

Comparative Study of Electoral Systems Module 3: Macro Report

June 05, 2006

Country: Slovenia
Date of Election: 4 December 2011 (early elections)

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NOTES TO COLLABORATORS:

- The information provided in this report contributes to an important part of the CSES project. The information may be filled out by yourself, or by an expert or experts of your choice. Your efforts in providing these data are greatly appreciated! Any supplementary documents that you can provide (e.g., electoral legislation, party manifestos, electoral commission reports, media reports) are also appreciated, and may be made available on the CSES website.
- Answers should be as of the date of the election being studied.
- Where brackets [] appear, collaborators should answer by placing an “X” within the appropriate bracket or brackets. For example: [X]
- If more space is needed to answer any question, please lengthen the document as necessary.

Data Pertinent to the Election at which the Module was Administered

1a. Type of Election

- Parliamentary/Legislative**
 Parliamentary/Legislative and Presidential
 Presidential
 Other; please specify: _____

1b. If the type of election in Question 1a included Parliamentary/Legislative, was the election for the Upper House, Lower House, or both?

- Upper House
 Lower House
 Both
 Other; please specify: _____

2a. What was the party of the president *prior* to the most recent election?

2007-: Dr. Danilo Türk, as independent president

2b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *prior* to the most recent election?

2008-2012: Primer Minister Borut Pahor, the president of the **Social Democrats (SD)**

2c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *prior* to the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all".) Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

<u>Name of Political Party</u>	<u>Number of Cabinet Ministers</u>
Social Democrats – SD	10
Liberal Democracy of Slovenia – LDS	1
Independent minister (ex Desus)	1

The second ministry from the LDS quota the Ministry of Interior Affairs is not listed due to the withdrawal of the Minister on August 10th 2011. The minister was replaced by the Minister for Justice from the same party, who temporarily lead both ministries from then on.

Coalition parties from 2008: 1) DESUS left government on 9 May 2011 (before that it held 3 ministry), 2) Zares – new policy left government on 27 June 2011 (before that it held 4 ministry). The ministers from both parties were replaced either by SD or LDS minister who occupied more than one ministerial position, one of the ministers from the DESUS quota became the independent minister after the party withdrew from the coalition.

For the illustration of the seats prior to the elections see the table below:

Borut Pahor – SD	Prime Minister will temporarily lead the Ministry of Public Administration
Dejan Židan – SD	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
Dr Boštjan Žekš – SD	will temporarily lead the Ministry of Culture
	will temporarily lead the Ministry of local self-government and regional development (Without portfolio)
	Minister Responsible for Slovenians Abroad (Without portfolio)
dr. Ljubica Jelušič – SD	Minister of Defence
Mitja Gaspari, MSc – SD	will temporarily lead the Ministry of the Economy
	Minister Responsible for Development and European Affairs
dr. Igor Lukšič – SD	Minister of Education and Sport
	Minister of Education and Sport temporarily heads the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology

dr. Roko Žarnić – independent (ex-Desus)	Minister of the Environment and Spatial Planning
dr. Franc Križanič – SD	Minister of Finance
Samuel Žbogar – SD	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Dorijan Marušič – SD	Minister of Health
Aleš Zalar – LDS	temporarily heads the Ministry of the Interior
	Minister of Justice
dr. Ivan Svetlik – SD	Minister of Labour, Family and Social Affairs

2d. What was the size of the cabinet *prior* to the election (total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 2c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count. Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

Prime Minister + 17 Ministries = 15 Ministries + 2 without Portfolio

3a. What was the party of the president *after* the most recent election?

2007- : Dr. Danilo Türk, as independent president

3b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *after* the most recent election?

2012-: Janez Janša, president of the Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS)

3c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *after* the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all"). Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

<u>Name of Political Party</u>	<u>Number of Cabinet Ministers</u>
Slovenian Democratic Party – SDS	5*
Democratic party of Retired Persons of Slovenia – DESUS	3**
Citizen's alliance of Gregor Virant – DLGV	2
Slovenian People's Party of Radovan Žerjav – SLS	2
New Slovenia - Christian People's Party – NSi	2***

* Prime Minister.

** Deputy Prime Minister.

*** One minister without portfolio.

3d. What was the size of the cabinet *after* the election (total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 3c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count. Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

Prime Minister + Deputy Prime Minister + 12 ministries = 11 ministries + 1 without portfolio

4a. How many political parties received votes in the election? In this answer, we want political parties, not merely alliances or coalitions of political parties. Please include all parties that received votes, but do not include independents. Where coalitions are present, please count all member parties separately – for instance, a coalition of three parties would count as three parties in your answer, not as one party.

20 political parties

4b. Please provide a source of data and link to a website with official, detailed election results (votes and seats) for all parties participating in the election. If the data is not available electronically, please provide the information in paper format if possible.

- 1) **The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia**
http://www.stat.si/eng/novica_prikazi.aspx?id=4491
- 2) **The National Electoral Commission (2011).**
http://volitve.gov.si/dz2011/en/rezultati/rezultati_slo.html

4c. Please list all parties who received at least 1% of the vote nationally, and the applicable electoral results for each, in the following table. Please indicate the source (even if the same as in Question 4b), and add additional rows to the table as necessary. Please provide party names both in English and in the original language, if applicable.

Sources: The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter SORS) - http://www.stat.si/eng/novica_prikazi.aspx?id=4491 and The National Electoral Commission http://volitve.gov.si/dz2011/en/rezultati/rezultati_slo.html

List of candidates	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	NA of seats	Percentage of seats
Zoran Jankovič List - Positive Slovenija	314,273	28.51 %	28	31.1 %
Slovenian Democratic Party	288,719	26.19 %	26	28.9 %
Social Democrats	115,952	10.52 %	10	11.1 %
Citizen's alliance of Gregor Virant	92,282	8.37 %	8	8.9 %

Democratic Party of Slovenian Pensioners	76,853	6.97 %	6	6.7 %
SLS of Radovan Žerjav - Slovenian People's Party	75,311	6.83 %	6	6.7 %
New Slovenia - Christian People's Party	53,758	4.88 %	4	4.4 %
Slovenian National Party	19,786	1.80 %	0	/
Liberal Democracy of Slovenia	16,268	1.48 %	0	/
The Party for Sustainable Development of Slovenia	13,477	1.22 %	0	/
SMS Greens	9,532	0.86 %	0	/
Zares - Social Liberals	7,218	0.65 %	0	/
Democratic Party of Labour	7,118	0.65 %	0	/
Greens of Slovenia	4,000	0.36 %	0	/
Movement for Slovenia	3,339	0.30 %	0	/
SEM-Si	1,787	0.16 %	0	/
Forward Slovenia	1,100	0.10 %	0	/
Party of Slovenian People	976	0.09 %	0	/
The Party of Humane Slovenia	295	0.03 %	0	/
Akacije	212	0.02 %	0	/
National communities*	4,534 (out of 9,432)		2	2.2 %
TOTAL	1,121,573 (out of 1,709,692)	100 %	90	100 %

* The Italian and Hungarian national communities each elect one deputy to the National Assembly. For the election of deputies of the Italian and Hungarian national communities special electoral units are formed on the territory where these communities live; one for the Italian and one for the Hungarian national communities. Deputies of the Italian and Hungarian national communities are elected according to the majority system.

4d. What was the voter turnout in the election?

65,6 %

4e. Please provide the following six statistics for the country at the time of the election studied, so that we may calculate voter turnout in various ways. Some definitions, where provided, are based on those developed by International IDEA.

- Total Population:

2,039,399

Definition: The total population includes all inhabitants, of all ages, both citizens and non-citizens (including illegal aliens).

- Total Number of Voting Age Citizens:

1,709,692

Definition: This number is meant to approximate the eligible voting population.

- Total Vote:

1,121,573

Definition: The total number of votes cast in the relevant election. Total vote includes valid and invalid votes, as well as blank votes in cases where these are separated from invalid votes.

- Total Number of Invalid and Blank Votes:

19,219

- Voting Age Population:

Every citizen of the Republic of Slovenia who is 18 years old by the election day and has not been declared legally incompetent has the right to vote and be elected a National Assembly deputy. The right to vote is exercised in the electoral unit of a person's permanent residence.

Definition: Includes all persons above the legal voting age.

- Number of Registered Voters:

1,709,692

Definition: The figure represents the number of names on the voters' register at the time that the registration process closes, as reported by the electoral management body.

5. Ideological family of political parties. For this question, please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 3 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Party Name	Ideological Family
E. Democratic Party of Retired Persons (DeSUS)	O (issue specific)
Liberal Democracy of Slovenia (LDS)	F
G. New Slovenia (N.Si)	I
B. Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS)	E
F. SLS of Radovan Žerjav - Slovenian People's Party	L
H. Slovenian National Party (SNS)	J
C. Social Democrats (SD)	D
Zares – new policy	F
A. Zoran Janković List - Positive Slovenija Democratic	F
D. Citizen's alliance of Gregor Virant	K

Ideological Party Families: (These are suggestions only. If a party does not fit well into this classification scheme, please provide an alternative and some explanation.)

(A) Ecology Parties

(B) Communist Parties

(C) Socialist Parties

(D) Social Democratic Parties

(E) Conservative Parties

(F) Left Liberal Parties

(G) Liberal Parties

(H) Right Liberal Parties

(I) Christian Democratic Parties

(J) National Parties

(K) Independents

(L) Agrarian Parties

(M) Ethnic Parties

(N) Regional Parties

(O) Other Parties

6a. Ideological Positions of Parties:

Please indicate party positions on a left-right dimension (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator). Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 3 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Party Name	Left										Right	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
E. Democratic Party of Retired Persons (DeSUS)						X						
Liberal Democracy of Slovenia (LDS)			X									
G. New Slovenia (N.Si)									X			
B. Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS)									X			
F. SLS of Radovan Žerjav - Slovenian People's Party									X			
H. Slovenian National Party (SNS)												X
C. Social Democrats (SD)			X									
Zares – new policy			X									
A. Zoran Janković List - Positive Slovenija			X									
D. Citizen's alliance of Gregor Virant						X						

6b. If you have asked respondents to rank political parties on an alternative dimension, other than the left-right dimension, please also provide your own rankings of the parties on this dimension. Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 3 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Name of dimension:

Label for left hand position:

Label for right hand position:

Party Name	Left					Right					
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

7. In your view, what are the five most salient factors that affected the outcome of the election (e.g. major scandals; economic events; the presence of an independent actor; specific issues)? Rank them according to their salience (1 = most salient).

1. Political crisis and instability through the whole 2008-2011 governmental mandate which was demonstrated through continuous changes within the government as well as opposition obstructions and interpellations.
2. Economic crisis: rise of global and national economic instability and crisis. With the aim to solve crisis government proposed a set of reform packages which were not confirmed by the Parliament, for three of them referendums were called in 2011 (1) referendum on mini jobs on 10 April 2011; 2) referendum on Prevention of Undeclared Work and Employment Act on 5 June 2011; 3) referendum on pension reform scheme on 5 June 2011). All of them were rejected.
3. Restoration of public banking system.
4. Construction of the block 6 of the Šoštanj thermal power plant.
5. Alleged corruption and clientelistic affairs: affair Patria (SDS Janša), alleged LDS clientelistic affairs with bullmastiffs dogs, hiring of the work facilities space for the National Bureau of Investigation (LDS, Ministry of Interior Affairs), affair Ultra (by Golobič, president of party Zares), affair Dimic (head of the prime minister's Pahor cabinet); SCT (main road construction firm in the state) road construction affair 'Clean shovel'; bankruptcy of major national market chains and companies (Mura, Merkur, Istrabenz, Vegrad, SCT - Slovenian construction company); alleged private money and real-estate laundering in Slovenia and tax haven in Cyprus (PS - Jankovič)
6. The establishment of two new parties with strong leadership characteristics in times of official beginning of the electoral campaign: 1) Positive Slovenia, led by Zoran Jankovič (two terms mayor of the Slovenian capital city Ljubljana, known because of his private sector management successes and urban planning policy); 2) Citizen's alliance of Gregor Virant, led by Gregor Virant (one of the ex-leading figures of the Social Democracy of Slovenia - SDS)

8. Party Leaders and Presidential Candidates:

In the table below, report the leader(s) of each party. Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 3 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I). If candidates were endorsed by more than one party, please indicate this.

Party Name	Name of Party Leader	Name of Presidential Candidate, if appropriate
C. Social Democrats (SD)	Borut Pahor	Without their own candidate, but gave party's support to Danilo Türk

		(independent candidate)
B. Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS)	Janez Janša	Without their own candidate, but gave party's support to Lojze Peterle (independent candidate)
Zares – new policy	Gregor Golobič	Without their own candidate, but gave party's support to Danilo Türk (independent candidate) established yet)
Liberal Democracy of Slovenia (LDS)	Katarina Kresal	Without their own candidate, but gave party's support to Mitja Gaspari (independent candidate)
F. SLS of Radovan Žerjav - Slovenian People's Party	Radovan Žerjav	Without their own candidate, but gave party's support to Lojze Peterle (independent candidate)
H. Slovenian National Party (SNS)	Zmago Jelinčič Plemeniti	Zmago Jelinčič Plemeniti
E. Democratic Party of Retired Persons (DeSUS)	Karel Erjavec	Without their own candidate, but gave party's support to Danilo Türk (independent candidate)
G. New Slovenia (N.Si)	Ljudmila Novak	Without their own candidate, but gave party's support to Lojze Peterle (independent candidate)
A. Zoran Janković List - Positive Slovenija	Zoran Janković	/ (not formed yet in times of the last presidential elections)
D. Citizen's alliance of Gregor Virant	Gregor Virant	/ (not formed yet in times of the last presidential elections)
The Party for Sustainable Development of Slovenia	Matjaž Hanžek	/ (not formed yet in times of the last presidential elections)

9a. Fairness of the Election

How impartial was the body that administered the election law?

- Very impartial**
- Mostly impartial
- Not very impartial
- Not impartial at all

9b. Was there a formal complaint against the national level results?

- Yes
- No**

9c. Were there irregularities reported by international election observers?

- Yes
- No**
- No international election observers

9d. On what date was the election originally scheduled to be held?

4 December 2011

9e. On what date was the election actually held? If different from 1d, please explain why.

4 December 2011

10a. Election Violence

To what extent was there violence and voter or candidate intimidation during the election campaign and the election day?

No violence at all

Sporadic violence on the part of the government

Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups

Sporadic violence on all sides

Significant violence on the part of the government

Significant violence on the part of opposition groups

Significant violence of all sides

10b. If there was violence, was it geographically concentrated or national?

Geographically concentrated

National

10c. Post-Election (and election-related) Violence

To what extent was there violence following the election?

No violence at all

Sporadic violence on the part of the government

Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups

Sporadic violence on all sides

Significant violence on the part of the government

Significant violence on the part of opposition groups

Significant violence of all sides

10d. Post-Election (and election-related) Protest

To what extent was there protest following the election?

No protest at all

Sporadic protest

Significant protest

Questions about the Possibilities of Electoral Alliance

Definitions: A joint list refers to one on which candidates of different parties run together. Apparentement refers to a legal agreement between two or more lists to pool their votes for the purposes of an initial seat allocation, with seats initially allocated to the alliance then reallocated to the lists in the alliance.

11. Joint Lists/Candidates

There are multiple types of electoral alliances/coalitions, but we are explicitly interested in those involving joint lists or candidates - i.e. those where parties compete as a unit during the election.

Is this type of electoral coalition legally allowable?

Yes

No

Is this type of electoral coalition used in practice, even if not legally allowable?

Yes

No

In general it is not common to form alliances of that kind in Slovenia due to proportional electoral system and relatively low threshold.

If “Yes” was answered to either of the above questions, then please complete the following table for the election at which the Module was administered. Please mention only alliances that received at least 1% of the vote nationally. Add additional lines to the table as necessary.

Alliance Name	Participating Parties (please indicate dominant members with an “*”)
Alliance 1:	
Alliance 2:	
Alliance 3:	
Alliance 4:	
Alliance 5:	

12. If joint lists are possible, are they subject to different regulations than single-party lists? For example, higher thresholds, different numbers of candidates that may appear on the list, etc. (please mark all applicable responses)

- Yes, joint party lists must satisfy higher thresholds
- Yes, joint party lists may present different numbers of candidates
- Yes, joint party lists are subject to other regulations that are different from the regulations governing independent parties; please specify: _____
- No, joint parties are governed by the same rules as the other parties**
- Not applicable; no joint party lists are allowed

13a. Is there apparentement or linking of lists?

- Yes
- No**

13b. If apparentement is possible, what lists can participate in such agreements:

- lists of the same party in the same constituency
- lists of the same party from different constituencies
- lists of different parties in the same constituency

14a. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?

- Yes
- No**

14b. If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party, is this reflected on the ballot?

- No
- No party endorsements are indicated on the ballot paper
- Yes, candidate's name appears once, together with the names of all supporting parties
- Yes, candidate's name appears as many times as there are different parties endorsing him/her, each time with the name of the endorsing party
- Yes, other; please explain: _____

Data on Electoral Institutions

If possible, please supplement this section with copies of the electoral law, voters' handbooks, electoral commission reports, and/or any other relevant materials.

Questions 15a through 21d must be repeated for each electoral tier (segment) of each directly elected house of the legislature.

Electoral Tier (Segment) and House

15a. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which electoral tier (segment) is being referred to? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

For the election of National Assembly deputies **8 electoral units (constituencies)** are formed. Each unit is divided into **11 electoral districts**. In each electoral unit eleven deputies are elected. In each electoral district one deputy is elected.

For the election of deputies of the Italian and Hungarian national communities special electoral units are formed on the territory where these communities live; one for the Italian and one for the Hungarian national communities.

15b. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which house is being referred to (lower or upper)? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

Lower

Questions about Voting

16a. How many votes do voters cast or can cast? In systems where voters rank order the candidates, if there are 10 candidates (for example), the response to this question should be 10.

1 vote

16b. Do they vote for candidates (not party lists) or party lists? (Note: Collaborators may select multiple answers, if appropriate.)

(Definition: Party bloc voting is used in multi-member districts where voters cast a single party-centered vote for their party of choice; the party with the most votes wins all of the district seats.)

Candidates

Party Lists

Party Bloc Voting

Other; please explain: _____

16c. How many rounds of voting are there?

16d. If there are lists, are they closed, open, flexible, or is there party bloc voting?

Closed (order of candidates elected is determined by the party and voters are unable to express preference for a particular candidate)

Open (voters can indicate their preferred party and their favored candidate within that party)

Flexible (voters can allocate votes to candidates either within a single party list or across different party lists as they see fit)

17. Are the votes transferable?

(Definition: In systems with preferential voting, a voter can express a list of preferences. E.g., votes can be cast by putting a '1' in the column next to the voter's preferred candidate, a '2' beside their second favorite candidate and so on. Votes are counted according to the first preferences and any candidates who have achieved the predetermined quota are elected. To decide which of the remaining candidates are elected the votes are *transferred* from candidates who have more than the necessary number to achieve the quota and from the candidate with the least number of votes. An example of this is the election in Ireland in 2002.)

Yes

No

18. If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated?

(Definition: Cumulative voting refers to systems in which voters are allowed to cast more than one vote for a single candidate.)

Yes

No

19. Is voting compulsory?

(Definition: Voting is compulsory if the law states that all those who have the right to vote are obliged to exercise that right.)

Yes; Strictly Enforced Sanctions

Yes; Weakly Enforced Sanctions

Yes; Without Sanction for Violation

No

20. Please list and describe any other features of voting that should be noted.

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 voting. **88** National Assembly deputies are elected according to the proportional system with certain corrective elements of the majority system. **2** deputies of the Italian and Hungarian national communities are elected according to the majority system.

Questions about Converting Votes into Seats

21a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats?

- Yes
 No

21b. If YES in Question 21a, what is the threshold?

4 %

21c. If YES in Question 21a, what is the unit for the threshold mentioned in Question 21b?

- Percent of total votes**
 Percent of valid votes
 Percent of the total electorate
 Other; please explain: _____

21d. If YES in Question 21a, please specify to what House/ Electoral Tier (Segment) the threshold(s) apply.

Lower House. See answers 15a through 21d

Please repeat questions 15a through 21d for each electoral tier (segment) of each directly elected house of the legislature. Countries with only one tier should proceed to Question 22.

References

22. Please provide an official source for district-level election results. English language sources are especially helpful. Include website links or contact information if applicable.

1. The National Electoral Commission (2011). Results of voting by constituencies at: http://www.dvk-rs.si/arhivi/dz2011/en/rezultati/izidi_enote.html
2. The National Electoral Commission (2011). Results of voting by electoral districts http://www.dvk-rs.si/arhivi/dz2011/en/rezultati/izidi_okraji.html

23. Please list any resources that were consulted in the preparation of this report, or that the CSES community may find especially helpful in understanding the political system described. Include website links if applicable.

Sources used:

1. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (2011). Elections to the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia, Slovenia, 4 December 2011. http://www.stat.si/eng/novica_prikazi.aspx?id=4491
2. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (2011). Candidates for Deputies in The National Assembly Of The Republic Of Slovenia, Slovenia. Methodological Explanations. http://www.stat.si/doc/metod_pojasnila/06-078-ME.htm
3. The National Electoral Commission (2011). Elections to the National Assembly <http://www.dvk-rs.si/arhivi/dz2011/en/index.html>
4. The National Assembly Elections Act (*Zakon o volitvah v Državni zbor (Ur.l. RS, št. 44/92, 60/95,14/96– odločba US, 67/97– odločba US, 70/2000) <http://legislationline.org/documents/action/popup/id/3825>.
5. Deželan, Tomaž (2012). The Early National Elections in Slovenia, 2011. Baltic Worlds, available at://balticworlds.com/in-slovenia-2011/ (June 2012).
6. Fink-Hafner,D. (2012). Slovenia. European Journal of Political Research, Vol. 51, 1: 288-296.
7. Haughton, Tim and Krašovec, Alenka (2013). The 2011 Parliamentary Elections in Slovenia, Electoral Studies, 32 (1): 201-204.
8. Krašovec, Alenka and Haughton, Tim (2012). Election Briefing No 69. Europe and The Parliamentary Elections in Slovenia, December 2011, EPERN, available at: <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/sei/research/europeanpartieselectionsreferendumsnetwork/epern/electionbriefings> (June 2012).
9. Kustec Lipicer, Simona and Toš, Niko (2013). An Analysis of Electoral Behaviour and Choice Of The First Early National Parliamentary Elections Held in Slovenia in 2011. Teorija in praksa, Vol. I, 3-4: 503-529.
10. Lajh, D. (2011). Nations in Transit: Slovenia. London: Freedom House.
11. Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia: National Assembly Elections Act / Zakon o volitvah v Državni zbor (Ur.l. RS, št. 44/92, 60/95,14/96– odločba US, 67/97– odločba US, 70/2000)/. Available at: <http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO185> and <http://www.legislationline.org/documents/action/popup/id/3825> (December 2014).

12. State Election Commission (2014): National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia: Elections, available at: <http://www.dvk-rs.si/index.php/en/elections/national-assembly-of-the-republic-of-slovenia> (December 2014).
13. The National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia (2014): Electoral System, available at: <https://www.dz-rs.si/wps/portal/en/Home/PoliticniSistem/VolitveInVolilniSistem> (December 2014).