 164 (Early dismissal Constitutional Court judge)

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

- his own request,
- if punished for an offense with a penalty of deprivation of liberty, whether
- due to permanent loss of capacity to perform their functions.

Article 165
(Term of office of judges)

Constitutional Court judges are elected for a term of nine years. Constitutional Court judges may not be re-elected.

After the expiry of the period for which he was elected Constitutional Court judge, performs the function until the election of a new judge.

Article 166
(Incompatibility functions)

Function of Constitutional Court judge is not compatible with office in state bodies, bodies of local self-government bodies and political parties, and other functions and activities which by law are not compatible with the office of Constitutional Court judge.

Article 167
(Immunity)

Constitutional Court judges enjoy the same immunity as National Assembly deputies. Immunity is decided upon by the National Assembly.

IX. PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

Article 168
(Proposal for initiating the procedure)

A proposal to initiate the procedure for amending the Constitution may be made by twenty deputies of the National Assembly, the Government or at least thirty thousand voters.

The proposal by the National Assembly by a two-thirds majority vote of deputies present.

Article 169
(Act of acceptance of the Constitution)

The National Assembly adopts acts amending the Constitution by a two-thirds majority vote of all deputies.

Article 170
(Confirmation of Constitutional Amendments by Referendum)

The National Assembly must submit a proposed constitutional amendment to voters for adoption in a referendum, if so required by at least thirty deputies.

A constitutional amendment is adopted in a referendum if a majority of voters who have voted, provided that the voting attend a majority of all voters.

**Article 171
(Promulgation of Constitutional Amendments)**

A constitutional amendment shall enter into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly.

SHOW PURIFIED TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

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

"X. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 172

This Constitution shall enter into force upon its promulgation.

Article 173

The provisions of this Constitution shall apply from the date of delivery, unless the constitutional act implementing this Constitution otherwise specified.

Article 174

To implement this Constitution and to ensure transition to the application of the provisions of this Constitution shall be adopted by constitutional law.

The Constitutional Law shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of all deputies in all chambers of the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia. "

The Constitutional Act Amending Article 68 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZS68 (Official Gazette of RS, no. [42/97](#)) contains the following final provision:

"II

This Constitutional Act shall enter into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly. "

Constitutional Law on the Amendment of Article 80 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ80 (Official Gazette of RS, no. [66/00](#)) contains the following final provision:

"II

The election of deputies to the National Assembly in 2000 and the entry into force of amendments to the law governing elections to the National Assembly, carried out according to the law on elections to the National Assembly (Official Gazette of RS, Nos. 44/92, 60/95, 67/97 - decision US), in that it is:

- the allocation of seats does not take into account the list of candidates who are in the whole country received less than four percent of the votes;
- the allocation of seats in the constituency pursuant to Article 90 of the Law Droopov use ratio;
- the allocation of seats at the national level by Article 92 of the Act, the sum of votes cast for the same candidate lists, which were filed in two or more constituencies, where the same candidate lists are allocated as many seats as the difference between the number of mandates, which would they have been allocated on the basis of the sum of the votes at the national level, and the number of seats they received in constituencies;
- the allocation of seats at the state level does not apply the second paragraph of Article 93 of the Act.

This Constitutional Act shall enter into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia. "

Constitutional Law amending Chapter I and Articles 47 and 68 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ3a, 47, 68 (Official Gazette of RS, no. [24/03](#)) contains the following final provision:

"II

The Law on Referendum and Popular Initiative Act (Official Gazette of RS, no. No. 15/94, 13/95 - decision of the CC, 34/96 - decision of the CC, 38/96, 43/96 - decision of the CC, 59/2001 and 11 / 2003 - decision) should be aligned with this constitutional Act within one year after its entry into force.

Until the harmonization of the Law on Referendum and Popular Initiative referendums under Article 1 of this law (second paragraph of Article 3a of the Constitution) carried out under the provisions of Article III. Chapter of the Law on Referendum and People's Initiative.

For tendered referendum on Slovenia's accession to the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the provisions of Article 1 of this law (second paragraph of Article 3a of the Constitution) and provisions III. Chapter of the Law on Referendum and People's Initiative.

This Constitutional Act shall enter into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia. "

The Constitutional Act Amending Article 14 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ14 (Official Gazette of RS, no. [69/04](#)) contains the following final provision:

"II

This U Betting Act shall enter into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia . "

The Constitutional Act Amending Article 43 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ43 (Official Gazette of RS, no. [69/04](#)) contains the following final provision:

"II

This U Betting Act shall enter into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia . "

The Constitutional Act Amending Article 50 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ50 (Official Gazette of RS, no. [69/04](#)) contains the following final provision:

"II

This U Betting Act shall enter into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia . "

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

"II

This in betting Act shall enter into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia . "

Constitutional law amending Article 148 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ148 (Official Gazette of RS, no. [47/13](#)) contains the following final provision:

"II.

The National Assembly passed the bill amended in the third paragraph of Article 148 of the Constitution within six months from the entry into force of this law.

The second paragraph of the law and in the third paragraph of Article 148 of the amended Constitution was first used for the preparation of government budgets for 2015. The duty of gradual adjustment that will allow the preparation of the state budget for 2015, in accordance with the amended Article 148, comes with the promulgation of this Constitutional Act.

This Constitutional Act shall enter into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly. "

Constitutional Act on Amendments 90, 97 and 99 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ90,97,99 (Official Gazette of RS, no. [47/13](#)) contains the following final provision:

"II.

The Law on Referendum and Popular Initiative Act (Official Gazette of RS, Nos. 26/07 - official consolidated text) to align it with Article 1 of this law within one year after its entry into force.

Until the harmonization of the Law on Referendum and Popular Initiative, the provisions of Article 1 of this law apply mutatis mutandis, of the Law on Referendum and Popular Initiative directly. Until the harmonization of the Law on Referendum and People's Initiative to Article 21 of the Law on Referendum and Popular Initiative Act shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Constitutional Court judgment in the case between the promoters of the referendum and the National Assembly, who has refused to call a referendum on the law.

The provisions of Article 1 of this law shall not apply to initiatives from the 11th and the requirements of Article 12 of the Law on Referendum and Popular Initiative, which were filed before the enactment of this law.

This Constitutional Act shall enter into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly. "

Constitutional Law supplementing III. Chapter of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia - UZ70a (Official Gazette of RS, no. [75/16](#)) contains the following final provision:

"II.

Laws regulating the content of the new Article 70.a of the Constitution is to be harmonized with this constitutional act within eighteen months after its entry into force.

This Constitutional Act shall enter into force upon its promulgation in the National Assembly. "