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The unofficial consolidated text of the Rules on Police Powers comprises:

- the Rules on Police Powers (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia [*Uradni list RS*], No. 16/14 of 3 March 2014),
- The Rules Amending the Rules on Police Powers (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia [*Uradni list RS*], no. 59/17 of 27 October 2017).

## **RULES on Police Powers,**

### **(unofficial consolidated text no. 1)**

#### **I. GENERAL PROVISION**

##### **Article 1 (Content)**

These Rules govern the manner of implementing police powers stipulated in the Act governing the tasks and powers of the police and in other acts if these acts define identical powers, the manner of obtaining consent and informing a person undergoing a polygraph procedure with the facts according to the law, and the procedure for saving and destroying confiscated objects.

#### **II. GENERAL POLICE POWERS**

##### **Article 2 (Collecting information)**

(1) Police officers shall collect information directly from a person and, if this is more suitable considering the circumstances, also in writing, by telephone, or by other electronic means of communication. In doing so, they shall, if possible, take into consideration the wishes of the person from whom information is being collected.

(2) The expressed wish of a person to remain anonymous shall be recorded by police officers, and also observed in subsequent procedures.

(3) When police officers collect information from a child placed in an educational institution, social protection institution, or a similar institution or a foster family, the responsible person at the educational institution or social protection institution or other institution shall be notified in advance, and if a child is in a foster family, the competent social work centre shall be notified.

### **Article 3**

#### **(Sending written summonses and sending summonses with public notification)**

(1) Police officers shall send written summonses by mail or deliver them personally.

(2) When a person must be advised that they might be brought in forcibly, a written summons shall be sent to this person by mail; it shall be served in person only if the person's presence must be ensured immediately or within a short time. The summons shall state all of the legal grounds on the basis of which the person has been summoned.

(3) When the police summon persons by way of a public notification, the summons shall be posted on the police website, in public media, or in any other suitable way.

### **Article 4**

#### **(Warning and order)**

(1) The technical means that police officers use to issue warnings or orders shall be, in particular: a megaphone, a "Stop Policija" ("Stop, Police") cordon, signs with a written warning or order (e.g. WARNING, STATE BORDER), and means and signals used by police officers when regulating and controlling road traffic.

(2) Police officers also issue orders using signals shown to participants in road traffic with the position of their bodies and by other signals used as generally known signals in individual activities (e.g. when scuba diving).

### **Article 5**

#### **(Determining identity)**

(1) The personal data obtained by police officers when determining a person's identity at the request of an official or a holder of public office shall be provided by police officers to the aforementioned officials immediately at the scene. If this is not possible, police officers shall provide the data later by telephone, in writing, or by electronic means of communication.

(2) Police officers determine a person's identity at the duly justified request of another person by ensuring that this person is not present during the procedure or cannot directly discover the data on the person whose identity is being determined by police officers.

(3) Prior to determining identity on the basis of the preceding paragraph, police officers shall assess whether a request is justified; they determine the identity of the applicant, inform the applicant that a written application must be filed clarifying the reasons and the purpose for the use of the data, and inform the applicant as to which police unit a request should be addressed.

### **Article 6**

#### **(Photographing)**

(1) If it is necessary to photograph a person in order for their identity to be determined, police officers shall do this by ensuring that the face, the full body, and any special visual features are clearly visible.

(2) When identifying bodies, police officers may also photograph other body parts with special features that could contribute to the identification (e.g. tattoos, visible physical impairments, visible physical injuries).

(3) Under 'personal description', police officers shall list general and special features of a person.

(4) Photographs of unidentified bodies that are to be published shall show a suitable measure of respect, i.e. the deceased person shall be treated with respect.

## **Article 7 (Searching for people)**

(1) A missing person is a person being sought who is unusually absent from their home, social, or professional environment for unknown or known reasons. It shall be deemed that the person requires help until police findings indicate otherwise.

(2) When a person is reported missing or their absence is detected, police officers ascertain and verify the facts and circumstances on the basis of which conclusions can be drawn concerning the reason why the person has gone missing. Subsequent activities shall be carried out based on the established facts in each individual case. If necessary, persons who are not employed by the police may be included in the search.

### **Article 7.a (Obtaining data on a missing person's communication)**

(1) The police shall obtain data on any communication of a missing person who is in need of help using mobile communication when other less intrusive measures or methods were not successful in finding the missing person. The assumption that a missing person has a means of mobile communication or had used it prior to going missing shall be sufficient for a request to be filed.

(2) The police shall obtain from a mobile telephony operator any data on the date, time, phone number, and subscriber of a number dialled or incoming calls that used voice calls, SMS messages, or MMS messages.

### **Article 7.b (Inspecting personal belongings, rooms, and means of transport of a missing person)**

Police officers may inspect the personal belongings, rooms, or means of transport used by a missing person as a residence only if this measure might clarify the circumstances surrounding the disappearance or help find the missing person.

### **Article 7.c (Inspecting data belonging to a missing person)**

A report shall be drafted regarding the inspection of any data saved on a computer or other IT data carrier belonging to a missing person, and this report shall include:

- the identification of the electronic device that was inspected,
- the date and time of the beginning and end of the inspection, or separately for multiple inspections if the inspection was not carried out at one time,
- any cooperating persons present during inspection,

- the number of a decision and the court which issued it,
- the method of inspection,
- the findings of the inspection and other significant circumstances.

**Article 7.č**  
**(Notifying the investigating judge)**

When measures to find a missing person are taken on the basis of an order issued by an investigating judge, the police shall send a report on the implementation of measures to the investigating judge within 30 days of the order being issued.

**Article 7.d**  
**(Informing the missing person about data collected)**

When police officers inform a person who has been found of any data that they have collected concerning this person during their search in accordance with the Act governing police tasks and powers, they shall do so verbally; if the person who has been found so requests, they shall also inform the person in writing.

**Article 8**  
**(Identifying persons from photographs)**

(1) In the identification procedure, police officers shall show the person identifying someone at least 12 photographs in such a manner as to prevent the person from discovering the name or other data on the persons in the photographs, and so as not to prompt them to select a particular photograph. Police officers may use photographs of persons from the records of persons who have been photographed, a photograph of a person who is the subject of identification, and also photographs obtained from other official records or in any other lawful manner.

(2) The police officer who manage the procedure and the person who makes the identification shall sign an official note on the identification procedure.

**Article 9**  
**(Publishing a police sketch)**

A police sketch may be posted on the police website, in the media, or in other suitable ways.

**Article 10**  
**(Polygraph procedure)**

(1) In order to carry out a polygraph procedure, a polygraph investigator shall obtain prior consent.

(2) The written consent to carry out a polygraph procedure shall contain a statement that the person has been informed of:

- the manner in which the polygraph procedure is carried out and the basic functioning of the polygraph (this can be done by the polygraph investigator by way of a pre-test interview or in some other way);

- the fact that the polygraph procedure may be carried out only with their consent, which they may withdraw at any point during the polygraph procedure;
- the fact that the polygraph procedure will be carried out for the purpose of guiding the criminal investigation with regard to investigating a specific crime;
- the fact that the results of the polygraph procedure may not be used as evidence in criminal proceedings.

(3) If a person does not sign a consent form, it shall be deemed that they do not consent to the polygraph procedure.

(4) A polygraph investigator shall not carry out polygraph testing of a person is not in a suitable psychological or physical condition.

### **Article 11 (A roadblock with blockade points)**

(1) Police officers may set up roadblocks with blockade points on public roads and unclassified roads used for road traffic and on other surfaces that can be used for road traffic.

(2) When setting up roadblocks with blockade points, police officers shall take suitable measures to ensure road users' safety.

(3) When deciding to fully or selectively control vehicles and persons, police officers shall take into account the circumstances in each specific case. If a roadblock with a blockade point is set up, police officers using full control shall stop all vehicles and persons, and police officers using selective control shall stop only vehicles and persons who are believed to be connected to the reason and goal of setting up a roadblock.

### **Article 12 (Using other people's means of transport and communication or other means)**

(1) Police officers may use other people's means of transport if they meet the conditions prescribed for such use, and they may use means of communication or other means if they find that, considering the circumstances at hand, they know how to use them.

(2) After using means of transport and communication or other means, police officers shall issue a certificate to the person entitled as soon as possible, from which it is evident which means were used, when they were used, and for how long; in the event of means of transport, the mileage, the reason for use, and any damage incurred during use shall also be listed, and it shall be stated that the owner has the right to the reimbursement of costs or reimbursement due to any damage to property caused during use.

### **Article 13 (Security search)**

(1) During a more detailed security search, police officers may require that a person gradually remove individual items of their outer garments if, due to the specific nature of the garments, weapons, dangerous objects, or substances that the person might be carrying in their outer garments or undergarments cannot be found manually. Police officers shall not be allowed to require a person to also remove their undergarments.

(2) It shall be deemed that a means of transport is in the direct vicinity of the person and is accessible to such person who is undergoing a security search when the person can access such means of transport during a police procedure or immediately thereafter due to the immediate proximity of the means of transport.

(3) A concealed part of a vehicle shall be a part of a vehicle the inspection of which requires the use of special technical means or methods (disassembly, cutting, breaking or other, similar, tasks).

#### **Article 14 (Search of persons)**

When a person is being searched, the search shall be limited to the part of the garments, objects, or means of transport regarding which, due to being directly detected by police officers, there is a high probability that they contain objects which by law must be seized.

#### **Article 15 (Entering private dwellings and other premises)**

(1) If police officers must use physical force or technical means to enter a private dwelling and other premises, they shall inform the person inside of this beforehand, unless action must be taken immediately and unexpectedly.

(2) In order to enter a private dwelling or other premises, police officers shall use technical means designated for police use. They shall be allowed to use other technical means and physical force if entering a private dwelling or other premises cannot be delayed and designated means cannot be used.

(3) The use of other technical means shall also be the use of means used by other professionally qualified persons for entering private dwellings or other premises upon agreement with police officers and under their supervision.

(4) Other cases when police officers may enter private dwellings and other premises if this is necessary to protect people or property shall be, in particular:

- to help a clearly helpless person,
- to protect a child or minor reported as missing by their parents or legal representatives,
- to prevent danger due to fire, gas leakage, water spillage, wastage or spillage of dangerous substances,
- similar events and natural disasters or phenomena.

#### **Article 16 (Securing premises)**

(1) When police officers secure premises because the user or other entitled persons are not at the premises after a police task has been performed, this shall be done by replacing the lock, ensuring a police presence, or in other suitable ways.

(2) When police officers do not secure premises by way of a police presence, they do so by sealing the premises. This is done by way of an impression in red wax, a seal, a dry seal, or in other suitable ways. In addition to a seal, police officers also place a notification in a visible place which must contain data on the police unit investigating the matter, the legal grounds for entering the private dwelling or other premises, the date, a warning concerning

the prohibition on removing or damaging the seal and entering the premises, and the signature of the police officer and the stamp of the police unit.

### **Article 17 (Confiscation of items)**

(1) If circumstances permit, a police officer shall order a person to personally hand over an item that is to be confiscated; otherwise, the item shall be removed in accordance with the rules in the expert field by a police officer or a qualified professional who can ensure the item is stored or destroyed, and the item is then confiscated by a police officer.

(2) The police officer shall enter in the document concerning the confiscation whose item was confiscated, where, and why, who confiscated it, and a detailed item description. The description shall contain the type and characteristics of the item, as well as any visible damage to the item, so that it may be distinguished from other, similar, items. The document shall be signed by a police officer and the person whose item has been confiscated. If the person refuses to sign the document, the police officer shall state this in the document.

### **Article 18 (Handling confiscated items)**

(1) If, after items are confiscated, it is discovered that traces of a crime or offence should be sought on the item or any other technical task within a criminal investigation should be performed, a police officer shall carry out this procedure before returning or delivering the item to a competent authority.

(2) If an item is to be returned to the person from whom it has been confiscated or to any other entitled person, a police officer shall inform this person of this and ask them to collect the items at the police unit in the place of their residence, and also inform the person of the possibility that these items can also be delivered to the person's home at their request if the person resides in the Republic of Slovenia.

(3) A police officer shall issue a certificate confirming the return of the item, which shall also be signed by the person to whom the item is returned. If the person refuses to sign for an item that they collect, the police officer shall state this in the certificate.

(4) In addition to the data referred to in paragraph two of this Article, a written notification concerning the return of the items shall also contain a 30-day deadline in which the person may declare whether they wish the item to be returned to them, and a warning that, if not, it shall be deemed that they waived their title to the item.

(5) If a person has unequivocally expressed their will to no longer own the item, a police officer shall act pursuant to the regulations governing relationships under property law. If a person waives their title to a confiscated item, the Republic of Slovenia shall become the owner of the item.

### **Article 19 (Storing confiscated items)**

(1) A police unit shall store confiscated items in special premises to which access shall be limited. Confiscated items may be stored only on other official premises if this is

justified due to the investigation of a matter (e.g. inspection of a large amount of documents), and access shall be denied to unauthorised persons.

(2) A police unit shall keep records on confiscated items, which shall contain the following data:

- date and time of confiscation,
- description of confiscated items,
- the name of the person whose item has been confiscated,
- the legal grounds for confiscation,
- the personal name of the police officer who carried out the confiscation,
- the handling of confiscated items.

(3) The following data shall be on items:

- from whom the item was confiscated, where and when it was confiscated,
- who confiscated it,
- information about the item.

(4) On the basis of a signed agreement, the police may also store confiscated items with other entities.

## **Article 20 (Destroying confiscated items)**

(1) The destruction of confiscated items shall be carried out under the supervision of a committee appointed by the Director General of the Police or a Director of a Police Directorate. External members may also sit on committees.

(2) The destruction of items shall be performed in a manner decided by the committee, depending on the special features of the items.

(3) A report shall be drafted concerning the destruction, which shall be signed by the committee.

(4) The costs related to destroying the items confiscated pursuant to the Act governing the tasks and powers of the police shall be borne by the police.

## **Article 21 (Anti-terror search)**

(1) When conducting an anti-terror search, police officers may ask for the assistance of persons who are familiar with the infrastructure of the buildings and areas being searched, inspectors at inspection authorities, persons who are obliged to take security measures, and other qualified professionals. During anti-terror searches, police officers shall use technical means.

(2) An anti-bomb search shall be focused on searching for explosive devices and explosives. During anti-bomb searches, police officers shall use technical means and service police dogs trained to search for explosive substances.

(3) A chemical/biological/radiological search shall be focused on searching for chemical, biological, radioactive, and nuclear substances that could endanger the life or health of people. It shall mainly encompass the inspection and collection of food, water, and unknown substance samples for laboratory testing and documentation regarding food intended for protected persons.



(4) An anti-surveillance (anti-bug) search shall be focused on verifying whether audio and video surveillance devices using electronic and other media to transmit or record sound or images or only digital data are being used in a particular room, building, device, or means of transport; it shall also focus on locating and removing such devices.

(5) Police officers shall identify, study, deactivate, remove, destroy for security reasons, or ensure the destruction of any devices, means, or substances found during a search as referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this Article. Police officers may collect and secure samples of means, substances, and traces that are found if this is required for their identification. The costs of destroying an explosive found, and improvised explosive, parts of weapons, explosives, or listening devices shall be borne by the police.

## **Article 22** **(Jamming the radio frequency spectrum)**

(1) Jamming the radio frequency spectrum shall be carried out using radio frequency jammers or by way of eliminating certain channels in an area and during a period needed to perform a police task.

(2) If jamming the radio frequency spectrum could affect flight safety due to the location, coordination with entities competent for air-traffic surveillance and control shall be necessary when carrying out such powers.

## **Article 23** **(Temporary restriction of movement)**

Police officers who have reasons to temporarily restrict movement shall inform people directly, verbally, by using technical means, through public media, competent authorities, or in any other suitable way (e.g. by way of cordons, tactically placing police officers). Upon request, police officers shall also explain to the person whose movement has been temporarily restricted how long such a temporary restriction of movement will continue.

## **Article 24** **(Notification of production)**

(1) When a person who is to be produced requires that their next of kin, employer, or counsel be notified, the police officer shall enable the person, if the security conditions so permit, to notify them with their own telephone or other electronic communication channels or through the electronic communication channels of the police.

(2) When a foreign citizen requires a diplomatic mission and consular post of the country of which they are a citizen to be notified, the police shall notify them, unless there are no such diplomatic missions or consular posts in the Republic of Slovenia. In this case, these diplomatic missions and consular posts shall be notified by the ministry competent for foreign affairs.

(3) When a person who is to be produced cares for a child or other persons, a police officer shall inform the competent social work centre or other competent service prior to the production if the person is unable to find anyone to take care of them.

(4) When animal care needs to be provided due to the production of a person, a police officer shall notify the competent veterinary organisation.

(5) If a person that is to be produced performs work the termination of which could cause great danger, the production shall be postponed until the authority that issued the production order reaches a decision.

**Article 25**  
**(Abandoning and postponing production)**

(1) A police officer shall not produce a person whose movement is severely impaired due to illness, incapacity, or physical injury, and persons whose medical condition could worsen due to production. A police officer shall immediately inform the authority that issued the production order concerning their findings; if necessary, the authority to which the person is to be produced shall also be notified.

(2) If a person who is to be produced requires emergency medical assistance, a police officer shall ensure that they are taken to the nearest public medical institution and that they are guarded until the authority that issued the production order reaches a decision; if necessary, the authority to which the person is to be produced shall also be notified.

**Article 26**  
**(Handling seized items)**

(1) If a police officer is to produce a person on the basis of a production order, the police officer shall hand over any items that he seized from the person during a security search, although there were no reasons to seize them, to the authority to which the person was produced. If this authority does not accept the items, they shall be returned to the person.

(2) The authority which issued the production order shall confirm in writing that the person has been produced and seized items handed over.

**Article 27**  
**(Recording data on production)**

Police officers shall record an official note concerning production in which they shall record the manner of ensuring the rights of persons produced.

**Article 28**  
**(Protective headgear)**

The protective headgear that police officers may use during production to protect a person's identity shall be standardised.

**Article 29**  
**(Prohibition on attending sporting events)**

(1) An order may be issued to prevent a person from attending one or more types of sporting event.

(2) If a person against whom a measure prohibiting attendance at a particular type of sporting event has already been taken is apprehended in circumstances that require a

new measure to be taken regarding a different type of sporting event, a measure to prohibit attendance of other types of sporting events may also be taken against this person.

(3) When the measure is taken, the sporting event shall be defined with regard to the discipline and team (club or national team). In team sports, the discipline and team shall be determined; in individual sports, only the discipline shall be determined.

(4) If a person prohibited from attending sporting events is photographed, they shall be photographed pursuant to forensic standards.

### **Article 30 (Composing and providing a list of persons)**

Prior to a sporting event at which safety steward services are provided by a private security company, the police unit, on the basis of its records, shall compose a list of persons prohibited from attending this sporting event. The list may also include photographs of the persons. The list shall be provided to a representative of the private security company. Furthermore, the company shall be advised to observe the provisions of the Act governing personal data protection.

### **Article 31 (Handling an order)**

(1) Orders that have been issued regarding a prohibition on attending sporting events and that have been posted on the police station's notice board shall be removed after 15 days.

(2) In cases involving citizens of the Republic of Slovenia and any foreigners who have permanent or temporary residence in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, the order that has been removed shall be filed. In cases involving persons living abroad, the order that has been removed from the notice board shall be sent to the diplomatic mission and consular post of the country of which they are citizens. The same shall apply in the event of a decision issued by an investigating judge or a pre-trial panel at a district court.

### **Article 32 (Interrupting travel)**

If a group that has been ordered to interrupt its travel is using public means of transport on a regular line, police officers shall take all necessary measures to enable the public means of transport to continue its journey as soon as possible.

### **Article 33 (Detention)**

(1) A police officer shall ensure that a detained person may exercise their rights as soon as possible.

(2) If a detained person is exercising their right to legal counsel, a police officer shall make the requisite telephone call and then allow the detained person to talk to their legal counsel.

(3) If a detained person requests that their closest relatives be informed of their detention, a police officer shall inform them, unless the next of kin are located outside of the Republic of Slovenia. A police officer shall inform the closest relatives by telephone or directly, in person.

(4) If a foreign citizen requires that the diplomatic missions and consular posts of the country of which they are a citizen be notified, the police shall notify them, unless there are no such diplomatic missions or consular posts in the Republic of Slovenia. In this case, these diplomatic missions and consular posts shall be notified by the ministry competent for foreign affairs.

#### **Article 34 (Ensuring contact with a detained person)**

(1) Police officers shall enable legal counsel to have uninterrupted contact with the detained person. Police officers shall not be allowed to listen to the conversation between the legal counsel and the detained person, but they may carry out visual surveillance.

(2) Police officers shall act in the same manner as in the preceding paragraph when representatives of competent public or international institutions or organisations in the field of the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms visit, such as the Human Rights Ombudsman, competent national or international courts, other national or international supervisory bodies and non-governmental or humanitarian organisations.

(3) A police unit shall send by mail any petitions, requests, or appeals of the detained person to the entities referred to in the preceding paragraph as soon as possible. If addressees cannot be determined, the correspondence shall be sent to the Human Rights Ombudsman. When a detained person exercises their right to communicate with the Human Rights Ombudsman by telephone, the call shall be made by a police officer, who then allows the person to have a conversation.

#### **Article 35 (Medical care provided to detained persons)**

(1) Police officers shall provide emergency medical care, in accordance with the regulations on emergency medical care, to a sick or injured person or a person who shows signs of intoxication with alcohol or other substance and who is in obvious need of medical assistance, or to a person who claims to be in such need.

(2) After hearing a physician's opinion, a police officer shall reach a decision on the further detention of the person. If the person is not kept for treatment in a medical institution, and detention is not suspended, detention shall be implemented in a manner that enables the provision of medical care. The manner of the implementation of detention shall be coordinated with designated health-care workers.

(3) If a detained person asks to be examined by a doctor of their own choice, a police officer shall inform the selected doctor and advise the detained person that they must cover all of the costs themselves.

**Article 36**  
**(Detention documents)**

A police officer shall make an official note concerning detention, which shall contain information on how the rights of the detained person are ensured and other tasks performed during detention.

**Article 37**  
**(Surveillance of detained persons)**

Surveillance using technical means for video and audio surveillance shall not preclude any direct physical surveillance of a detained person.

III. USE OF COERCIVE MEASURES

**Article 38**  
**(General provision)**

(1) Police officers shall use coercive measures in a manner prescribed by the Act governing the tasks and powers of the police and these Rules. When using coercive measures, police officers shall also observe the rules in the field which have been developed as special competencies and skills in police practice and have been defined as such in internal acts of the police and which are learned by police officers during training courses, additional educational courses, and training for police officers.

(2) When applying technical coercive measures, police officers shall observe the manufacturer's instructions and be duly qualified to use them.

(3) The type and intensity of the coercive measure that is applied shall be proportional to the manner, means, and strength of resistance or attack of a person.

(4) A coercive measure may be applied only until the purpose for its use is achieved or until it becomes evident that the purpose cannot be achieved.

**Article 38.a**  
**(Use of vehicles of the Slovenian Armed Forces)**

When police officers use ballistic protection (wheeled) vehicles of the Slovenian Armed Forces that enable safe access or forced entry into a building during police tasks, these vehicles shall be marked so as to make it evident that they are being used by the police.

**Article 39**  
**(Using handcuffs and instruments of restraint)**

(1) Handcuffing and instruments for handcuffing or securing prisoners shall be handcuffs, bands with a system for handcuffing or tying the hands and feet, a plastic band, and rope.

(2) The use of items such as adhesive tape, belt, shoelaces or other suitable instruments shall also be deemed instruments for handcuffing and tying. Police officers shall cease to use such items as soon as standardised instruments become available for use.

(3) Means of handcuffing and tying shall be used by police officers to restrain or tie hands, feet, or both at the same time.

**Article 40**  
**(Use of physical force)**

Police officers may apply forms and methods of the use of physical force which originate in various martial arts and police practice and which have been determined in the internal acts of the police as rules in the field and which are learned by police officers on courses, additional educational courses, and during training for police officers.

**Article 41**  
**(Use of gas dispensers)**

(1) The use of a gas dispenser shall be the use of a dispenser containing an irritant.

(2) Police officers shall use them by applying pressure to the trigger, thus releasing the irritant directly at the face or upper part of a person's body.

**Article 42**  
**(The use of truncheons)**

Blows with a truncheon shall also include punches as defined by the rules in the field.

**Article 43**  
**(The use of a service dog)**

Only duly trained and equipped service dogs handled by police dog handlers shall be used in the performance of police tasks.

**Article 43.a**  
**(Use of electrical discharge weapons)**

(1) Before using their electrical discharge weapons, police officers shall, if, with regard to police officers' or other people's safety, circumstances allow, caution the person against whom the electrical discharge weapons are to be used by calling out "Police! Freeze or I will use an electrical discharge weapon!"

(2) Police officers may not use two or more electrical discharge weapons at the same time.

(3) Police officers shall not be allowed to trigger or use an electrical discharge weapon directly by pressing it against the vital parts of the body such as the head, neck or genitals, or use it in circumstances which could cause risk to the person concerned due to falling into water, down stairs, from great heights, etc.

(4) It shall be considered that electrical discharge weapons are equipped with a camera for video recording if the producer has equipped them with integrated or a stand-alone camera with a wireless connection for documenting the circumstances of the use of an electrical discharge weapon.

(5) Electrical discharge weapons may be used by police officers performing tasks in intervention teams and other similar forms of work, Special Unit police officers and mobile criminal investigation departments' officers.

#### **Article 44**

##### **(Use of means for stopping means of transport and other means by force)**

(1) To stop vehicles by force, police officers shall lay down, pull, or throw spike strips and spike instruments on the road or other surface used by a vehicle that is to be stopped by force, thereby puncturing and emptying the tyres.

(2) Other instruments for stopping means of transport by force shall be used as obstacles that make it more difficult, or prevent, a means of transport from continuing to move.

(3) Technical means that may be used to stop by force or ground remotely and independently operated vehicles, vessels, aircraft, and other technical means shall also include radio frequency spectrum jammers.

#### **Article 45**

##### **(Use of mounted police units)**

Only duly trained and equipped horses directly handled by mounted police officers shall be used in the performance of police tasks.

#### **Article 46**

##### **(Use of special motor vehicles)**

Police officers who use special motor vehicles shall be qualified to handle these vehicles in an expert manner, as well as the special equipment on these vehicles (such as fences and nets) to exercise direct control over people.

#### **Article 47**

##### **(Use of a water cannon)**

(1) A water cannon may be used only by professionally qualified police officers.

(2) If a water cannon is used in conjunction with means for marking persons or with gas instruments, the conditions for using such means shall also be met.

#### **Article 48**

##### **(Use of gas and other instruments for temporary incapacitation)**

(1) Police officers shall use gas instruments by shooting gas cartridges or substances with a gas gun, rifle, or other device, throwing a gas bomb, or spraying gaseous substances in the direction of the person against whom these are used.

(2) Police officers shall not throw or shoot gaseous or other temporary incapacitation substances directly at any vital body parts such as the head, neck, or genitalia, unless this is necessary because a person is directly threatening the lives of police officers or other persons.

**Article 49  
(Use of firearms)**

Any actions by people using weapons, other dangerous items or substances that are carried out in accordance with police orders shall not be deemed an assault on a police officer or any other person.

IV. SPECIAL FEATURES RELATED TO IMPLEMENTING INDIVIDUAL POLICE POWERS

**Article 50  
(Temporary restriction of movement for the purpose of protecting particular persons and premises)**

(1) In order to ensure the safety of particular persons, premises, buildings and their surroundings which are of special national significance, police officers may restrict access to premises where events of national significance are taking place or will be taking place. Access may be restricted by way of a police presence, fences, or in other suitable ways (e.g. police cordon).

(2) Control of access to areas or premises as referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be carried out by police officers directly. They may use technical means and a service dog to search for explosives and other dangerous devices or substances.

(3) In order to protect particular protected persons, police officers may, if this is necessary on the basis of the circumstances of a particular case, order the occupants of apartments, apartment buildings, and other buildings and premises located in the immediate vicinity or along the route of the protected person to close their windows, remove their vehicles, rubbish bins, and other items that might present an obstacle or risk to the protected person during a particular period. Vehicles or items that have not been removed on the basis of a police order shall be removed by police officers or by suitable public utility companies at the request of the police. Items that cannot be removed shall be sealed by police officers after inspection.

(4) In the cases referred to in the preceding paragraph, police officers may also request that traffic be prohibited or restricted during the necessary period and that works on buildings, roads, and along roads be suspended, and that hunting, blasting activities, and shooting exercises be prohibited.

**Article 51  
(Security clearance)**

In order to protect particular protected persons who are at high risk, security clearance shall be carried out only for those persons located in buildings in their immediate vicinity or along the route of the protected person.



**Article 52**  
**(Vessel inspection)**

(1) A vessel inspection shall be an inspection of the above-water or underwater part of a vessel, premises for embarking and disembarking of people, luggage, and cargo, premises for controlling the vessel, and premises for passengers and crew members. The inspection of a vessel also includes the inspection of devices, the vessel's equipment, luggage, and cargo on the vessel, but not of accommodation cabins or the vessel's concealed parts.

(2) The inspection or investigation of devices that are essential for the vessel's security shall be performed by a qualified police officer or other qualified professional, upon agreement and under the supervision of a police officer.

**Article 53**  
**(Pursuing a vessel)**

(1) If a vessel fails to stop after being signalled to do so by police officers, the head of the crew of a police vessel may order that the vessel be pursued.

(2) Pursuing a vessel at sea may be initiated only in the territorial waters of the Republic of Slovenia and it may also continue in international waters, but must end when the pursued vessel enters foreign territorial waters, unless the pursuit into foreign territorial waters is permitted in accordance with an international treaty.

**Article 54**  
**(Seizing a vessel)**

(1) The seizure of a vessel shall be a measure by way of which a police officer assumes control of a vessel.

(2) A police officer shall make an official note concerning the seizure of a vessel, which shall contain the following: data on the vessel, the captain, crew members, and other persons on the vessel, navigation data on the place and reasons for stopping and capturing a vessel, meteorological data, findings following the inspection of documents and logs, i.e. after the inspection or investigation of the vessel, information on how long the vessel was stopped, to which port it was taken, and to which authority it was delivered.

**Article 55**  
**(Notifications when implementing police powers against children and minors)**

(1) Police officers shall make a record of notifying parents, guardians, or the competent social work centre in the report on the work performed, in the written document on the use of police powers, in an official note, or in any other way.

(2) Police officers shall record the date and time of the notification, the manner of notification (verbally, in person, by telephone, or through other electronic channels of communication), the personal name of the person notified, kinship, and if a social work centre is notified, officers shall record the name of the centre's employee and data on the police officer who notified the centre. Police officers shall also record their findings related to the notification that are significant for the ensuing procedure. Furthermore, police officers shall make a note when the notification process fails.

**Article 55.a**  
**(Using technical means for optical number-plate recognition)**

Police officers shall not be allowed to use technical means for optical number-plate recognition for general preventive road traffic control, e.g. by simultaneously placing vehicles with installed equipment in a broader area with all of the major traffic connections.

**Article 55.b**  
**(Use of drones)**

(1) The regulation governing drone systems shall not be used for training or supporting activities (inspecting masts in order to inspect the functioning of channels) for implementing police tasks and powers for which police officers may use drones in accordance with the Act governing police tasks and powers.

(2) When using the drones referred to in the preceding paragraph, police officers shall take into consideration the general terms and conditions for flying them. If masts need to be inspected to check the functioning of channels and if training is carried out in areas where police buildings are located, or in other areas, provided that these are unsettled areas or areas without any residential buildings, deviations from these terms and conditions shall be permitted if, by using a drone, the safety of the life, health, or property of people due to an impact of a drone or the loss of the control of a drone system is not threatened, or if air traffic safety is not at risk or disturbed.

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**The Rules on Police Powers (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia [Uradni list RS], no. [16/14](#)) contains the following final provisions:**

“V. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 56  
(Cessation of application)

On the day these Rules take effect, the Rules on Police Powers cease to apply (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia [Uradni list RS], No 40/06, 56/08 in 15/13 – ZNPPol).

Article 57  
(Entry into force)

These Rules shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.”

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**The Rules Amending the Rules on Police Powers (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia [Uradni list RS], no. [59/17](#)) shall contain the following final provision:**

“FINAL PROVISION

Article 16  
(Entry into force)

These Rules shall enter into force on the fifteenth day following publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.”