

# CONSTITUTION OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

## PREAMBLE

We, the Slovak nation,

Bearing in mind the political and cultural heritage of our ancestors and the centuries of experience struggling for national existence and our own statehood,

Mindful of the spiritual heritage of Cyril and Methodius and the historical legacy of Great Moravia,

Recognizing the natural right of nations to self-determination,

Together with members of national minorities and ethnic groups living on the territory of the Slovak Republic,

In the interest of lasting peaceful cooperation with other democratic states,

Seeking the application of the democratic form of Government, guarantees of a free life, development of spiritual culture and economic prosperity,

Therefore, We, the citizens of the Slovak Republic,

Adopt

Through our representatives

This Constitution:

## CHAPTER ONE

### Part One Basic Provisions

#### Article 1

(1) The Slovak Republic is a sovereign, democratic state governed by the rule of law. It is not linked to any ideology or religion.

(2) The Slovak Republic recognizes and honors general rules of international law, international treaties by which it is bound, and its other international obligations.

#### Article 2

(1) State power originates from citizens, who exercise it through their elected representatives, or directly.

(2) State authorities may act only on the basis of the Constitution, within its limits, and to the extent and in a manner laid down by law.

(3) Everyone may do what is not prohibited by law and no one may be forced to do anything that is not proscribed by law.

### **Article 3**

- (1) The territory of the Slovak Republic is integral and indivisible.
- (2) The borders of the Slovak Republic may be changed only by a Constitutional law.

### **Article 4**

(1) Natural resources, caves, underground water, natural springs, and waterways are the national property of the Slovak Republic. The Slovak Republic protects and enriches this natural wealth, using natural wealth and heritage efficiently and considerately for the benefit of its citizens and future generations.

(2) Cross-border transport of water from natural bodies located within the territory of the Slovak Republic by means of any vehicle or pipeline is prohibited; this prohibition does not apply to water for personal use, drinking water in consumer packaging packed within the territory of the Slovak Republic, and natural mineral water in consumer packaging packed within the territory of the Slovak Republic and providing of humanitarian aid and aid in states of emergency. Details specifying conditions of cross-border transport of water for personal use and water for providing of humanitarian aid and aid in states of emergency will be laid down by law.

### **Article 5**

(1) Conditions for the acquisition and loss of the citizenship of the Slovak Republic shall be laid down by law.

(2) No one may be deprived of the citizenship of the Slovak Republic against his will.

### **Article 6**

(1) The state language on the territory of the Slovak Republic is the Slovak language.

(2) The use of languages other than the state language in official communications shall be laid down by law.

### **Article 7**

(1) The Slovak Republic may enter into a state union with other states upon its free decision. The decision of entering into a state union with other states, or of withdrawal from such union, shall be made by a constitutional law which must be confirmed by a referendum.

(2) The Slovak Republic may, by an international treaty ratified and promulgated in a manner laid down by law, or on the basis of such a treaty, transfer the exercise of a part of its rights to the European Communities and European Union. Legally

binding acts of the European Communities and European Union shall have primacy over the laws of the Slovak Republic. The transposition of legally binding acts that require implementation shall be executed by law or a Government regulation pursuant to Article 120, para. 2.

(3) The Slovak Republic may, with the aim of maintaining peace, security, and democratic order, under the terms laid down by an international treaty, join an organization of mutual collective security.

(4) The validity of any international treaties on human rights and fundamental freedoms, international political treaties, international treaties of military nature, international treaties establishing the membership of the Slovak Republic in international organizations, international economic treaties of general nature, international treaties the execution of which requires a law, and international treaties which directly confer rights or obligations on natural persons or legal persons, requires the approval of the National Council of the Slovak Republic prior to ratification of such a treaty.

(5) International treaties on human rights and fundamental freedoms, international treaties not requiring execution by a law, and international treaties which directly confer rights or obligations of individual persons or legal persons and which were ratified and promulgated in a manner laid down by law, shall have primacy over the laws.

## **Article 7a**

The Slovak Republic supports the national consciousness and cultural identity of Slovaks living abroad; it supports their institutions established to achieve this purpose and their relations with the mother country.

## **Part Two State symbols**

## **Article 8**

The state symbols of the Slovak Republic are the state emblem, the national flag, the state seal, and the national anthem.

## **Article 9**

(1) The state emblem of the Slovak Republic is a red early Gothic shield featuring a silver double cross erected on the central raised hill of three blue hills.

(2) The national flag of the Slovak Republic consists of three horizontal bands - white, blue and red. The left half of the national flag of the Slovak Republic features the state emblem of the Slovak Republic.

(3) The state seal of the Slovak Republic is formed by the state emblem of the Slovak Republic encircled by the inscription "Slovenská republika" [the Slovak Republic].

(4) The national anthem of the Slovak Republic consists of the first two stanzas of the song "Nad Tatrou sa blýska" [Lightning Flashes Over the Tatra Mountains].

(5) Details on the state symbols and their use shall be laid down by law.

### **Part Three Capital of the Slovak Republic**

#### **Article 10**

(1) The capital of the Slovak Republic is Bratislava.

(2) The status of Bratislava as the capital of the Slovak Republic shall be laid down by law.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS**

#### **Part One General Provisions**

#### **Article 11**

Repealed.

#### **Article 12**

(1) People are free and equal in dignity and in rights. Fundamental rights and freedoms are inviolable, inalienable, imprescriptible, and inderogable.

(2) Fundamental rights and freedoms in the territory of the Slovak Republic are guaranteed to everyone regardless of sex, race, color of skin, language, faith and religion, political or other conviction, national or social origin, affiliation to a nation or ethnic group, property, descent, or any other status. No one may be harmed, preferred, or discriminated against on any of these grounds.

(3) Everyone has the right to freely decide on his heritage<sup>1</sup>. Any influence on this decision and any form of pressure aimed at suppressing of anyone's nationality are forbidden.

(4) No one may be harmed in his rights for exercising of his fundamental rights and freedoms.

#### **Article 13**

(1) Duties may be imposed:

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Note to Translator: "Heritage" is meant as an individual feeling of connectedness to a nation, rather than a legal distinction

a) by law, or on the basis of a law, within its limits, and while complying with fundamental rights and freedoms,

b) by international treaty pursuant to Article 7, para.4, which directly establishes rights and obligations of individual persons or legal persons, or

c) by Government regulation pursuant to Article 120, para. 2.

(2) Limits to fundamental rights and freedoms may be set only by law under conditions laid down in this Constitution.

(3) Legal restrictions of fundamental rights and freedoms must apply equally to all cases which meet prescribed conditions.

(4) When imposing restrictions on fundamental rights and freedoms, attention and respect must be paid to their essence and meaning. These restrictions may only be used for the prescribed purpose.

## **Part Two Fundamentall human rights and Freedoms**

### **Article 14**

Everyone is entitled to their own rights. Everyone has the right to recognition as a person before the law.

### **Article 15**

(1) Everyone has the right to life. Human life is worthy of protection, even before birth.

(2) No one shall be deprived of life.

(3) Capital punishment is not permitted.

(4) It is not a violation of rights under this article, if someone is deprived of life as a result of an action that is not deemed criminal under the law.

### **Article 16**

(1) The right of every individual to integrity and privacy is guaranteed. It may be limited only in cases laid down by law.

(2) No one may be tortured, or subjected to cruel, inhuman, or humiliating treatment or punishment.

### **Article 17**

(1) Personal freedom is guaranteed.

(2) No one may be prosecuted or deprived of freedom other than for the reasons and through the procedures which shall be laid down by law. No one may be deprived of freedom solely because of his inability to fulfill a contractual obligation.

(3) A person accused or suspected of a criminal act may be detained only in cases laid down by law. The detained person must be immediately informed of the reasons for the detainment, questioned and within 48 hours, in crimes of terrorism within 96 hours, either released or handed over to the court. The judge must question the detained person and decide on his detention or release within 48 hours, or in particularly serious crimes within 72 hours from the hand over.

(4) An accused person may be arrested only on the basis of a written, substantiated order of a judge. The arrested person must be brought before the court within 24 hours. The judge must question the arrested person and decide on his detention or release within 48 hours, or in particularly serious crimes within 72 hours from the hand over.

(5) A person may be taken into custody only for reasons and for a period laid down by law and on the basis of a court ruling.

(6) The law shall lay down in which cases a person can be admitted to, or kept in, institutional health care without his consent. Such a measure must be reported within 24 hours to the court which will then decide on this placement within five days.

(7) The mental state of a person accused of a criminal act may be examined only on the basis of a written court order.

## **Article 18**

(1) No one may be subjected to forced labor, or services.

(2) The provision of para. 1 of this article does not apply to:

a) work assigned according to law to persons serving a prison sentence or persons serving other sentences substituting a prison sentence,

b) military service or other service laid down by law in lieu of compulsory military service,

c) services required on the basis of the law in the event of natural disasters, accidents, or other dangers posing a threat to life, health, or property of great value,

d) activities imposed by law to protect life, health, or the rights of others,

e) small community services on the basis of the law.

## **Article 19**

(1) Everyone has the right to preserve and protection their human dignity, personal honor, reputation and good name.

(2) Everyone has the right to protection against unjustified interference in private and family life.

(3) Everyone has the right to protection against unauthorized collection, publication, or other misuse of personal data.

## Article 20

(1) Everyone has the right to own property. Property rights of all property owners shall be uniformly construed and equally protected by law. The right of inheritance is guaranteed.

(2) The law shall lay down which property, other than property specified in Article 4 of this Constitution, necessary to ensure the needs of society, the development of the national economy and public interest, may be owned only by the state, municipality, or designated legal persons. The law may also establish that certain property may be owned only by citizens or legal persons resident in the Slovak Republic.

(3) Ownership is binding. It may not be misused to the detriment of the rights of others, or in contravention of general interests protected by law. The exercising of the ownership right may not harm human health, nature, cultural monuments and the environment beyond limits laid down by law.

(4) Expropriation or enforced restriction of ownership rights is possible only to the extent necessary and in the public interest, on the basis of law and for adequate compensation.

(5) Any other limitations of ownership right may be permitted only if the property was obtained in unlawful manner or with the use of unlawfully obtained means and if such a measure is necessary for security of the state, protection of public order, morals or the rights and freedoms of others. The conditions shall be laid down by law.

## Article 21

(1) A person's home is inviolable. It may not be entered without the resident's consent.

(2) A house search is permissible only in connection with criminal proceedings and only on the basis of a written, substantiated order of the judge. The method of carrying out a house search shall be laid down by law.

(3) Other infringements upon the inviolability of one's home may be permitted by law only if it is necessary in order to protect people's lives, health, or property, to protect the rights and freedoms of others, or to prevent a serious threat to public order. If the home is used for business, or to perform other economic activities, such infringements may be permitted by law, when necessary, in the discharge of the tasks of public administration.

## Article 22

(1) The privacy of letters, the secrecy of mailed messages and other written documents, and the protection of personal data is guaranteed.

(2) No one may violate the privacy of letters and the secrecy of other written documents and records, whether they are kept in privacy, or sent by mail or in any other way, with the exception of cases which shall be laid down by law. Equally

guaranteed is the secrecy of messages conveyed by telephone, telegraph, or other similar means.

### **Article 23**

- (1) Freedom of movement and right of residency are guaranteed.
- (2) Everyone who is rightfully staying within the territory of the Slovak Republic has the right to freely leave this territory.
- (3) Freedoms under para. 1 and 2 of this article may be restricted by law, if it is necessary for the security of the state, maintainance of public order, protection of the health, rights, and freedoms of others, or environmental protection of specified areas.
- (4) Every citizen has the right to freely enter the territory of the Slovak Republic. A citizen may not be forced to leave the homeland and may not be deported.
- (5) A foreign national may be deported only in cases laid down by law.

### **Article 24**

- (1) The freedoms of thought, conscience, religious belief and faith are guaranteed. This right also encompasses the possibility to change one's religious belief or faith. Everyone has the right to be without religious belief. Everyone has the right to publicly express his thoughts.
- (2) Everyone has the right to freely express religion or faith, either alone or together with others, privately or publicly, by and through religious services, religious acts, the observation of religious rites, or the participation in the teachings thereof.
- (3) Churches and religious communities administer their own affairs; they constitute their own bodies, appoint their clergymen, organize the teaching of religion, and establish religious orders and other church institutions independently of state authorities.
- (4) Conditions for the exercise of rights under para. 1 to 3 of this article may be instituted only by law, and only if such a measure is necessary to protect public order, health, morals, or the rights and freedoms of others in a democratic society.

### **Article 25**

- (1) The defense of the Slovak Republic is a duty and a matter of honor for citizens. The law shall lay down the scope of compulsory military service.
- (2) No one may be forced to perform military service if it is against his conscience or religious creed. Details shall be laid down by law.

## **Part Three Political Rights**

### **Article 26**

- (1) The freedom of speech and the right to information are guaranteed.



(2) Everyone has the right to express his views in word, writing, print, image, or other means, as well as the right to freely seek out, receive, and spread ideas and information without regard for state borders. The publication of press is not subject to approval procedures. Enterprise in the fields of radio and television may be subject to the awarding of an approval from the state. The conditions shall be laid down by law.

(3) Censorship is banned.

(4) The freedom of speech and the right to seek out and disseminate information may be restricted by law, if such a measure is necessary to protect the rights and freedoms of others, state security, public order, or public health and morals in a democratic society.

(5) Public power authorities are obliged to provide information on their activities in the appropriate manner and in the state language. The conditions and the procedures of the dissemination of public information shall be laid down by law.

### **Article 27**

(1) The right to petition is guaranteed. Everyone has the right, alone or with others, to address requests, proposals, and complaints to state authorities and local self-administration authorities on matters of public or other common interest.

(2) A petition may not call for the violation of fundamental rights and freedoms.

(3) A petition must not interfere with the independence of a court.

### **Article 28**

(1) The right to peaceful assembly is guaranteed.

(2) In the event of assemblies in public places, conditions for exercising this right shall be laid down by law, if such a measure is necessary in a democratic society to protect the rights and freedoms of others, public order, health and morals, property, or the security of the state. An assembly may not be made conditional on the issuance of an authorization by a public administration authority.

### **Article 29**

(1) The right of free association is guaranteed. Everyone has the right to associate with others in association, societies, or other associations.

(2) Citizens have the right to establish political parties and political movements and to associate therein/therewith.

(3) The exercising of rights under para. 1 and 2 of this article may be restricted only in cases laid down by law, if necessary for state security, protection of public order, prevention criminal acts, or protection of the rights and freedoms of others in a democratic society.

(4) Political parties and political movements, as well as clubs, societies, or other associations are separate from the state.

### **Article 30**

(1) Citizens have the right to participate in the administration of public affairs either directly or through their freely elected representatives. Foreigners with a permanent residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic have the right to vote and be elected in the municipality self-administration authorities and self-administration authorities of superior territorial units.

(2) Elections must be held within deadlines not exceeding the regular electoral period as laid down by law.

(3) The right to vote is universal, equal, and direct, exercised by means of secret ballot. Conditions for exercising the right to vote shall be laid down by law.

(4) Citizens have access to elected and other public posts under equal conditions.

### **Article 31**

The legal regulation of all political rights and freedoms and their interpretation and use must enable and protect a free competition of political forces in a democratic society.

### **Article 32**

Citizens have the right to resist against anyone who would eliminate the democratic order of fundamental human rights and freedoms enumerated in this Constitution, if the activities of constitutional bodies and the effective use of legal means are rendered impossible.

## **Part Four**

## **The Rights of National Minorities and Ethnic Groups**

### **Article 33**

Membership in any national minority, or ethnic group, must not be to any individual's detriment.

### **Article 34**

(1) The comprehensive development of citizens belonging to national minorities or ethnic groups in the Slovak Republic is guaranteed, particularly the right to develop their own culture together with other members of the minority or ethnic group, the right to disseminate and receive information in their mother tongue, the right to associate in national minority associations, and the right to establish and maintain educational and cultural institutions. Details shall be laid down by law.

(2) In addition to the right to be educated in the state language, citizens belonging to national minorities, or ethnic groups, also have, under conditions defined by law, a guaranteed:

- a) right to education in their own language,

- b) right to use their language in official communications,
- c) right to participate in the decisions on affairs concerning national minorities and ethnic groups.

(3) The exercise of the rights of citizens belonging to national minorities and ethnic groups that are guaranteed in this Constitution may not lead to jeopardizing of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Slovak Republic, nor to discrimination against its other inhabitants.

## **Part Five** **Economic, social, and cultural rights**

### **Article 35**

(1) Everyone has the right to a free choice of profession and to training for it, as well as the right to engage in entrepreneurial or other gainful activity.

(2) Conditions and restrictions with regard to the performance of certain professions or activities may be laid down by law.

(3) Citizens have the right to work. The state shall materially and to an appropriate extent provide for citizens who are unable to exercise this right through no fault of their own. The conditions shall be laid down by law.

(4) A different regulation of rights listed under para. 1 to 3 of this article may be laid down by law for foreign nationals.

### **Article 36**

Employees have the right to just and satisfactory working conditions. The law guarantees, above all

- a) the right to remuneration for work done, sufficient to ensure them a dignified standard of living,
- b) protection against arbitrary dismissal and discrimination at the work place,
- c) labor safety and the protection of health at work,
- d) setting of maximum working hours,
- e) adequate rest after work,
- f) the setting of required minimum periods of paid leave,
- g) the right to collective bargaining.

### **Article 37**

(1) Everyone has the right to freely associate with others in order to protect his economic and social interests.

(2) Trade union organizations are established independently of the state. It is impermissible to limit the number of trade union organizations, or to grant any trade union organizations preferential status in an enterprise or a branch of the economy.

(3) The activity of trade union organizations, and the founding and operation of other associations protecting economic and social interests, can be restricted by law, if such measure is necessary in a democratic society to protect the security of the state, public order, or the rights and freedoms of others.

(4) The right to strike is guaranteed. The conditions shall be laid down by law. Judges, prosecutors, members of the armed forces and armed corps, and members and employees of the fire and rescue brigades do not have this right.

### **Article 38**

(1) Women, minors, and persons with impaired health are entitled to an enhanced protection of their health at work, as well as to special working conditions.

(2) Minors and persons with impaired health are entitled to special protection in labor relations as well as to assistance in professional training.

(3) Details concerning rights listed in para. 1 and 2 of this article shall be laid down by law.

### **Article 39**

(1) Citizens have the right to adequate material provision in old age, in the event of work disability, as well as after losing the family provider.

(2) Everyone who is in material need is entitled to assistance necessary to ensure basic living conditions.

(3) Details concerning rights listed in para. 1 and 2 of this article shall be laid down by law.

### **Article 40**

Everyone has a right to the protection of health. Based on public insurance, citizens have the right to free health care and to medical supplies under conditions which shall be laid down by law.

### **Article 41**

(1) Marriage is a unique union of man and woman. The Slovak Republic universally protects marriage and ministers its welfare. Marriage, parenthood and the family are under the protection of the law. The special protection of children and minors is guaranteed.

(2) Special care, protection in labor relations, and adequate working conditions are guaranteed to women during the period of pregnancy.

(3) Children born in and out of wedlock enjoy equal rights

(4) Child care and upbringing are the rights of parents; children have the right to parental care and upbringing. Parents' rights can be restricted; minors can be separated from their parents against their will only by a court ruling on the basis of law.

- (5) Parents caring for children are entitled to assistance from the state.
- (6) Details concerning rights under para. 1 to 5 of this article shall be laid down by law.

#### **Article 42**

(1) Everyone has the right to education. School attendance is compulsory. Its period and age limits shall be laid down by law.

(2) Citizens have the right to free education at primary and secondary schools and, depending on their abilities and society's resources, also at higher educational establishments.

(3) Schools other than state schools may be established, and teaching in them provided, only under conditions laid down by law; these schools may charge a tuition fee.

(4) A law shall lay down conditions under which citizens are entitled to assistance from the state in their studies.

#### **Article 43**

(1) Freedom of scientific research and in art is guaranteed. The rights to the results of creative intellectual activity are protected by law.

(2) The right of access to the cultural heritage is guaranteed under conditions laid down by law.

#### **Part Six**

### **The Right to the Protection of the Environment and the Cultural Heritage**

#### **Article 44**

(1) Everyone has the right to a favorable environment.

(2) Everyone is obliged to protect and enhance the environment and the cultural heritage.

(3) No one may endanger or damage the environment, natural resources, and the cultural heritage beyond the extent laid down by law.

(4) The state safeguards the cautious use of natural resources, ecological balance, and effective environmental care, and provides for the protection of specified species of wild plants and animals.

(5) The details of the rights and obligations according to para. 1 to 4 of this article shall be laid down by law.

#### **Article 45**

Everyone has the right to timely and complete information about the state of the environment and about the causes and consequences of its condition.

**Part Seven**  
**The right to judicial and other legal protection**

**Article 46**

(1) Everyone may claim his right in a manner laid down by law in an independent and impartial court and, in cases laid down by law, at another body of the Slovak Republic.

(2) Anyone who claims to have been deprived of his rights by a decision of a public administration authority may turn to the court to have the lawfulness of such decision reexamined, unless otherwise laid down by law. The reexamination of decisions concerning fundamental rights and freedoms may not, however, be excluded from the jurisdiction of the court.

(3) Everyone is entitled to compensation for damages incurred as a result of an unlawful decision by a court, or another state authority or public administration authority, or as a result of an incorrect official procedure.

(4) Conditions and details concerning judicial and other legal protection shall be laid down by law.

**Article 47**

(1) Everyone has the right to refuse to testify if, by doing so, he might risk of criminal prosecution of himself or a close person.

(2) Everyone has the right to legal assistance in court proceedings, or proceedings before other state or public administration authorities, from the start of the proceedings, under conditions laid down by law.

(3) All participants are equal in proceedings according to para. 2 of this article.

(4) Anyone who declares that he does not have a command of the language in which the proceedings under para. 2 of this article are conducted has the right to an interpreter.

**Article 48**

(1) No one must be removed from his assigned judge. The jurisdiction of each court shall be laid down by law.

(2) Everyone has the right to have his case tried in public, without undue delay, in his presence, and to deliver his opinion on all pieces of evidence. The public can be excluded only in cases laid down by law.

**Article 49**

Only the law shall lay down which conduct constitutes a criminal act, and what punishment, or other forms of deprivation of rights, or property, may be imposed for the committing of such crime.

## **Article 50**

- (1) Only the court decides on guilt and punishment for criminal acts.
- (2) Everyone against whom a criminal proceeding is conducted is considered innocent until the court establishes his guilt by a legally valid verdict.
- (3) The accused has the right to be granted the time and opportunity to prepare his defense, and to defend himself either alone or through a defense counsel.
- (4) The accused has the right to refuse to testify; this right may not be denied under any circumstances.
- (5) No one may again be criminally prosecuted for the same act for which he has already been convicted, or of which he has already been acquitted. This principle does not rule out the application of extraordinary remedies in compliance with the law.
- (6) The criminality of any act is determined, and punishment assessed, in accordance with the law valid at the time when the act was committed. A more recent law is applied if it is more favorable for the offender.

## **Part Eight** **Common provisions for chapters one and two**

## **Article 51**

- (1) The rights listed under Article 35, Article 36, Article 37, para. 4, Articles 38 to 42, and Articles 44 to 46 of this Constitution can be claimed only within the limits of the laws that execute those provisions.
- (2) The conditions and extent of restrictions of the fundamental rights and freedoms during wartime, under the state of war, a state of martial law, and state of emergency shall be laid down by the constitutional law.

## **Article 52**

- (1) Wherever the term “citizen” is used in Chapters One and Two of this Constitution, this is understood to mean a citizen of the Slovak Republic.
- (2) Foreign nationals enjoy in the Slovak Republic fundamental human rights and freedoms guaranteed by this Constitution, unless these are expressly granted only to citizens.
- (3) Wherever the term “citizen” is used in previous legal regulations, this is understood to mean every person, wherever this concerns the rights and freedoms that this Constitution extends irrespective of citizenship.

## **Article 53**

The Slovak Republic grants asylum to foreign nationals persecuted for upholding political rights and freedoms. Asylum may be denied to those who acted in violation of fundamental human rights and freedoms. Details shall be laid down by law.

## **Article 54**

The law may restrict the right of judges and prosecutors to engage in entrepreneurial and other business activity and the right listed under Article 29, para. 2; the right of employees of state-administration authorities and local self-administration authorities in designated functions listed also under Article 37, para. 4; and the rights of members of armed forces and armed corps listed under Articles 27 and 28, if these are related to the execution of their duties. The law may restrict the right to strike for persons in professions that are vital for the protection of life and health.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **Part One**

### **The Economy of the Slovak Republic**

## **Article 55**

(1) The economy of the Slovak Republic is based on the principles of a socially and ecologically oriented market economy.

(2) The Slovak Republic protects and promotes economic competition. Details shall be laid down by law.

## **Article 56**

(1) The National Bank of Slovakia is an independent central bank of the Slovak Republic. The National Bank of Slovakia may, within its competence, issue generally binding regulations, if so authorized by law.

(2) The supreme managing authority of the National Bank of Slovakia is the Bank Council of the National Bank of Slovakia.

(3) The details pursuant to para. 1 and 2 of this article shall be laid down by law.

## **Article 57**

The Slovak Republic is a customs territory.

## **Article 58**

(1) The financial management of the Slovak Republic is administered through its state budget. The state budget is adopted by means of a law.

(2) State budget revenues, the procedures of budget management, and the relationship between the state budget and the budgets of territorial units shall be laid down by law.

(3) Special-purpose state funds linked to the state budget of the Slovak Republic are established by law.



## **Article 59**

- (1) There are state and local taxes and fees.
- (2) Taxes and fees may be levied by law or on the basis of a law.

### **Part Two**

## **Supreme Audit Office of the Slovak Republic**

## **Article 60**

(1) The Supreme Audit Office of the Slovak Republic is an independent body carrying out control of the management of:

a) budgetary resources approved under the law by the National Council of the Slovak Republic or Government,

b) property, property rights, funds, obligations and claims of state, public institutions and the National Property Fund of the Slovak Republic, municipalities, superior territorial units, legal persons with ownership interests of the state, legal persons with ownership interests in public institutions, legal persons with ownership interests in the National Property Fund of the Slovak Republic, legal persons with ownership interests in municipalities, legal persons with ownership interests in superior territorial units, legal persons established by municipalities, or legal persons established by superior territorial units,

c) property, property rights, funds and claims that were granted to the Slovak Republic, legal persons or natural persons within the framework of development programs, or for other similar reasons from abroad,

d) property, property rights, funds, obligations and claims for which the Slovak Republic undertook to guarantee,

e) property, property rights, funds, obligations and claims of legal persons carrying out activities in the public interest.

(2) The authority of the Supreme Audit Office shall apply to the extent specified in para.1 of this article to:

a) the Government of the Slovak Republic, ministries and other central state-administration authority of the Slovak Republic, and authorities subordinated to them,

b) state authorities, as well as legal persons that were founded or established by central state-administration authorities or other state authorities,

c) municipalities and superior territorial units, legal persons established by municipalities, legal persons established by superior territorial units, legal persons with ownership interests in municipalities and legal persons with ownership interests in superior territorial units,

d) special-purpose state funds, public institutions established by law, legal persons with ownership interests in public institutions, legal persons with ownership interests in the state,

- e) the National Property Fund of the Slovak Republic, legal persons with a specified ownership interests in National Property Fund of the Slovak Republic,
- f) individual persons and legal persons.

### **Article 61**

(1) The Supreme Audit Office is headed by a chairman. The chairman and deputy chairmen of the Supreme Audit Office are elected and recalled by the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

(2) Any citizen of the Slovak Republic who may be elected to the National Council of the Slovak Republic may be elected chairman and deputy chairman of the Supreme Control Office.

(3) The same person may be elected chairman and deputy chairman of the Supreme Audit Office for a maximum of two consecutive seven-year terms.

(4) The office of a chairman and deputy chairman of the Supreme Audit Office is incompatible with an office in any other public power authority, employment, or similar labor relation, business activities, membership in a management or supervisory body of a legal person carrying out business activities, or with any other economic or for-profit activity, except for administration of own property, scientific, pedagogical, literary, or artistic activity.

### **Article 62**

The Supreme Audit Office submits reports on the results of its audits to the National Council of the Slovak Republic at least once a year and whenever requested to do so by the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

### **Article 63**

The status, powers, internal organizational structure and basic rules of the control activity of the Supreme Audit Office shall be laid down by law.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **TERRITORIAL SELF-ADMINISTRATION**

### **Article 64**

A municipality is the basic element of territorial self-administration. Territorial self-administration comprises a municipality and superior territorial unit.

### **Article 64a**

A municipality and superior territorial unit are independent territorial and administrative units of the Slovak Republic comprising persons who are permanently resident on its territory. Details shall be laid down by law.

## **Article 65**

(1) A municipality and superior territorial unit are legal persons that independently manage own property and financial resources under conditions laid down by law.

(2) A municipality and superior territorial unit finance their needs primarily from their own revenues, as well as from state subsidies. The law shall lay down which taxes and fees are allocated to municipality revenue and which taxes and fees are allocated to superior territorial unit revenue. State subsidies may be claimed only within the limits of the law.

## **Article 66**

(1) A municipality has the right to associate with other municipalities in order to provide for matters of common interest; a superior territorial unit has the same right to associate with other superior territorial units. Conditions shall be laid down by law.

(2) Unification, division, or dissolution of a municipality will be regulated by law.

## **Article 67**

(1) The local self-administration is performed at meetings of municipality residents, by a local referendum, by a referendum on the territory of a superior territorial unit, by the municipality self-administration authorities or the authorities of a superior territorial unit. The procedures governing local and superior territorial unit referenda shall be laid down by law.

(2) Duties and restrictions relating to the local self-administration may be imposed upon a municipality and superior territorial unit by law and on the basis of an international treaty pursuant to Article 7, para. 5.

(3) The state may intervene in activities of a municipality and a superior territorial unit only in a manner laid down by law.

## **Article 68**

A municipality and a superior territorial unit may issue generally binding regulations in the matters of local self-administration and in order to undertake the tasks pursuant to self-administration permitted by the law.

## **Article 69**

(1) Municipality authorities are:

- a) the municipal council,
- b) the mayor of a municipality.

(2) The municipal council is composed of the municipal council deputies. The deputies are elected to a four-year term by citizens of the municipality with

permanent residence on its territory. Elections of deputies are held by secret ballot, on the basis of a general, equal, and direct right to vote.

(3) The mayor of a municipality is elected to a four-year term by citizens of the municipality with permanent residence on its territory by secret ballot, on the basis of a general, equal, and direct right to vote. The mayor of a municipality constitutes the executive power authority of the municipality. He executes municipality administration and represents the municipality externally. The reasons and manner of mayor's removal before the expiration of the term shall be laid down by law.

(4) Territorial self-administration authorities are:

- a) the council of the territorial self-administration unit,
- b) the chairman of the territorial self-administration unit,

(5) The territorial self-administration council is composed of deputies to the territorial self-administration council. The deputies are elected to a four-year term by citizens the territorial self-administration unit with permanent residence on its territory. Elections of deputies are held by secret ballot, on the basis of a general, equal, and direct suffrage.

(6) The chairman of the territorial self-administration unit is elected to a four-year term by citizens of the municipality with permanent residence on its territory by secret ballot, on the basis of a general, equal, and direct right to vote. The reasons and manner of chairman's removal before the expiration of the term shall be laid down by law. The chairman of the territorial self-administration unit constitutes the municipality's executive power authority. He executes municipality administration and represents the municipality externally.

## **Article 70**

The law shall lay down the prerequisites and procedures by which a municipality may be declared a town, and shall also regulate the naming of town self-administration authorities.

## **Article 71**

(1) The execution of designated tasks of territorial self-administration unit can be delegated by law to the municipality and superior territorial unit. The cost of the execution of state administration transferred in this manner will be covered by the state.

(2) In executing state administration, the municipality and superior territorial unit may, on the basis of the law and within its limits, issue ordinances that are generally binding within its area of jurisdiction, if empowered to do so by the law. The execution of state administration transferred to the municipality, or superior territorial unit by law is governed and controlled by the Government. Details shall be laid down by law.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **LEGISLATIVE POWER**

#### **Part One**

#### **The National Council of the Slovak Republic**

##### **Article 72**

The National Council of the Slovak Republic is the sole constitutional and legislative body of the Slovak Republic.

##### **Article 73**

(1) The National Council of the Slovak Republic has 150 Members of Parliament elected for a four-year period.

(2) Members of Parliament are representatives of the citizens. They execute their mandate personally according to their conscience and conviction and are not bound by orders.

##### **Article 74**

(1) Members of Parliament are elected by secret ballot in general, equal, and direct elections.

(2) A citizen who has the right to vote, has reached the age of 21, and has permanent residence on the territory of the Slovak Republic is eligible to stand and be elected a Member of Parliament.

(3) Details on the election of Members of Parliament shall be laid down by law.

##### **Article 75**

(1) A Member of Parliament is sworn in at the first session of the National Council of the Slovak Republic in which he participates, by taking the following oath:

“I swear on my honor and conscience to be faithful to the Slovak Republic. I will discharge my duties in the interest of its citizens. I will uphold the Constitution and other laws and work toward their implementation into action.”

(2) Refusing to take this oath, or taking it with reservations, results in the loss of office.

##### **Article 76**

The validity of the election of Members of Parliament is verified by the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

## **Article 77**

(1) The position of a Member of Parliament is incompatible with the post of judge, prosecutor, public protector of rights (ombudsman), member of the Armed Forces, member of Armed Corps and Member of the European Parliament.

(2) If a Member of Parliament is appointed to be a member of the Government of the Slovak Republic, his mandate as a Member of Parliament does not terminate during his appointment, it is just not being exercised.

## **Article 78**

(1) A Member of Parliament may not be prosecuted for his voting in the National Council of the Slovak Republic, or its bodies; this applies even after the termination of his office.

(2) For statements made in the National Council of the Slovak Republic, or its body, while discharging the function of a Member of Parliament, a Member of Parliament may not be criminally prosecuted; this applies even after the termination of his mandate. A Member of Parliament is subject to the disciplinary powers of the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

(3) No criminal prosecution or disciplinary proceedings may be initiated against a Member of Parliament, and he may not be taken into incarceration without the consent of the National Council of the Slovak Republic. If the National Council of the Slovak Republic denies its consent, criminal prosecution, or taking into custody is prohibited during the term of the mandate. In such case, the statute of limitations does not apply during the exercise of the mandate.

(4) If a Member of Parliament has been caught and detained while committing a criminal act, the relevant authority is obliged to report this immediately to the Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic. Unless the Mandate and Immunity Committee of the National Council of the Slovak Republic gives its consent to the detainment, the Member of Parliament must be released immediately.

(5) If a Member of Parliament is in custody, his mandate does not terminate, but is not exercised.

## **Article 79**

A Member of Parliament may refuse to testify in matters about which he learned while discharging his office, even after he ceases to be a Member of Parliament.

## **Article 80**

(1) A Member of Parliament may address an interpellation to the Government of the Slovak Republic, a member of the Government of the Slovak Republic, or the head of another central state-administration authority concerning matters within their jurisdiction. The Member of Parliament must receive a reply within 30 days.

(2) The reply to interpellations is followed by a debate in the National Council of the Slovak Republic on the subject, which may be tied with a vote of confidence.

### **Article 81**

A Member of Parliament may surrender the mandate by a personal statement at the session of the National Council of the Slovak Republic. If serious circumstances prevent him from doing that, he may do so in writing delivered to the hands of the Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, in which case the mandate of the Member of Parliament terminates on the day of delivery of the written decision of surrendering the mandate to the Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

### **Article 81a**

The mandate of a Member of Parliament shall terminate:

- a) on expiration of the term,
- b) on surrendering of the mandate,
- c) on loss of eligibility for election,
- d) on dissolution of the National Council of the Slovak Republic,
- e) on occurrence of incompatibility pursuant to Article 77, para. 1,
- f) on the day a court judgement becomes effective by which a Member of Parliament was sentenced for a deliberate criminal act, or a judgment by which a Member of Parliament was sentenced for a criminal act and the court did not decide in his case on a conditional suspended execution of the prison sentence.

### **Article 82**

(1) The National Council of the Slovak Republic holds permanent sessions.

(2) The opening session of the National Council of the Slovak Republic is called by the President of the Slovak Republic within 30 days after the announcement of election results. If he fails to do so, the National Council of the Slovak Republic convenes on the 30th day after the announcement of the election results.

(3) The National Council of the Slovak Republic may adjourn its session by means of a resolution. The length of interruption must not exceed four months in a year. During interruption, the Speaker, deputy speakers, and committees of the National Council of the Slovak Republic execute their powers.

(4) While the session is interrupted, the Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic may convene a session of the National Council of the Slovak Republic even prior to the set return date. He will do so whenever requested by the Government of the Slovak Republic or at least one-fifth of the Members of Parliament.

(5) The session of the National Council of the Slovak Republic ends with the expiration of the electoral term or with its dissolution.

### **Article 83**

(1) Sessions of the National Council of the Slovak Republic are called by its Speaker.

(2) The Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic shall convene a session of the National Council of the Slovak Republic when requested to do so by at least one-fifth of its Members of Parliament. In that case he will convene a session within seven days.

(3) Sessions of the National Council of the Slovak Republic are public.

(4) Non-public sessions can be held only in cases laid down by law or on the basis of a decision by three-fifths of all Members of Parliament of the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

### **Article 84**

(1) The National Council of the Slovak Republic has a quorum if more than one-half of all its Members of Parliament are present.

(2) For a resolution of the National Council of the Slovak Republic to be valid, it must be passed by more than one-half of the Members of Parliament present, unless laid down otherwise by this Constitution.

(3) In order to approve an international treaty stipulated in Article 7, para.. 3 and 4 and adopt a bill returned by the President of the Slovak Republic pursuant to Article 102, subsection o), the consent of at least three-fifths of all elected Members of Parliament is required.

(4) The agreement of at least a three-fifths majority of all Members of Parliament is required to pass and amend the Constitution and constitutional laws, to adopt an international treaty stipulated in Article 7, para.. 2, adopt resolution on public vote to remove the President of the Slovak Republic, file charges against the President and to declare war on another state.

### **Article 85**

At the request of the National Council of the Slovak Republic or its authorities, a member of the Government of the Slovak Republic or a head of another state-administration authority, must participate in their meetings or in a meeting of its authorities.

### **Article 86**

The power of the National Council of the Slovak Republic comprises, above all:

- a) adopting the Constitution, constitutional laws and other laws and regulating compliance with them,
- b) approving, by means of a constitutional law, a treaty on the Slovak Republic's entering into a union with other states and on its rescinding of such a treaty,
- c) deciding on proposals to call a referendum,



d) expressing consent, prior to ratification, with the international treaties on human rights and fundamental freedoms, international political treaties, international treaties of military nature, international treaties establishing membership of the Slovak Republic in international organizations, international economic treaties of a general nature, international treaties whose execution requires the enactment of a law, as well as with international treaties that directly confer rights or obligations on individual persons or legal persons, and at the same time making determination if these are international treaties stipulated in Article 7, para. 5,

e) establishing ministries and other state-administration authorities by means of law,

f) discussing the policy statement of the Government of the Slovak Republic, controlling the Government's activity and determining a vote of confidence in the Government or its members,

g) approving the state budget, checking on its fulfillment and approving the state closing account,

h) discussing basic domestic, international, economic, social, and other political issues,

i) electing and recalling the chairman and deputy chairman of the Supreme Audit Office of the Slovak Republic and the three members of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic.

j) deciding on the declaration of war, if the Slovak Republic is attacked, or as a result of commitments arising from international treaties on common defense against aggression, and on peace agreements after war,

k) expressing consent to send armed forces outside the territory of the Slovak Republic, unless it is a case stipulated in Article 119, subsection letter p,

l) expressing consent to the presence of foreign armed forces on the territory of the Slovak Republic.

## **Article 87**

(1) A draft law may be introduced by committees of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, Members of Parliament, and the Government of the Slovak Republic

(2) If the President of the Slovak Republic returns an act with comments, the National Council of the Slovak Republic will discuss the returned law, constitutional or other, again; in the event of its approval, such a law must be promulgated.

(3) A law is signed by the President of the Slovak Republic, the Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic and the Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic. If the National Council of the Slovak Republic, after having discussed the law again, approves the law despite the comments of the President of the Slovak Republic, and the President of the Slovak Republic does not sign the law, the law is nevertheless promulgated, even without the signature of the President of the Slovak Republic.

(4) A law becomes valid with its promulgation. Details of promulgation of laws, international treaties and legally binding acts of an international organization pursuant to Article 7, para. 2, shall be laid down by law.

### **Article 88**

(1) The motion to pass a vote of no-confidence in the Government of the Slovak Republic, or a member of its Government, will be discussed by the National Council of the Slovak Republic, if requested by at least one-fifth of its Members of Parliament.

(2) The consent of more than one-half of all Members of Parliament is required to pass a vote of no confidence in the Government of the Slovak Republic or a member of it.

### **Article 89**

(1) The Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic is elected and recalled by the National Council of the Slovak Republic by secret ballot, by more than one-half of the votes of all Members of Parliament. The Speaker is responsible exclusively to the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

(2) The Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic

a) calls and chairs sessions of the National Council of the Slovak Republic,

b) signs the Constitution, constitutional laws and other laws,

c) accepts the oath from Members of Parliament of the National Council of the Slovak Republic,

d) calls elections for the National Council of the Slovak Republic, the election for the President of the Slovak Republic and elections for the local self-administration authorities,

e) calls for public voting on the recall of the President of the Slovak Republic,

f) performs other tasks, if so laid down by law.

(3) The Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic remains in office after the elected term expires, until the National Council of the Slovak Republic elects a new Speaker.

### **Article 90**

(1) The deputy speakers of the National Council of the Slovak Republic act as substitutes for the Speaker. They are elected and recalled by secret ballot by the National Council of the Slovak Republic, by the votes of more than one-half of all Members of Parliament. The deputy speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic is accountable to the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

(2) The provision of Article 89, para. 3 applies also to the deputy speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

## **Article 91**

The activity of the National Council of the Slovak Republic is managed and organized by the Speaker and deputy speakers.

## **Article 92**

(1) The National Council of the Slovak Republic establishes committees, bodies having initiative and supervisory functions. Committees shall be comprised of Members of Parliament, who shall elect their chairmen by secret ballot.

(2) The procedures of the National Council of the Slovak Republic and its committees shall be laid down by law.

## **Part Two The Referendum**

## **Article 93**

(1) A referendum is used to confirm a constitutional law on entering into a union with other states, or on withdrawing from that union.

(2) A referendum can be used to decide also on other important issues of public interest.

(3) Fundamental rights and freedoms, taxes, levies and the state budget may not be the subject of a referendum.

## **Article 94**

Every citizen of the Slovak Republic who has the right to vote in elections of the National Council of the Slovak Republic is entitled to participate in the referendum

## **Article 95**

(1) The referendum is called by the President of the Slovak Republic if requested by a petition signed by a minimum of 350,000 citizens, or on the basis of a resolution of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, within 30 days after the receipt of the citizens' petition, or the resolution of the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

(2) The President of the Slovak Republic may, before calling a referendum, file with the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic a petition for a decision on whether the subject of the referendum, which should be called on the basis of a citizens' petition or a resolution of the National Council of the Slovak Republic pursuant to para. 1 of this article, is in compliance with the Constitution or a constitutional law. If the President of the Slovak Republic submits to the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic a proposal for a decision on whether a subject of referendum which shall be declared upon a petition of citizens or a resolution of the National Council of the Slovak Republic is in conformity with the Constitution or a constitutional law, from the submission date of the proposal of the

President of the Slovak Republic to the date of effectuality of the decision by the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic, the term according to para. 1 shall not lapse.

#### **Article 96**

(1) The motion to pass a resolution of the National Council of the Slovak Republic on calling a referendum may be introduced by Members of Parliament, or by the Government of the Slovak Republic.

(2) A referendum shall be held within 90 days from the day it was called by the President of the Slovak Republic.

#### **Article 97**

(1) A referendum may not be held within 90 days prior to elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

(2) A referendum may be held on the day of elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

#### **Article 98**

(1) The results of the referendum are valid if more than one-half of eligible voters participated in it and if the decision was endorsed by more than one half of the participants in the referendum.

(2) The proposals adopted in the referendum will be promulgated by the National Council of the Slovak Republic in the same way laws are promulgated.

#### **Article 99**

(1) The National Council of the Slovak Republic may amend or annul the result of a referendum by means of a constitutional law no sooner than three years after the result of the referendum came into effect.

(2) A referendum on the same issue may be repeated no sooner than three years from the day [the first referendum on such issue] it was held.

#### **Article 100**

A law shall lay down the manner in which the referendum will be carried out.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **EXECUTIVE POWER**

#### **Part One**

#### **The President of the Slovak Republic**

##### **Article 101**

(1) The President is the head of state of the Slovak Republic. The President represents the Slovak Republic outwardly, and through his decisions ensures regular operation of constitutional authorities. The President performs his office according to his conscience and conviction, and is not bound by any orders.

(2) The President of the Slovak Republic is elected by the citizens of the Slovak Republic in direct elections by secret ballot for a term of five years. All citizens with the right to vote in the National Council of the Slovak Republic have the right to vote in the election of the President.

(3) The candidates for President are nominated by no less than 15 Members of Parliament or by a petition, signed by at least 15,000 citizens with the right to vote in elections for the National Council of the Slovak Republic. The nominations are submitted to the Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic not later than 21 days after the elections have been called.

(4) The candidate who gets more than one-half of all valid votes of eligible voters is elected President. If no candidate gets the necessary majority of votes by cast by eligible voters, a second ballot is held within 14 days. The two candidates who obtained the highest number of valid votes progress to the second ballot. In the second ballot, that candidate who obtained the highest number of all valid votes of the participating voters is elected President.

(5) If any of the two candidates who obtained the most valid votes in the first ballot ceases to be eligible to be elected President prior to the second ballot, or waives the right to run for the office, the candidate who, in the first ballot, received the next highest number of votes proceeds to the second ballot. If there are not two candidates for the second ballot, the second ballot will not be held and the Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic will call new elections within seven days so that they are held within 60 days thereof.

(6) If there is only one candidate running for the office of the President, the election will take place in a way that a vote will be taken on him; he is elected President if he receives more than one-half of the valid votes from participating voters.

(7) The elected candidate assumes the office of the President by taking the oath. He is sworn in before the National Council of the Slovak Republic by the Chairman of the Constitutional Court at noon on the day the former President's term of office ceases.

(8) If the President's term of office terminated early, the elected candidate takes the oath and assumes the office of the President at noon of the day following the day after the announcement of the election results.

(9) The Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic decides on the constitutionality or lawfulness of the elections.

(10) Details of the Presidential elections shall be laid down by law.

## **Article 102**

### **(1) The President**

a) represents the Slovak Republic outwardly and negotiates and ratifies international treaties. He may delegate to the Government of the Slovak Republic or, with the Government's consent, to individual members of the Government of the Slovak Republic, the negotiation of international treaties,

b) may file with the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic a petition for a decision on the compliance of a negotiated international treaty, which requires a consent of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, with the Constitution or a constitutional law;

c) receives, accredits and recalls chiefs of diplomatic missions;

d) calls the opening session of the National Council of the Slovak Republic;

e) may dissolve the National Council of the Slovak Republic if the National Council of the Slovak Republic, within a period of six months from the nomination of a Government of the Slovak Republic, has not passed its Policy Statement, if the National Council of the Slovak Republic has not passed within three months of the formation of a Government a draft law with which the Government has combined a vote of confidence, if the National Council of the Slovak Republic has not managed to hold a session for longer than three months although its sitting has not been adjourned and it has during this time been repeatedly called for a session, or if a session of the National Council of the Slovak Republic has been adjourned for a longer time than is allowed by the Constitution. The President may not exercise this right during last six months of his term, during war, state of war, or martial law. The President will dissolve the National Council of the Slovak Republic if in the public voting on the removal of the President, the President was not removed.

f) signs laws;

g) appoints and recalls the prime minister and other members of the Government of the Slovak Republic, entrusts them with the management of ministries and accepts their resignation. Recalls the prime minister and other members of the Government in the cases listed in Articles 115 and 116;

h) appoints and recalls the heads of central authorities and higher-level state officials and other officials in cases laid down by law; appoints and recalls university rectors, appoints university professors, appoints and promotes generals;

i) awards distinctions, unless he empowers another authority to do so;

j) grants amnesty and pardon, mitigates punishments imposed by courts in criminal proceedings and nullifies punishments by an individual clemency, or amnesty,

k) is the supreme commander of the armed forces,

l) declares war on the basis of a decision of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, if the Slovak Republic is attacked, or as a result of commitments arising from international treaties on common defense against aggression, and concludes peace agreements;

m) upon the motion of the Government of the Slovak Republic may order mobilization of armed forces, declare the state of war, or declare martial law, and the termination thereof;

n) calls referendums;

o) may return to the National Council of the Slovak Republic any laws with comments within 15 days after delivery of the approved law;

p) presents reports on the state of the Slovak Republic and on important political issues to the National Council of the Slovak Republic;

r) has the right to demand from the Government of the Slovak Republic and its members information necessary to perform his [the President's] tasks;

s) appoints and recalls the judges of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic, the President and Vice-President of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic, and takes oaths of the judges of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic and the General Prosecutor;

t) appoints and recalls judges, the Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic, the General Prosecutor and three members of the Judicial Council and takes oath of these judges.

u) decides about delegation of Government; gives consent for the execution of its mandate under Article 115 para. 3.

(2) A decision of the President issued in accordance with Article 102, para. 1, subsections c) and j), with respect to granting an amnesty, and pursuant to subsection k) is valid if signed by the Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic or an authorized minister; in such cases the Government of the Slovak Republic shall be responsible for the President's decision.

(3) Terms of declaration of war, state of war, martial law, state of emergency and the way of execution of the public power in the time of war, declared state of war, declared state of emergency shall be laid down by a constitutional law.

(4) Details of the execution of constitutional powers of the President under para. 1 may be laid down by law.

### **Article 103**

(1) Any citizen of the Slovak Republic may be elected President who is eligible for election to the National Council of the Slovak Republic and has reached the age of 40 on the day of elections.

(2) The same person may not be elected President in no more than two consecutive terms.

(3) The election of the President is called by the Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic such that the first ballot is held no later than 60 days prior to the end of the acting President's term of office. Should the office of the President become vacant prior to the end of the term of office, the Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic calls for the election of the President within seven days such that the first ballot is held no later than 60 days after the call.

(4) Should a Member of Parliament, member of the Government of the Slovak Republic, judge, prosecutor, member of the armed forces or armed corps, or chairman or deputy chairman of the Supreme Audit Office of the Slovak Republic be elected President, he will resign his previous office from the day of his election.

(5) The President may not perform any other paid function, profession, or entrepreneurial activity and may not serve as a member of the body of a legal person engaged in entrepreneurial activity.

(6) The President may resign from the office at any time; his term of office ceases on the day of delivery of a written notice of resignation to the President of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic.

(7) The President of the Constitutional Court will notify the Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic of the resignation in writing.

#### **Article 104**

(1) The President is sworn in by the President of the Constitutional Court, before the National Council of the Slovak Republic, by swearing the following oath:

“I promise on my honor and conscience to be faithful to the Slovak Republic. I will dedicate my effort to the well-being of the Slovak nation, and the national minorities and ethnic groups living in the Slovak Republic. I will discharge my duties in the interest of citizens and will uphold and defend the Constitution and other laws.”

(2) Refusing to take this oath, or taking it with reservations, invalidates the election of the President.

#### **Article 105**

(1) If no President is elected, or, if the office of the President becomes vacant before a new President is elected, or, before the newly elected President has been sworn in, or, if the President is unable to perform his function for serious reasons, the powers of the President under Article 102, para. 1, subsections a), b), c), n) and o) fall upon the Government of the Slovak Republic. In this period the Government can entrust the prime minister with executing some presidential powers. The supreme command of the armed forces is transferred to the prime minister in this period. The powers of the President under Article 102, para. 1, subsections d), g), h), l), m), s) and t) fall upon the Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic in this period.



(2) If the President is unable to perform his function for more than six months, the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic must declare the office of the President vacant. The terms of office of the incumbent. President ceases as of the day of such declaration.

#### **Article 106**

(1) The President may be recalled before the termination of the term of office by a public voting. A public voting on recalling of the President is called by the Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic based on the resolution of the National Council of the Slovak Republic adopted by not less than a three-fifths majority of all members of the National Council of the Slovak Republic; the Speaker must do so within thirty days from adopting the resolution so that the referendum takes place within 60 days after it has been called.

(2) The President is recalled if more than one-half of all eligible voters voted for his recall in the public voting.

(3) If the President was not recalled in the public voting, the President will dissolve the National Council of the Slovak Republic within 30 days from the announcement of the public voting results. In such event, a new term of office begins for the President. The Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic will call election in the National Council of the Slovak Republic within seven days from its dissolution.

(4) Details of President's removal shall be laid down by law.

#### **Article 107**

The President can be prosecuted only for deliberate violation of the Constitution or high treason. The decision on the indictment against the President is made by the National Council of the Slovak Republic by a three-fifth majority vote of all Members of Parliament. The indictment against the President is filed by the National Council of the Slovak Republic with the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic, which decides on the indictment in a plenary session. A sentencing decision of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic means the loss of the office of the President and eligibility to run for the office again.

### **Part Two The Government of the Slovak Republic**

#### **Article 108**

The Government of the Slovak Republic is the supreme authority of executive power.

#### **Article 109**

(1) The Government consists of the prime minister, deputy prime ministers and ministers.

(2) The execution of the post of a Government member is incompatible with the office of a Member of Parliament, execution of a post in any other public power authority, employment in a state authority, any contract of employment, or similar employment relation, entrepreneurial activity, membership in the management or supervisory body of a legal person engaged in an entrepreneurial activity or another economic or gainful activity, with the exception of the administration of their own property and scientific, teaching, literary, and artistic activity.

#### **Article 110**

(1) The prime minister is appointed and recalled by the President of the Slovak Republic.

(2) Any citizen of the Slovak Republic eligible for election to the National Council of the Slovak Republic can be appointed prime minister.

#### **Article 111**

On the proposal of the prime minister, the President of the Slovak Republic appoints and recalls other members of the Government and entrusts them with the management of ministries. The President can appoint as deputy prime minister or minister any citizen who may be elected to the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

#### **Article 112**

Members of the Government are sworn in by the President of the Slovak Republic and take the following oath:

“I swear on my honor and conscience to be faithful to the Slovak Republic. I will discharge my duties in the interest of the citizens. I will uphold the Constitution and other laws and work toward their implementation.”

#### **Article 113**

Within 30 days after its nomination, the Government is obliged to appear before the National Council of the Slovak Republic to present to it its program, and to request a vote of confidence.

#### **Article 114**

(1) The Government is accountable for the execution of its duties to the National Council of the Slovak Republic, which can pass a vote of no-confidence in it at any time.

(2) The Government may, at any time, request that the National Council of the Slovak Republic take a vote of confidence.

(3) The Government may combine the vote on the adoption of a law or on another issue with a vote of confidence in the Government.

## **Article 115**

(1) The President of the Slovak Republic shall recall the Government if the National Council of the Slovak Republic passes a vote of no-confidence, or if it turns down the Government's request to pass a vote of confidence.

(2) If the President of the Slovak Republic accepts the resignation of the Government, he will entrust it with the execution of its duties until a new Government is appointed.

(3) If the President of the Slovak Republic recalls the Government, pursuant to para. 1 of this article, with the decision promulgated in the Collection of Laws, will entrust it with the execution of its mandate until a new Government is appointed, but exclusively to the extent specified by Article 119, subsections a), b), e), f), m), n), o), p) and r); prior consent of the President of the Slovak Republic is required for the execution of the Government's mandate pursuant to Article 119, subsections m) and r), in each individual instance.

## **Article 116**

(1) A Government member is accountable for the execution of his duties to the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

(2) A Government member may submit his resignation to the President of the Slovak Republic.

(3) The National Council of the Slovak Republic may pass a vote of no-confidence in an individual Government member. In this case, the President of the Slovak Republic will recall the Government member.

(4) The proposal to recall a Government member may be submitted to the President of the Slovak Republic by the prime minister.

(5) If the prime minister submits his resignation, the entire Government will submit its resignation.

(6) If the National Council of the Slovak Republic passes a vote of no-confidence in the prime minister, the President of the Slovak Republic will recall him. The recall of the prime minister results in the resignation of the Government.

(7) If the President of the Slovak Republic recalls, or accepts the resignation of, a member of the Government, the President will determine which Government member will temporarily be charged with the management of the matters previously administered by the Government member whose resignation he accepted.

## **Article 117**

The incumbent Government will always submit its resignation after the opening session of a newly elected National Council of the Slovak Republic; however, the incumbent Government executes its duties until a new Government is formed.

## Article 118

(1) The Government has a quorum if more than one-half of its members are present.

(2) The consent of more than one-half of Government members is necessary to pass a Government resolution.

## Article 119

The Government as an authority decides on:

- a) draft laws,
- b) Government regulations,
- c) the Government program and its implementation,
- d) principal measures concerning the implementation of the Slovak Republic's economic and social policy,
- e) drafts of the state budget and the state closing account,
- f) international treaties of the Slovak Republic, the negotiation of which was delegated to the Government by the President of the Slovak Republic,
- g) compliance with the transfer of power to negotiate international treaties under Article 102, para. 1, subsection a) to its individual members,
- h) submitting to the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic a motion to decide on the compliance of a negotiated international treaty, for which an approval of the National Council of the Slovak Republic is required, with the Constitution and constitutional law.
- i) principal questions of domestic and foreign policy,
- j) submitting a draft law or some other important measure to the public for discussion,
- k) requesting the passing of a vote of confidence,
- l) awarding amnesty for offenses,
- m) appointing and recalling the three members of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic or other state officials in cases specified by law,
- n) a proposal for declaration of a state of war; a proposal for ordering a mobilization of armed forces; a proposal for the declaration or termination of martial law, on declaration and termination of the state of emergency,
- (o) sending armed forces outside the territory of the Slovak Republic for the purposes of a humanitarian aid, military maneuvers, or peace observation missions; giving consent to the presence of foreign armed forces on the territory of the Slovak Republic for the purposes of humanitarian aid, military maneuvers, or peace observation missions; giving consent with the passing of foreign armed forces through the territory of the Slovak Republic,
- (p) sending armed forces outside the territory of the Slovak Republic pursuant to international treaties on common defense against an attack for

no more than 60 days; the Government will forthwith notify the National Council of the Slovak Republic of such decision,

r) other matters, if laid down by law.

#### **Article 120**

(1) The Government may issue regulations in order to execute a law within its limits.

(2) If so laid down by law, the Government is authorized to issue regulations on the implementation of the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States and the Slovak Republic, and to execute international treaties stipulated in Article 7, para. 2.

(3) Government regulations are signed by the prime minister.

(4) A Government ordinance must be promulgated in a manner which shall be laid down by law.

#### **Article 121**

The Government has the right to award amnesty for offenses. Details shall be laid down by law.

#### **Article 122**

Central state-administration and local state-administration authorities are established by law.

#### **Article 123**

Ministries and other state-administration authorities may, under and within the limits of the law, issue generally binding legal regulations if empowered to do so by law. These generally binding legal regulations are promulgated in a manner which shall be laid down by law.

### **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **JUDICIAL POWER**

#### **Part One**

#### **The Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic**

#### **Article 124**

The Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic is an independent judicial body charged with the protection of the constitution.

## Article 125

(1) The Constitutional Court decides on the compatibility of

a) laws with the Constitution, constitutional laws and international treaties to which consent was given by the National Council of the Slovak Republic and which were ratified and promulgated in a manner laid down by law,

b) Government regulations, generally binding legal regulations issued by ministries and other central state-administration authorities with the Constitution, constitutional laws, international treaties to which a consent was given by the National Council of the Slovak Republic and which were ratified and promulgated in a manner laid down by law; and with laws,

c) generally binding regulations pursuant to Article 68 with the Constitution, constitutional laws, and international treaties to all of which a consent was given by the National Council of the Slovak Republic and they were ratified and promulgated as required by law, unless another court has taken jurisdiction,

d) generally binding legal regulations issued by local state-administration authorities and generally binding regulations issued by local self-administration authorities issued pursuant to Article 71, para. 2 with the Constitution, constitutional laws and international treaties to which a consent was given by the National Council of the Slovak Republic and which were ratified and promulgated in a manner laid down by law, with laws, Government regulations and with generally binding acts of ministries and other central state-administration authorities, unless another court has taken jurisdiction.,

(2) If the Constitutional Court accepts a petition for a proceeding pursuant to para. 1 of this article, it may suspend the effects of the challenged legal regulations, their parts or some of their provisions, if their further application of the challenged legal regulations could jeopardize fundamental rights and freedoms, or if there is a threat of a substantial economic damage or other serious irreparable consequence.

(3) If the Constitutional Court states by its decision that there is inconsistency between the legal regulations referred to in para. 1 of this article with the Constitution, the effect of the respective regulations, their parts or their provisions shall terminate. The authorities that issued these inconsistent legal regulations are obliged to ensure, within six months from promulgation of the decision of the Constitutional Court, their compliance with the Constitution, constitutional laws and international treaties promulgated in a manner laid down by law and with respect to the regulations referred to in para. 1 of this article, subsections b) and c) also with other laws, with respect to the regulations referred to in para. 1 of this article, subsection d) with Government ordinances, and with generally binding legal regulations issued by ministries and other central state-administration authorities. If they fail to do so, the validity of such regulations, their parts or provisions, shall terminate six months from promulgation of the decision of the Constitutional Court.

(4) The Constitutional Court does not decide on the compliance of a draft law, or a draft of other generally binding legal regulation, with the Constitution, an

international treaty promulgated in a manner laid down by law, or with a constitutional law.

(5) The validity of a decision suspending the effect of the challenged legal regulations, their parts or some of their provisions, terminates by the promulgation of a decision of the Constitutional Court on the merits, unless the Constitutional Court has previously canceled the decision suspending the effect of the challenged legal regulation, because the reasons for which it has terminated.

(6) A decision of the Constitutional Court issued pursuant to para. 1, 2 and 5 of this article shall be promulgated according to the procedures established for promulgation of laws. A final decision of the Constitutional Court is generally binding.

#### **Article 125a**

(1) The Constitutional Court decides on the compliance of negotiated international treaties, for which consent of the National Council of the Slovak Republic is required, with the Constitution or a constitutional law.

(2) The petition for a decision pursuant to para. 1 of this article may be filed with the Constitutional Court by the President of the Slovak Republic or the Government before the submission of a negotiated international treaty for a discussion to the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

(3) The Constitutional Court decides on the petition pursuant to para. 2 of this article within the period laid down by law; if the Constitutional Court by its decision expresses that the international treaty is not in compliance with the Constitution or a constitutional law, such international treaty may not be ratified.

#### **Article 125b**

(1) The Constitutional Court decides whether the subject of the referendum to be called on the basis of a citizens' petition, or a resolution of the National Council of the Slovak Republic pursuant to Article 95, para. 1, is in compliance with the Constitution or a constitutional law.

(2) The petition for a decision pursuant to para. 1 of this article may be filed with the Constitutional Court by the President of the Slovak Republic prior to calling a referendum, should the President question whether the subject of the referendum, to be called on the basis of a citizens' petition or a resolution of the National Council of the Slovak Republic pursuant to Article 95, para. 1, is in compliance with the Constitution or a constitutional act.

(3) The Constitutional Court decides on the petition pursuant to para. 2 of this article within 60 days from the day of its delivery; if the Constitutional Court by its decision states that the subject of the referendum, to be called on the basis of a citizens' petition or a resolution of the National Council of the Slovak Republic pursuant to Article 95, para. 1, is not in compliance with the Constitution or a constitutional act, the referendum may not be called.

## **Article 126**

(1) The Constitutional Court decides on competence disputes among central state-administration authorities, unless the law specifies that these disputes are decided by another state authority.

(2) The Constitutional Court decides on disputed cases regarding the authority of the Supreme Audit Office.

## **Article 127**

(1) The Constitutional Court decides on complaints by individual persons or legal persons pleading violation of their fundamental rights and freedoms, or the fundamental rights and freedoms pursuant to an international treaty ratified by the Slovak Republic and promulgated in a manner laid down by law, unless another court is vested with the jurisdiction to decide on the protection of such rights and freedoms.

(2) If the Constitutional Court accepts and rules on the complaint, it will state in its decision that a final decision, measure, or other act violated the rights or freedoms pursuant to para. 1 of this article, and it will annul such decision, measure, or other act. If the violation of rights or freedoms pursuant to para. 1 of this article has arisen due to nonfeasance, the Constitutional Court may order that the person that violated these rights or freedoms to act in order to rectify the inaction. The Constitutional Court may concurrently return the case for further proceeding, prohibit further violation of fundamental rights and freedoms, or human rights and fundamental freedoms ensuing from an international treaty ratified by the Slovak Republic and promulgated in a manner laid down by law or, if possible, order the person that violated the rights or freedoms pursuant to para. 1 of this article to restore the state of affairs as they were before the violation.

(3) The Constitutional Court may, by its decision on through the decision by which it rules on the complaint, award an appropriate financial compensation to the person whose rights pursuant to para. 1 were violated.

(4) Responsibility of the person that violated the rights or freedoms pursuant to para. 1, for damage or other harm, is not affected by the decision of the Constitutional Court.

## **Article 127a**

(1) The Constitutional Court decides on the complaints filed by the local self-administration authority against an unconstitutional or unlawful decision or other unconstitutional or unlawful intervention in the matters of the territorial self-administration, unless another court is vested with the power to decide on its protection.

(2) If the Constitutional Court accepts and rules on a complaint of the local self-administration authority, it will state the reasons why the decision, or intervention in the matters of the local self-administration, is unconstitutional or unlawful, and



which constitutional law or which law was violated and what decision, or act, caused such violation. The Constitutional Court will cancel the challenged decision, or, if violation of the law was constituted by an act other than a decision, it will prohibit further violation of the right and will order, if possible, that the state before the violation be restored.

### **Article 128**

The Constitutional Court provides an interpretation of the Constitution or constitutional laws in disputed matters. The decision of the Constitutional Court on interpretation of the Constitution or a constitutional law is promulgated by the procedures established for promulgation of laws. The interpretation is generally binding as of the day of its promulgation.

### **Article 129**

(1) The Constitutional Court decides on complaints filed on the decision verifying or rejecting the mandate of a Member of Parliament.

(2) The Constitutional Court decides on the constitutionality and legitimacy of elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic and local self-administration authorities and election in the European parliament.

(3) The Constitutional Court decides on complaints filed against the results on the public voting on recalling of the President of the Slovak Republic.

(4) The Constitutional Court decides whether the decision to disband or suspend the activity of a political party or a political movement was in compliance with constitutional and other laws.

(5) The Constitutional Court decides on high treason charges, or charges of deliberate violation of the Constitution, filed by the National Council of the Slovak Republic against the President of the Slovak Republic.

(6) The Constitutional Court decides whether a decision on the declaration of martial law, state of emergency, or related decisions were issued in compliance with the Constitution or constitutional laws.

(7) The Constitutional Court decides on complaints filed against decision of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic, pursuant to Article 154d, para. 2.

(8) Decisions of the Constitutional Court pursuant to the preceding para. in this article are binding for all public power authorities, natural persons or legal persons to whom the decisions concern. The respective public power authority is obliged to ensure their compliance with the decisions without undue delay. Details shall be laid down by law.

### **Article 130**

(1) The Constitutional Court initiates proceedings on the basis of a proposal by:

- a) at least one-fifth of the Members of Parliament,
- b) the President of the Slovak Republic,

- c) the Government of the Slovak Republic,
  - d) a court,
  - e) the General Prosecutor,
  - f) Chairman of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic in cases of compliance of legal regulations pursuant to Article 125, para. 1, relating to execution of judicial power,
  - g) Ombudsman in cases of compliance with legal regulations pursuant to Article 125, para. 1, if their further application could jeopardize the fundamental rights and freedoms ensuing from an international treaty ratified by the Slovak Republic and promulgated in a manner laid down by law,
  - h) the Supreme Audit Office of the Slovak Republic in case stipulated in Article 126, para. 2,
  - i) in cases listed under Article 127 and 127a, anyone whose rights are to become the subject of inquiry,
  - j) anyone objecting to the authority of the Supreme Audit Office of the Slovak Republic in case laid down in Article 126, para. 2.
- (2) A law shall lay down who is entitled to submit a proposal to initiate proceedings according to Article 129.

#### **Article 131**

(1) The following matters listed under: Article 105, para. 2; Article 107; Article 125, para. 1 subsections a) and b); Article 125a para. 1; Article 125b para. 1; Article 128; Article 129, para. 2 to 7; Article 136, para. 2 and 3; Article 138, para. 2, subsections b) and c), as well as unification of legal opinion of senates, matters concerning the arrangement of its internal affairs and draft budget the Constitutional Court, are decided by plenary meetings of the Constitutional Court. The plenary meeting of the Constitutional Court decides by more than one-half of all judges. If such majority is not reached, the motion is rejected.

(2) The Constitutional Court decides on the remaining matters in panels of three judges. The panels decide by a more than one-half of its members.

#### **Article 132**

Repealed.

#### **Article 133**

There exists no appeal from a ruling of the Constitutional Court; this does not apply if, by a decision of an executive body of an international organization established for application of international treaty by which the Slovak Republic is bound, an obligation of the Slovak Republic arises, requiring it to reconsider an existing ruling of the Constitutional Court in a new proceeding of the Constitutional Court.

## **Article 134**

(1) The Constitutional Court consists of 13 judges.

(2) Constitutional Court judges are appointed by the President of the Slovak Republic for a period of twelve years upon a proposal by the National Council of the Slovak Republic. The National Council of the Slovak Republic proposes twice the number of candidates for judges that the President of the Slovak Republic is to appoint.

(3) Any citizen of the Slovak Republic who may be elected to the National Council of the Slovak Republic, has reached the age of 40, is a law school graduate, and has been practicing law for at least 15 years may be appointed judge of the Constitutional Court. The same person may not be repeatedly appointed judge of the Constitutional Court.

(4) A judge of the Constitutional Court is sworn in by the President of the Slovak Republic by taking the following oath:

“I promise on my honor and conscience that I will protect the inviolability of the natural rights of man and civic rights, protect the principles of the state governed by the rule of law, abide by the Constitution, constitutional laws, and international treaties that the Slovak Republic has ratified and promulgated in a manner laid down by law, and that I will decide independently and impartially, according to my best conscience.”

(5) A judge of the Constitutional Court assumes office upon taking his oath.

## **Article 135**

The Constitutional Court is headed by its President, who may be substituted for by the Vice-President. The President and Vice-President are appointed by the President of the Slovak Republic from among judges of the Constitutional Court.

## **Article 136**

(1) A judge of the Constitutional Court may not be criminally prosecuted for his decisions related to exercise of his office, not even after termination of his office.

(2) If a judge of the Constitutional Court was apprehended and detained while committing a criminal act, the relevant authority is obliged to notify immediately the President of the Constitutional Court; if the judge in question is the President, Vice-President is notified. A judge of Constitutional Court may not be taken into custody without consent of the Constitutional Court.

(3) The Constitutional Court gives consent to the criminal prosecution or to the detention of a judge and the General Prosecutor. The Constitutional Court convenes disciplinary proceeding against the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic, Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic, and the Prosecutor General.

### **Article 137**

(1) If an appointed judge of the Constitutional Court is a member of a political party or a political movement, he must surrender his membership prior to taking his oath.

(2) Judges of the Constitutional Court hold their offices as their profession. The execution of this post is incompatible with a post in any other public power authority, a post or contract of employment in another state authority, any contract of employment or similar employment relation, entrepreneurial activity, membership in a management or supervisory body of a legal person engaged in an entrepreneurial activity, or another economic or gainful activity, with the exception of the administration of their own property and scientific, teaching, literary, and artistic activity.

(3) On the day a judge takes up the office, his mandate as a Member of Parliament and his membership in the Government of the Slovak Republic expire.

### **Article 138**

(1) A judge of the Constitutional Court may resign the office of judge by a written notice to the President of the Constitutional Court. His post terminates at the end of the calendar month when the written notice of resignation was delivered.

(2) The President of the Slovak Republic recalls a judge of the Constitutional Court:

a) on the basis of a valid court decision by which he was sentenced for a deliberate criminal act, or by which he was sentenced for a criminal act, and the court did not rule on a conditional suspended execution of the prison sentence,

b) on the basis of a disciplinary decision by the Constitutional Court due to conduct incompatible with the execution of the post of a judge of the Constitutional Court,

c) if the Constitutional Court declares that the judge has not been participating in Constitutional Court proceedings for over a year, or

d) if he ceases to be eligible to be elected to the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

### **Article 139**

If a judge of the Constitutional Court surrenders the office of judge of the Constitutional Court, or if he is recalled, the President of the Slovak Republic will appoint, out of two persons proposed by the National Council of the Slovak Republic, another judge of the Constitutional Court for a new term of office.

### **Article 140**

Details on the organization and procedures of the Constitutional Court, and on the status of its judges, shall be laid down by law.

**Part Two**  
**Courts of the Slovak Republic**

**Article 141**

(1) Justice in the Slovak Republic is administered by independent and impartial courts.

(2) Justice at all levels is administered independently of other state authorities.

**Article 141a**

**The Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic**

(1) The chairman of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic. Its other members are:

- a) nine judges elected and recalled by the judges of the Slovak Republic,
- b) three members elected and recalled by the National Council of the Slovak Republic,
- c) three members appointed and recalled by the President of the Slovak Republic,
- d) three members appointed and recalled by the Government of the Slovak Republic.

(2) A person that is irreproachable, has completed a university law education, and has been practicing law for at least 15 years may be appointed a member of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic pursuant to para. 1, subsection b) to d).

(3) Exercise of the office of the chairman of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic is incompatible with the execution of a post in any other public power authority, a post, or contract of employment in a state authority, any contract of employment, or similar employment relation, entrepreneurial activity, membership in a management or supervisory body of a legal person engaged in an entrepreneurial activity or another economic or gainful activity, with the exception of the administration of their own property and scientific, teaching, literary, or artistic activity.

(4) The term of office of members of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic is five years. The same person may be elected or appointed a member of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic for no more than two consequent terms of office.

(5) The authority of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic includes the right to:

- a) secure the execution of public control of judicial power,
- b) formulate a position whether a candidate proposed to be appointed judge meets the prerequisites for judicial aptitude that would warrant that he will duly exercise the post of a judge,
- c) submit to the President of the Slovak Republic proposals naming candidates to be appointed judges and names of judges to be removed,
- d) decide on the assignment or transfer of judges,

e) submit to the President of the Slovak Republic proposals to appoint the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic and Deputy Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic and for their recall,

f) submit to the Government of the Slovak Republic proposals of candidates for judges who should represent the Slovak Republic in international judicial bodies,

g) elect and remove members of disciplinary senates and elect and remove chairmen of disciplinary senates,

h) comment on a draft budget of courts of the Slovak Republic in the process of drafting of the state budget, and submit to the National Council of the Slovak Republic statement to proposed budget of courts

i) oversee that a judge has sufficient aptitude that warrants that he will duly exercise the post of a judge during entire term of his office,

j) publish principles of judicial ethics in cooperation with judicial self-government aptitude.

k) other powers, if so laid down by law.

(6) A consent of more than one-half of all members is required to adopt a decision of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic.

(7) The activity of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic is managed and organized by its chairman.

(8) The chairman of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic has the authority to file a motion to the Constitutional Court in relation to compatibility of laws concerning the judicial power with Constitution, pursuant to Article 125, para. 1.

(9) The Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic formulates an standpoint pursuant to para. 5, subsection b) based on data submitted by state authority responsible for protection of classified information and on personal statement of the candidate to be nominated for a judge; details shall be laid down by law.

(10) The decision about loss of judicial aptitude that warrants that a judge will duly exercise his post during entire term of his office is under the authority of disciplinary senate; provisions of Article 154d para. 1 to 3 are hereby not affected.

(11) Details of the method of election and revocation of the chairman of Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic, about appointment procedures of the members of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic, its powers, its organization and its relation to the court administration authorities and the judicial self-administration authorities, as well as the method of overseeing that judge has sufficient aptitude that warrants that he will duly exercise the post of a judge during entire term of his office, shall be laid down by law.

## **Article 142**

(1) Courts decide on civil and criminal law matters; examine the lawfulness of decisions of public administration authority, and the lawfulness of decisions, measures, or other acts of the public power authorities, if so laid down by law.

(2) Court decisions are made by panels of judges, unless the law specifies that the matter is to be decided by a single judge. A law shall lay down in which cases decisions by panels of judges are attended by accessory judges from the ranks of citizens and which matters may be decided also by a court employees authorized by a judge. A judicial remedy or appeal is available against a decision made by a court employee authorized by a judge, on which a judge shall always decide.

(3) Verdicts are proclaimed in the name of the Slovak Republic. They are always proclaimed publicly.

### **Article 143**

(1) The judicial system consists of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic and other courts.

(2) The detailed arrangement of the court system, the powers and organization of the courts, and the manner of court procedures shall be laid down by law.

(3) The judicial self-administration authorities also participate in the management and administration of courts in the extent laid down by law.

### **Article 144**

(1) Judges are independent in execution of their function and bound by the Constitution, constitutional laws, international treaties stipulated in Article 7, para. 2, 5 and other laws.

(2) If the court is of the opinion that another generally binding legal regulation, its part or a particular provision related to the subject-matter of the proceeding is inconsistent with the Constitution, constitutional laws, international treaties stipulated in Article 7, para. 2 and 5 or other laws, it will interrupt its deliberations and submit a motion that a proceeding under Article 125, para. 1 be initiated. The finding of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic is binding for all courts.

### **Article 145**

(1) Judges are appointed and recalled by the President of the Slovak Republic at the proposal of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic for an unlimited period of time.

(2) Any citizen of the Slovak Republic eligible for election to the National Council of the Slovak Republic, has reached the age of 30, has completed a legal education, and has judicial aptitude that warrants that he will duly exercise the post of a judge, may be appointed a judge. Other conditions for appointment to the post of judge and his promotion, as well as the scope of immunity of judges will be determined by law.

(3) The Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic are appointed by the President of the Slovak Republic from the ranks of judges of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic for a period of five years upon a proposal of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic. The same person may be



appointed the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic or the Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic for a maximum of two consecutive terms. The President of the Slovak Republic may recall the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic, or the Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic for reasons stipulated in Article 147.

(4) A judge is sworn in by the President of the Slovak Republic as follows: "I promise on my honor and conscience that I will abide by the Constitution, constitutional laws and international treaties of the Slovak Republic ratified and promulgated as required by law, and other laws. I will interpret laws and decide independently and impartially, according to my best conscience."

(5) A judge shall take up the office upon taking the oath.

#### **Article 145a**

(1) If the appointed judge is a member of a political party or a political movement, he is obliged to resign membership before taking the oath.

(2) A judge performs the office as a profession. The discharge of the post of a judge is incompatible with the execution of a post in any other public power authority, a post or contract of employment in a state authority, any contract of employment, or similar employment relation, entrepreneurial activity, membership in the management or supervisory body of a legal person engaged in an entrepreneurial activity, or another economic or gainful activity, with the exception of the administration of their own property and scientific, teaching, literary, or artistic activity and membership in the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic.

#### **Article 146**

A judge may resign his post by a written notice to the President of the Slovak Republic. His post terminates at the end of the calendar month when the written notice of resignation was delivered.

#### **Article 147**

(1) The President of the Slovak Republic, on a proposal of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic shall recall a judge on the basis of a final condemning judgment for a willful criminal offence, or if he was lawfully convicted of a criminal offence and the court did not decide in his case on probationary suspension of serving of the imprisonment sentence, on the basis of a decision by a disciplinary senate for an activity which is incompatible with the discharge of the function of judge, or if his eligibility for election to the National Council of the Slovak Republic has terminated. The President of the Slovak Republic will, upon the motion of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic, recall a judge that no longer meets the prerequisites of judicial aptitude, warranting that he will duly exercise the post of a judge, based on legally effective resolution of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic pursuant to Article 154d, para. 1, or based on a legally effective decree of the Constitutional Court that



denies the complaint filed pursuant to Article 154d, para. 2.(2) The President of the Slovak Republic may recall a judge upon the motion of the Judicial Council

- a) if his state of health does not allow him, for a period of at least one year, to properly discharge his duties as judge,
- b) if he has reached the age of 65.

#### **Article 148**

(1) A judge may be transferred to another court only with his consent or on the basis of a decision of a disciplinary senate.

(2) Temporary suspension of execution of the office of a judge may not intervene with independent execution of judicial power. The reasons for suspension of execution of the office of a judge and conditions for a temporary assignment of a judge and further conditions for temporary suspension of execution of the office of a judge shall be laid down by law.

(3) The method of constituting accessory judges shall be laid down by law.

(4) Neither judge, nor accessory judge may be criminally prosecuted for decisions made in exercise of their office, not even after termination of their office.

(5) If criminal prosecution of a judge is initiated, the affected judge may file a complaint against the prosecution, which will be decided by General Prosecutor.

### **CHAPTER EIGHT**

#### **THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC AND THE PUBLIC PROTECTOR OF RIGHTS**

##### **Part One**

##### **The Prosecutor's Office of the Slovak Republic**

#### **Article 149**

The Prosecutor's Office of the Slovak Republic protects the rights and legally protected interests of individual and legal persons and the state.

#### **Article 150**

The Prosecutor's Office is headed by the Prosecutor General, who is appointed and recalled by the President of the Slovak Republic at the proposal of the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

#### **Article 151**

Details on the appointment, recall, rights, and duties of Prosecutors, and organization of the Prosecutor's Office, shall be laid down by law.

**Part Two**  
**The Public Protector of Rights**

**Article 151a**

(1) The Public Protector of Rights (hereinafter Ombudsman) is an independent body of the Slovak Republic which, within the scope and through the procedures laid down by law, protects fundamental rights and freedoms of individual and legal persons in proceedings before public administration authorities and other public power authorities, if their conduct, decision-making, or inaction is in conflict with the legal order. In cases laid down by law, the Ombudsman may hold accountable individual employees or officers of public power authorities, if those persons violated a fundamental human right or freedom of natural or legal persons. All public power authorities shall give the Ombudsman necessary assistance.

(2) The Ombudsman may file a motion with the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic to initiate a proceeding pursuant to Article 125, if a generally binding regulation is violating a fundamental human right or freedom granted to a natural or legal person.

(3) The Ombudsman is elected by the National Council of the Slovak Republic for a period of five years, from candidates proposed by at least 15 Members of Parliament. Any citizen of the Slovak Republic eligible for election to the National Council of the Slovak Republic, having reached 35 years of age on the election day, may be elected the Ombudsman. The Ombudsman may not be a member of any political party or political movement.

(4) The office of the Ombudsman terminates on the day the court decision becomes effective by which an Ombudsman was sentenced for a deliberate criminal act, or by which an Ombudsman was sentenced for a criminal act and the court did not rule in his case on a conditional suspended execution of the prison sentence, or by the loss of eligibility.

(5) The National Council of the Slovak Republic may recall the Ombudsman if his state of health prevents him, for a period of at least three months, to properly discharge his duties.

(6) Details on the election and recall of the Ombudsman, his competence, conditions on the execution of his office, manner of legal protection, on filing motions to initiate proceeding on Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic pursuant to Article 130, para. 1, subsection g), and enforcement of the rights of individual persons and legal persons, shall be stipulated by law.

## **CHAPTER NINE**

### **TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

#### **Article 152**

(1) Constitutional laws, laws, and other generally binding legal regulations remain in force in the Slovak Republic unless they conflict with this Constitution. They can be amended and abolished by the relevant authorities of the Slovak Republic.

(2) Laws and other generally binding legal regulations issued in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic become invalid on the 90th day after the publication of the ruling on their invalidity by the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic in a manner established for the promulgation of laws.

(3) Decisions on the invalidity of legal regulations are made by the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic at the proposal of persons listed in Article 130.

(4) The interpretation and application of constitutional laws, laws, and other generally binding legal regulations must be in compliance with this Constitution.

#### **Article 153**

Rights and duties arising from international treaties to which the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic is bound are transferred to the Slovak Republic to the extent established by a Czech and Slovak Federal Republic constitutional law, or by an agreement between the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic.

#### **Article 154**

(1) The Slovak National Council elected according to Article 103 of Constitutional Law No. 143/1968 Coll. on the Czecho-Slovak Federation, as amended, will execute its powers as the National Council of the Slovak Republic pursuant to this Constitution. The electoral term of the National Council of the Slovak Republic is counted from the day of elections to the Slovak National Council.

(2) The Government of the Slovak Republic appointed according to Article 122, para. 1, subsection a) of Constitutional Law No. 143/1968 Coll. on the Czecho-Slovak Federation, as amended, is regarded as a Government appointed according to this Constitution.

(3) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic and the Prosecutor General of the Slovak Republic, who have been appointed to their posts according to present legal regulations, retain their posts until appointments according to this Constitution are made.

(4) Judges of Slovak Republic courts appointed to their posts according to present legal regulations are regarded as appointed to their posts according to this Constitution, without any time limit.

#### **Article 154a**

The elections of the President of the Slovak Republic under this constitutional law is called by the Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic within 30 days from the day a law issued pursuant to Article 101, para. 10 becomes effective.

#### **Article 154b**

(1) The President of the Slovak Republic shall, on a proposal from the Judicial Council, appoint a judge elected for four years before time of taking effect of this constitutional act, a judge without time restriction on the expiration of his term of office, even if he had, not attained the age of 30 years on the date of his appointment.

(2) Judges elected pursuant to the present regulations without a time limit are considered to be judges appointed pursuant to this constitutional law.

(3) Provisions of the Article 134, para. 2, first sentence and para. 3, second sentence do not apply to judges of the Constitutional Court appointed before this constitutional act comes into effect.

#### **Article 154c**

(1) International treaties on human rights and fundamental freedoms that were ratified by the Slovak Republic and promulgated in a manner laid down by law prior to the effective date of this constitution are a part of its legal order and have primacy over the law, if that they provide greater scope of constitutional rights and freedoms.

(2) Other international treaties which were ratified by the Slovak Republic and promulgated as required by law prior to the effective date of this constitution are a part of its legal order, if so laid down by law.

#### **Article 154d**

(1) The prerequisites of judicial aptitude warranting that he will duly exercise the post of a judge apply also to a judge appointed to his office before September 1, 2014. The position regarding fulfillment of the prerequisites of judicial aptitude according to previous sentence [of this para.] for a judge appointed before September 1, 2014 will be issued in the form of resolution by the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic based on data submitted by the state authority responsible for protection of classified information and on a personal statement of the judge. Details on a decision making of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic in relation to formulating a standpoint regarding the prerequisites of judicial aptitude warranting that he will duly exercise the post of a judge, including the form in which the judge can make his statement to the collected data, shall be laid down by law.

(2) A complaint that will be decided by the Constitutional Court may be filed against the decision of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic according to para. 1; details shall be laid down by law.

(3) If, by a legally effective resolution of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic according to para. 1 [of this article], or by a legally effective ruling of the

Constitutional Court denying a complaint filed according to para. 2 [of this article], a judge appointed before September 1, 2014 does not meet the prerequisites of judicial aptitude that warrant that he will duly exercise the post of a judge, the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic will propose to the President [that he] recall the judge. Failure to meet the prerequisites of judicial aptitude that warrant that he will duly exercise the post of a judge, is a reason to recall a judge.

(4) The function of [the] chairman of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic, appointed pursuant to present regulation, is terminated on the day this constitutional law becomes effective. The chairman of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic is [a] member of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic until termination of functional term of those members of Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic that were appointed by judges of the Slovak Republic pursuant to present regulation.

(5) Members of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic, elected by National Council of the Slovak Republic, appointed by the President of the Slovak Republic and appointed by the Government of the Slovak Republic pursuant to present regulation are considered to be members of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic appointed pursuant to this constitutional law; their membership is governed by present regulation.

## **Article 155**

The following are repealed:

1. Constitutional Law of the Slovak National Council No. 50/1990 Coll. on the Name, State Emblem, National Flag, State Seal and National Anthem of the Slovak Republic.

2. Constitutional Law of the Slovak National Council No. 79/1990 Coll. on the Number of Slovak National Council Deputies; on the Text of the Oath of Slovak National Council Deputies, Members of the Slovak Republic Government, and National Committee Deputies; and on the Slovak National Council Electoral Period.

3. Constitutional Law of the Slovak National Council No. 7/1992 Coll. on the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic.

## **Article 156**

Constitution of the Slovak Republic No. 460/1992 Coll. came into effect on October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1992, with the exception of Article 3, para. 2; Article 23, para. 4, as regards the deportation, or extradition of a citizen to another state; Article 53; Article 84, para. 3, as regards declaration of war on another state; Article 86, subsections k) and l); Article 102, subsection g), as regards the appointment of university professors and rectors and the appointment and promotion of generals, and subsections j) and k); Article 152, para. 1, second sentence, as regards constitutional laws, laws, and other generally binding legal regulations issued by the authorities of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republics (CSFR), which came into force

simultaneously with the appropriate changes in the constitutional arrangement of the CSFR, in line with this Constitution.

Constitutional Law No. 244/1998 Coll. came into effect on August 5<sup>th</sup>, 1998.

Constitutional Law No. 9/1999 Coll. came into effect on January 27<sup>th</sup>, 1999.

Constitutional Law No. 90/2001 Coll. came into effect on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2001, with the exception of Article 125a, Article 127, Article 127a, Article 134, para. 1 and 3 and Article 151a which shall come into effect on January 1, 2002.

Constitutional Law No. 140/2004 Coll. came into effect as of the day of promulgation, i.e. on March 18<sup>th</sup>, 2004.

Constitutional Law No. 323/2004 Coll. comes into effect on June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2004, with the exception of the first point of Article I, which comes into effect on July 20<sup>th</sup>, 2004.

Constitutional Law No. 462/2005 Coll. comes into effect on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2006.

Constitutional Law No. 92/2006 Coll. comes into effect on April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2006.

Constitutional Law No. 210/2006 Coll. comes into effect on May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2006.

Constitutional Law No. 100/2010 Coll. comes into effect on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2011.

Constitutional Law No. 356/2011 Coll. comes into effect on October 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011.

Constitutional Law No. 232/2012 Coll. comes into effect on September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2012.

Constitutional Law No. 161/2014 Coll. comes into effect on September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014.

Constitutional Law No. 306/2014 Coll. comes into effect on December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014.