

The National Assembly establishes working bodies to monitor the state of affairs in individual areas, to prepare policy decisions in such areas, to formulate positions on particular issues and to discuss draft laws and other acts of the National Assembly.

## COMMITTEES

The National Assembly has the following committees in the 2008-2012 parliamentary term:

- The Committee on the Economy; Chair *Vili Rezman*, Phone 01 4789413
- The Committee on Transport; Chair *Janko Veber*, Phone 01 4789496
- The Committee on the Environment and Spatial Planning; predsednica *Breda Pečan*, Phone 01 4789473
- The Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Food; Chair *Franc Bogovič*, Phone 01 4789470
- The Committee on Finance and Monetary Policy; Chair *mag. Anton Rop*, Phone 01 4789478
- The Committee on Foreign Policy; podpredsednica *Janja Klasinc*, Phone 01 4789481
- The Committee on Domestic Policy, Public Administration and Justice; Chair *dr. Vinko Gorenak*, Phone 01 4789500
- The Committee on Local Self-Government and Regional Development; Chair *Vili Trofenik*, Phone 01 4789543
- The Committee on Defence; Chair *Jožef Jerovšek*, Phone 01 4789549
- The Committee on Health; Chair *Ljubo Germič*, Phone 01 4789507
- The Committee on Labour, the Family, Social Policy and Disability; predsednica *Andreja Črnak Meglič*, Phone 01 4789419
- The Committee on Culture, Education, Sport and Youth; Chair *mag. Majda Potrata*, Phone 01 4789503
- The Committee on Higher Education, Science and Technological Development; Chair *mag. Branko Grims*, Phone 01 4789411
- The Committee on EU Affairs; predsednica *Darja Lavtižar Bebler*, Phone 01 4789822

Laws may be proposed by the Government, by any deputy, by the National Council or by at least 5,000 voters.

A draft law contains the title of the law, an introduction, the text of all articles and an explanation.

The introduction includes an evaluation of the state of affairs and reasons for adopting the law; the goals, principles and main solutions of the draft law; an estimation of the financial implications of the draft law for the state budget and other public finance resources; a statement that the resources for the implementation of the law are provided in the state budget if the draft law envisages the use of budgetary resources within a period for which the state budget has already been adopted; a presentation of similar regulation in other legal systems and of the harmonisation of the proposed regulation with the *acquis communautaire* (in at least three legal systems in EU Member States); and other consequences the adoption of the law might have.

Before submitting a draft law, the proposer of the law may propose that a preliminary reading be held regarding the basic issues and social relations that need to be regulated by such law. The preliminary reading is held in the working body appointed by the President of the National Assembly.

The (regular) legislative procedure comprises three stages, referred to as the first, the second and the third readings.

The first reading of a draft law begins when the draft law is forwarded to the deputies. Exceptionally, where so requested by at least ten deputies, the National Assembly holds a general debate at a plenary session to discuss the reasons proposed for adopting the law and the principles, goals and basic solutions of the draft law.

The second reading of a draft law is first held within the working body responsible and then, pursuant to the decisions of the responsible working body, at a session of the National Assembly. The working body responsible discusses and votes on amendments and individual articles of the draft law and prepares a report containing a supplemented draft law; the National Assembly discusses the individual articles of the supplemented draft law to which amendments have been tabled and votes on individual amendments.

The third reading is held at a session of the National Assembly; the National Assembly discusses and votes on the amendments tabled and then on the draft law in its entirety. A law relating to the exercise of constitutionally provided rights and the status of national communities may be adopted only with the consent of the deputies of the national communities.

In the case of less demanding amendments to a law, the cessation of the validity of an individual law or individual provisions thereof, the less demanding harmonisation of a law with other laws or with the *acquis communautaire*, amendments to laws related to proceedings before or decisions of the Constitutional Court, the proposer of a law may propose that the law be adopted in a shortened procedure. In the shortened procedure no general debate is held and the second and third readings are held at the same session.

Where so required in the interest of state security or defence, or in order to rectify the consequences of natural disasters, or to prevent more serious threats to the functioning of the state, the Government may propose that a law be adopted in an urgent procedure. A decision thereon is taken by the Bureau. In the urgent procedure no general debate is held and the second and third readings are held at the same session.

The National Assembly establishes commissions to examine specific common issues or to examine individual matters.

The National Assembly has the following standing commissions:

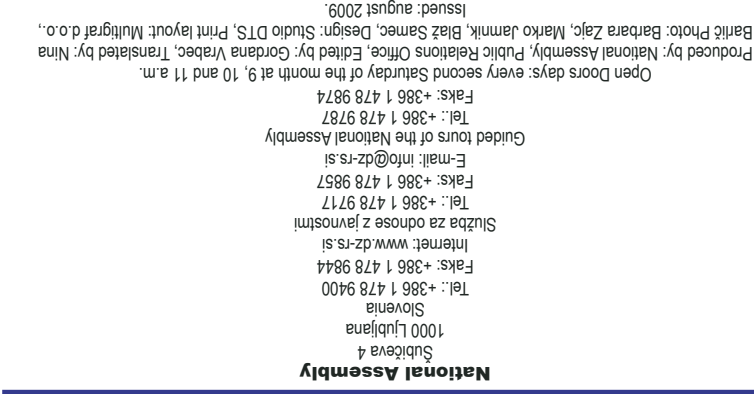
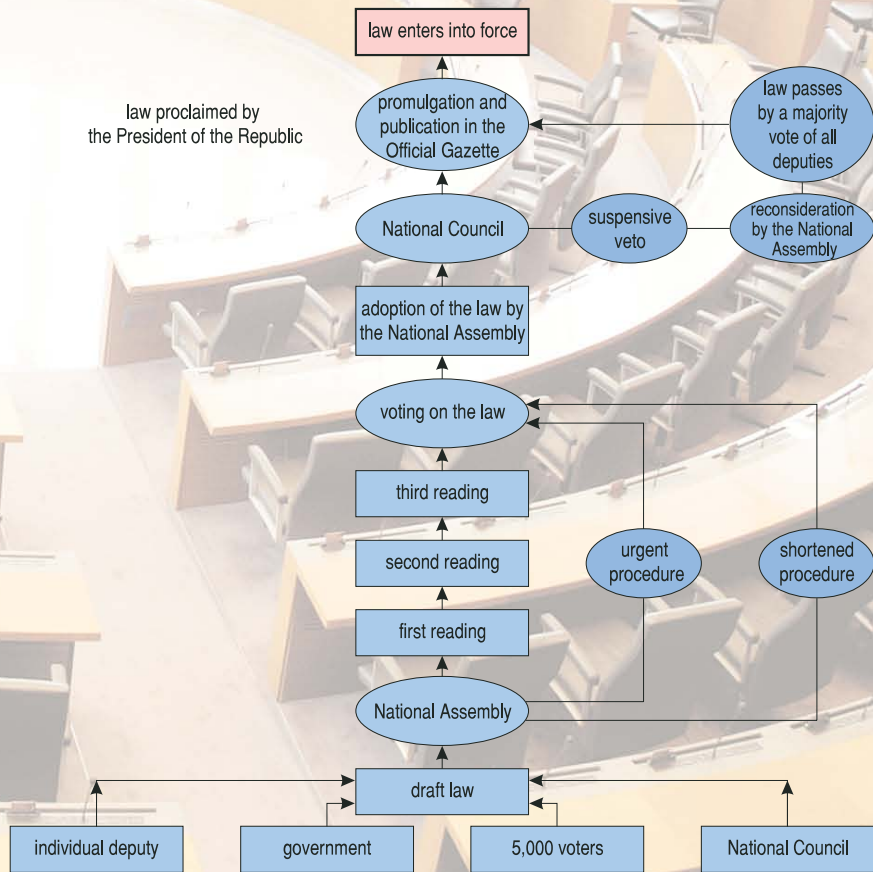
- The Commission for Public Office and Elections; Chair *Dušan Kumer*, Phone 01 4789490
- The Commission for the Rules of Procedure; Chair *Anton Anderlič*, Phone 01 478 9786
- The Commission for the National Communities; Chair *László Göncz*, Phone 01 4789668
- The Commission for Public Finance Control; Chair *mag. Andrej Vizjak*, Phone 01 4789643
- The Commission for the Supervision of Intelligence and Security Services; Chair *Zvonko Črnač*, Phone 01 4789676.

The following commissions are also operating in the current term:

- The Constitutional Commission; Chair *dr. Pavel Gantar*, Phone 01 4789444
- The Commission for Petitions, Human Rights and Equal Opportunities; predsednica *Eva Irgl*, Phone 01 4789626
- The Commission for Relations with Slovenes in Neighbouring and Other Countries; Chair *Miro Petek*, Phone 01 478 9922
- The Commission established under the Prevention of Corruption Act; Chair *Branko Marinič*, Phone. 01 4789578
- Commission of Inquiry for determining the political responsibility of holders of public office responsible for preparing and performing the counting of »The Erased« in 2003 and 2009 with regard to the allegation that the officially published results were modified to accommodate the political needs of certain holders of public office; for determining the political responsibility for the inadequate implementation of paragraph 8 of Constitutional Court Decision No. U-I-246/02-28 (ZlOdlUS246/02) (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia No. 135/03) in the period from the beginning of 2003 to October 2004 and in the period after 22 November 2008, the consequences of which include the creation of evident inequality before the law and jeopardising the public finance system; for investigating the alleged clientelism or corrupt conduct of certain state officials; and for investigating the alleged abuse of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia for political purposes in the period from the beginning of 2003 to October 2004 and in the period after 22 November 2008; Chair *Robert Hrovat*, Phone 01 478 9933
- Commission of Inquiry for determining the political responsibility of holders of public office with regard to the allegation that they have been involved in financing contentious management buyouts of the companies Istrabenz, holdinška družba, d.d. and Pivovarna Laško d.d. by mainly state-owned banks or credit institutions (credit institutions within NLB Group and NKBM d.d.), namely by abusing their political power to grant loans to members of the management bodies of the above companies and related legal and natural persons (so-called »shell« companies, financial holdings, etc.) for the purchase of a majority or predominant share of the company they have managed or still manage; and to determine the political responsibility of holders of public office with regard to the allegedly deficient or inadequate legislation on acquisitions facilitating the above contentious management buyouts; Chair *Lojze Posedel*, Phone 01 478 9933.

The National Council may require the National Assembly to reconsider a law within seven days of its adoption and prior to its proclamation. In the event of such, a majority vote of all deputies is required for the adoption of the law, unless a larger majority is required by the Constitution for the adoption of the law. The new decision by the National Assembly is final.

Adopted laws are proclaimed by the President of the Republic within eight days following their adoption and enter into force upon publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA  
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

# NATIONAL ASSEMBLY





The National Assembly also performs other tasks within the scope of its powers as provided by the Constitution, laws, the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly and ordinances issued on the basis of the Rules of Procedure.