

SLOVENIAN PARLIAMENT



Slovenia is a **parliamentary democratic republic**.

The head of state is the President who is elected every five years. The acting authority is the government of the Republic of Slovenia, led by the Prime Minister and composed of several different ministers. The Prime Minister is proposed by the President of the republic and is confirmed by the National Assembly.

Non-utter two-housed parliament of Slovenia consists of the National Assembly and the National Council. Typical is asymmetric two-house-ness, because the constitution does not anticipate equal political power for both houses.

National Assembly



The National Assembly consists of ninety members, including a member of the Hungarian and a member of the Italian minority. Members of the assembly have a four-year mandate. The assembly has a legislative, voting and supervising function. It ratifies constitutions, passes laws, calls referendums, elects the prime minister and leader of the assembly itself. It also elects ministers and decides whether the government and the ministers are staying until their mandate runs out or not.

In comparison with the other lower houses of parliament, the national assembly has more voting functions. National Assembly consists of 14% women and 86% men.

National Council

The National Council consists of forty members. It is represented by social, economic, professional and important local groups. It does not have the same function as the upper house of the parliament because the constitution does not provide that right.



Election system

Each citizen gets universal suffrage when he completes 18 years. With it he gets the right to vote and to be voted. Participation in elections is not binding and non-participation is not sanctioned. Election participation falls with each election. The most attended are elections for national assembly.



The country is divided in 8 territorial rounded off units. From each of these units there are 11 elected members for the National Assembly. A member of the Hungarian and a member of the Italian minority are elected from two special election units, one for each minority.

Elections for the National Assembly are every 4 years, elections for the National Council are every 5 years.

The President of the republic and the mayors are elected by direct general elections with the system of absolute majority. Elected is that candidate, who gets more than half of all votes that have participated in the elections. If nobody gets more than half of the support in the first round of elections, there is the second round with the best two candidates from first round contesting.

The President of the country is elected every 5 years, but the mayor mandate runs only for 4 years.