

Annual Report  
on the Work of the Police  
for 2019

## Table of contents

<b>Recognition for the past year and motivation for the future.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Explanations of methodology .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1 Features of the work of the police in 2019.....</b>	<b>7</b>
Police in numbers .....	10
<b>2 Work in individual fields of work.....</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1 Fundamental activities .....	12
2.1.1 Preventing, detecting and investigating crime.....	12
2.1.2 Maintaining public order and providing general security of people and property .....	16
2.1.3 Providing road traffic safety .....	18
2.1.4 National border control and implementation of regulations on foreigners...	19
2.1.5 Police procedures under the Minor Offences Act and legal means filed.....	21
2.1.6 Protection of persons and buildings .....	21
2.2 Other activities .....	23
2.2.1 Police work in the community and preventive activity.....	23
2.2.2 Operational-communicational activity.....	25
2.2.3 Forensic and criminal technician activity .....	25
2.2.4 Research and analytic activity .....	27
2.2.5 Supervisory activity .....	28
2.2.6 Monitoring of implementation of police powers and endangerment of police officers.....	28
2.2.7 Resolution of complaints.....	30
2.2.8 Internal security .....	31
2.2.9 Information and telecommunication activity .....	32
2.2.10 Personnel and organisational matters .....	33
2.2.11 Education, skill development and training.....	35
2.2.12 Financial and material matters.....	37
2.2.13 International Cooperation.....	38
2.2.14 Public relations .....	41
2.2.15 Specialised police units activity.....	41
<b>Appendix 1: Statistical data .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Appendix 2: List of most commonly used abbreviations .....</b>	<b>150</b>

## **Recognition for the past year and motivation for the future**

Introductory words that are commonly used in annual reports on the work of the police, are almost without an exception completely positive. Every year, the police do their tasks better and upgrade the knowledge and skill of its employees. In the past few years – the year 2019 was especially successful in this regard – the police finally rose out of a few-year stagnation with increased investments in equipment and the recruitment of staff. It is developing as an institution and is, by working in the domestic and international community, increasingly strengthening the unambiguous authority of a modern and highly professional organisation, and it is especially distinguished through the integrity of employees, awarded by foreign citizens and Slovenia's people with their trust.

The present annual report offers an insight in the scope, diversity and complexity of tasks that were carried out by the police in 2019. Someone who is not familiar with this field of work cannot see much from individual numbers. But when they are put in the context of a relatively low number of employees considering the multitude of competences and the rapidly changing social environment, without a doubt they reflect a high level of enthusiasm and commitment, shown by policemen and policewomen, criminal investigators and many other service people in the police at their work and mission.

Although the annual reports are a summary of past work and there is usually not much space for prognoses of the future periods in the accompanying texts, this time our introduction demands at least some insight in the current situation at the time of the publication of this report. The report and with it this introduction are being drafted in Slovenia in a situation that is quite comparable with the situation in 1991. It is no exaggeration to say that the spread of the coronavirus all around the world has quite deeply shaken our way of life. In the time of globalisation, when everything is connected to everything and when state borders are no longer a symbolic nor a physical obstacle, no other scenario could have even been envisaged.

I am convinced that our organisation, which besides the legal imperatives is strongly driven by the bravery and commitment of all its employees – shown in many of their self-initiated and sacrificing acts that often go beyond their professional requirements – will also successfully deal with this challenge. In close cooperation with the members of similar offices and with the people of Slovenia, I believe that Slovenian police officers will, with greatest efforts guarantee safety in our country, as they have so often before. They follow this goal on a daily basis.

I have been given the opportunity to manage the police in times of its greatest development. I therefore have to thank my predecessors, who have successfully managed it so far, especially my immediate predecessor, Mag. Tatjana Bobnar.

With my personal commitment to manage this organisation with the best intentions, let this introduction be an opportunity to express my sincere desire that the police will also in the current year operate equally well or even better than in 2019 and that the reality of the next annual report will be only a vague memory of a short period that Slovenia will have successfully overcome with the help of Slovenian policewomen and policemen.

Anton Travner  
Acting Director-General of the Police

## Explanations of methodology

The Annual Report on the Work of the Police for 2019 [hereinafter referred to as: Annual Report] presents the statistical data mostly obtained from the application Statistics – Dynamic reports – Annual reports – new methodology [hereinafter referred to as: application Statistics]. For any statistical data not obtained from the application Statistics, their sources and the dates when they were obtained are noted. Individual tables and graphs that need special explanations of methodology are labelled with an asterisk [\*], and the explanations are provided below. The note "0" in tables means that the occurrence has not been recorded, and the note "-" means that the occurrence can no longer be recorded or has not been recorded [legislative changes or changes in the recording methodology]. All tables and graphs are made using the system tool SQL Server Reporting Services.

The statistical data for the 2019 annual report were available to all units as of 18 February, 2020.

The data for the previous years, obtained from the application Statistics and provided in this Annual Report, may differ from the equivalent data provided in the previous annual reports. The police no longer freeze the statistical databases for the annual report, although all statistical data for all years were captured on the second Monday of February. This means that all corrections and possible later entries have been taken into account for all statistical data. For this reason, the statistical data are no longer comparable with the previous periods, in particular towards the end of the observed multi-year period.

The statistical data provided usually refer to a longer period of time [a 5- or 10-year period]. The police no longer provides two-year comparisons [increases or decreases]. Some data provided still refer to shorter periods:

- because they have started to be recorded recently,
- because of the frequent legislative changes in recent years [for example, changes to the Minor Offences Act],
- because the data is collected manually.

An emphasis is on the changes in the frequency of the processed security events in a longer period of time [trends]. A negative trend means that the number of events in a longer period of time is decreasing, and a positive trend means that the number in a longer period of time is increasing. Instead of the term trend, the term trend curve, which may go up or down, may also be used. When it comes to the security situation, a negative trend for certain data, for example the number of casualties in traffic accidents, is favourable.

The statistical data on crime are displayed relative to the date of the first closing document [criminal complaint or report supplementing criminal complaint].<sup>1</sup> The statistics on the processed criminal acts, except for criminal acts in road traffic, is displayed. The number of criminal acts prosecuted upon proposal of the affected party and in which the affected party withdrew from prosecution already while filing the report [written statement on withdrawal or statement on withdrawal of proposal for prosecution] is shown in a special table, and is not included in the total number of processed criminal acts. As part of the processed crime, the criminal acts for which the police filed a criminal complaint or a report supplementing a criminal complaint are shown. The investigated criminal acts are criminal acts in which the suspect had already been known upon the report or discovery of the criminal act, or which was later detected by the police.

The statistical data on the number of actual – and not statistical – people are provided in the Annual Report. This means that an individual may be suspected of committing one or more criminal acts in an individual period [year], may be affected by one or more criminal acts or may have committed one of more minor offences.

As the minor offence proceedings may cover multiple violations under different legal bases [substantive provisions], the total number of minor offence proceedings is usually lower than the total sum of violations of regulations by individual fields [maintaining public order and providing general security of people and property, providing road traffic safety, national border control and implementation of regulations on foreigners].

---

<sup>1</sup> The date of the first closing document does not determine the content. The latest value upon the capture of the statistical data from the criminal act record is always shown for an individual criminal act.

The ringing time for emergency calls on the number 113 is measured from the moment when the telephone starts ringing to the moment when the call is accepted.

The way in which the data is displayed is adjusted at certain places with regard to the frequency of occurrence [the most frequent five or ten pieces of data] or the occurrences are categorised from the most to the least frequent. The application is a basis for reports from all police units at all three levels, and the security events that are the most frequently processed by each unit are displayed as well as those which affect the security situation in their area.

In the regional geographical statistics [by police departments], the police data were combined with external sources of data, under the following methodology:

- Number of residents – source: The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia [hereinafter referred to as: SURS], the latest valid data as of 1 July, 2019.<sup>2</sup> The conversion of the number of residents from the statistical regions [hereinafter referred to as: SR] to police departments [hereinafter referred to as: PD] has been made using the following method: PD Celje = the Carinthia and Savinja SR with the municipalities of Radeče and Bistrica ob Sotli, PD Koper = the Coastal-Karst and Littoral-Inner Carniola SR, without the municipality of Cerknica; PD Kranj = the Upper Carniola SR; PD Ljubljana = the Central Slovenia and Central Sava SR with the municipalities of Cerknica, Ribnica and Kočevje; PD Maribor = the Drava SR; PD Murska Sobota = the Mura SR; PD Nova Gorica = the Gorizia SR; PD Novo mesto = Southeast Slovenia and Lower Sava SR without the municipalities of Ribnica, Kočevje, Radeče and Bistrica ob Sotli.
- Business entities – source: the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services [hereinafter referred to as: AJPES] – Business entities in the Slovenian Business Register by the statistical regions and by groups, situation as of 31 December, 2019.<sup>3</sup> The business entities include companies, cooperatives, legal entities governed by public law and non-profit organisations - legal entities governed by private law and associations, while sole proprietors and other individuals carrying out registered activities or activities laid down by means of a regulation are not captured. The conversion of the number of entities from the statistical regions to the police departments has been made under the same methodology as for the number of residents.
- Kilometres of public roads – source: OPSI – Open Data of Slovenia, published by the Ministry of Infrastructure, Slovenian Infrastructure Agency – Road infrastructure, 2019 – length of roads by the statistical regions.<sup>4</sup> The conversion of the length of public roads from the statistical regions to the police departments has been made under the same methodology as for the number of residents.

The data for the previous years, explanations, sources and similar are presented in square brackets. The data expressed in % [percentages] are rounded to one decimal place.

There are also some novelties in this Annual Report. *Firstly*, the tables Hits in the verification of the data on wanted people and items in the Schengen information system and in Ordered measures were moved from the Operational-communicational activity chapter to the Detection and investigation of the crime chapter.

*Secondly*, the Operational-communicational activity chapter shows the statistical data on the number of individual entities that were informed by police officers in operational and communication centres about events, the number of police patrols dispatched for interventions, missing people and calls to the anonymous number 080 1200. The data are displayed in four new tables about the informed, dispatched and missing people and calls to the anonymous number 080 1200.

---

<sup>2</sup> The tables Population by age and gender, statistical regions, Slovenia, semi-annual, and Population by age and gender, municipalities, Slovenia, semi-annual, the latest valid data as of 1 July, 2019, which are available at:

[https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatDb/pxweb/sl/10\\_Dem\\_soc/10\\_Dem\\_soc\\_\\_05\\_prebivalstvo\\_\\_10\\_stevilo\\_preb\\_\\_10\\_05C20\\_\\_prebivalstvo\\_stat\\_regije/05C2001S.px/](https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatDb/pxweb/sl/10_Dem_soc/10_Dem_soc__05_prebivalstvo__10_stevilo_preb__10_05C20__prebivalstvo_stat_regije/05C2001S.px/) in

[https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatDb/pxweb/sl/10\\_Dem\\_soc/10\\_Dem\\_soc\\_\\_05\\_prebivalstvo\\_\\_10\\_stevilo\\_preb\\_\\_20\\_05C40\\_\\_prebivalstvo\\_obcine/05C4002S.px/](https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatDb/pxweb/sl/10_Dem_soc/10_Dem_soc__05_prebivalstvo__10_stevilo_preb__20_05C40__prebivalstvo_obcine/05C4002S.px/).

<sup>3</sup> More details can be found at: [https://www.ajpes.si/Doc/Registri/PRS/posl\\_subj\\_reg\\_skup\\_31122019.pdf](https://www.ajpes.si/Doc/Registri/PRS/posl_subj_reg_skup_31122019.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> More details can be found at: <https://podatki.gov.si/dataset/dolzine-javnih-cest-po-obcinah-od-leta-2002>.

*Thirdly*, the change in the naming of the subjects of investigations by the National Forensic Laboratory [change in the code list] has affected the displaying of the data in the table Most frequent investigations by the National Forensic Laboratory in the Forensic and criminal technician work chapter.

*Fourthly*, the data from the Police Academy are included in the application Statistics, and for this reason the sources and dates when the statistical data in the tables in the fields of education and training, research activity, psychological assistance and support and for museum activity are no longer provided.

## 1 Features of the work of the police in 2019

When implementing its tasks determined by law, the police is constantly striving to realise its mission, which is to secure a high level of security while respecting the laws, human rights and fundamental freedoms and human dignity, and promoting the rule of law. In 2019, it continued to pursue the goals set for the 2018–2023 period.

Last year, the majority of activities were dedicated to:

- fighting white-collar, organised and property crime,
- effectively protecting the Schengen border and implementing measures against an increased number of illegal national border crossings,
- maintaining public order and providing general security of people and property, and
- providing road traffic safety.

In the last two years, the police focused a lot of its activity on the drafting of proposed changes and amendments to both police-related acts [the Police Tasks and Powers Acts and the Organisation and Work of the Police Act] and some other acts, in a bid to increase the efficiency of the organisation and work of the police. Also important for its work is the adoption of changes to the Criminal Procedure Act [ZKP-N], on the basis of which it has drafted a form for creating an individual assessment of endangerment of victims or affected parties in cooperation with the judiciary. Guidelines for the work of the police in procedures with victims or affected parties were also drafted and training for criminal police officers and police officers performed.

For many years, fighting white-collar crime has been one of the priorities of the police, especially in areas under a greater risk of the occurrence of white-collar crime or corruption. Criminal acts related to grave violations of the rights of workers and vulnerable groups were treated as priority, and the police also informed these groups about their rights. However, property crime was not neglected, and considerable effort was again invested in awareness-raising and advising people.

The work in the field of detecting and investigating crime is very different to that of the past. We live in a digital society, which is noticeable at every step. The exceptional technological development has made life easier for individuals in many aspects, although at the same time modern technologies and digitalisation have brought changes in the conduct of perpetrators, who abuse the cyberspace and digital tools to commit criminal acts. Despite the fact that the cyberspace does not recognise national borders, international cooperation, coordinated work between police forces of different countries and training and updating of equipment are a must. The foundation is the fast and efficient exchange of information between various stakeholders and the ability to process it, which is why criminal intelligence and analytical processes are gaining importance, as these select the information important for the work of the police from a large quantity of data.

Due to the international dimension of the criminal acts of prohibited crossing of state border or territory, international cooperation with the neighbouring and other countries, in particular in the Western Balkans, and with Europol is of key importance, in which a great role in communicating and evaluating information and operational support for individual investigations is played by the European Migrant Smuggling Centre [EMSC]. It is important for the effective and successful limiting of transnational organised crime that the EU and its member states, international institutions and third countries stand against security threats together. As part of the EU's policy cycle for the fight against serious organised international crime, the Slovenian police cooperates with the EU member states and Europol in the exchange of information and planning of joint activities in individual EMPACT [European multidisciplinary platform against criminal threats] projects.

In accordance with the goals defined in the Resolution for the prevention and suppression of crime, the police has continued with the enhanced cooperation with the non-government sector and prosecution in combating hate speech. New guidelines for the work have been drafted on the basis of a ruling of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia<sup>5</sup>. The Office of the Supreme State Prosecutor [hereinafter referred to as: VDT] has adopted together with the police concrete guidelines, which will contribute to the unified approach of district state prosecution offices and police units. In order to make prosecution more

---

<sup>5</sup> Ruling No. I Ips 65803/2012-25 of 4 July 2019.

efficient, the police and the Ministry of Justice have continued to look for solutions for more efficient methods for the collection and securing of evidence. A project of uniform packaging for securing evidence at the scene of criminal acts and in house searches was concluded in 2019. A record of people for exclusion has been introduced in the field of forensic activity [in accordance with the Police Tasks and Powers Act]. In accordance with recommendations from international organisations [ENFSI], investigations of DNA comparable samples have been separated from disputable samples in order to prevent potential contamination.

Providing security of the national and Schengen borders and preventing illegal crossings of the national border were two of the main priorities of the work of the police, as illegal migration is getting increasingly connected with other forms of crime [including radicalisation and terrorism]. The police promptly reacted to illegal border crossings – from the spring months until the deteriorating weather conditions in the winter, police officers dealt with an increased number of illegal crossings of the border with Croatia – and adjusted the organisational, technical and other measures to the situation. Considering the changed circumstances in this field, the contingency plan for a possible greater influx of migrants has been updated. The right or obligation of countries to take appropriate measures in controlling external borders has indisputably been shown also in the recent ruling of the grand senate of the European Court of Human Rights, under which a mass group of migrants who illegally crosses the Schengen border has no right to individual treatment. Technical means [temporary technical obstacles, video surveillance, drones ...] were largely used in the control of the border. The most exposed police departments were assisted by auxiliary police officers and members of the Slovenian Armed Forces. Task forces were created in individual police departments to investigate criminal acts of prohibited crossing of the state border or territory. Cooperation in the operational activities of the Frontex agency for managing the situation in the most exposed parts of the external EU borders has remained an important task for the Slovenian police in 2019. International cooperation was focused on the region of Western Balkans and managing illegal migration on the routes running through this area. In 2019, Slovenia made a Schengen evaluation, which was carried out on the external land borders of the EU in Slovenia, as well as an evaluation of the Schengen information system or verification of the use of the Schengen legal order in the field of police work. It was assessed that Slovenia successfully implements the Schengen legal order.

The fundamental document for traffic safety and the work of the police in this field is the Resolution on the National Programme for Road Traffic Safety for the 2013–2022 Period, which encompasses a wide range of participants and includes life-long learning in the field of traffic safety. The common goal of the EU member states is also pursued by Slovenia with its national programmes, which envisages a reduction of traffic accident casualties to not more than 70 by 2022. With the demolition of toll stations on motorways, the police acquired check points on the Gorenjska and Primorska motorways [Log and Torovo]. The existing legislation in the field of road traffic safety does not cover all changes in the field of use of new types of vehicles or means of transportation [electric scooters and autonomous vehicles]. The police participated in the drafting of changes to the Road Traffic Rules Act [ZPrCP], which are of key importance for the successful implementation of the police tasks in treating participants who use the mentioned vehicles in traffic.

In 2019 there were no major security events that would pose a serious threat to public order and peace, and the work of the police was marked with the activities of civil initiatives which organised rallies, at which environmental topics, regulation of co-existence with large carnivores and suitability of the procedures related to the increased migrant flow were pointed out more frequently than in the past; its work was in particular marked with the management of security risks related to certain forms of security self-organisation of people or self-proclaimed groups and village guards. Because certain forms of security self-organisation of people are not regulated by law, the police proposed changes to the legislation. In order to make the work more uniform, concrete guidelines were created in cooperation with prosecution offices and the Office of the Supreme State Prosecutor.

The police exhibited zero tolerance to all forms of violence; in procedures, it strived for the respect of human dignity, in particular in vulnerable groups. As part of the dementia-friendly spots [DFS] project, the first spot of this kind was established at the police quarters in Štefanova ulica 2 in Ljubljana, and another was later established by the Murska Sobota Police Department. In order to detect various forms of violence, key risk factors and other factors were defined in the Resolution for the prevention and suppression of crime for the 2019–2023 period, with which the police wants to improve the detection of violence at sporting events, domestic violence, peer violence and on-line violence against children.



Considering the increasingly complex security events, when special know-how and equipment needs to be secured and when adjusted tactics of the work of police units is required, support and assistance from units of the Police Specialities Directorate [airborne police unit, special police unit, operational and communication centre and centre for security and protection] are a must. In 2019, the fleet of the airborne police unit [APU] was expanded with a new multi-purpose transport helicopter AW169. The support of the police information and communication system [PICS] is also of key importance for successful response of the police to security challenges, which are increasingly moving to the on-line environment. The system, as well as numerous applications, were updated in 2019. Drones were introduced in operational work, the My Safety and Mobility hackathon project was carried out and the central computers of the police were replaced. Work intensified on several projects related to establishing the so-called Smart Borders, in particular the Entry-Exit System [EES], and in upgrading the Schengen information system [SIS II], as well as on an inter-operability project which will connect the EU information systems in the field of judiciary and internal affairs.

The police continued to purchase and update police equipment and car fleet also in 2019. All police officers who perform operational police tasks were provided with protective shirts. These were later upgraded to protective vests. Also introduced were a standard for wearing that protective equipment and a standard for safe transfer, transport and securing of arms in vehicles, for which appropriate coffers were purchased and distributed to police units.

Strengthening the connection with local communities and other entities is of exceptional importance for the work of the police, and its work in multi-cultural society and with subculture groups is of particular importance. This is where the skills and training of each individual and unit, as well as the ability of coordinated action, are shown. The majority of the training took place at the Police Academy. There is no effective work without a good working climate. For this reason, the fourth measuring of the organisational climate in the police was performed as part of the research activity of the police. The police also participated in 2019 as a full-fledged partner in the international research project Improving Frontline Responses to High Impact Domestic Violence [IMPRODOVA].

The project group for developing a model for management of potential for leadership and selection procedures for police leaders, established in 2018, continued its work; it drafted a proposed model for leadership competences for all jobs at all organisational units of management. As the police needs new, fresh staff, employment promotion activities were continued. In accordance with the strategy to fight illegal migration, activities were started to employ soldiers after the age of 45 for tasks related to national border protection. Together with the Slovenian army, an informative day was organised in November 2019 for soldiers who meet this criterion and who would like to make a transition to the police force.

Major news in the field of public relations include the January update of the main website of the Slovenian police [www.policija.si](http://www.policija.si). In general, the police tried to adjust communication as much as possible to the latest social trends and changed communication habits of stakeholders.

## Police in numbers

54,867  
criminal acts  
50.2 %  
investigated criminal acts  
31.6 %  
investigated property  
criminal acts  
76.4%  
share of damage done by  
white-collar crime in total  
crime  
442  
financial investigations  
under the Criminal  
Procedure Act  
15,299  
investigations of scenes of  
criminal acts

33,565  
violations of public order  
regulations  
294  
violations related to  
panhandling  
2,071  
violations related to noise  
pollution  
6,294  
violations related to  
fighting  
3,247  
violations related to  
indecent behaviour

48,384  
warnings issued due to  
minor offences  
269,196  
payment orders issued  
14,802  
fast-track decisions [with  
and without an  
explanatory note]  
12,157  
accusatory instruments  
2,039  
proposals submitted to  
another minor offence  
authority

335,843  
violations of road traffic  
regulations  
102  
people killed in traffic  
accidents  
49  
people killed in traffic  
accidents due to speeding  
23  
people killed in traffic  
accidents due to driving in  
the wrong lane or in the  
wrong direction  
31.2%  
of people who caused a  
fatal traffic accident were  
under the influence of  
alcohol

169  
cases of protection of  
Slovenian nationals  
abroad  
50  
cases of protection of  
foreigners during visits to  
Slovenia  
167  
made or supplemented  
risk assessments  
83  
cases of providing security  
at receptions in  
diplomatic and consular  
representation offices

16,143  
illegal crossings of the  
national border  
4,107  
foreigners rejected at  
border crossings  
5,919  
cases of illegal residence  
775  
illegal entries in Slovenia  
on the internal border  
734  
cases of avoidance of  
border control  
11,150  
people returned by  
Slovenian police officers  
to foreign security  
authorities

526,193  
calls to the emergency  
number 113  
86.8 %  
calls accepted in the first  
12 seconds  
7.2 seconds  
the average ringing time  
7,638  
people hits under the SIS  
at border crossings  
1,513  
people discovered based  
on check-ins in hotels

11,607  
preventive activities  
395  
general, expert and  
repeated inspections and  
inspections of employees'  
work  
358  
complaints filed against  
the work of police officers  
313  
resolved complaints  
7  
justified complaints  
discussed before the  
senate

37,119  
analysed samples  
and  
63,450  
instrumental analyses in  
the National Forensic  
Laboratory  
18,129  
inspections of crime  
scenes and other events  
3,065  
inspections assisted by  
experts of criminal  
technology departments

16,911  
retained, detained and  
arrested people  
7,610  
cases of use of coercive  
means and warning shot  
86  
injured police officers  
during the use of coercive  
means  
61  
injured perpetrators  
against whom coercive  
means were used  
252  
attacked police officers

8,189  
police employees  
260  
cases of termination of  
the employment  
relationship  
303  
cases of concluding an  
employment relationship  
43.1 years  
average age of employees  
378  
million euros of spent  
budget funds  
2,582  
vehicles  
7.2 years  
average age of vehicles

763 hours  
of helicopter flight  
308 hours  
of border control  
helicopter flight  
62  
people taken by  
helicopters in mountain  
rescue missions  
404  
call-ups of the Special  
Police Unit  
77  
emergency interventions  
of the Special Police Unit

## 2 Work in individual fields of work

### 2.1 Fundamental activities

#### 2.1.1 Preventing, detecting and investigating crime

Detecting and investigating crime is significantly different in a modern digital society; what is required are [international] cooperation, coordinated action and updating of know-how and equipment, and in particular fast and efficient exchange of information between various stakeholders. The Agreement on cooperation with relevant protocols on operational exchange of data was supplemented and signed in 2019 with the Office for Money Laundering Prevention. Activities are under way for its technical implementation. Coordination at the expert level with the Banka Slovenije central bank took place for the drafting of a protocol on direct electronic access to data important for pre-trial procedure. In cooperation with the Bank Association of Slovenia [ZBS], legal bases and technical possibilities were examined for electronic exchange of bank data obtained in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Act. A cooperation agreement was signed between the Ministry of the Interior, the police and the Slovenian Anti-doping Organisation [SLOADO] in August 2019, with the objective of coordinated action in detecting, investigating and proving concrete suspicion of criminal acts in the field of doping.<sup>6</sup> An agreement on coordinated action in dealing with cases of illegal hunting and management of hunted species of wild animals was signed with the Inspectorate for Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries. Furthermore, training for police officers and criminal police officers on how to deal with illegal acts related to protected species was organised as part of the participation in the LIFE Lynx project, operated by the Hunting Association of Slovenia and the Slovenian Forest Service.

In 2019, the police dealt with 54,867 criminal acts, over which it filed a criminal complaint or a report supplementing a criminal complaint, which is the lowest number in the last ten years [hereinafter referred to as: criminal acts]. The ten year average is 75,510 criminal acts. The most significant factor on the distinctively negative trend in the number of processed criminal acts is a lower number of criminal acts from the categories of general and white-collar crime. A lower number of reported and detected criminal acts from the category of general crime could be noticed in the last five years. It is the drop in property crime that accounts for the largest share of criminal acts from the category of general crime, that affects the decline in the number of criminal acts overall. The clearance rate was 50.2%.

The majority of criminal acts is processed by police units at regional and local levels, and some of them are processed by the General Police Directorate, in particular the **National Bureau of Investigation** [hereinafter referred to as: the NBI]. Investigation of demanding and complex forms of criminal acts from the categories of white-collar crime and organised crime was also a priority of the NBI in 2019. The volume of work by content and quantity did not change considerably, although there were fewer concluded investigations of criminal acts, mostly in the category of organised crime. This is continuation of the pattern under which a year with more concluded investigations of criminal acts is followed by a year with fewer concluded investigations of criminal acts, in which the work of investigators is focused on detecting new criminal activities and securing conditions for their investigation to start. The property damage caused by criminal acts processed by the NBI amounted to EUR 183 million. The NBI included financial investigations in investigations of criminal acts; in 2019 it thus initiated temporary securing of requests for confiscation of illegally gained assets under the Criminal Procedure Act in the amount of EUR 121 million.

In the white-collar crime category, the statistics of criminal acts was dominated by abuse of position or rights or abuse of position or trust in business activity, fraud, counterfeiting or destruction of business documents and money laundering. The executed forms of criminal acts were similar to those in previous years; they were usually qualified forms of criminal acts directed towards gaining large proceeds or, consequently, causing substantial damage. The processed suspects were mostly management members and people with supervisory duties in individual business entities.

---

<sup>6</sup> More can be found at: <https://www.policija.si/medijsko-sredisce/sporocila-za-javnost/sporocila-za-javnost-gpue/100148-med-policijo-in-slovensko-antidoping-organizacijo-sklenjen-sporazum-o-sodelovanju>.

The NBI focused its attention on investigating acts with the highest corruption risk, namely in the healthcare system, bankruptcies, in banks and in sports. Several investigations of criminal acts in the healthcare system were concluded in 2019, including a case of bribing a foreign public official.

In the field of organised crime, the investigation was concluded in a case of trafficking in human beings and abuse of prostitution, in which EUR 14 million in assets was gained illegally, as was the processing of various individuals and criminal gangs which deal with trade in illicit drugs or prohibited crossing of border or territory.

In 2019, there were 46,826 criminal acts from the category of **general crime**, which stands out from the ten-year average of 63,431 criminal acts a year. The curve representing the number of such criminal acts has been turned downwards since 2013, although its share in total crime has not changed much in the last ten years, standing at around 85.0% of total crime. In 2019, the share of general crime in the total number of criminal acts was 85.3%. Property crime, including larceny and grand larceny, represented the largest number. The number of vehicles stolen in Slovenia has been dropping every year; the share of recovered vehicles in 2019 was 36.7%. Cars dominate the structure of stolen vehicles. What is characteristic for 2019 is that there were fewer stolen vehicles in the area covered by the Ljubljana Police Department, while there were more in areas covered by the smaller police departments.

The downward trend in property crime is not only characteristic of Slovenia, but rather for the entire EU. In 2019, the police dealt with 34,974 criminal acts against property. Despite the decrease in the number of such acts, the police is aware that the affected parties do not only get their property stolen with, for example, burglaries or thefts, but that they also lose the feeling of safety at home or personal safety, which is why a lot of effort is invested in awareness-raising and advising. It is also important for the affected parties that the perpetrators get caught. In 2019, 31.6% of criminal acts against property were investigated, which is the highest rate in recent years. A few series of criminal acts committed by small organised groups from the Balkans and East Europe were investigated. The EU countries to the north and west of Slovenia are also dealing with fewer thefts, burglaries, robbery and criminal acts related to the theft of vehicles and/or their parts [car crime]. In 2019, fraud stood out somewhat with 3,117 cases, mostly due to numerous cases of on-line fraud.

In 2019, the police dealt with 1,640 criminal acts against life or limb. The number of such criminal acts has been stagnating in recent years. The number of murders and manslaughters, including those without a legal basis for prosecution [where the perpetrator died before the filing of the criminal complaint], has not changed much in recent years, although the number of manslaughters stood out in 2018 [there were 30] – due to several attempted manslaughters in the family environment.

Although the number of reported and detected criminal acts against sexual inviolability has fluctuated throughout the years, their number has been increasing. In 2019, the police dealt with 467, and the most of them, as many as 145, were sexual attacks on a person younger than 15. These criminal acts are on a significant rise in comparison to the previous year. These are personal criminal acts, in which it is hard to have an influence on whether they will be reported to the police or not. In any case, the police carries out preventive activities to raise the awareness about sexual abuse of children, contributing to sexual abuse being recognised and reported by a larger number of people. Investigating such criminal acts requires from criminal police officers a lot of persistence, know-how and skill, numerous interviews and cooperation with other institutions [healthcare organisations, social work centres, schools].

The number of criminal acts of domestic violence is comparable with the previous years. In 2019, significant emphasis was put on training of police officers for dealing with such criminal acts. It was implemented under a multiplier system, which will be further strengthened. In 2018, the number of criminal acts of abduction of a minor stood out with 653 cases, as a result of a larger number of reported cases in which a parent was prevented from having contact with a child determined by a court decision, mostly in the area covered by the Ljubljana Police Department. In 2019, the police dealt with 374 such criminal acts, which is comparable to the previous years, except for 2018. This criminal act is characteristic of broken families and is a consequence of a revenge by one parent or a result of the poor communication between parents, who are not aware that the child is the one who gets affected the most. When dealing with domestic violence, police officers also check possible suspicion of neglect and cruelty against a minor, the number of which is increasing every year. The number of reported criminal acts of failure to pay child support has been

decreasing every year. It depends on the responsiveness of parents to court decisions related to child support.

In 2019, the share of **juvenile delinquency** in total crime was 2.5%. It has to be noted here that there are numerous reports, mostly from abroad, of criminal acts against sexual inviolability of children in relation to the internet. Not all reports contained all the elements required to launch pre-trial proceedings and start criminal investigation, although their quantity did influence the change in how work is organised. In 2019, due to a noticeable increase in reports of criminal acts of sexual exploitation of children over the internet, it was proposed that a task force be established for investigation of on-line sexual abuse of children, which would feature investigators with experience in such complex investigations and know-how gained during specialist trainings at home and abroad. In investigating such criminal acts, the police usually cooperates with foreign security authorities and agencies and obtains data from internet service providers seated abroad. A lengthy investigation by the Ljubljana Police Department was concluded in 2019, resulting in 71 criminal acts of recruiting people younger than 15 for sexual purposes. The number of criminal acts of presentation, manufacture, possession and distribution of pornographic material has been gradually increasing since 2016 due to the expansion and availability of on-line content. Of key importance here is awareness-raising about the dangers and traps of the internet. Any investigation of a criminal act related to distribution and possession of material which shows sexual abuse of children is important, as this way children who are victims of sexual abuse get identified and may be helped.

Priorities in the field of **white-collar crime** in 2019 were the following: investigating serious forms of criminal acts, protecting the financial interests of Slovenia and the EU, corruption-related crime, financial investigations and inter-institutional cooperation. The police monitored the forms in which criminal acts are committed and continued with the efforts for more unified investigation of business and tax crime, public sector crime, financial crime, money laundering and corruption. In doing so, it cooperated with the relevant state prosecution offices, supervisory bodies and institutions. It was active in specialised [SPSs] and joint investigation teams [JITs]. A great emphasis was also put on training criminal police officers.

The trend curve for the number of criminal acts from the category of white-collar crime is has turned downwards since 2014, although the decrease in the number of criminal act is gradually slowing down. In 2019, 8,044 such criminal acts were processed, which is below the ten-year average of 12,079 cases of white-collar crime a year. The reasons for this are not uniform; they are related to the structural changes in the crime in question, reduction in the number of certain criminal acts and systemic measures taken by supervisory bodies and institutions.

The number of processed criminal acts from the category of white-collar crime also reflected in the share of damage caused by such criminal acts. The share of economic damage in the total damage caused by criminal acts was always higher than 80.0% since 2014, and in 2019 it dropped under this threshold (76.4%). Fluctuations are usual and are a consequence of cases with very high amounts of damage or illegal gains concluded in individual years. Also in 2019, the most material damage was caused by the most serious forms of white collar-crime, and in the last few years criminal acts of abuse of position or trust in business activity, defrauding creditors, business fraud and causing bankruptcy with fraud or misconduct, stood out in terms of the amount of damage caused and/or illegal proceeds gained.

The highest number of criminal acts in the category of white-collar crime, 2,384, was again related to violations of the fundamental workers' rights. The number of these criminal acts fluctuated in the previous years because of the unification of the processing method and the changed legislation. The implemented activities for the protection of financial interests of Slovenia and the EU, good inter-institutional cooperation and conclusion of extensive international investigations reflected in 2019 in the discovery of several criminal acts of tax evasion and the related damage.

The negative trend of white-collar crime is the most obvious in business fraud and fraud. The lower number is a consequence of a lower number of reports from the affected parties. There is also a characteristic pattern in individual criminal acts from the category of white-collar crime [for instance, counterfeiting or destruction of business documents, certification of untrue contents and counterfeiting of documents] in which a period [year] with several concluded investigations of criminal acts is followed by a period [year] with fewer concluded investigations of criminal acts, in which the work of investigators is focused on detecting new criminal activities and securing conditions for their investigation to start.

The trend curve related to financial investigations under the Criminal Procedure Act is positive; the police carried out 442 such investigations in 2019. The major increase in the amount of detected damage [EUR 210.1 million in 2019] and the amount of illegal proceeds [EUR 265.2 million in 2019] is a consequence of the processing of individual cases with very high amounts of damage or illegal proceeds concluded in individual years.

The number of corruption-related criminal acts processed in 2019 stands out from the ten-year average [i.e. 101], as the police filed criminal complaints or reports supplementing criminal complaints for 188 characteristic corruption-related criminal acts. The differences in the number of the processed corruption-related criminal acts are the result of the conclusion of extensive and, consequently, long-lasting pre-trial proceedings, as part of which the processed criminal acts, committed in day-to-day interaction between officials and parties in official procedures or in repeated procedures as part of the pursuit of business activity. An example is the concluded investigations related to vehicle inspections. It relates to the corruptive behaviour of people who, on the basis of authorisations, perform official tasks on a daily basis and thus commit a large number of corruption-related criminal acts in a certain period of time.

The activity of the police in the field of **organised crime** and terrorism-related criminal acts was focused on detecting and investigating organised forms of cross-border crime, which mostly originates from South-east Europe and Western Balkans, or is connected with these regions. Several joint investigations in cooperation with foreign security authorities were carried out in order to detect and investigate the activities of organised criminal gangs. Through the European multidisciplinary platform against criminal threats [EMPACT], the Slovenian police cooperated with the EU member states, Europol and Eurojust in the implementation of action plans in the fields of trafficking in human beings, arms, illicit drugs and illegal migration. The cooperation was further boosted in particular in the prevention of the latter through the central Balkan route. The police also realised the IISG, WBCTi and WBCSCi action plans. As part of the presidency of the CTi task force, which is the operational platform of WBCTi, the operational cooperation of national anti-terrorist units and – where it was possible – judicial and intelligence bodies in the region was continued to be strengthened.

In the field of the prevention of terrorism and violent extremism, the police continued to strengthen inter-generational and all-community cooperation at the national level. Emphasis was put on awareness-raising, training and mutual cooperation of stakeholders at the national and local levels. The operational police activities were directed towards preventing activities related to extremist violence. The police filed 13 criminal complaints in 2019 in relation to illegal acts by civil initiatives. Due to religious extremism, five foreigners were removed from Slovenia on the basis of the collected evidence.<sup>7</sup>

While criminal acts related to illicit drugs were the most frequent among the processed criminal acts that meet the criteria of organised crime<sup>8</sup> in the previous years, in 2019 the largest number of criminal acts were related to illegal migration [out of 809 criminal acts from the category of organised crime, there were 293 criminal acts of prohibited crossing of border or territory]. All of them required proactively-directed work of the police and a great deal of international coordination and cooperation of security authorities.

In 2019, the Balkan route was still one of the most important routes through which migrants, in an increasing number, were illegally attempting to reach target countries in Western and Northern Europe, also with help from smugglers. The area covered by the Koper Police Department was burdened the most, as more than half of all illegal crossings of the national border were recorded there, followed by the areas covered by the Ljubljana and Novo mesto police departments. Task forces were formed at these police departments due to the increased volume of illegal migration. In 2019, five<sup>9</sup> criminal investigations against

---

<sup>7</sup> Data from the Criminal Police Administration of the General Police Directorate [GPU UKP] obtained between 1 and 31 January 2020.

<sup>8</sup> In order for an organised criminal activity to be defined, mandatory criteria and at least two of the seven variable [selective] criteria must be met. The mandatory criteria are the existence of a group of at least three people, activity in a longer period of time, gaining of illegal proceeds and/or social power and committing of criminal acts which are prosecuted ex officio. The variable criteria are the use of violence and/or corruption, operation at the international level, participation in money laundering, having internal rules of behaviour and distributing roles and tasks among the members of the group, entrepreneurial manner of operation and influencing the media, economy, state administration and/or politics. Certain criminal acts from the categories of property crime and corruption also meet the criteria for organised forms of crime.

<sup>9</sup> Data from the Criminal Police Administration of the General Police Directorate [GPU UKP] obtained between 1 and 31 January 2020.

criminal gangs were opened in 2019 due to prohibited crossings of border or territory, in which concealed investigative measures, ordered by the relevant state prosecution offices and courts, were used. Four of them have already been concluded, also in cooperation with foreign security authorities.

The majority of criminal investigations related to illicit drugs were international, with major quantities of various illicit drugs [marijuana, hashish, heroin, cocaine and amphetamines] being seized in the EU member states and Slovenia. The quantity of seized illicit drugs does not only depend on the police activity [police units dealt more with migrations in 2019], but also on the Financial Administration [FURS]. Nevertheless, some more heroin and marijuana was seized in 2019. In 2019, a total of 62 modified rooms used for growing marijuana in artificial conditions were discovered in 2019, and 75 in 2018, with 5,393 plants being seized in 2019 and 8,393 in 2018.<sup>10</sup> In relation to the abuse of illicit drugs, another 1,365 criminal acts were processed in 2019 where the criteria for organised crime were not met.

The data collected so far show that Slovenia is a transit country for victims of trafficking in human beings from South-east Europe to other EU member states, while Slovenia is also the target country for some of them. The police most frequently detects exploitation of victims for prostitution and sexual abuse, while there is less exploitation of victims for other purposes [forced labour, forced committing of criminal act, servitude ...].

There is a growing trend in the number of criminal acts of threatening of security, which was mostly influenced by the number of threats. There were 1,604 in 2019, while there were only 385 in 2015. The larger number of threats was a reflection of the general psycho-social climate in society. Illegal deprivation of freedom and abductions show how disputes between criminal gangs are being settled in increasingly uncompromising manners.

There were 1,090 criminal acts of money counterfeiting in 2019, which is related to a smaller number of individual attempts to cash in banknote counterfeits. The new series of banknotes, called Europe, provides a higher level of security from counterfeiting. A total of 4,100 counterfeits were discovered, which is at the level of the previous years, with the exception of 2018, when 11,839 counterfeits were discovered<sup>11</sup>. What stood out in 2019 was the cashing in of EUR 50 banknote counterfeits and counterfeits of EUR 2 coins of an exceptionally good quality, which were being fed into food and drink vending machines. The trend of an increasing number of orders for counterfeits on the internet continued in 2019, with EUR 50 banknote counterfeits being ordered on the dark web, and EUR 20 counterfeits on the regular internet.

Investigation of **computer crime** was also dynamic in 2019, as new forms or versions of malware appeared. The target of ransomware was primarily small and medium-sized companies, which had to pay a ransom to the perpetrators for unlocking [deciphering] their data, usually in the form of a cryptocurrency, and they also suffered business damage due to a loss of turnover.

In the field of digital forensics, i.e. securing and inspecting seized electronic devices, the police inspected more than 5,000 various e-devices, half of which were mobile phones. The positive trend in the number of inspections of e-devices continued in 2019, as e-devices are being seized in an increasing number of pre-trial procedures. Due to the rapid progress and numerous novelties in information technology, equipment and services, police officers were also trained in 2019 in various specialised courses; new equipment was purchased and the existing equipment was upgraded. In the field of computer crime, the Slovenian police also enhanced cooperation with other police forces, Europol and Interpol.

### **2.1.2 Maintaining public order and providing general security of people and property**

The police dedicated a lot of activity to raising public awareness and preventive work in the field of public order and peace. It enhanced cooperation in the exchange and evaluation of information through the spotter system and contact points for exchange of information for preventing violence at sporting events [NFIP]. With this topic, it participated in expert panel debates and established a network for the exchange

---

<sup>10</sup> Data from the Criminal Police Administration of the General Police Directorate [GPU UKP] obtained between 1 and 31 January 2020.

<sup>11</sup> Three events contributed to this: fraud in the sale of bitcoins, discovery of counterfeits in a stolen car and discovery of money intended to be used in a film.



of information through sector associations and contact points for police cooperation. Credible and timely information increased the efficiency of work in maintaining public order and peace at sporting events, in particular at football matches with a high degree of risk, for example, in the qualifiers for the UEFA Europa League, Champions League and 2020 EURO, all under the auspices of the UEFA.

It continued optimising and updating technical support in searches for missing people and training for the use of new technical means. Drones and the police boat for inland waters were included in 2019 in the system of supervision and search for missing people. In order to secure unified management of interventions or search missions for missing people, training of assistant commanders in charge of search for missing people were organised, in which representatives of mobile operators also participated. In this field, the police also started training representatives of protection, rescue and assistance force units. It also performed other training for work related to natural and other disasters. Together with the relevant inspection bodies, it performed stricter control of cross-border shipments of waste and provided security during transport of nuclear or radioactive waste.

The manning and equipping of the auxiliary police continued; the police was very active in the promotion and recruitment of appropriate candidates. In the spring and autumn, basic and shortened trainings of candidates for auxiliary police officers were organised; a total of 73 auxiliary police officers received additional training.<sup>12</sup> When it comes to regulating the labour status of auxiliary police officers, it turned out that legislative changes are needed. These were coordinated between the internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate and the Ministry of the Interior.

There were no major violations of public order and peace in 2019. The number of mass violations – four in 2019 – was the lowest in the last ten years. The trend in violation of public order regulations is negative, which is actually positive from the aspect of security. The police dealt with 45,730 violations in 2010, and 33,565 violations in 2019; the average for the last ten years is 37,618 violations. The most violations on the annual basis are dealt with by the police departments of Ljubljana, Maribor and Celje, which accounted to 65.3% of all such violations.

When it comes to violations of the Protection of Public Order Act [negative trend], the decrease in its number has not been as pronounced in recent years; in 2019 the police recorded 17,524 violations. In addition to the targeted work, the changed legislation [Police Tasks and Powers Act, Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol Act and Nature Conservation Act] also influenced the trend in the number of violations. In securing public order and peace, the police attempted to ensure quick and effective interventions mostly by means of various organisational measures, including combined intervention groups, Special Police Unit groups and other forms of intervention services.

Most of the violations of the Protection of Public Order Act were related to provoking or inciting fighting; these accounted for 26.9% of all violations of this act in 2019, compared to 16.8% in 2010. With targeted work, participation in projects,<sup>13</sup> which deal with such violations, and monitoring the five types of violations of public order and peace which are the most affected by its work, the police adjusts its methods of work and pays more attention to dealing with such violations. These are violations that take place in public spaces. In cooperation with municipal wardens and other security entities, the police maintains a favourable situation in the field of public order and peace in public spaces. It is thus not surprising that the trend in the number of violations related to quarrels, yelling or indecent behaviour is distinctively negative; in 2019, these accounted for only 9.6% violations of the Protection of Public Order Act.

The efforts of the police related to raising public awareness, training of police officers and legislative changes [Police Tasks and Powers Act and Domestic Violence Prevention Act] have contributed to the trend curve of violations related to domestic violence turning downwards quite some time ago. The share of such violations has remained unchanged in the last five years, standing at around 15.0%. The number of issued restraining orders fluctuates somewhat; the annual average for the last ten years was 960, and the number on 2019 stood at 1,022.

---

<sup>12</sup> Data of the Uniformed Police Administration of the General Police Directorate obtained on 3 February 2020.

<sup>13</sup> The Preventing bullying and reducing violence among minors in Slovenia project and the research project No. V5-1736 Hate speech on social networks in Slovenia.

The most frequent violations among violations of the remaining legislation in the field of public order and peace in the last ten years were violations of the Production of and Trade in Illicit Drugs Act, Animal Protection Act, Residence Registration Act and Identity Card Act; these violations accounted for 29.7% of all violations of regulations from the field of public order.

The number of violations of the Animal Protection Act and Private Security Act is related to the readiness of people and consistency of private security guards in reporting such aberrant behaviour and the consistent measures taken by the police against people who do not respect measures taken by security guards, threaten them or even prevent them from performing a lawful task.

The number of violations of the Production of and Trade in Illicit Drugs Act is comparable to the number of violations processed in previous years. The police recorded 790 violations of the Weapons Act in 2019, which is the lowest in the last ten years, but the number of processed violations did not stand out considerably from the ten year average of 984. The number of processed violations of both acts also depends on the quantity of seized drugs/weapons during the processing of criminal conduct, on the work of other supervisory bodies and other circumstances beyond the influence of the police.

The police continued in 2019 to monitor the implementation of the Residence Registration Act [ZPPreb-1], where it cooperated well with hosts, landlords and other stakeholders [the Association of Municipalities of Slovenia, AJPES, Slovenian Tourist Board and companies which provide applications for the entry of data for registering of guests]. After introductory preventive activities, it started implementing other measures, such as warning about mistakes and taking measures under the Minor Offences Act. An increased number of such activities in 2019 resulted in a bigger number of processed violations of the Minor Offences Act.

The trend of provision of police assistance to beneficiaries is positive. Assistance to healthcare institutions increased the most. While in 2010 it accounted for 76.8% of all cases of assistance, the share in 2019 was 88.5%.

### **2.1.3 Providing road traffic safety**

In the field of traffic safety, control of road traffic was focused on the most frequent causes of traffic accidents and severe violations of road traffic rules, which directly affect the most frequent causes of traffic accidents. With an appropriate response while using modern means for traffic control, the attempt was made to maintain road traffic safety at the same level as in the previous years and bring it closer to the goals from the Resolution on the National Road Programme for the 2013-2022 Period – that the number of road traffic casualties does not exceed 70 in 2022. In the long run, Slovenia is pursuing the set goal, as there were 91 road traffic casualties in 2018. In 2019, there were a total of 102 road traffic casualties, which is more than expected. If Slovenia wants to reach the set goal, the number of road traffic casualties needs to be reduced by 7 every year between 2020 and 2022.

With the use of scanners for traffic accidents<sup>14</sup>, the duration of their processing and, consequently, of traffic jams, was shortened in the areas covered by all police departments, and the quality of documenting of the sites of traffic accidents was also improved. The use of other equipment [laser speedometers, software for control of digital tachographs, video surveillance systems and the Provida systems] in traffic control reduced the risk of traffic accidents. The modern equipment significantly contributed to the police work being noticed and new forms and organisation of work being developed. As the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia annulled the fourth paragraph of Article 113 of the Police Tasks and Powers Act, which stipulated that police officers may, in order to determine the conditions for the participation of a driver or a vehicle in traffic and to look for people and items on or in police vehicles, also use technical means for optical recognition of registration plates, the police eliminated from the use all eight purchased ANPR [automatic name-plate recognition] systems.

In 2019, the police processed a total of 18,861 traffic accidents, in which 102 people died, 814 people were badly injured and 6,756 people were lightly injured. In 2018, there were a total of 18,323 traffic accidents in which 91 people died, 825 people were badly injured and 6,907 people were lightly injured. The statistics

---

<sup>14</sup> 3D devices for digital mapping of a scene of traffic accident or other incident.

shows that the number of road traffic casualties was decreasing in the last ten years on all types of roads, while the highest number of people still die on regional roads. The largest share of victims in traffic accidents were car drivers. As the more vulnerable participants, such as pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists, are frequent victims of traffic accidents, the police paid the most attention to them while controlling road traffic.

The most frequent causes of traffic accidents with the most severe consequences were speeding and driving on the wrong side of the road. In traffic accidents with material damage, the most frequent cause was incorrect movement with the vehicle. What affects the increasing trend of hit-and-run traffic accidents is an increasing number of traffic accidents with material damage, mostly in parking lots.

In 2018, police officers dealt with 285,799 violations of road traffic rules, and with 335,843 in 2019. The most frequent violations in the last ten years are violations of the Road Traffic Rules Act, which in 2019 accounted for 88.8% of all violations of road traffic rules. The activities of police officers after the end of the 2018 strike affected the number of detected violations. The most violations were processed by the police departments of Ljubljana, Maribor and Celje - 61.3%. The number of detected violations is proportionate to the size of an individual area covered by a police department, as these are the areas where the majority of the most important road connections run and where the highest volume of traffic is recorded.

In 2019, the share of perpetrators of fatal traffic accidents who were under the influence of alcohol was the highest in the last five years. The 31.2% share was also one of the highest shares in the last ten years, with only 2016 and 2012 being worse [with 32.5% and 35.2%, respectively]. This is reflected by a higher number of blood alcohol level tests and expert examinations due to drink driving. Furthermore, the number of ordered expert examinations due to the use of illicit drugs has been increasing every year since 2016. In cases of a positive result of the quick test, the vast majority of drivers declined expert examinations and, consequently, admitted driving under the influence of illegal drugs.

#### **2.1.4 National border control and implementation of regulations on foreigners**

The volume of illegal migration is higher due to the situation in the countries of origin and the increased traffic on the route through the eastern Mediterranean towards the Western Balkans. The police increased control on the border with Croatia by reassigning staff, technical equipment for border control and setting up and maintaining temporary technical obstacles. New vehicles for border control were purchased. In implementing control, the police was assisted by the Slovenian army with its staff and technical equipment also in 2019, while auxiliary police officers also assisted in the tasks performed on the border.

The main principles of the work of the police are: detecting illegal crossings as close as possible to the border line and refouling of migrants to the country from which they entered Slovenia, detecting and investigating criminal acts related to illegal crossing of the border and refoulement to the country of origin, if return to the neighbouring countries fails. The police conducts procedures in line with the principles of professionalism and respect of human rights. When it comes to successful refoulement of illegal migrants, which is one of the foundations of an effective and successful migration policy of the EU, it is necessary to cooperate with diplomatic and consular representations of third countries and representatives of state bodies in third countries with the purpose of identification procedures, issuing of the necessary documents for return and arranging the acceptance of their own citizens who illegally reside in the territory of Slovenia, and whose applications for international protection have been rejected with a final judgement.

The number of discovered illegal migrants in 2019 contributed to the exponential growth of the curve showing violations of the Foreigners Act. The police dealt with a total of 21,479 violations in 2019, while there were 14,108 violations in 2018. A total of 16,143 illegal crossings of the external Schengen border were dealt with in 2019, while the number in 2018 stood at 9,262. The number of Pakistanis stood out in the last two years. The large majority of migrants continued their illegal journey from Turkey through the Western Balkans.

In order to prevent secondary migration, the work of the police was also directed towards internal borders and the interior of the country. Police officers dealt with 775 illegal entries to Slovenia on internal borders in 2019, which compares to 812 in 2018.

A part of illegal migration was transferred from the border to border crossings, with migrants attempting to enter Slovenia illegally by hiding in cargo vehicles and trains. Police officers processed 734 people due to the avoidance of border control in 2019, which compares to 494 in 2018. In the last three years, they most frequently processed citizens of Afghanistan.

The increasing trend in the number of compensatory measures continued in 2019, with the police carrying out 3,406 procedures with compensatory measures against 4,081 people. In 2018, the police carried out 3,265 such procedures against 3,963 people, and in 2010 only 348 procedures against 394 people.

The external Schengen border<sup>15</sup> was legally crossed by 63,027,754 passengers in 2019, and by 62,564,838 passengers in 2018. The general trend of passenger transport across the borders is positive. It was growing at the fastest pace on the airport border crossings, although the growth stopped due to the bankruptcy of the flag carrier Adria Airways. It has been growing at a slower pace on the maritime border, while the number has been stagnating on the land borders for the last three years. Police officers rejected 4,107 people on border crossings in 2019 as they did not meet the conditions to enter the country, and 3,782 people in 2018. Citizens of Albania represented the largest share of rejected people. The number of rejected people halved between 2010 and 2018. The police assesses that the decrease was affected by the reduction of the negative effects of visa liberalisation the relevant Croatian authorities gaining access to the Schengen information system [hereinafter referred to as: SIS]. A noticeably smaller number of people was rejected because the measure of prohibition of entry was entered in the SIS. The police continued in 2019 with border control trainings and with equipping police officers on border crossings with technical means.

A total of 638 counterfeited or modified documents were discovered on border crossings in 2019, which compares to 645 in 2018. The systematic checking of travel documents and the better work of police officers increases the probability that users of counterfeited documents will be discovered during border control. The most frequently counterfeited and modified documents were Hungarian, Italian, Croatian and Serbian documents; due to abuse of documents on border crossings, police officers most frequently dealt with citizens of the Western Balkan countries.

Police officers dealt with 5,919 people in relation to illegal residence in 2019, and with 4,517 people in 2018. Their number doubled between 2010 and 2019, and their structure also changed. The structure of the people processed in the last three years is dominated by citizens of Albania, Moldova, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. For the mentioned citizens, it was mostly about exceeding the permitted time of residence in the Schengen Area, which is usually connected with work without adequate permits.

Slovenian police officers refouled 11,150 people to foreign security authorities based on international agreements on refoulement of people in 2019, and 4,810 people in 2018. Foreign security authorities refouled 643 foreigners in 2019, mostly on the Italian border, and 597 people in 2018. They were almost exclusively foreigners who had previously expressed the intention to ask for international protection in Slovenia, and later continued their illegal journey through Italy to the target countries. The refoulement of foreigners and the number of illegal crossings of the border is related to the issuing of refoulement decisions. The number of foreigners handed over to security authorities is proportionate to the number of illegal crossings of the border.

Due to a large number of foreigners residing in the Centre for Foreigners [hereinafter referred to as: CF], additional assistance from staff from other police units was needed in 2019, and it was necessary to provide police officers who are properly trained to work with foreigners. Negative security events were prevented using preventive measures and direct control. An overhaul of the acceptance and administrative parts of the CF started.

The number of foreigners residing in the CF reflects the number of illegal crossings of the border. In 2019, 1,423 resided in the CF, and in 2018 the number was 1,303. The residing foreigners were mostly from Central and South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa. Out of the total number of residing foreigners, the CF processed 1,400 people [1,177 in 2018], while the Ministry of the Interior restricted the movement to the premises of the centre to 23 applicants for international protection [126 in 2018]. The Supreme Court

---

<sup>15</sup> Border with the Republic of Croatia.

of the Republic of Slovenia ruled in 2019 that the legal basis for the measure of restriction of movement on the basis of the International Protection Act is disputable.<sup>16</sup>

After getting accommodated in the CF, 514 foreigners [407 in 2018] stated that they wanted to ask for international protection in Slovenia; among them, the Ministry of the Interior restricted the movement to the premises of the centre to one foreigner [15 in 2018], while 513 foreigners [392 in 2018] were relocated to the Asylum Centre. In addition to this, 22 applicants [111 in 2018] expressed the intention to be recognised for international protection at police stations and the Sector for International Protection Procedures of the Ministry of the Interior. These applicants were then brought to the CF, where their movement was restricted to the premises of the centre. In 2019, two foreigners escaped from the FC, and 19 escaped in 2018.<sup>17</sup>

The CF refouled foreigners to their home countries and to security authorities of the neighbouring or other countries on the basis of refoulement agreements and other valid acts [for example, the Dublin Regulation]. A total of 832 foreigners were refouled in 2019, of whom:

- 722 on the basis of agreements, including 4 who were officially handed over to foreign security authorities,
- 105 were removed by aircraft,
- 5 in an official vehicle, bus or train.

A total of 13 removals of foreigners from the country with escort were organised [5 in 2018]. Five people were included in the project of assisted voluntary return and reintegration [AVRR] in cooperation with the International Organisation for Migration in 2019, and 11 people in 2018.<sup>18</sup> In the large majority of cases, for the purposes of return the CF uses the funds of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund [AMIF] and scheduled flights, whose costs are fully covered by the FRONTEX agency.

As for border violations at sea as part of the implementation of the decision of the arbitration tribunal, the police informed in 2019 other relevant bodies for the work at sea [Fisheries Inspection, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning], and it also informed the Ministry of the Interior about all border incidents. In that year, a total of 1,947 events with the entry of 3,039 Croatian vessels were processed, of which 1,341 entries were entries by vessels of the Croatian security authorities. In 2018, a total of 1,646 events with the entry of 2,470 vessels were processed, of which 1,130 entries were entries by vessels of the Croatian security authorities. A total of 382 minor offence proceedings were introduced against Croatian fishermen in 2019, and 236 in 2018.<sup>19</sup>

### **2.1.5 Police procedures under the Minor Offences Act and legal means filed**

Police officers carried out 356,087 procedures based on the Minor Offences Act [ZP-1] in 2019, and 303,189 procedures in 2018. The police strike also affected the number of detected minor offences under substantive provisions in 2018. The largest number of all procedures carried out under ZP-1 in 2019 relates to payment orders, which was mainly a consequence of the number of detected violations of regulations in traffic legislation and border issues and foreigners. The share of warnings in 2019 was 13.6%, and in 2018 it was 20.7%; these were mostly violations in road traffic.

The share of the legal means filed [against offence notices, payment orders and decisions on fast-track procedure with an explanation] was 2.0% in 2019, and in 2018 it was 2.7%. This is mostly a result of a reduced number of requests for judicial protection filed against issued payment orders in the field of traffic legislation.

### **2.1.6 Protection of persons and buildings<sup>20</sup>**

---

<sup>16</sup> Ruling in the name of the people and decision No. I U 2368/2018-23 of 13 March 2019.

<sup>17</sup> Data of the Uniformed Police Administration of the General Police Directorate obtained on 11 February, 2020.

<sup>18</sup> Data of the Uniformed Police Administration of the General Police Directorate obtained on 11 February, 2020.

<sup>19</sup> Data of the Uniformed Police Administration of the General Police Directorate on 31 December, 2019.

<sup>20</sup> Data from the Security and Protection Centre of the Police Specialities Directorate of the General Police Directorate obtained on 15 January, 2020.

In addition to the protection of protected Slovenian citizens in the country<sup>21</sup>, there were also 169 cases of protection of visits abroad, and in 2018 there were 137 such cases. There were 50 cases of protection of foreign state representatives during working, official and private visits in Slovenia and multilateral meetings, and in 2018 there were 38 such cases. There were 11 cases of complex protection tasks, and in 2018 there were 5 such cases.

On the basis of the Act on the Provision of Conditions for Holding the Office of the President of the Republic and the Decree on the protection of particular persons, premises, structures and surroundings of structures protected by the police, the police protected:

- 5 buildings in which state bodies are seated,
- 84 buildings of diplomatic and consular representations, ambassadorial residences and international organisations,
- 4 residential buildings of protected persons and
- 6 residential buildings where police intervenes when signalling and security devices are triggered.

Two people were protected during their visit to Slovenia in accordance with Article 10<sup>22</sup> of the Decree on the protection of particular people, premises, structures and surroundings of structures protected by the police.

Police officers performed 1,056 cases of protection in protected buildings of state bodies. A total of 70,023 people, 73,628 pieces of luggage and 8,095 postal shipments were inspected at checkpoints.

A total of 167 risk assessments were updated or made [142 in 2018]. The ten-year average is 193.

Most of the 30 letters addressed to protected people and of interest to the police from the security aspect were addressed to the president of the republic, prime minister and justice minister. The content was threatening or critical in most of the cases, while there were also certain proposals. Those of interest to the police from the security aspect were mostly sent by e-mail.

---

<sup>21</sup> Protected Slovenian citizens under category II [president of the republic and prime minister] and category III [president of the National Assembly and minister of foreign affairs, defence and internal affairs] are physically protected 24 hours a day.

<sup>22</sup> The Decree on the protection of particular people, premises, structures and surroundings of structures protected by the police [Official Gazette of the RS, No. 63/13 and 23/20] stipulates in Article 10 that, under an order from the police commissioner, other state officials may also be protected if their life or limb is at serious risk due to the performance of their post or public duties, and that other important foreign people may also be protected.

## 2.2 Other activities

### 2.2.1 Police work in the community and preventive activity

The emphasis of the meeting of police leaders as part of the Salzburg Forum in March 2019 in Brdo pri Kranju was on strengthening the work of the police in the community with the purpose of improving safety of citizens and encouraging them to get involved in providing common safety.<sup>23</sup> IN cooperation with the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, the police organised in Novi Gorica in November 2019 the 5th national conference on safety in the local community, at which various aspects of safety of rural and urban communities in Slovenia were presented.<sup>24</sup>

In 2018, police officers carried out 9,870 activities of preventive and police work in the community, and 11,607 in 2019, which is still below the ten-year average of 12,935. In 2019, EUR 50,000 was earmarked for preventive and police work in the community, for various activities and projects, including for the projects Don't Forget about Safety, Leon the Police Officer Advises and Safe Journey to School and Back.<sup>25</sup> The project Child, a Police Officer for a Day, which was renamed A Police Officer for a Day, started to be implemented once more. The previous name was no longer suitable, as the project also started to be implemented in secondary schools.

In the field of preventive and police work in the community, an analysis of the work of advisory bodies<sup>26</sup> was concluded on the basis of reports from police departments, whose conclusions were presented in December 2019 at a meeting with police inspectors responsible for preventive and police work in the community at police departments. There are 192 such bodies in Slovenia.<sup>27</sup> No new advisory bodies were established in recent years, while 8 were abolished - 2 in the area covered by the Celje Police Department and 6 in the area covered by the Maribor Police Department. The intensity of their activity varies greatly, and rare advisory bodies are active and hold meetings on a regular basis. Mayors solve individual problems individually by holding meetings with the commander of the local police station. The Sector for Police Powers and Prevention of the Police Commissioner Service thus launched an initiative for commanders and mayors to call a meeting which would discuss the need to make changes related to the organisation, structure and manner of work.

As part of the Active Ageing Strategy, police officers were instructed about the presence of vulnerable groups in society, assistance and appropriate attitude to members of vulnerable groups in police procedures. In November 2019, two training programmes were organised for 135 police officers from the police districts of Maribor, Murska Sobota and Celje for the easier recognition of the symptoms of dementia and communication with people who have the disease. The police opened in 2019 dementia-friendly points in its premises in Štefanova ulica 2 in Ljubljana and at the Murska Sobota Police District.<sup>28</sup>

The work of the police in multi-cultural society and with subculture groups was focused on awareness-raising and training of police officers and other public servants for better work with members of multi-cultural communities in cooperation with the Government Office for National Minorities and other governmental and non-governmental organisations. A total of six training programmes for 151 police officers from the police districts of Murska Sobota, Maribor, Celje and Novo mesto were organised. Four training programmes for 129 civil servants [from social work centres in Celje, the Savinja-Šalek Valley, northern Primorska and the Financial Office of the Murska Sobota unit] who come across the Roma community as part of their work were also organised. A total of 372 preventive activities were carried out

<sup>23</sup> More details can be found at <https://www.policija.si/medijsko-sredisce/sporocila-za-javnost/sporocila-za-javnost-gpue/98340-srecanje-vodstev-policij-v-okviru-salzburskega-foruma>.

<sup>24</sup> More details can be found at <https://www.policija.si/medijsko-sredisce/sporocila-za-javnost/sporocila-za-javnost-gpue/101841-v-novi-gorici-o-varnosti-v-lokalnih-skupnostih> and <https://www.fvv.um.si/dogodki/5-konferenca-varnost-v-lokalnih-skupnostih/>.

<sup>25</sup> More about preventive projects can be found at <https://www.policija.si/svetujemo-ozavescamo/preventiva-2>.

<sup>26</sup> On the basis of Article 35 of the Organisation and Work of the Police Act, local police stations and police departments cooperate as part of their powers with local community bodies in fields related to the improvement of safety in the local community. Other bodies, organisations and institutions whose activity is focused on securing greater safety also have the possibility of self-organising. Councils, panels, commissions and other agreed forms of partner cooperation may be established with a mutual agreement.

<sup>27</sup> More about partner cooperation can be found at <https://www.policija.si/svetujemo-ozavescamo/varnostni-sosveti>.

<sup>28</sup> More can be found at <https://www.gov.si/novice/odprli-smo-prvo-demenci-prijazno-tocko/> and <https://www.gov.si/novice/nacionalni-postaji-murska-sobota-odprli-demenci-prijazno-tocko/>.

in the Roma community in 2019 [226 in 2018<sup>29</sup>]. In cooperation with the Judicial Training Centre, the police organised seven lectures at schools for judges. The police also participated in the National Platform for the Roma [SIFOROMA 3], and police representatives attended panels in Kočevje and Novo mesto.<sup>30</sup> Police representatives also participated in the Government Commission for the Protection of the Roma Community and in the National Assembly Sub-committee for Monitoring Roma Issues.

Mobile police stations [hereinafter referred to as: MPS] were used in 2019 at police districts that border on the external Schengen border, or in areas that are under greater pressure of illegal migration. MPS were used for the work of the police in the community, which ensured greater visibility and presence of police officers among residents. Police officers talked with people, advised them, exchanged information and informed them about the security situation and their work - in short, they made direct contact. Public relations representatives were also included in the activities of police officers in accordance with the MPS project, which envisages informing the public in advance where the vehicle will be located. One of the MPS was also used at the Moto GP Brno motorcycle race in the Czech Republic in August 2019.<sup>31</sup> Two new police mascots, Pika and Leon, were created in 2019, and the police now has four mascots. In 2019, the four mascots were used as many as 60 times<sup>32</sup> at numerous shows and preventive events around Slovenia.

Preventive activities in road traffic complemented the stricter road traffic controls. In cooperation with the Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency and other governmental and non-governmental organisations, the police implemented preventive campaigns related to the most frequent violations [speeding, drink driving, failure to use seatbelts and use of mobile phones while driving], as well as preventive campaigns at the start of school year for greater safety of motorcyclists, cargo vehicle and bus drivers, cyclists and pedestrians. Various preventive measures were also implemented when deterioration of traffic safety in a certain area was detected. Police officers presented the work of the police and provided advice about the safe participation in road traffic at various shows and events. As part of the European Mobility Week, the police joined the European Day without a Road Death [EDWARD] project for the third year in a row.<sup>33</sup>

Inter-ministerial cooperation from the detection to prevention of peer violence was continued as part of the established system. In schools and communities where young people spend significant time or socialise, police officers were raising awareness about what to do when peer violence occurs.<sup>34</sup> Awareness-raising campaigns also and in particular brought positive effects as regards persons who encounter peer violence in institutions. Together with the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, the Slovenian police also participates in a European Commission project on the prevention of peer violence, which is funded by the EU Structural Reform Support Service [SRSS]. The project will be concluded in June 2020.

The police participated in January 2019 in the preventive project School Children on Skis, which enabled more than 2,000 primary school children to enjoy in safe skiing. Police officers on skis used Elan skis specially designed for the police for work in ski resorts for a second year in a row. The police also took advantage of the event to raise public awareness that it is only possible to enjoy skiing if it is safe. The police paid a lot of attention to preventing the harmful consequences of the use of pyrotechnics and reducing intolerance, hate speech and occurrences that contribute to dividing society and represent risk to public order and peace.

The police has been organising activities at the end of November and beginning of December to mark International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women and Children. In these activities it cooperates with social work centres, women's shelters, non-governmental organisations, etc. Preventive activities for protecting the most vulnerable groups are not limited only to this period, as they are implemented throughout the entire year and are only enhanced around this international day. The police

---

<sup>29</sup> Data from the Research and Social Skills Centre of the General Police Directorate obtained from the annual report of the Task force for the work of the police in multi-cultural society and with subculture groups, document No. 024-59/2018/37 of 18 February 2019.

<sup>30</sup> Data from the Research and Social Skills Centre of the General Police Directorate obtained on 22 January, 2020.

<sup>31</sup> More details can be found at <https://www.policija.si/medijsko-sredisce/sporocila-za-javnost/sporocila-za-javnost-gpue/100893-projekt-edward-skupaj-poskrbimo-da-bo-danasnji-dan-minil-brez-smrtnih-zrtev-na-cestah>.

<sup>32</sup> Data from the Sector for Police Powers and Prevention of the General Police Directorate obtained from the List of the use of mascots in February 2020.

<sup>33</sup> More details can be found at <https://www.policija.si/medijsko-sredisce/sporocila-za-javnost/sporocila-za-javnost-gpue/100893-projekt-edward-skupaj-poskrbimo-da-bo-danasnji-dan-minil-brez-smrtnih-zrtev-na-cestah>.

<sup>34</sup> More about peer violence can be found at <https://www.policija.si/svetujemo-ozavescamo/policija-za-otroke/nasilje-med-vrstniki>.



also puts special emphasis on the safe internet use<sup>35</sup>; in these activities it cooperates with non-governmental organisations, the Faculty of Social Sciences, Safe.si and other. Police representatives also attended a seminar on the role of the police in preventing drug abuse, which was organised in November 2019 in Warsaw by the European Council [Pompidou Group] in cooperation with the Polish National Bureau for Drug Prevention and the institution Res Humanae Foundation. At the seminar, representatives of 19 police forces discussed the role of the police in drug prevention.<sup>36</sup>

### **2.2.2 Operational-communicational activity**

In the ten-year period, the number of calls to the emergency number 113 has been standing around half a million calls a year. In 2019, the police received 526,193 such calls. There were 193,476 intervention events, i.e. events that require the arrival of the police, in 2019, of which 6,699 were urgent intervention events. Urgent intervention events are events in which a life is in direct danger and in which a police officer is attacked or needs assistance, events related to a serious traffic accident with severe bodily injuries or a traffic accident that puts the safety of other traffic participants at risk, events in which preparatory acts for the committing of a criminal act have been reported or a criminal act is already taking place and its perpetrator might escape, and events for which the duty officer of the operational-communicational centre assesses that they require immediate police intervention [Article 88 of the Police Rules].

The police strives for the best possible reception of notifications on the emergency number 113, fast dispatch of police officers to the location of the event and expert assistance to police officers with available information which enables them to implement procedures safely, lawfully, professionally and effectively. Relative to the type of event, several patrols may be dispatched to the location to ensure safety of police officers, which means more communication through links, coordination of the work of patrols, determining the leader of the intervention and rally point for the departure for an intervention, etc. Police patrols were dispatched to locations of intervention events 235,005 times in 2019, which is above the ten-year average, which is 219,785 times a year. The number of cases in which individual institutions, expert services and heads of individual police units were notified was also above the ten-year average, which is 161,269 a year, while in 2019 it was 186,868.

The time from when a call to the emergency number 113 is made to the arrival of the police to the location depends on the type of event, the urgency for rapid intervention, the availability of police forces, the traffic situation, the diversity of the terrain, the remoteness of the event and other factors. In 2019, the average reaction time for urgent intervention events was 11 minutes and 19 seconds, which is the fastest in the last ten years. The average ringing time for calls on the emergency number 113<sup>37</sup> in 2019 for the entire Slovenia was 7.2 seconds, and for individual police departments it ranged from 5.8 [Celje Police Department] to 8.3 seconds [Ljubljana Police Department]. The police managed to answer 86.8% of calls within the first 12 seconds.

In order to protect the lives of people who were missing in natural and other disasters, who got lost or left their home, while their medical or psychological condition was such that they needed help, and in cases of missing children and minors, the police asked mobile operators for the location of the mobile communication equipment of these persons 185 times. In 153 cases, people were found alive, in 26 cases they were found dead and the police is still looking for 6 people. A total of 434 calls were received on the anonymous telephone number 080 1200, which is below the ten-year average [520 calls].

### **2.2.3 Forensic and criminal technician activity**

Forensic investigations with various methods of investigations of secured clues contributed to various criminal acts being investigated also in 2019. DNA research in particular enables fast, effective and reliable investigation of criminal acts. The National Forensic Laboratory [hereinafter referred to as: GPU NFL] has a

---

<sup>35</sup> More details can be found at <https://www.policija.si/svetujemo-ozavescamo/varnost-na-internetu>.

<sup>36</sup> More details can be found at <https://www.coe.int/en/web/pompidou/-/police-officers-from-19-countries-discuss-the-role-of-police-in-drug-prevention>.

<sup>37</sup> The time is measured from the moment the telephone at the call centre starts ringing until the moment the call is answered.

proper laboratory infrastructure, which enables safe and competent work and implementation of accredited and internationally recognised methods. It has kept the status of an accredited laboratory under the international standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017, as it passed in 2019 a test by the accreditation authority under the new issue of the standard. The new issue of the standard brought certain changes and requirements, which required laboratory activities to be adjusted. New accreditations were obtained in 2019 for investigating microtraces of textile fibres and investigation of documents; a total of 23 methods are accredited. At the same time, the scope of the accredited activity was expanded to the field of ballistic investigation, for which GPU NFL expects to be officially confirmed in the second half of 2020.

A new acquisition in 2019 is a SDD EDS detector, with which the scanning electron microscope FE SEM Thermo Scientific Quattro ESEM FEG, purchased in 2018, was upgraded. The equipment enables discovery and evaluation of significantly smaller residue after shooting. Technical specifications of the detector also follow the guidelines of the European Network Of The Forensic Institutes [ENFSI], of which GPU NFL is an active member. A second acquisition is a new liquid chromatograph [HPLC-instrument], which will be used in investigation of illicit drugs for separating substances of the amphetamine types and additives and cocaine and additives.

GPU NFL received 6,932 requests for investigation in 2019. This was close to the ten-year average of 7,069 requests. Except for the department for physical investigation, all other departments received more requests, especially the departments for dactyloscopy and biological investigation. A total of 37,119 samples were analysed in 2019, and 41,458 in 2018. Despite a decrease due to a smaller number of received counterfeited euro banknotes, the number of analysed samples is still above the ten-year average, i.e. 29,920 analysed samples.

More analysed samples in the departments for biological and chemical investigation reflected in the number of instrumental analyses, whose trend is positive. GPU NFL performed 63,450 instrumental analyses in 2019 [52,238 in 2018]. This is far above the ten-year average of 47,146 instrumental analyses performed. Due to a higher number of received cases, staff shortage, procedures to verify whether the keeping of data in the DNA record is justified and the number of analyses of saliva samples for the exclusion DNA record, the backlog in the department for biological investigation increased in 2019. At the end of 2019, there were 1,892 unsolved cases, which is 738 more than in 2018.

Together with the IT and Telecommunication Office and the Criminal Police Administration at the General Police Directorate, GPU NFL continued to edit forensic records [DNA investigation records and records of fingerprinted people], namely editing of code lists and introduction of logical controls in the criminal act record, all with the purpose of retention of data in accordance with the valid legislation. It is expected that, due to the elimination of data without a basis for retention, the quantity of data in the two records will decrease.

A total of 32,422 DNA profiles of people and clues, including 24,585 profiles of persons, are entered in the DNA record. Due to the data in the records being edited, the number of pieces of personal information in the DNA investigation record decreased in the last two years by as much as 28.6%. In 2019, 1,312 profiles were entered in and more than 7,500 profiles were deleted from the DNA record. Investigations resulted in the confirmation of identity of 1,413 suspects, 211 suspects were confirmed based on clues found in the DNA investigation record, 1,202 suspects were already suspected by police officers, with investigation by GPU NFL confirming the suspicion. Based on the exchange of profiles with countries parties to the Prüm Convention, 81 perpetrators of criminal acts in Slovenia were identified in foreign databases. In 2019, the number of countries with which Slovenia exchanges DNA profiles increased from 21 to 23. At the end of 2019, the exclusion DNA record contained profiles of 870 people, who were taken swabs in accordance with the Police Tasks and Powers Act.<sup>38</sup>

In the AFIS system, there are 84,967 entries of finger prints of people and finger traces, of which 53,131 are fingerprints of fingerprinted people. A total of 102 finger traces were identified with the AFIS system and based on the record of fingerprinted people, 10 finger traces were identified based on international

---

<sup>38</sup> Report from the department for biological investigation for 2019, No. 315-6/2020/5 of 7 February 2020.

exchange, while 34 fingerprinted people were connected with criminal acts committed in countries with which Slovenia exchanges fingerprints. There are 20 such countries.<sup>39</sup>

GPU NFL experts participated in 60 inspections of scenes of criminal acts and other events, and were invited with court decisions to trials as qualified experts or expert witnesses 66 times.<sup>40</sup>

In 2019, 18,129 inspections of scenes of criminal acts and other events were entered in the inspection book, which is below the ten-year average of 20,508 inspections a year. This is mostly a result of a drop in the number of criminal acts from the category of general crime, where the most inspections are performed. The lower number of criminal acts also reflects in the number of suspects who were processed by criminal technicians, although the negative trend has been slowing down in recent years.

Most of the requests processed by criminal technology sections of police departments were related to DNA, illicit drugs and related substances, and traces of footwear. The trend curves of requests related to DNA and requests for investigation related to illicit drugs and related substances are growing. In 2012, when data were started to be monitored in the existing manner, there were 3,916 requests in the field of illicit drugs, while the number climbed to 5,103 in 2019. In the field of DNA investigation, there were 2,149 requests in 2010, and 3,242 in 2019. The number of all identified clues revolves around 1,000, except in 2012 and 2013, when these numbers were higher as the backlog in the department for biological investigation was being resolved.

The trend of polygraph investigations is negative, although it needs to be explained that the Scan method [questionnaire method] has been used since 2014 as a surrogate for polygraph investigation. It can also be determined before polygraph investigation that the person is not fit for testing, or the person may admit having committed the criminal act they are suspected of before a polygraph investigation and test is performed. The number of requests for polygraph investigation is thus higher than the number of investigations that are actually performed.

## **2.2.4 Research and analytic activity**

Measuring of the organisational climate in the police was concluded as part of the research activity of the police. The fourth measuring involved 34.5% of all employees in the police, which is more than in the measuring in 2013, 2015 and 2017. The results on average are better than in 2017. The police also participated in 2019 as a full-fledged partner in the international research project Improving Frontline Responses to High Impact Domestic Violence [IMPRODOVA]. Cooperation continued with the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, Faculty of Social Sciences, Faculty of Public Administration and Institute of Criminology, with which the police has concluded cooperation agreements on the basis of Article 100 of the Organisation and Work of the Police Act.

With the collection and evaluation of information and analytical work, the police supported the processes of deciding on, prevention, detection and investigation of organised and other forms of crime and contributed to the more effective steering of complex investigations and resolution of cases. Special attention was paid to deepening the analytical cooperation with related units of security authorities of the neighbouring countries, Western Balkan countries and the EU member states and Europol. Slovenian criminal analytics was integrated in the drafting of the new methodology Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment, on the basis of which the next such assessment will be made in 2021. Slovenian criminal analytics closely cooperates with the EU Internet Referral Unit in the prevention of internet abuse for terrorism purposes. It is included in Europol's platforms and in the YouTube Trusted Flagger programme that enable fast deletion of disputable content. At the national level, processes of development and introduction of new methods and techniques of work, as well as upgrading and introduction of new analytic tools, were continued. Transposition of Directive [PNR] 2016/681 into national legislation regulating tasks and powers of the police and aviation, upgrading of the information system and integration of work processes in the existing work processes of the police also continued.

---

<sup>39</sup> Report from the department for dactyloscopy for 2019, No. 315-6/2020/4 of 7 February 2020.

<sup>40</sup> Minutes of the 14th management review, No. 315-6/2020/9 of 9 March 2020.

After a model for monitoring success in the implementation of national guidelines in the field of road traffic safety was developed in 2017 and two models for monitoring certain parameters of work in the field of crime and public order and peace, as well as display of criminal acts and violations on geographical bases, were developed in 2018, a model for monitoring of security risk areas [hereinafter referred to as: SRA] was being developed in 2019. The main purpose of the model, tested by the Ljubljana Police Department, is supporting the planning and detection of security event patterns. Other processes for improving the quality of data and statistical reporting were also continued.

Police representatives exchanged information as part of the analytics sectors of the Frontex agency and participated in making risk analyses for illegal migration, in particular for the Western Balkans [WB-RAN]. Police representatives also participated in drafting a new Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model [CIRAM 3.0]. As the risk analysis model will change significantly, the police did not conduct training under the CIRAM II methodology.

### **2.2.5 Supervisory activity<sup>41</sup>**

A total of 395 supervisions were conducted in accordance with the relevant rules in 2019, and 429 in 2018, which is above the ten-year average of 350 supervisions. Police activities related to illegal migration contributed to the lower number of supervisions in 2019. Consequently, the plan of supervision of internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate [document No. 0602-91/2018/5 [206-03] of 14 December 2018] was not fully implemented. The number of conducted supervisions has been increasing since 2017. A reason for this are changes to the Rules for Conducting Supervision, which put more emphasis on expert supervision.

Officers authorised for supervision most frequently supervised the following fields in 2019:

- financial-material operations – 8 forms about the established shortcomings and irregularities [hereinafter referred to as: form] were written in 87 supervisions,
- detection and investigation of crime – 24 forms were written in 85 supervisions,
- maintaining public order and peace and providing general safety of people and property – 22 forms were written in 62 supervisions,
- organisational matters – 24 forms were written in 62 supervisions,
- minor offence proceedings – 50 forms were written in 60 supervisions.

The majority of the irregularities and shortcomings were detected in the field of management and decision-making in minor offence proceedings. In order to make progress in all fields of work, heads of police units must regularly monitor the work of police officers and provide them with expert assistance.

### **2.2.6 Monitoring of implementation of police powers and endangerment of police officers**

Police officers established the identity of 76,679 people in 2019, which is above the ten-year average of 70,731. Identity of people in police procedures was established somewhat less frequently in 2015 and 2016 due to strike activities and activities related to migration.

Police officers detained or arrested 16,911 people in 2019 due to criminal acts, preventing persons from committing further offences or other reasons, which compares to 10,082 persons in 2018. The trend curve was growing exponentially in 2018 and 2019. This is a consequence of a large number of detected illegal crossings of the border and related orders for detention due to refoulement to or acceptance by foreign security authorities [fourth indent of the first paragraph of Article 64 of ZNPPol]. The negative trends in the number of people detained under the Minor Offences Act [ZP-1] and the number of people arrested under the Criminal Procedure Act have ceased. The number of the latter even increased somewhat in 2019, and the following year will reveal whether the trend curve has turned upwards. The latter is also related to a larger number of indicted people.

---

<sup>41</sup> Data from the Development and System Tasks of the General Police Directorate obtained from the application Supervision Monitoring on 20 February, 2020.

In 2019, the police<sup>42</sup> provided expert assistance at five police stations and one police department in order to reduce the number of mistakes made during detentions and arrests established by the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman of the RS.<sup>43</sup>

The ten-year period of the use of powers may be divided into two parts: the period of the application of the Police Act [2010–2012] and the period of the use of the Police Tasks and Powers Act [2013–2019].<sup>44</sup> The fluctuations are not statistically significant. In 2019, police officers used coercive means 7,610 times in 3,479 cases against 3,945 people. They were used prudently, when this was inevitable. Means of constraint, mechanical restraint and physical force were used in the large majority of cases, which shows that police officers respect the principle of proportionality and that they usually used the most lenient coercive means while performing police tasks. Firearms were used once in 2019, while firearms were not used at all in 2018. Warning shots, which are not considered to be the use of firearms, were used twice [the same as in the previous year]. Heads of units and members of commissions verifying the circumstances of the use of coercive means assessed that police officers used 98.8%<sup>45</sup> of coercive means lawfully and professionally, and that they used 94.9%<sup>46</sup> of coercive means effectively. This points to a high level of the professional competence of police officers in this field.

A total of 61 perpetrators suffered bodily injuries as the police used coercive means, which is below the ten-year average of 69 a year; there were much more injured perpetrators in the 2010–2013 period. What certainly contributed to the lower number of injured perpetrators is the improved quality of training for the use of powers with practical procedures and self-defence under the method of situational exercise and the use of modern training systems. In 2019, 86 police officers were injured during the use of coercive means, which is 20 more than in 2018, although it is still below the ten-year average of 97 a year. Three of the police officers suffered serious injuries. In the last ten years, the lowest number of injured police officers, 58, was recorded in 2015, and the highest number, as many as 148, in 2012, which was a consequence of interventions during mass protests that year.

The police dealt with a total of 48 threats to police officers in 2019, compared to 37 in 2018. The number of threats in 2019 was still below the ten-year average of 63 a year. In the majority of cases [42] it was established that the threat level was low.

A total of 188 criminal acts of obstructing the performance of official acts and attack on an officer who performs security tasks, which compares to 158 in 2018. The number of attacks was gradually declining from 2011 (289) to 2017, and in 2019 it again started to increase gradually. The number of attacks on police officers in 2019 was below the ten-year average of 215 a year, although individual cases of the most dangerous attacks on police officers show that police officers are still rather endangered when they perform police tasks. This is why the police pays particular attention to the use of coercive means and attacks on police officers. In addition to shirts with ballistic and partial protection against knife wounds, police officers who directly perform police powers also started using in 2019 protective vests with the same level of protection. An additional 55 sets of cameras for recording police procedures were also purchased.

Training for instructors and multipliers of the police for the use of electroshock weapons and body cameras was organised in January 2019, and their knowledge was transferred to police officers. A joint training programme for instructors of the practical procedure and self-defence, self-defence instructors of the military police of the Slovenian Armed Forces and the judicial police was organised in March 2019, in which the main emphasis was put on improving the police use of martial arts [use of physical force] and the use of official handguns. Instructors would then hold exercises related to the practical procedure with self-defence for police officers. In December 2019, instructors trained police officers to use electroshock weapons and body cameras.

---

<sup>42</sup> Assistance was provided by the General Police Directorate or its internal organisational units.

<sup>43</sup> Data from the Police Commissioner Service of the General Police Directorate on 31 December, 2019.

<sup>44</sup> The ZPol was used until 3 March 2013, and the ZNPPol has been used since 4 May 2013.

<sup>45</sup> Data from the table OPPSR03 obtained on 24 February, 2020.

<sup>46</sup> Data from the table OPPSR19 obtained on 24 February, 2020.

### 2.2.7 Resolution of complaints<sup>47</sup>

The police has assessed that, considering the number of all police procedures in 2019, a relatively low number of complaints were filed, which shows that police officers mostly performed their tasks professionally and lawfully and that they use police powers in accordance with regulations. The number of complaints fluctuates, although there are no major departures; it depends on the number of police procedures performed and the measures imposed. A total of 358 complaints against the work of police officers were filed in 2019, which compares to 366 in 2018.

A total of 313 complaints were resolved in 2018, and 344 in 2019. The largest number of resolved complaints was related to the provision of road traffic safety; the structure is comparable with the previous year. The majority of the reasons for complaint<sup>48</sup> were related to alleged overstepping or unwarranted or disproportionate use of various police powers and inappropriate communication, which reflected an indecent and inappropriate attitude.

Heads of organisational units of the police or, mostly, people authorised by them [hereinafter referred to as: heads] managed 124 reconciliation procedures, 68 of which were concluded successfully, as complainants agreed with the findings and measures taken by the head of the police unit. In 2018, 85 out of 160 reconciliation procedures were concluded successfully. Individual heads assessed that the conduct of police officers was not in accordance with regulations in 12 cases. There were 11 such cases in 2018.

If a complainant does not agree with the findings by the head of the police unit in the reconciliation procedure, the complaint procedure may be continued at the Senate for Complaints against the Police within the Police and Security Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior [hereinafter referred to as: MNZ DPDVN SPZP]. The senate consists of three members - one person authorised by the minister [a civil servant of MNZ DPDVN SPZP] and two representatives of the public. The representatives of the public are appointed by the minister of the interior on proposal from local communities or civil society organisations, expert public and non-governmental organisations. In 2019, 18 complaints were processed by the senate after unsuccessful reconciliation procedures conducted by the head of the police unit, which is the lowest in the last five years. There were 35 such cases in 2018. In 22 cases, the head of the senate decided after an unsuccessful reconciliation procedure not to call a session of the senate, because the police documentation clearly showed that the circumstances had been verified and the actual situation correctly and fully established, and that procedure before the senate would not result in a different decision. There were 34 such cases in 2018. In 5 cases<sup>49</sup> of complaints, a session of the senate was not called after the reconciliation procedure when the complainant did not agree with the findings – and wanted the complaint procedure to end.

The structure of complaints that required to be processed directly by the senate was dominated by complaints by foreigners residing in Slovenia and complaints related to severe encroachments upon human rights. Out of the 56 complaints processed by the senate in 2019, 7 were justified, which compares to 10 in 2018.

Among all resolved complaints, 151 concluded without being processed because they were not corrected or supplemented within the required time period, did not contain all required elements, were submitted too late or were submitted by an unauthorised person, or because a decision had already been made about the reason for complaint, the complaint was malicious or the relevant procedure was abused or the complainant withdrew the complaint, which compares to 146 in 2018.

Even if a complaint was not processed in the complaint procedure, police units nevertheless processed its content in an appropriate procedure [minor offence or pre-trial proceedings ...] or answered the complainant in accordance with the provisions of the Decree on administrative operations.

---

<sup>47</sup> Data on complaints about which the police was informed are stated. Monitoring and resolution of complaints is in the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior. Only the reconciliation procedure is implemented by the police. The data may differ from the data from the Police and Security Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior.

<sup>48</sup> Several reasons for complaint may be listed in a complaint, which is why their number is higher than the number of resolved complaints.

<sup>49</sup> Ministry of the Interior [2020]: Resolution of complaints against the police. 2019 Annual Report, February 2020.

Based on the monitoring of reconciliation procedures and findings from the sessions of the senate of the Ministry of the Interior, including recommendations from the Police Directorate and other security tasks, the police management gave recommendations for making the attitude of police officers to parties in police procedures more respectful and for establishing the actual situation in minor offence proceedings in a consistent manner. Police units and police officers were acquainted with cases of justified complaints and with a concrete case of exemplary preparation and management of a reconciliation procedure. Expert meetings in the field of resolution of complaints were also organised.

### **2.2.8 Internal security**

The Supreme State Prosecutor and the Police Commissioner signed an agreement in February 2019 on cooperation between the Section for the Investigation and Prosecution of Official Persons Having Special Authority of the Specialised State Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Slovenia [hereinafter referred to as: SDT RS] and the police, which determines rules of mutual cooperation and notification of the signatories of the agreement. The agreement between the institutions is a result of ten years of work and the realisation that timely mutual notification is a foundation for rapid response and efficient work of both bodies.<sup>50</sup>

In 2019, the police forwarded to SDT RS a total of 112 reports on the established reasons for suspicion that 110 officers employed in the police force have committed a criminal act for which the perpetrator is prosecuted ex officio. There were 69 such reports in 2018, filed against 75 police officers. The average for the last ten years is 74 reports against 72 officers. The trend curve is U-shaped.

The police force is well aware of the risks related to inadmissible conduct of officers on the job and in their free time, including on social networks, which also affect internal security and tarnish the reputation of the organisation. For this reason, it monitored aberrant occurrences and conduct, in particular unauthorised processing of data protected by the police.

The police force does not want to limit its employees in their personal supplementary work, although it must, due to the nature of the work of the police, thoroughly examine whether this runs against the interests of the organisation. Conflict of interest is frequently a result of employees being inattentive. The police analysed applications for personal supplementary work – there were 91<sup>51</sup> such applications in 2019 – and either issued consents for personal supplementary work or decisions prohibiting personal supplementary work on the basis of findings.

In accordance with the provisions of the Decree on restrictions and duties of public employees as regards acceptance of a gift and guidelines of the police [document No. 269-41/2011/1 [2011-02] of 6 July 2011], a total of 18 gifts were recorded. A final response report for GRECO [document No. 010-32/2017/44 of 29 April 2019] was also compiled.

When it comes to aberrant conduct, internal security procedures and procedures to determine violations of contractual obligations were immediately launched upon their detection. Employees were warned that any risk of established violation of personal or organisational integrity or established aberrant conduct that negatively affects internal security and reputation of the police represents a violation of contractual obligations. Expected conduct and general values are defined in the fundamental principles of the Code of Police Ethics. Measures to provide internal security are implemented in accordance with the provisions of the Rules on internal security within the Police; if conduct that poses internal security risk is detected, police officers are provided with security advice.

Paid legal assistance was provided in 13 cases to police officers against whom pre-trial proceedings were introduced in relation to their performance of police tasks, which were assessed by the police to be conducted in accordance with the regulations. In three cases, applications for legal assistance were rejected.<sup>52</sup>

---

<sup>50</sup> More details can be found at <https://www.policija.si/medijsko-sredisce/sporocila-za-javnost/sporocila-za-javnost-gpue/97461-policija-in-posebni-oddelek-drzavnega-tozilstva-za-preiskovanje-in-pregon-uradnih-oseb-podpisala-sporazum-o-sodelovanju>.

<sup>51</sup> Data of the International Police Operations Division at the General Police Directorate obtained on 5 March, 2020.

<sup>52</sup> Data of the International Police Operations Division at the General Police Directorate obtained on 5 March, 2020.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of ZODPol, 1,270 security checks were made in 2019, and 1,080 in 2018.<sup>53</sup>

### **2.2.9 Information and telecommunication activity**

Work on EU projects continued in 2019, in particular on the Entry/Exit System [EES] project. A basic application for border control, which served as a basis for the implemented pilot projects to get acquainted with technologies and possibilities of the implementation of border control procedures after the introduction of the EES. An overhaul of the SIS II and an interoperability project started.

A new police website was launched at the beginning of 2019. New forms in the field of crime, national border control and implementation of the regulations on foreigners were included in the application ISPK – Police Officer's Note; the forms enabled easier and faster implementation of procedures related to illegal border crossings. New applications for displaying traffic accidents, criminal acts and other events on geographical bases were made on the upgraded platform for the creation of geographical programme solutions. The application that shows the occupancy rate of detention rooms was also upgraded. Overhaul of statistical reporting was continued. A test development platform was established in 2018, and it was upgraded in 2019; it came to be as a production and development platform, albeit only in a limited scope, although extensive enough to enable [production] implementation of applications. As part of the task to edit DNA records, the records of DNA investigations and the record of criminal acts were upgraded. As part of the European Mobility Week, a hackathon project on the topic My Security and Mobility was implemented<sup>54</sup>. E-Storage was established and a system for electronic storage of documents was verified.

The operation of the reserve data centre in Novo mesto was tested in 2019. The primary and secondary central computers were replaced. The functioning of the database in the central computer system was optimised. The system for the control of mobile devices was upgraded and its licence was expanded. A new work environment, called the Central Police Information System [CEPIS] was established, and the platform on the EIDA and EIDaz servers was updated. The operating system MS Windows 10 with MS Office 2016 was installed on the majority of computers at the General Police Directorate. New mobile devices Grabba and portable computers Yoga, on which the suitable software for border control was installed, replaced the worn out devices.

Expansion of the wireless network infrastructure continued. The capacity of the ITSP broadband network was gradually increased. Construction of the new digital radio network Tetra continued, although the implementation of the project will be prolonged due to review procedures related to public procurement. Undisrupted functioning of radio networks was secured and, with relocation of base stations and mobile signal enhancers, the areas along the border with Croatia were optimally covered.

Cameras were installed on police vessels. At certain border points, video surveillance was established for border protection and prevention of illegal migration. Control centres were established and all necessary infrastructure for installing cameras at microlocations was set up. A total of 60 hunting cameras for border control were also installed. Video surveillance systems were replaced on 21 police buildings, and a new video surveillance system was established on one building. Fire systems were upgraded on two police buildings and replaced on two police buildings. Terminals for registration of working time were replaced in 68 police buildings.<sup>55</sup>

Drones started to be used in the operational work of the police. Tasks of control of cargo vehicles [PEGAZ 5] were being implemented regularly. The IT and Telecommunications Office of the General Police Directorate [hereinafter referred to as: GPU UIT] ensured regular control of measuring devices and serviced and maintained electronic devices of the police [equipment for border and traffic control and other].

---

<sup>53</sup> Data of the International Police Operations Division at the General Police Directorate obtained on 5 March, 2020.

<sup>54</sup> More details can be found at <https://www.policija.si/medijsko-sredisce/sporocila-za-javnost/sporocila-za-javnost-gpue/101283-razglasitev-najboljse-resitve-letosnjega-hackathona-2019-na-temo-moja-varnost-in-mobilnost>.

<sup>55</sup> Data of the IT and Telecommunications Office of the General Police Directorate obtained on 19 February, 2020.



No successful breaches of the ITSP were recorded in 2019, while more than 3.5 million attempts of abuse on the internet connection were detected<sup>56</sup>. A total of 5,509 malware cases were detected<sup>57</sup>. This is most probably connected to the quantity of transferred data; a total of 2,930,432.723 TB of data was transferred<sup>58</sup>. Furthermore, security mechanisms were optimised, so certain irregularities are no longer considered as abuse attempts.

In 2019, users of the police network reported 26,181 requests to the service centre of the GPU UIT, and users from the Ministry of the Interior reported 238 requests. In 2018, the former reported 18,292, and the latter 346 requests.<sup>59</sup> Also processed were an additional 19,260 complaints on decisions and payment orders [15,141 in 2018], 16,422 requests for updating of the database of the Forensic Index of Persons [FIO] [17,105 in 2018], 1,288 recalls of enforcements sent to the Financial Administration [FURS] [1,494 in 2018], and 88 transfers of paid fines after enforcement [925 in 2018].<sup>60</sup> A total of 62,850 interventions in the entered data on persons were made in the FIO [57,995 in 2018].<sup>61</sup>

Considering the number of projects, it is thus important to implement constant training and education, for which – with the exception of cyber security – there is however no funding or there is insufficient funding. The police needs more ICT experts, although for the time being, jobs in the police are not attractive enough given the current situation on the labour market.

## **2.2.10 Personnel and organisational matters**

At the end of 2019, there were 8,189 members of the police force [8,134 in 2018], which is fewer than permitted by the staff plan for 2019 [8,294]. The police must bring the number of jobs in line with the adopted staff plan by 31/12/2023, if it exceeds the permitted number of employees due to the employment of police officer candidates.

The Decree on the internal organisation, job classification, posts and titles in the police [hereinafter referred to as: Decree] was amended seven times<sup>62</sup>. The Acts of 1 January, 2019 and of 1 November, 2019 feature the implementation of the changes specified in Annex No. 12 to the Collective agreement for the public sector and Annex No. 4 to the Collective agreement for the state administration, judicial authority administrations and local self-governing administrations – tariff schedule<sup>63</sup>, on whose basis the wage brackets of certain jobs were raised. With the change to the first act, the wage bracket changed for 10,357 jobs<sup>64</sup>, and with the change to the second, the wage bracket changed for another 192 jobs<sup>65</sup>. Based on the change to the ZODPol, 351 jobs in which tasks are performed in special conditions and workload were included in the fifth group of jobs in the occupational insurance pension plan.

In accordance with the increase in the staff plan, places for 76 new police officers were planned for, who finalised their education at the Police College in September 2019 [hereinafter referred to as: PC]. A total of 100 candidates enrolled in the fifth generation of regular students of the PC. At the same time, the staff was filled with police officers – national border supervisors [hereinafter referred to as: NBS], with 40 NBS police officers being employed for an indefinite period in mid-2019, and the tenth group starting training in October 2019. Furthermore, 92 employment procedures for expert and technical jobs and jobs for officials were carried out.

---

<sup>56</sup> Data obtained from the SIEM system on 5 February, 2020.

<sup>57</sup> Data obtained from the Sophos system on 5 February, 2020.

<sup>58</sup> Data obtained from the SIEM system on 5 February, 2020.

<sup>59</sup> Data from the GPU UIT obtained from the Maximo application on 25 February, 2020.

<sup>60</sup> Data from the GPU UIT obtained on 25 February, 2020.

<sup>61</sup> The methodology of data capture and display was changed in 2019. Corrections that the police made for people based on its own processing of data were not considered in the previous years, which is why the data for 2018 stated in this Annual Report differs from the data stated in the Annual Report on the Work of the Police for 2018.

<sup>62</sup> The Act was changed or amended on 1 January, 2019 [twice], 1 February, 2019, 18 March, 2019, 1 July, 2019, 1 October, 2019 and 1 November, 2019.

<sup>63</sup> The outlined annexes were published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia No 80/2018 of 7 December, 2018.

<sup>64</sup> The change covers 9,111 jobs for officials, 1,242 expert and technical jobs and 4 jobs for nurses.

<sup>65</sup> The change covers 107 jobs for officials and 85 expert and technical jobs.

In 2019, employment contracts were terminated for 260 public servants in the police [273 in 2018], two of which on the basis of the provisions of laws regulating measures in the field of wages and other labour costs and other measures in the public sector for 2016 and 2017. There were 21 such employment contracts in 2018. A total of 303 procedures to employ public servants were carried out in 2019, and 215 in 2018.<sup>66</sup>

In order to ensure that police tasks are implemented, basic training for candidates for auxiliary police officers who were selected in the fourth public call for applications was organised twice in 2019. In February 2019, 38 candidates of the fourth generation, who finished their basic training in December 2018, concluded contracts on voluntary service in the auxiliary police. Basic training [in March and April 2019] was successfully concluded by 25 candidates of the fifth generation. These concluded contracts on voluntary service in the auxiliary police in May 2019. At the end of the year, in November and December 2019, 47 candidates of the sixth generation were still being trained. These people will conclude their contracts at the beginning of 2020. In 2019, the fifth public call for applications was published for the seventh and eighth generations of candidates for auxiliary police officers, who will undergo basic training in 2020.

Training programmes and tests of competence of public servants in the police were organised in the fields of occupational health and safety [235], for protection [407] and first aid [684]. As part of general and expert supervision by the General Police Directorate, supervision in the field of occupational health and safety was carried out in 2019 at the Celje Police Department and the National Forensic Laboratory of the General Police Directorate. Fire protection documentation for the building of the Ministry of the Interior at Štefanova ulica 2 was updated.

As part of healthcare measures, a total of 2,837 preventive examinations of public servants of the police were carried out in 2019 in the occupational medicine clinic of the Ministry of the Interior and authorised external providers, and 3,218 in 2018. The health commission of the police met nine times and treated 21 police officers. With consideration for the risk assessment for the occurrence and spreading of infectious diseases and recommendations for vaccination, 2,338 prescribed basic and repeated preventive vaccinations and vaccinations under a special programme upon deployment for work abroad were performed, and 1,886 in 2018. A total of 1,834 employees of the police and 504 auxiliary police officers were vaccinated. The risk of infectious diseases was among the most emphasised risks for safety and health related to the work of police officers in 2019. Guidelines were coordinated with the National Public Health Institute and police officers and other employees were acquainted with them. Mutual notification took place if risk of infectious diseases was detected, especially in the entry points to the country.

Regular performance of tasks from the field of protection from ionising radiation was ensured in 2019. Reading of personal and environmental dosimeters of ionising radiation was provided in cooperation with the Jožef Stefan Institute. Measurements of ionising radiation were performed on a stationary RTG device during a protected open day at the seat of the President of the Republic. An inventory check of ionising fire detectors at the Karavanke platform was carried out in cooperation with the operator of the facility, the Ministry of Public Administration, and the Kranj Police Department. Written instructions for the use, safe work and measures in the case of extraordinary events were made for portable X-ray devices Flatscan 30, Inspector XR200, Inspector XRS-3 [270kv] and Inspector XRS-3 [300kv] in accordance with Article 17 of the Rules on the use of radiation sources and radiation activities.

A total of 820<sup>67</sup> psychological tests of civil servants of the police were performed as part of preliminary, targeted preventive and other targeted health examinations. At the end of 2019, psychological support was being provided by 9 [7 in 2018] psychologists employed in the police and the Ministry of the Interior, and 18 police counsels [13 in 2018]. Assistance from psychologists was sought anew by 302 public servants of the police, while there were 315 such people in 2018. Police counsels provided psychological support in 192 cases in 2019, and 207 in 2018. The most frequent reasons for seeking psychological support in 2019 were problems in the partnership and family and stress due to the organisation of work. In addition to problems in the partnership and family, the predominant reasons for seeking psychological support are stress due to the organisation of work and suspicion of addiction. Psychologists participated in the selection procedures for admittance in the police, for demanding expert and managerial posts, and organised workshops and

---

<sup>66</sup> Data from the Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Staff Office, Office for Financial and Purchasing Affairs, acquired on 17 February, 2019.

<sup>67</sup> Data from the Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Staff Office, labour records of the Occupational Health and Safety Service, 24 February, 2020.

trainings for various target groups. In 2019, the Task force for psychological assistance and support in the police marked ten years of emergency on-duty assistance and, consequently, systemically regulated provision of psychological assistance in the police.

Advisers for assistance and informing about the protection against sexual and other harassment or mobbing assisted or informed their colleagues in 34 cases in 2019. In 2019, 9 reports about alleged mobbing at work were processed in the police force.

Members of the Task force for conflict management and mediation in the police force dealt with 6 reported conflicts in 2019. The project Strengthening good mutual relations and good-intentioned solidarity was implemented in the majority of police units in 2019. The project will also be implemented in 2020. There were 21 cases of informal assistance in settling mutual relationships at various police departments in 2019, which is more than in the previous year [12 in 2018]. The feeling that individuals do not need to deal with their conflicts on their own and that a third person [mediator] may be involved in the resolution of conflict is getting stronger.

A cooperation agreement was signed in February 2019 between the police and the Modra Družina association in the organisation, support and promotion of the association, which indirectly promotes the profession of police officers and strengthens the affiliation to the profession. The association's mission is easing and resolving social distress and problems of employees in the police force, retirees from its ranks and close family members.<sup>68</sup>

### **2.2.11 Education, skill development and training**

The work of the Police Academy at the General Police Directorate [hereinafter referred to as: GPD PA], and especially of the Police College [hereinafter referred to as: PC] were mostly affected by: firstly, a large number of new candidate police officers, posted for education under the higher education study Police Officer programme and to repeated training of new police officer candidates – NDM, and secondly, the execution of Article 110 of ZODPol [Organisation and Work of the Police Act, in accordance with which police officers are able to acquire higher professional education until a legally determined deadline.

The challenge was to guarantee an appropriate number of quality lecturers and instructors to carry out all types of education, skill development and training, including the areas of social skills, foreign languages, business correspondence in Slovene, traffic, police information and communication system, the use of the Moodle online e-learning system and exam programme for the execution of police powers. The Director General of the Police also lectured full-time and part-time students at the higher study Police Officer programme. The implementation of practical education or training under the higher study programme and NDM training was attended by more than 200 police officers from police stations who cooperated as instructors at police tactical exercises or as mentors to police officer candidates.

76 graduates of the third higher study generation under the Police Officer programme received their diplomas in October 2019, another 8 graduated in November 2019. 135 diplomas were awarded in the same months to part-time higher education students under the Police Officer programme [from generations III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII]. 124 part-time students of generation VII, 123 part-time students of generation IX and 288 student candidates of all three part-time study generations under the Police Officer programme attended the studies in 2019 [generations III, IV and V]. In July 2019, 36 of 40 candidates under group XI of police officers [NDM] completed the training for Schengen border protection and preparations for the exam for the execution of police powers.

7 [8 in 2018]<sup>69</sup> new or updated training programmes were verified. New training programmes included: Training police dog handlers for safe explosive handling, Police drone management and the use of radio signal inhibitors. One training programme was revoked.

---

<sup>68</sup> More detail can be found at <https://www.policija.si/medijsko-sredisce/sporocila-za-javnost/sporocila-za-javnost-gpue/97467-policija-in-dobrodelno-drustvo-modra-druzina-podpisala-sporazum-o-medsebojnem-sodelovanju>.

<sup>69</sup> GPD PA Training Centre data, acquired on 31 January, 2020.

26,895 participants attended training in 2019, which is lower than the average of the previous ten years (27,624). Although there were less training programmes in IT, new applications used by police officers at their jobs on a daily basis demand comprehensive training of all police officers, therefore, 15,087 or the majority of police officers attended those trainings. The highest number of training programmes were conducted in the area of general policing tasks. In the field of social skills, police officers were trained to use appropriate communication in police procedures, mediation, conflict resolution and stress management, communication of bad news, recognition of stereotypes, respecting equalities, strengthening integrity, public appearances, the use of foreign language and leadership. The data showed a negative trend in the number of training programmes in social skills and working with people, as well as in the number of attendants at training programmes. This was mostly caused by the lack of providers of such training programmes at the GPD PA, priority implementation of the Police Management training and the inclusion of content about communication in other basic training programmes. The number of training programmes and training participants from the criminal investigation departments does not include training programmes that were carried out as individual training within police units. The national programme for EU funding from the Internal Security Fund [ISF-P] envisaged the financing of specialist training in crime prevention and fight against severe forms of cross-border crime. 92 training programmes under 13 projects were carried out and attended by 1,131 people.<sup>70</sup>

In 24 e-classrooms, 13,998 police officers attended training [in 2018, 14,442 police officers attended training in 62 e-classrooms]<sup>71</sup>, i.e. for the use of confidential data, information security policy, the use of speed measuring devices and the control of road traffic with video surveillance systems and the use of recording devices – tachographs in road traffic.<sup>72</sup> Training for management in 2019 was concluded by 41 participants and in 2018 it was concluded by 21 commanders and assistant commanders.<sup>73</sup>

The number of training programmes for other institutions and external participants is increasing. Last year, basic and periodical training of police officers on ski slopes were carried out additionally. International training programmes reflect the implementation of tasks that police officers carry out on international missions or abroad at different levels.

In 2019, GPD PA carried out 2 CEPOL seminars with 53 participants. Seminars discussed the fundamental rights and police ethics, human rights on the missions of joint, security and the defence policy of the EU. 190 police employees attended CEPOL's virtual seminars or webinars. The CEPOL police exchange programme abroad was attended by 10 Slovenian police employees, 10 foreign police employees attended exchange seminars in Slovenia.<sup>74</sup> The representatives of GPD PA cooperated in numerous CEPOL activities; they attended a workshop or meeting for a new online application CEPOL LEEd and the opening of CEPOL CyberCrime academy, they also cooperated in the CEPOL Knowledge Pilot Centre for EU missions. In July 2019, the Slovenian Police hosted CEPOL's executive director, Dr Detlef Schröder.

The representatives of the Slovenian Police cooperated in various projects in training and skill development of border and coastal guards within the scope of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency [Frontex], considering operative, professional and recruitment needs as well as abilities and obligations that Slovenia must fulfil in the management of external EU Member States borders. Activities, connected with education and training of border and coastal guards within the scope of the Frontex Agency, were conducted between GPD PA as the National Training Coordinator [NTC] and the Uniformed Police Directorate of the GPD [GPD UPD], Border Police Division, as the National Frontex Points of Contact [NFPoC]. The Police representative directly cooperated:

- at the implementation of the joint catalogue of required knowledge for basic education and training of border and coastal guards in national education and training programmes,
- at the implementation of training in the field of the common integrated risk analysis model [CIRAM],

<sup>70</sup> GPD CPD data, acquired on 28 February, 2020.

<sup>71</sup> GPD PA Training Centre data, acquired on 31 January, 2020.

<sup>72</sup> GPD PA ISCIU data, acquired on 31 January, 2020.

<sup>73</sup> GPD PA ISCIU data, acquired on 31 January, 2020.

<sup>74</sup> Exchange topics [themes] included: common security and defence policies of the EU [Portugal], management in the police [Austria], police cooperation centres [Spain], single points of contact – SPOC [Italy], inspection activities [Portugal], ATLAS special units network – counter terrorist activity of special units [Germany].

- at the skill development of border and coastal guards at the middle level and various specialist trainings of border and coastal guard members, organised by the Frontex Agency,
- in the work group for the preparation of the master's study and its third implementation, as well as
- at the posting of border police officers from Slovenia to training with regard to the prescribed profiles for appointment in the range of groups of European border and coastal guards as well as participants and lecturers. 17 police employees were posted to training abroad<sup>75</sup>.

A National Coordinator attended the regular annual conference of National Coordinators and representatives of partner academies from EU Member States and contracting parties of the Schengen Agreement who cooperate in the organisation and implementation of the training of border police officers within the scope of the Frontex Agency.

GPD PA is a member of the Frontex Partnership Academies Network in the field of border and coastal guard training, although no such training was held in Slovenia in 2019. In 2019 – like in 2018 – 2 Central European Police Academy [CEPA] training programmes were carried out, i.e. a one-week crime-related course and one-week border-related course. 18 police employees were posted to CEPA training programmes abroad in 2019, while 19 were posted in 2018.<sup>76</sup> As participant or providers of services, the GPD PA employees attended training programmes, workshops and conferences abroad, organised by the European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice [eu-LISA]. Police officers with several years of work experience were posted to international crime-, border- and alien-related training programmes. Bilateral cooperation with the Bavarian Police Training Centre from Ainning in Germany and other regional and bilateral international collaborations continued in 2019.

## 2.2.12 Financial and material matters

The budget of the Republic of Slovenia, adopted for 2019, earmarked EUR 369,400,483 for the police, the valid police's budget amounted to EUR 391,919,401 at the end of the year. The valid budget differed from the adopted one due to:

- the reallocation of the rights of expenditure from the budgetary reserves of the Ministry of Finance for covering labour costs,
- the reallocation of the rights of expenditure to the budgetary reserve of the Ministry of Finance, to the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities and to the Ministry of Defence,
- the reallocation within the Ministry of the Interior, and
- donations and income from the sale and replacement of material property and personal activity.

EUR 363,271,691 were budgetary funds [type 1], EUR 13,235,581 were earmarked funds and EUR 15,412,129 were EU-funds and Slovenian participation.

On 31 December, 2019, the police spent EUR 375,335,067 or 96.5% [on 31 December, 2018, EUR 333,809,299 or 95.9% were spent] of the total police budget funds were spent. The expended funds comprised 99.9% [99.7% in 2018] type 1 budget funds, 37.2% [24.9% in 2018] earmarked funds and 67.4% [62.7% in 2018] EU-funds and Slovenian participation. Of all approved funds, 100% were spent for salaries, 100% for transfers, 82.5% for investments, 91.7% for material costs and 0.0% for investment transfers.<sup>77</sup>

With regard to material and technical conditions for police operations, the necessary funds, equipment and transport means were ensured. Procurement procedures were carried out in accordance with the Rules on technical equipment of the Ministry of the Interior and its bodies, as well as the Decree on police uniforms, rank insignia and symbols.

<sup>75</sup> GPD PA ISCIU data, acquired on 31 January, 2020.

<sup>76</sup> GPD PA ISCIU data, acquired on 31 January, 2020.

<sup>77</sup> Data of the Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Office for Financial and Purchasing Affairs, acquired on 12 February, 2020.

Major procurement of equipment and vehicles in 2019<sup>78</sup> included:

- 157 transport means in the value of EUR 4.7 million,
- protective gear [including 1,000 shirts with ballistic and partially anti-stabbing and cutting protection, 5,000 carriers for ballistic protection – protective vests] in the value of EUR 2.0 million,
- weapons, ammunition and gas instruments in the value of EUR 0.8 million and
- personal equipment of police officers in the value of EUR 4.1 million [the funds were earmarked for ensuring new police uniforms for all uniformed police officers].

The police will continue to improve the working conditions of police officers and continue replacing worn personal equipment, weapons, gas instruments and protective equipment of police officers as well as renovating vehicle fleet, so that police officers will be able to effectively and safely execute their tasks.

### 2.2.13 International Cooperation

Within the EU, the police cooperated in work groups and committees of EU institutions in the preparation of applications for co-financing funded by the EU financial sources and in various projects and activities to introduce and strengthen police structures, co-financed by the EU, especially in the countries of South-Eastern Europe. The Standing Committee on Operational Cooperation on Internal Security [COSI; hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”]<sup>79</sup> held four sessions in 2019 and two informal meetings, one during Romania’s and one during Finland’s presiding of the EU Council. The Committee mostly discusses the existing police cooperation and deliberation on the future of EUOs internal security. One of the key priorities during the Romanian presidency of the EU Council focused on novel actionable information and guaranteeing support for law enforcement bodies in the use of digital technologies and tools. During Finland’s presidency, the committee discussed new technologies that impact the police force’s work, hybrid threats in view of police authorities’ response, the question about information management at the EU level, the use of artificial intelligence in operational management of major information systems and training for criminal acts prevention, detection and investigation authorities. Regular exchange of information about the situation regarding the implementation of interoperability.

Slovenia has remained committed to the Integrative Internal Security Governance [hereinafter referred to as the: IISG]. The IISG is a valuable and effective platform for Slovenia for the harmonisation and determination of priority activities in this field in the Western Balkans. The eighth informal meeting of ministers for internal affairs of the Brdo Process took place in February 2019 in Skopje and was dedicated to the IISG committee’s session. The updated version of IISG operation terms was confirmed at the November meeting of IISG in Skopje in North Macedonia. The conditions entered into force on 1 April, 2020.

The 88th INTERPOL General Assembly<sup>80</sup> was held in October 2019 in Santiago, Chile. IT was also attended by the Slovenian police and internal ministry delegation. The Assembly attendants discussed the current security threats due to terrorism, organised crime and cybercrime. The Assembly adopted resolutions, on the basis of which INTERPOL will continue its projects [I-CORE], start negotiations for the conclusion of the umbrella agreement with the EU, conclude the agreement with the South African Development Community [SADC] and establish the regional bureau for the Near East and North Africa in Saudi Arabia. The Director General of the Slovenian Police met with the representatives of INTERPOL, director generals and high representatives of police of member states, delegations of the Western Balkans countries and some other high representatives of members of this organisation.<sup>81</sup>

---

<sup>78</sup> Data of the Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, LO, acquired on 24 February, 2020.

<sup>79</sup> The COSI committee is an EU Council preparatory body. It comprises high officials from the ministries of internal affairs and/or justice from all EU countries and the representatives of the Commission and the European External Action Service representatives. Europol, Eurojust, Frontex, CEPOL and other appropriate authorities can be invited to attend its sessions as observers. More details about the work of the Committee are available at <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/sl/council-eu/preparatory-bodies/standing-committee-operational-cooperation-internal-security/>.

<sup>80</sup> For more information about INTERPOL, see its webpage <https://www.interpol.int/>.

<sup>81</sup> More at <https://www.policija.si/medijsko-sredisce/sporocila-za-javnost/sporocila-za-javnost-gpue/101166-delegacija-slovenije-se-je-udelezila-88-generalne-skupscine-interpola-v-cilu?tmpl=component>.

In May 2019, the Director General of the Police attended the sixth Foro di Roma meeting<sup>82</sup>. The main topic of the meeting was the strengthening of cooperation with the organisation of mutual points of contact that enable effective and rapid exchange of information among police offices in relation to the prevention of illegal migrations and ensuring internal security. She met with the Director General of the Italian Police due to the cooperation of both police offices in the form of combined patrols at the Slovenian-Italian border.<sup>83</sup> In October, she attended the European Police Chiefs Convention [EPCC]<sup>84</sup> at Europol's head office in the Hague. She also met with the representatives of the presiding countries of the EU Council, with the Portugal Director of Justice Police and Deputy Director of the German Crime Police. The readiness for close cooperation during preparations and the presidency of the EU Council was confirmed at the meeting, as well as cooperation at other events during the presidency.<sup>85</sup> Deputy Director General of the Police attended the meeting of police chiefs at the Salzburg Forum. Deputy Director General of the Police met with the director of the North Macedonia's Public Safety Bureau in February<sup>86</sup>, with the Director General of the Croatian Police in March<sup>87</sup>, and with the ambassador of the French Republic in Slovenia<sup>88</sup>.

Police representatives cooperated with the European Traffic Police Network [TISPOL], when deciding about joint actions and activities for stricter surveillance of road traffic. They also cooperated at the European Network of Policewomen meeting, where Slovenia's representative was appointed to the Network's Executive Board. In June 2019, the Slovenian police force was confirmed in Potsdam as a full member of the European Association of Railway Police Forces, RAILPOL.<sup>89</sup> The Slovenian police force also cooperates with the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] and attends joint trainings.

The exchange of information via established communication points and protected connections as well as via foreign police liaison officers is an important form of international police collaboration. Police representatives cooperated in the exchange of data about the movements of organised fan groups to matches. 1,042 documents or pieces of information were exchanged in 2019 with different police forces in Europe and police units in the Slovenian police, while 958 were exchanged in 2018. In 2019, Slovenian police officers spotters were posted four times [four times in 2018] to execute their tasks abroad, i.e. to Austria, Czech Republic, Sweden; Slovenia hosted Polish, Austrian and Swedish police officers spotters.<sup>90</sup> One police representative attended the security meeting before the start of the official part of UEFA Champions League and European League in the 2019/2020 season in Athens.

There were 1,480 data search hits<sup>91</sup> abroad on the basis of posts in Slovenia, while there were 1,509 in 2018. The number of data search hits for aliens, subject to the posted rejection or entry or prohibition of residence, doubled mostly due to illegal migrations from North Africa and Asia towards West Europe, because their organisers are penalised with imprisonment as well as with extradition from the country or rejection of entry to Slovenia is entered in the SIS for them. More search hits for minors who are missing and need police protection are the results of entered measures against minor aliens who requested international protection in Slovenia and then willingly abandoned this area. The number of search hits in Slovenia on the basis of foreign posts of measures in SIS reached 8,830 in 2019, while there were 8,867 in 2018, whereas most search hits were related to witnesses or the accused who had to appear in court due to criminal procedures, or for people convicted for serving of convictions or due to called for imprisonment. Their number is increasing every year [positive trend].

<sup>82</sup> This meeting brings together the directors general of police in the Western Balkan region, including the directors general of police in Greece, Croatia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Moldova. Frontex, Europol, Interpol and SELEC were also invited to cooperate.

<sup>83</sup> More information at <https://www.policija.si/medijsko-sredisce/porocila-za-javnost/porocila-za-javnost-gpue/99164-generalna-direktorica-policije-mag-tatjana-bobnar-na-pogovoru-v-rimu-o-iskanju-resitev-za-se-ucinkovitejsi-nadzor-drzavni-meja>.

<sup>84</sup> More about the ECPP at <https://www.europol.europa.eu/events/european-police-chiefs-convention-epcc>.

<sup>85</sup> More at <https://www.policija.si/medijsko-sredisce/porocila-za-javnost/porocila-za-javnost-gpue/101007-generalna-direktorica-policije-na-konvenciji-evropskih-policijskih-sefov>.

<sup>86</sup> More at <https://www.policija.si/medijsko-sredisce/porocila-za-javnost/porocila-za-javnost-gpue/97956-generalna-direktorica-policije-se-je-v-skopju-sestala-z-makedonskim-kolegom>.

<sup>87</sup> More at <https://www.policija.si/medijsko-sredisce/porocila-za-javnost/porocila-za-javnost-gpue/98061-srecanje-prvih-oseb-slovenske-in-hrvaske-policije>.

<sup>88</sup> More at <https://www.policija.si/medijsko-sredisce/porocila-za-javnost/porocila-za-javnost-gpue/98592-generalna-direktorica-policije-in-francoska-veleposlanica-v-sloveniji-sta-si-edini-sodelovanje-med-slovenijo-in-francijo-je-ze-tradicionalno-odlicno>.

<sup>89</sup> For more information about the Association, please visit <https://www.railpol.eu/>.

<sup>90</sup> GPD UPD [NFIP Slovenia] data as of 31 December, 2019.

<sup>91</sup> These data hits involve hits about wanted people and subjects in the Schengen Information System.

Joint police actions are also a form of international cooperation. In 2019, the Slovenian police were included in joint action days within EMPACT projects, organised for illegal migrations, smuggling of excise duty goods, illegal drugs [especially cocaine in containers] and weapons, payment card abuse and the abuse of other means of payment and the removal of terrorism-related content from the internet.

Within the scope of Frontex activities, the Slovenian police have cooperated in various joint operations in Slovenia and by posting several Slovenian police officers to carry out direct operative tasks abroad. The Slovenian police hosted 6<sup>92</sup> [9 in 2018] foreign police officers, 51 Slovenian police officers [48 in 2018] and 12<sup>93</sup> [15 in 2018] temporarily posted officers were posted abroad. Police representatives attended various workshops, training programmes and conferences within the scope of Frontex. In 2019, Schengen evaluators cooperated in the evaluation of Slovakia in police cooperation, and in the evaluation of Czech Republic and Slovakia in SIS SIRENE or Supplementary Information Request at National Entry.

The police continued posting police officers to international civil missions [hereinafter referred to as: "ICM"], i.e. to ICM EULEX in Kosovo and ICM EUPOL COPPS in Palestine. The number of posted police officers to ICM changes during the year; there were 7 police officers posted in 2019, usually for a one-year term. On ICM, police officers execute tasks in accordance with the mission objectives; however, surveillance and consulting tasks as well as the support in strengthening the rule of law predominate. In a smaller scope, limited executive powers are also implemented on ICM, such as witness protection and the security of protected persons. The Slovenian police continuously provide training for acquiring the appropriate qualifications and the development of staff potential for cooperation on ICM. In 2019, police officers attended various training programmes abroad in the field of crisis management, while they also received an invitation to cooperate at the Cepola Train training for EU CSDP Missions as hosted training providers.

Two police attaches were appointed in the region, i.e. at the Slovenian Embassy in Belgrade and in Sarajevo. The selection process for posting police attaches to the Slovenian Embassy in Vienna and in Skopje was completed. Within the scope of inter-institutional cooperation projects, activities were carried out in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and North Macedonia. In 2019, the Slovenian police have posted 56 police officers in ten groups to the border between North Macedonia and Greece, and 34 police officers in nine groups to the Serbian-Bulgarian border. Police officers are posted on the basis of bilateral cooperation with both countries.

On the basis of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of Republic of Croatia on cross-border police cooperation, the police have posted police officers to Croatia during the 2019 tourist season, i.e. 3 police officers to coastal cities in summer and one police officer to Zagreb during the Christmas season. During the winter tourist season, 2 Croatian police officers collaborated with Slovenian police officers in ensuring safety on ski slopes in the area of Kranj PD and Celje PD.<sup>94</sup>

At the conclusion of international agreements and other acts in the field of internal affairs and police cooperation, the verification process of the text of the Council of Europe Convention on an Integrated Safety, Security and Service Approach at Football Matches and other Sports Events was carried out. Activities for the conclusion of the Agreement between the Slovenian and Croatian Government on Police Cooperation and the procedures for the Implementing Protocol between the General Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia and the Public Security Division of the Ministry of the Interior of the Italian Republic on the implementation of combined patrolling along the Slovenian-Italian border, the Protocol between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of Republic Serbia on Cooperation in Ensuring Internal Security at the Police and the Decision of the Government on the Posting of Liaison Officials to the Republic of Austria [Vienna], the Republic of North Macedonia [Skopje], the Italian Republic [Rome] and the Republic of Croatia [Zagreb] were carried out.

---

<sup>92</sup> GPD UPD data, acquired on 17 February, 2020.

<sup>93</sup> GPD UPD data, acquired on 17 February, 2020.

<sup>94</sup> GPD DGPO IPOD data, acquired on 12 February, 2020.



## 2.2.14 Public relations

In 2019, the police organised and provided media support for numerous preventive, promotional, protocol- and other police-related events. The police notified the public through the usual methods, whereas they were adapted to new social trends and modified user habits in the field of communication. Thus, the police strengthened its presence on social media. The major novelties in 2019 included the update of the main website of the Slovenian police [www.policija.si], which was realised on 22 January, 2019. There were also some important steps made in notifying the internal public. After ten years of electronic publications, the "Varnost" journal, intended for police employees and the employees of the Ministry of the Interior as well as the external public, was published in printed form and in a new graphic image.

Several promotional videos and interesting publications were prepared, strengthening the reputation of the police and enhancing the interest for the job of a police officer [brochure published at the 70th anniversary of police dogs training, update of the leaflet on education and recruitment, preparation of an additional leaflet with information about recruitment possibilities, the preparation of posters with updated photos, etc.] and other promotional materials [exhibition booths, poster boards and flags of larger dimensions with police logos, etc.]. The police were quite active in presentations at schools as well as fairs and educational events that were visited by tens of thousands of people. Major fairs that the police have attended: Informativa, Otroški bazar, Collecta, Festival za tretje življenjsko obdobje, Dnevi medgeneracijskega sožitja, Bogatajevi dnevi zaštite in reševanja itd.

## 2.2.15 Specialised police units activity

The police officers of the **Special Police Unit** [hereinafter referred to as the: SPU] were engaged in 404<sup>95</sup> cases and in 322 cases in 2018. The number of engagement actions depends on security events that demand the engagement of this unit; in the past ten years, the trend was from 251 [in 2014] to 404 [in 2019], in average it involved 329 engaged activities per year.

SPU police officers [I and II] cooperated in the provision and introduction of public order at sport events, including football matches of the First Slovenian League, Slovenian Team, Champions League and European League, state hockey championship finals and ski jumping competitions in Planica. They maintained public peace and order throughout the movement of domestic and foreign fans on trains and roads. The SPU executed numerous strict controls and security actions in maintaining public peace and order as well as in detecting and investigating crime. It was actively included in preventing illegal migrations and protection events and persons, and cooperated in other campaigns. The Alpine Unit [SPU III] was activated to rescue injured mountaineers, paragliders and other people and to investigate alpine accidents and other events.

**Special Unit for Traffic Control** [hereinafter referred to as the: SUTC] cooperated 41 times in 2019 [33 times in 2018] with traffic police stations at the control of traffic on motorways and expressways according to the PEGAZ methodology, and it cooperated eight times [18 times in 2018] in implementing control with other police units.<sup>96</sup> Surveillance was harmonised by the Uniformed Police Directorate of the Traffic Police Division at the GPD [GPD UPD TPD], some surveillances were implemented by the Specialised Unit for Traffic Control [SUTC] in agreement with police directorates and police stations. SUTC representatives cooperated in the training of other police officers who also control transportation in road traffic and in training programmes organised by GPD PA. They cooperated with other stakeholders [IRSI, AVP, FURS, Cestel, etc.] mostly at controlling driving schools [268 controls and found 62 violations] and undeclared work as well as overloaded vehicles [314 vehicles of 912 were overloaded]. 5,423 offences, detected by stationary radars, were found within automatic offence processing. One third of the offenders were foreign citizens. Approximately 350 offenders were stopped directly after the offence was committed and were issued a fine. SUTC officers cooperated on a daily basis at in-depth security of the state border and the tracking of illegal migrants. They also worked to detect suspicions for various criminal offences.

In 2019, **Specialised Unit for State Border Control** police officers [hereinafter referred to as the: SUSBC] carried out their policing tasks due to an increased number in illegal migrations on the border with Croatia

<sup>95</sup> GPD UPD TPD data, SPU Activities, acquired on 30 January, 2020.

<sup>96</sup> GPD UPD data as of 31 December, 2018 and 2019.

and also helped police directorates that were mostly burdened due to illegal border crossings. As of 1 April, 2019, 16 police officers from various police directorates were temporarily posted to the SUSBC, of which 7 police officers were police dog handlers [including police dogs].<sup>97</sup> The basic task of temporarily posted police officers was quick response and assistance with the protection of the external border in those areas where there was greater pressure due to illegal migrations. The assistance from police dogs at border protection and tracing illegal migrants was effective and contributed to more successful work of the police force in this area. They also carried out controls at bus and railways stations, around the asylum home and its branches. In the summer tourist season, they assisted with implementing border control at the Dragonja border crossing. They cooperated in joint operations within Frontex and in providing help at the management of increased migration flows in North Macedonia, i.e. at the ISF Union Actions for PCCCs [Police and Customs Cooperation Centres] and DCAF Project.

The members of the **Special Unit** [hereinafter referred to as the: GPD PSD SU] cooperated with other police units and the Bank of Slovenia. Every task requires substantial effort and the appropriate skills of each officer and unit as well as appropriate material and technical tools. Despite some problems [for example, with training facilities], GPD PSD SU proved at its operational work and at sport matches that the unit is homogeneous. With the exception of 2012 and 2017, the number of operational actions of the unit was from 500 to 600 per year and the number of emergency interventions was around 100. In 2019, GPD PSD SU joined 502 operational actions and was activated by the Operation and Communication Centre 77 times, which is below the ten-year average. It was activated 100 times per year for emergency interventions. The Operational Activity section intervened 11 times, mostly to apprehend a dangerous person, the Bomb Disposal Section intervened 66 times, mostly due to the detection of suspicious items.<sup>98</sup>

The most frequent tasks of the GPD PSD SU in 2019 were:

- apprehending dangerous persons, suspects of various criminal acts,
- protection of undercover police employees in various operational actions,
- counter terrorist inspections of facilities and protection within the scope of protected persons' security,
- protection of large monetary shipments and bombing prevention,
- collaboration in house inspections,
- detecting camps or other accommodation places of illegal migrants [to search and identify foreign terrorists] and
- searching for missing persons and traces of criminal acts in waters, caves and other circumstances.

The police officers of the **Airborne Police Unit** [hereinafter referred to as the: GPD PSD APU] provided effective helicopter support to police units and other subjects of protection and rescue system as well as help in cases of natural and other accidents. In 2019, the police purchased a new multi-purpose transport helicopter AW169, equipped for executing all the police force's transport tasks. The GPD PSD APU also prepared a development strategy for the 2019–2025 period, defining further restoration and unification of the police's helicopter fleet.

The helicopters from this unit performed 883 hours of flying in 2019 [1,417 in 2018], of which:

- 573 hours for operational work [804 hours in 2018],
- 83 hours for humanitarian tasks [197 hours in 2018], most of which for mountain rescue, and
- 227 hours for training crews and helicopter users [416 in 2018].<sup>99</sup>

The hours of flying mostly depend on the number of security and other events, demanding the support of the GPD PSD ASU. Another important factor is the availability of helicopters for executing tasks with the support of the Air Support Unit. Due to technical issues, total availability of helicopters in 2019 was 31 percent and 50 percent in 2018.<sup>100</sup>

---

<sup>97</sup> GPD UPD data, acquired on 25 February, 2020.

<sup>98</sup> GPD PSD SU data, acquired on 28 February, 2020.

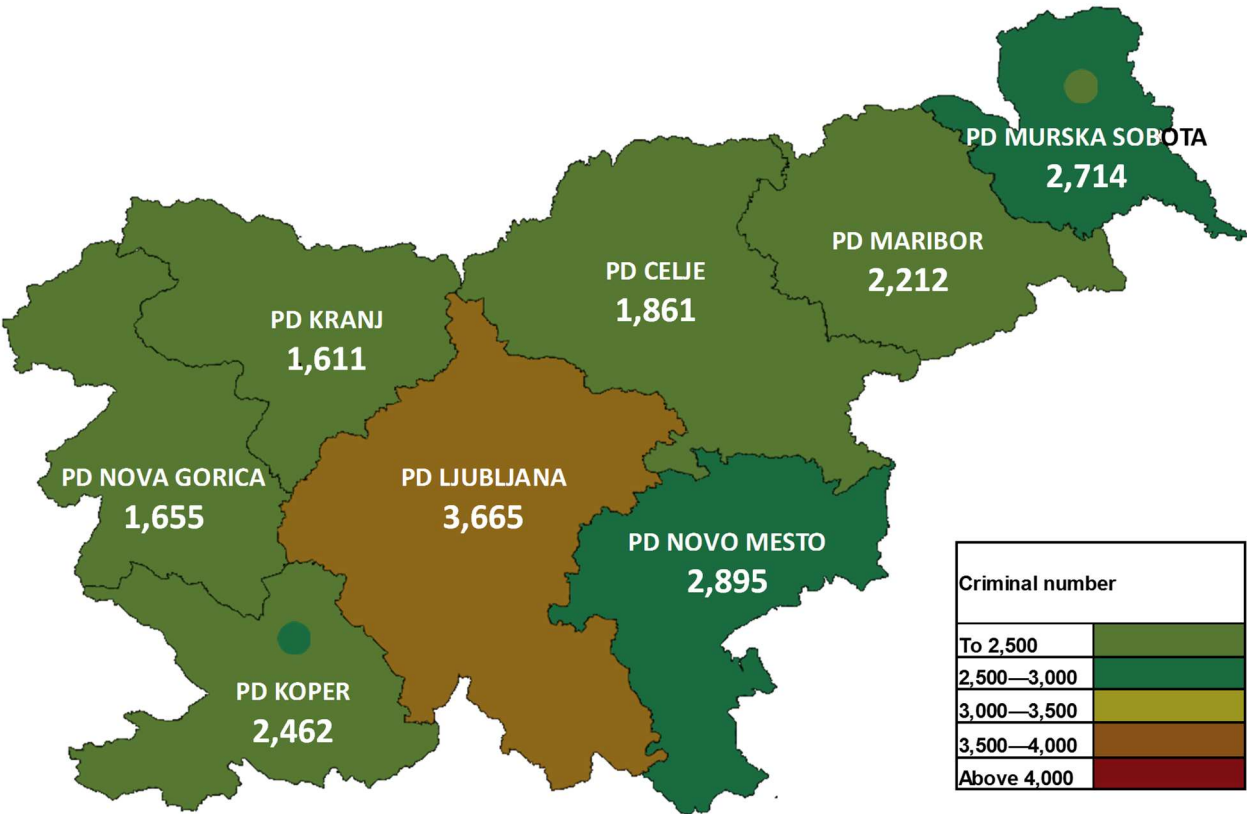
<sup>99</sup> GPD PSD APU data, acquired on 18 January, 2020.

<sup>100</sup> GPD PSD APU data, acquired on 28 February, 2020.

Appendix 1: Statistical data

CRIME PREVENTION, DETECTION AND INVESTIGATION

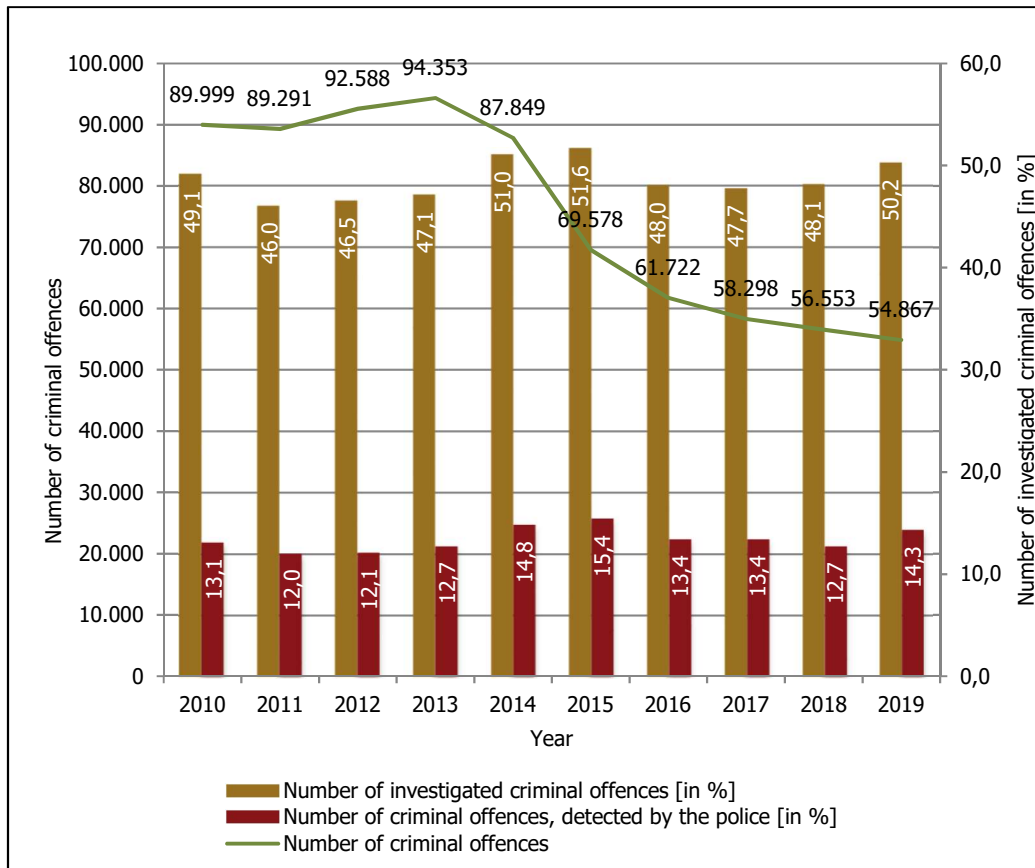
The number of criminal offences per 100,000 inhabitants as per police directorates



*Criminal offences – basic overview*

Basic overview	Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of criminal offences [total crime rates]	89,999	89,291	92,588	94,353	87,849	69,578	61,722	58,298	56,553	54,867
Number of investigated criminal offences	44,200	41,051	43,036	44,441	44,844	35,921	29,649	27,779	27,218	27,567
Number of criminal offences, detected by the police	11,832	10,702	11,245	11,955	12,988	10,692	8,272	7,807	7,210	7,851
Number of general criminal offences	76,952	76,372	79,647	77,885	70,823	56,684	51,585	49,350	48,188	46,826
Number of white-collar criminal offences	13,047	12,919	12,941	16,468	17,026	12,894	10,137	8,948	8,365	8,041
Number of criminal acts in organised crime	360	328	529	577	393	406	467	433	595	809
Number of juvenile delinquencies	2,254	2,080	2,017	2,102	1,920	1,352	1,312	1,358	1,318	1,384
Share of general crime [%]	85.5	85.5	86.0	82.5	80.6	81.5	83.6	84.7	85.2	85.3
Share of white-collar crime [%]	14.5	14.5	14.0	17.5	19.4	18.5	16.4	15.3	14.8	14.7
Share of organised crime [%]	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.5
Share of juvenile crime [%]	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5
Number of dead people	32	42	39	40	30	52	33	35	25	26
Number of severely injured people	265	241	270	237	237	220	182	155	151	128
Number of mildly injured people	2,616	2,419	2,373	2,239	2,028	1,851	1,675	1,268	1,327	1,326
Damage [in EUR 1,000]	536,342.8	273,274.2	546,189.9	382,207.4	814,148.5	514,955.6	595,985.4	507,518.0	547,564.3	402,617.1
Damage due to white-collar crime [in EUR 1,000]	462,445.5	177,320.5	456,974.9	292,872.6	723,073.0	421,152.1	524,732.0	435,273.7	480,861.1	307,685.4
Share of damage due to white-collar crime [%]	86,2	64,9	83,7	76,6	88,8	81,8	88,0	85,8	87,8	76,4

*The number of criminal offences and the shares of investigated criminal offences and criminal offences detected by the police*



*Criminal offences without legal basis for prosecution – basic overview*

Basic overview	Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of criminal offences [total crime rates]	16,831	17,261	13,053	6,017	6,662	6,320	6,351	6,494	6,217	6,327
Number of general criminal offences	15,385	15,574	11,533	4,587	5,111	4,822	4,817	4,885	4,657	4,967
Number of white-collar criminal offences	1,446	1,687	1,520	1,430	1,551	1,498	1,534	1,609	1,560	1,360
Number of criminal acts in organised crime	13	5	10	7	15	20	17	13	28	13
Number of juvenile delinquencies	299	286	192	87	70	86	74	76	79	81
Share of general crime [%]	91.4	90.2	88.4	76.2	76.7	76.3	75.8	75.2	74.9	78.5
Share of white-collar crime [%]	8.6	9.8	11.6	23.8	23.3	23.7	24.2	24.8	25.1	21.5
Share of organised crime [%]	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2
Share of juvenile crime [%]	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3

*Number of criminal offences by units*

File unit	Number of criminal offences									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Celje Police Directorate	9,392	9,056	9,860	9,790	9,540	6,760	6,826	6,197	5,833	6,210
Koper Police Directorate	6,428	6,062	6,236	5,584	6,164	6,954	4,218	4,265	4,154	3,860
Kranj Police Directorate	6,413	5,786	6,011	7,280	6,067	5,411	4,564	3,849	4,117	3,315
Ljubljana Police Directorate	44,494	45,177	45,476	46,175	42,375	31,502	28,170	26,969	25,121	23,683
Maribor Police Administration	12,447	12,025	12,540	12,534	11,359	8,892	7,693	7,296	7,086	7,185
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	2,446	2,867	2,926	2,848	3,186	3,002	2,460	2,346	2,405	3,105
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	2,640	2,372	2,625	2,534	2,918	2,171	2,518	2,278	2,154	1,953
Novo mesto Police Directorate	5,661	5,896	6,858	7,488	6,077	4,790	5,136	5,051	5,536	5,495
GPD	78	50	56	120	163	96	137	47	147	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,999</b>	<b>89,291</b>	<b>92,588</b>	<b>94,353</b>	<b>87,849</b>	<b>69,578</b>	<b>61,722</b>	<b>58,298</b>	<b>56,553</b>	<b>54,867</b>

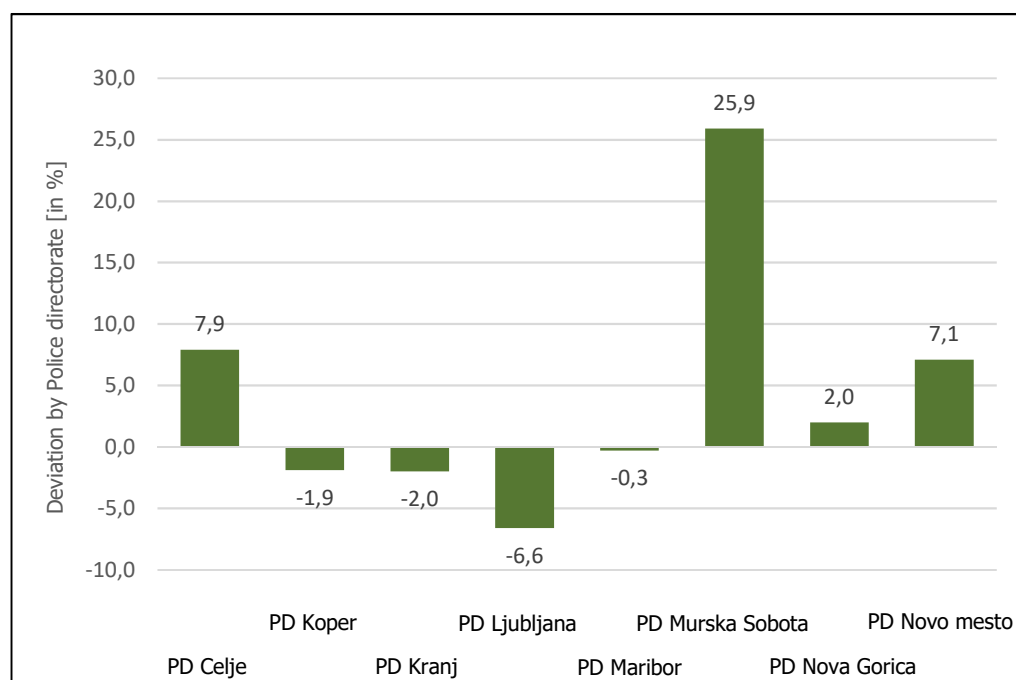
*Investigation of criminal offences by units*

File unit	Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Celje Police Directorate	60.8	57.0	53.3	55.0	58.5	57.2	59.1	60.6	60.4	58.1
Koper Police Directorate	55.9	51.9	46.1	45.5	59.9	69.1	46.8	47.1	49.6	48.3
Kranj Police Directorate	59.7	49.3	48.4	51.9	55.7	55.0	47.1	44.1	52.3	48.2
Ljubljana Police Directorate	39.9	37.4	41.5	40.9	44.7	41.9	40.3	40.6	37.7	43.6
Maribor Police Administration	52.2	52.0	49.0	51.8	51.7	53.5	49.6	51.5	52.3	49.9
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	68.6	68.2	61.4	64.5	68.5	72.2	67.1	67.8	66.5	76.1
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	54.4	53.4	49.7	47.7	47.3	54.1	53.2	50.4	49.9	52.2
Novo mesto Police Directorate	63.9	58.9	56.0	56.1	60.4	60.1	62.4	56.1	63.0	57.3
GPD	98.7	96.0	96.4	98.3	93.3	94.8	97.8	97.9	100.0	96.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>50.2</b>

*Share of criminal offences, detected by the police, by units*

File unit	The share of criminal offences, detected by the police [in %]									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Celje Police Directorate	18.1	14.5	14.0	13.4	19.1	14.3	16.4	16.3	18.5	18.3
Koper Police Directorate	16.0	13.2	12.3	13.8	27.5	48.1	12.8	15.5	15.3	15.5
Kranj Police Directorate	25.9	9.0	9.9	10.5	19.8	15.5	16.9	8.7	15.0	13.9
Ljubljana Police Directorate	6.9	8.2	9.3	9.3	8.2	6.0	8.9	8.4	5.9	12.0
Maribor Police Administration	15.9	16.3	15.1	18.8	17.6	16.9	12.2	17.2	13.6	12.5
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	21.1	18.7	20.4	21.6	23.3	18.5	22.9	29.2	17.7	12.7
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	22.4	18.0	12.1	8.8	13.9	19.5	11.0	16.1	11.7	12.7
Novo mesto Police Directorate	22.1	23.8	20.7	21.0	25.2	23.6	28.1	23.9	29.5	22.2
GPD	61.5	60.0	55.4	40.8	67.5	64.6	86.1	51.1	89.8	83.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>

### Investigation of criminal offences by units



### Criminal offences without legal basis for prosecution [10 most frequent offences]

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Larceny	6,747	6,773	4,763	1,078	1,302	1,177	1,112	1,118	983	1,108
Fraud	602	666	572	396	516	396	401	389	351	477
Evasion	509	500	372	212	240	260	231	246	292	310
Neglect and maltreatment of a minor	250	269	296	300	272	283	283	293	296	290
Damage to third-person property	3,722	3,658	2,498	249	201	234	241	258	228	247
Domestic violence	282	326	279	291	272	273	275	253	223	224
Threat	951	1,002	581	199	225	196	219	228	201	213
Abduction of minors	90	110	127	133	145	146	124	155	152	178
Grand larceny	217	234	216	213	195	195	175	154	199	177
Counterfeiting of documents	196	220	220	232	243	204	150	275	183	176
Other criminal offences	3,265	3,503	3,129	2,714	3,051	2,956	3,140	3,125	3,109	2,927
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,831</b>	<b>17,261</b>	<b>13,053</b>	<b>6,017</b>	<b>6,662</b>	<b>6,320</b>	<b>6,351</b>	<b>6,494</b>	<b>6,217</b>	<b>6,327</b>

*Criminal offences, prosecuted upon proposal, where injured persons withdrew from the prosecution\* [10 most frequent offences]*

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Damage to third-person property	3,379	4,086	4,298	4,307	3,654	3,693	3,837
Larceny	5,674	5,944	5,659	5,104	4,061	4,179	3,816
Fraud	319	474	435	364	370	460	424
Misappropriation	302	376	342	311	354	432	424
Light bodily harm	275	258	274	234	192	266	305
Threat	53	68	104	244	259	303	277
Violation of inviolability of dwelling	117	132	95	114	117	102	194
Grand larceny	18	24	10	18	10	18	28
Abuse of personal data	6	11	13	10	5	20	27
Stalking	0	0	4	6	18	22	26
Other criminal offences	86	93	85	70	91	131	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,229</b>	<b>11,466</b>	<b>11,319</b>	<b>10,782</b>	<b>9,131</b>	<b>9,626</b>	<b>9,455</b>

\*Data are shown by date of detection since 2013.

#### *Natural persons in criminal offences*

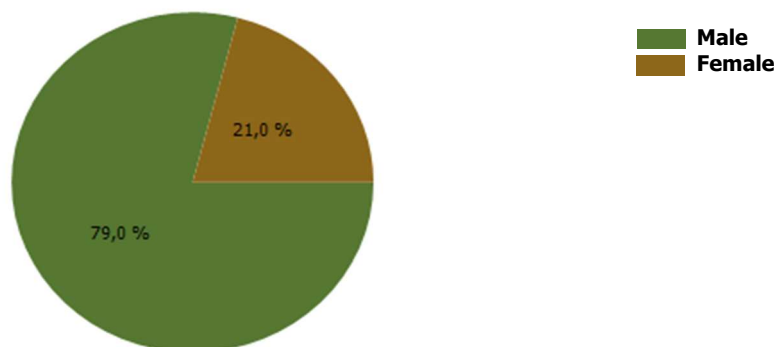
Natural entities	Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of charged persons	20,882	20,073	19,543	19,278	19,240	16,647	16,063	15,759	15,562	15,890
Number of affected persons	45,119	45,452	48,179	48,765	43,822	36,494	36,165	35,166	33,006	32,237



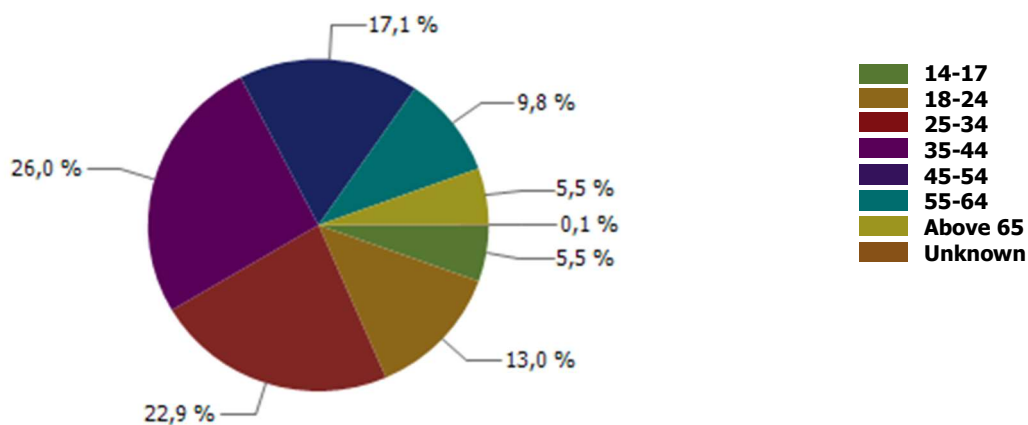
### Structure of charged persons\*

\*The structure shown refers to the reporting year.

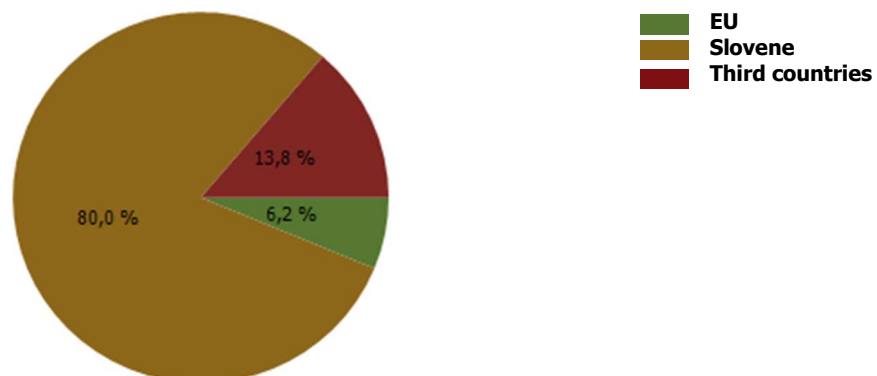
#### Gender



#### Age



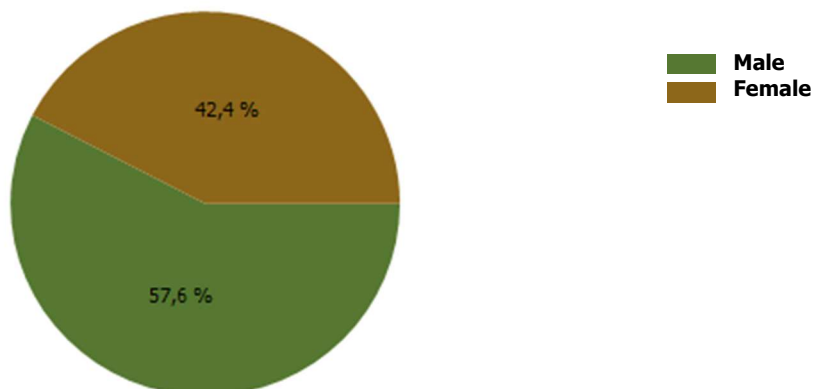
#### Citizenship



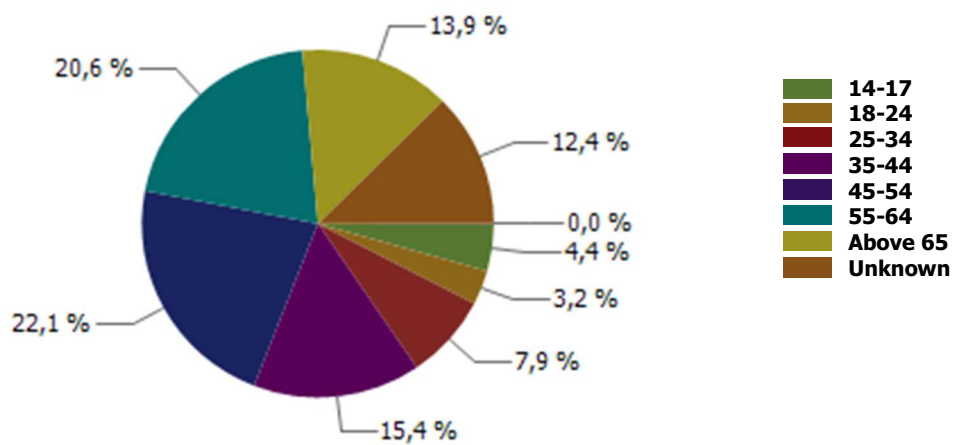
### Structure of affected persons\*

\*The structure shown refers to the reporting year.

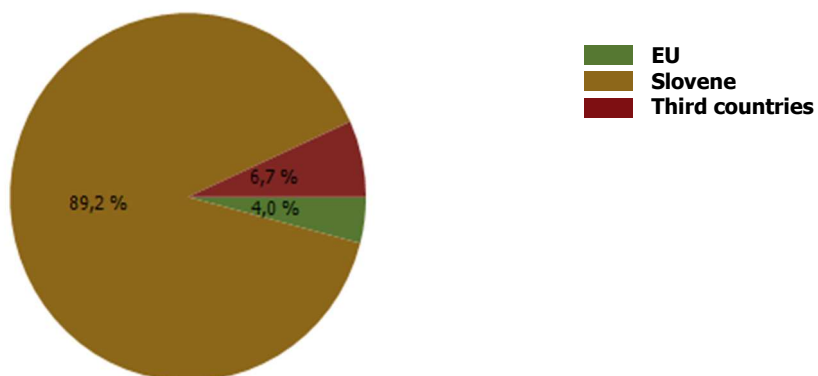
#### Gender



#### Age



#### Citizenship



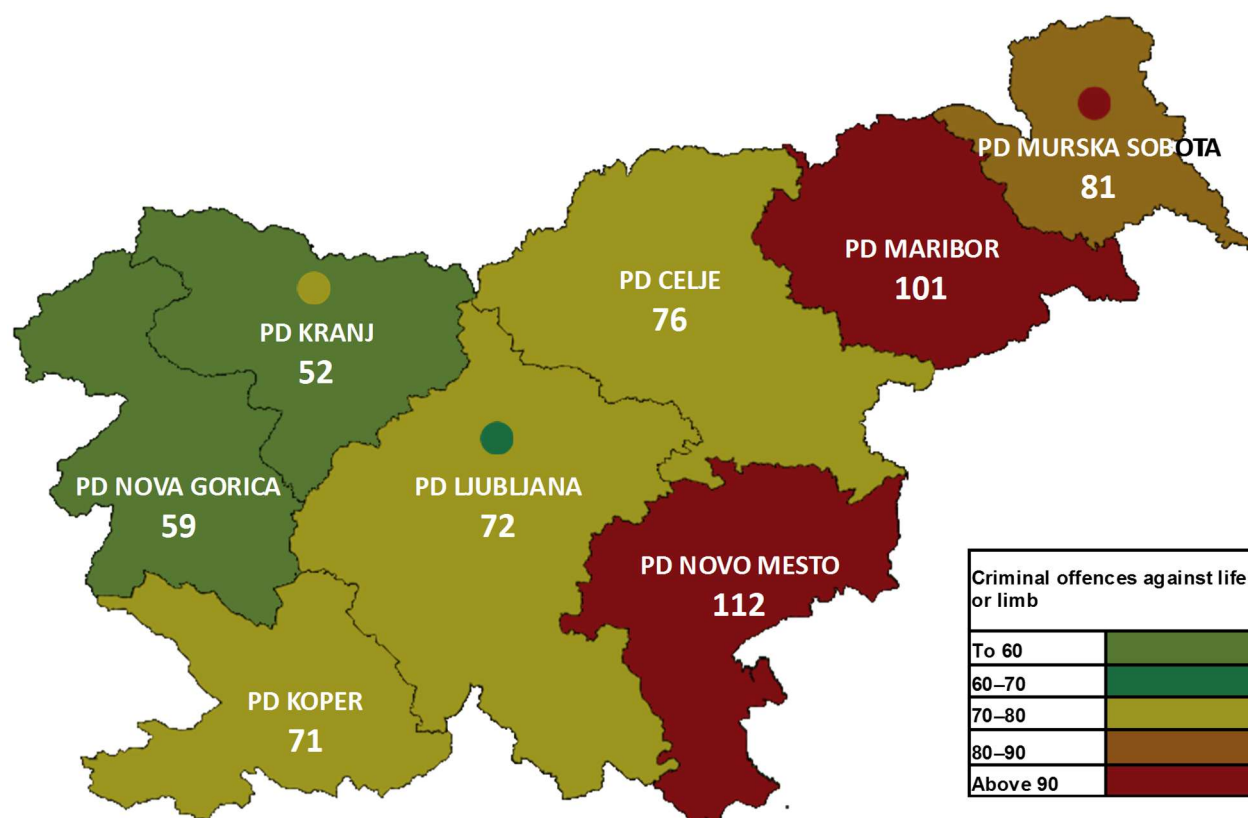
*Legal entities in criminal offences*

Legal entities	Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
The number of criminal offences, considered on the basis of the the Liability of Legal Persons for Criminal Offences Act [Article 25]	1,972	3,741	4,006	4,827	4,213	3,704	4,213	2,980	3,093	3,168
Number of charged persons	648	835	961	1,055	1,194	1,143	986	827	705	707
Number of affected persons	8,920	9,567	10,132	10,223	9,251	7,212	7,416	7,176	6,614	6,452

*Criminal offences in general crime [10 most frequent offences]*

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Larceny	22,751	20,365	19,022	18,473	16,625	24.5	25.8	25.2	26.4	29.3
Grand larceny	11,077	11,497	10,004	9,342	9,254	18.9	16.1	19.8	20.1	18.3
Damage to third-person property	3,218	2,997	3,194	3,372	3,342	22.0	23.5	23.2	21.1	23.3
Fraud	2,816	2,626	2,406	2,706	3,117	84.0	82.4	78.4	77.9	77.6
Threat	389	1,394	1,453	1,539	1,604	84.8	90.5	91.5	89.7	90.0
Misappropriation	1,550	1,367	1,434	1,491	1,475	42.1	39.4	37.4	35.9	35.9
Light bodily harm	1,382	1,344	1,255	1,394	1,426	86.5	88.8	89.2	90.3	88.4
Domestic violence	1,283	1,346	1,273	1,368	1,334	95.0	94.9	96.5	97.6	98.0
Counterfeiting of documents	1,605	1,300	1,573	985	1,297	96.4	95.2	94.0	93.6	93.4
Unlawful manufacture of and trade in narcotic drugs, illicit substances in sport and precursors for manufacturing narcotic drugs	1,752	1,467	1,645	1,511	1,247	95.2	93.5	94.0	92.3	92.8
Other criminal offences	8,861	5,882	6,091	6,007	6,105	88.2	82.6	81.6	79.7	80.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,684</b>	<b>51,585</b>	<b>49,350</b>	<b>48,188</b>	<b>46,826</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>46.1</b>

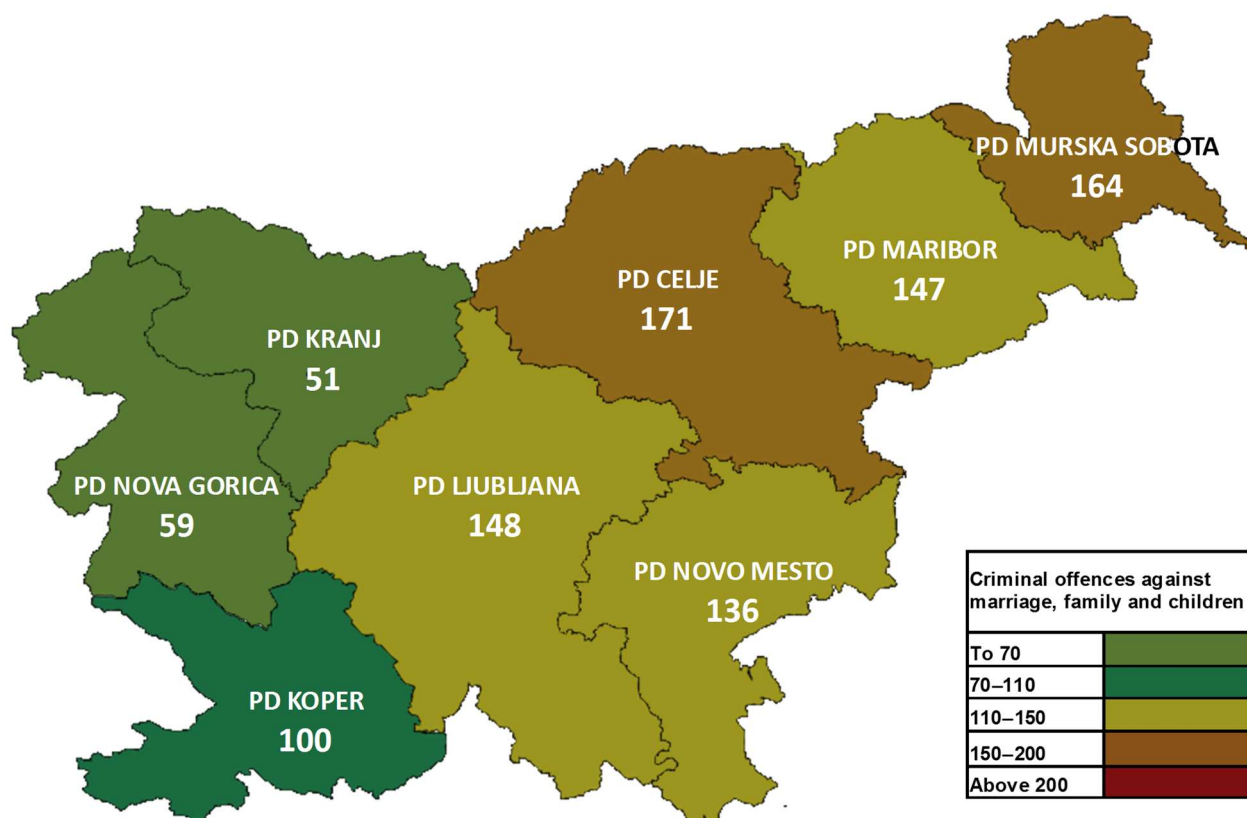
The number of criminal offences against life or limb per 100,000 inhabitants



Criminal offences against the inviolability of sexual integrity

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rape	43	34	43	42	36	93.0	85.3	93.0	88.1	97.2
Sexual violence	30	43	43	33	41	73.3	79.1	88.4	90.9	85.4
Violation of sexual integrity by abuse of position	13	8	6	7	13	76.9	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sexual assault on a person under 15 years of age	84	131	114	96	145	91.7	87.0	87.7	89.6	90.3
Recruiting persons under 15 years of age for sexual purposes	5	9	3	3	75	40.0	88.9	66.7	33.3	97.3
Presentation, manufacture, possession and distribution of pornographic material	78	105	187	137	134	85.9	89.5	87.7	81.8	94.0
Other criminal offences	19	22	32	37	23	84.2	81.8	84.4	94.6	73.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>92.1</b>

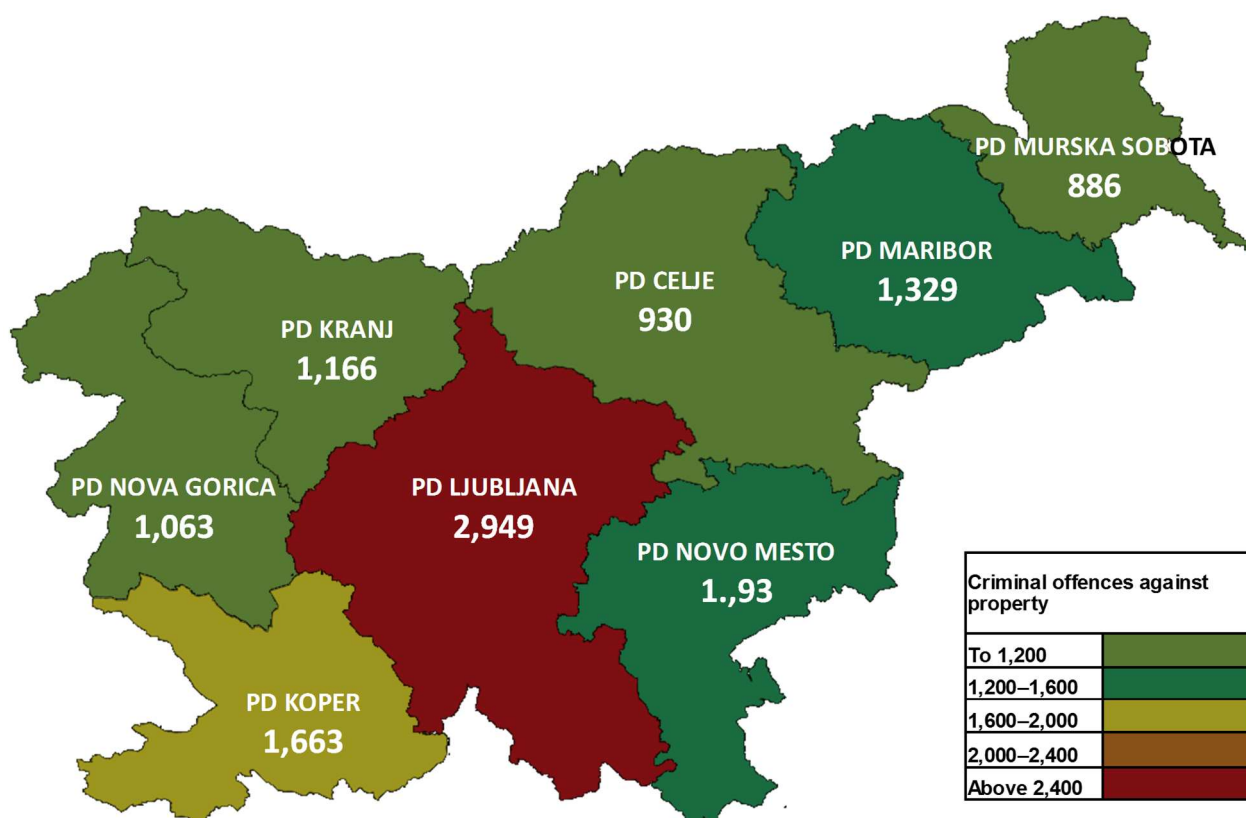
*The number of criminal offences against marriage, family and children per 100,000 inhabitants by police directorates*



*Criminal offences against marriage, family and children*

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Abduction of minors	337	279	330	653	374	88.1	85.3	85.2	74.4	85.6
Domestic violence	1,283	1,346	1,273	1,368	1,334	95.0	94.9	96.5	97.6	98.0
Neglect and maltreatment of a minor	433	495	469	541	656	94.2	94.3	93.6	96.1	95.3
Non-payment of child support	3,121	337	238	216	176	98.4	94.1	97.1	96.8	100.0
Other criminal offences	4	8	5	8	7	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	85.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,178</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>2,315</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>2,547</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>95.6</b>

The number of criminal offences against property per 100,000 inhabitants as per police directorates



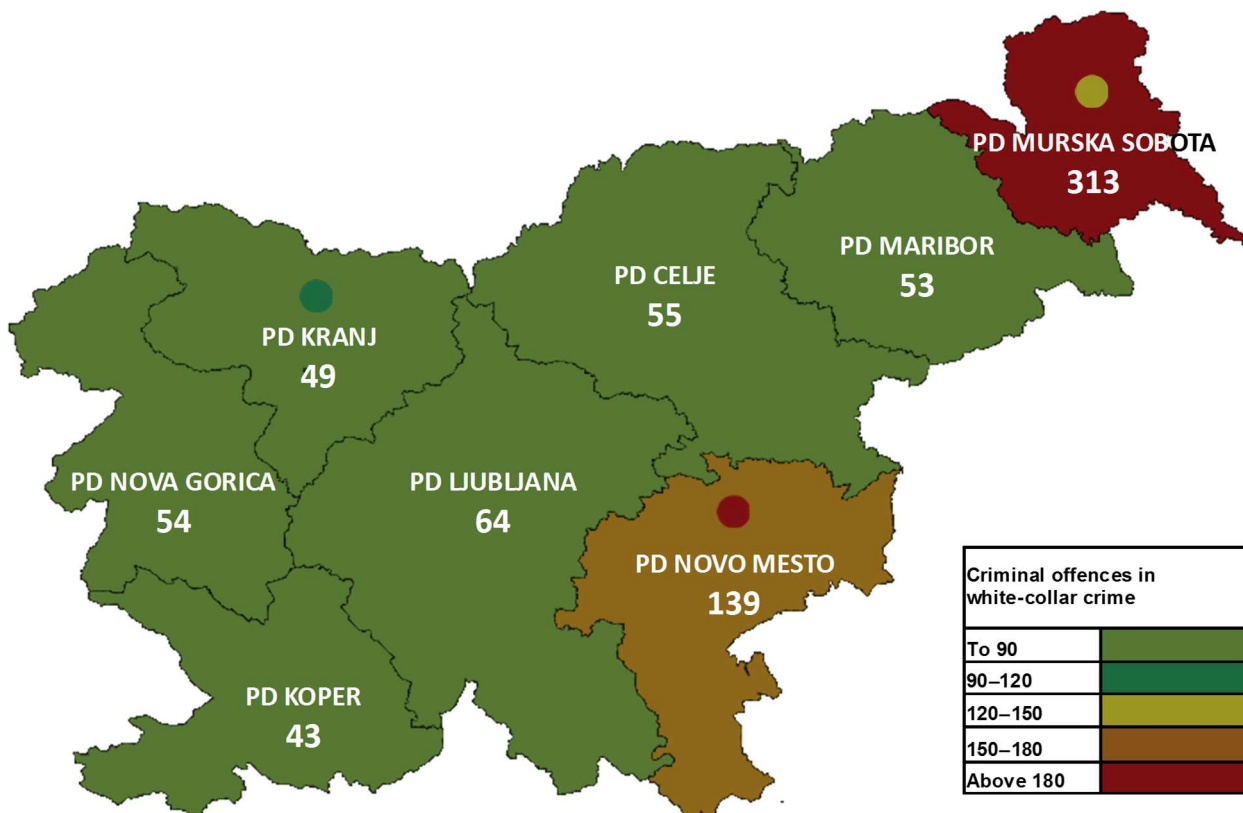
#### Criminal offences against property

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Damage to third-person property	3,218	2,997	3,194	3,372	3,342	22.0	23.5	23.2	21.1	23.3
Grand larceny	11,077	11,497	10,004	9,342	9,254	18.9	16.1	19.8	20.1	18.3
Larceny	22,751	20,365	19,022	18,473	16,625	24.5	25.8	25.2	26.4	29.3
Robbery	235	227	243	264	255	37.9	38.8	47.7	51.1	51.0
Robbery	59	54	52	58	59	57.6	77.8	71.2	70.7	76.3
Misappropriation	1,550	1,367	1,434	1,491	1,475	42.1	39.4	37.4	35.9	35.9
Fraud	2,816	2,626	2,406	2,706	3,117	84.0	82.4	78.4	77.9	77.6
Arson	42	63	70	64	47	40.5	25.4	27.1	32.8	23.4
Other criminal offences	1,053	916	1,096	808	800	83.3	81.4	81.8	76.5	72.4
	<b>42,801</b>	<b>40,112</b>	<b>37,521</b>	<b>36,578</b>	<b>34,974</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>31.6</b>

*Sought and found vehicles*

Type of criminal offence	Number of sought vehicles					Number of found vehicles				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Coach	7	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Working vehicle	0	5	1	2	2	0	2	0	2	1
Moped	343	261	145	141	131	83	58	47	55	42
Combined vehicle	14	12	6	4	10	6	5	3	1	5
Light trailer	5	5	7	7	1	1	0	1	0	0
Light quadricycle	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	95	104	48	46	52	43	36	8	17	12
Passenger vehicle	591	538	335	321	301	168	141	122	119	126
Special passenger vehicle	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	1
Trailer vehicle	15	28	13	14	18	2	6	3	2	3
Quadricycle	5	6	5	3	1	1	1	0	2	0
Special goods vehicle	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Goods vehicle	66	48	24	25	32	26	30	12	15	12
Tractor	11	8	6	5	6	2	5	3	1	0
Tricycle	3	4	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
Traction vehicle	5	8	3	1	4	3	1	1	0	2
Other	4	1	6	7	6	3	1	3	7	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>209</b>

*The number of criminal offences in white-collar crime per 1,000 business entities by police directorates*



*Criminal offences in white-collar crime*

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Material damage [in EUR 1,000]				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Violation of fundamental rights of employees	2,669	3,042	1,329	1,517	2,384	7,837	12,932	8,029	6,320	8,266
Counterfeiting money	1,350	1,142	1,569	1,192	1,070	67	75	178	98	323
Use of a counterfeit non-cash payment instrument	443	694	1,431	660	666	1,074	579	893	503	380
Counterfeit and unauthorised use of foreign property	826	641	518	642	593	7,263	3,675	5,272	5,969	5,267
Business fraud	2,160	1,578	1,382	787	562	63,079	50,552	42,174	47,559	24,055
Counterfeiting or destruction of business documents	279	428	333	927	459	121	0	157	325	0
Fraud	181	203	229	409	262	10,563	36,748	23,496	22,118	13,160
Abuse of position or trust in business activity	355	166	289	252	211	228,172	163,041	256,113	74,386	188,153
Tax evasion	94	74	56	93	125	10,728	13,338	4,324	10,556	30,817
Abuse of office or official duties	135	157	91	57	68	10,315	3,188	2,820	265,519	2,414
Money laundering	73	53	66	31	58	300	1,200	3,325	9,755	0
Defrauding creditors	45	47	30	26	31	38,426	18,688	32,152	7,114	10,237
Abuse of non-cash payment instrument	19	8	15	15	27	29	5	119	612	39
Fraud to the detriment of the European Union	11	15	18	9	25	1,794	2,582	1,083	1,780	2,490
Bankruptcy through fraud or negligent operations	20	21	17	21	24	19,893	185,428	1,988	16,813	14,989
Extortion	35	15	23	27	11	1,215	59	205	276	655
Other criminal offences	4,199	1,853	1,552	1,700	1,465	20,277	32,640	52,947	11,157	6,441
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,894</b>	<b>10,137</b>	<b>8,948</b>	<b>8,365</b>	<b>8,041</b>	<b>421,152</b>	<b>524,732</b>	<b>435,274</b>	<b>480,861</b>	<b>307,685</b>

*Other criminal offences in white-collar crime by number [10 most frequent offences]*

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Material damage [in EUR 1,000]				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Counterfeiting of documents	119	186	334	426	264	2	0	112	14	0
Attack on information systems	166	261	171	213	215	201	563	737	1,018	892
Abuse of personal data	377	145	120	134	196	34	48	102	44	85
Notarisation of false content	103	51	154	324	151	4	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting or destruction of an official document, book, file or archived material	143	53	40	9	91	0	0	0	0	0
Acceptance of bribes	28	80	29	5	83	12	3	0	0	0
Grand larceny	83	108	210	104	70	314	3,684	629	364	477
Larceny	55	142	106	84	48	84	67	112	119	48
Giving bribes	30	24	26	9	43	0	2,119	0	0	0
Undeclared employment	79	85	44	55	38	0	6	10	9	7



*Other criminal offences in white-collar crime by material damage [10 most frequent offences]*

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Material damage [in EUR 1,000]				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Careless work performance	26	32	21	17	16	211	9,073	90	748	1,242
Misappropriation	28	46	36	25	29	210	730	647	797	1,121
Attack on information systems	166	261	171	213	215	201	563	737	1,018	892
Breaking into information systems	6	11	34	26	23	787	246	65	130	671
Betrayal	36	241	10	18	18	782	1,690	45	467	585
Unauthorised acceptance of gifts	9	22	5	54	10	0	1,749	0	2	527
Grand larceny	83	108	210	104	70	314	3,684	629	364	477
Fraud in obtaining and using loans or benefits	19	27	9	23	17	8,251	8,612	370	7,022	476
Unlawful use of public funds	5	7	9	3	4	93	3,639	1,006	88	101
Abuse of personal data	377	145	120	134	196	34	48	102	44	85

*Finalised financial investigations under the Criminal Procedure Act\**

Finalised financial investigations under the ZKP	Year					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of financial investigations	321	317	295	342	386	442
Number of legal entities considered in financial investigations	188	186	170	188	201	298
Number of natural persons considered in financial investigations	499	499	500	586	647	558
Amount of proceeds [in EUR 1.000]	316,972	153,241	282,052	326,948	119,932	265,183
Damage [in EUR 1.000]	289,937	147,280	412,331	351,532	66,879	210,105
Number of initiatives	150	105	98	93	87	80
Number of legal entities subject to initiatives	83	71	43	43	78	41
Number of natural persons subject to initiatives	209	139	131	117	118	100
Number of reports	221	246	224	271	318	390

\*Data have been collected since 2014.

*Criminal offences in corruption crime*

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Free voting decision violation	0	1	0	1	1	0	11	0	0	0
Accepting bribes in election	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unauthorised acceptance of gifts	7	7	4	6	23	9	22	5	54	10
Unauthorised giving of gifts	5	10	3	6	23	11	20	7	34	8
Acceptance of bribes	26	38	9	5	4	28	80	29	5	83
Giving bribes	22	31	9	10	8	30	24	26	9	43
Accepting benefits for illegal intermediation	8	17	16	9	6	11	27	9	2	23
Giving of gifts for illegal intervention	3	9	10	4	1	7	15	4	3	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>188</b>
Criminal offences with corruption elements [at least one crime mar 244K or 261 K]	12	17	22	31	32	32	65	48	105	34

*Criminal offences in organised crime [10 most frequent offences]*

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Prohibited crossing of state border or territory	62	52	62	116	293	93.5	100.0	88.7	87.9	96.9
Unlawful manufacture of and trade in narcotic drugs, illicit substances in sport and precursors for manufacturing narcotic drugs	230	304	290	224	109	99.6	100.0	99.7	97.3	100.0
Counterfeiting or destruction of an official document, book, file or archived material	0	0	0	0	81	–	–	–	–	100.0
Acceptance of bribes	0	0	0	0	79	–	–	–	–	100.0
Use of a counterfeit non-cash payment instrument	1	0	1	0	56	0.0	–	0.0	–	100.0
Counterfeiting or destruction of business documents	0	6	0	0	39	–	100.0	–	–	100.0
Giving bribes	0	0	0	0	37	–	–	–	–	100.0
Accepting benefits for illegal intermediation	0	0	0	0	22	–	–	–	–	100.0
Giving of gifts for illegal intervention	0	0	0	0	20	–	–	–	–	100.0
Trafficking in human beings	26	26	55	71	10	100.0	96.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other criminal offences	87	79	25	184	63	86.2	91.1	92.0	100.0	96.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>98.4</b>

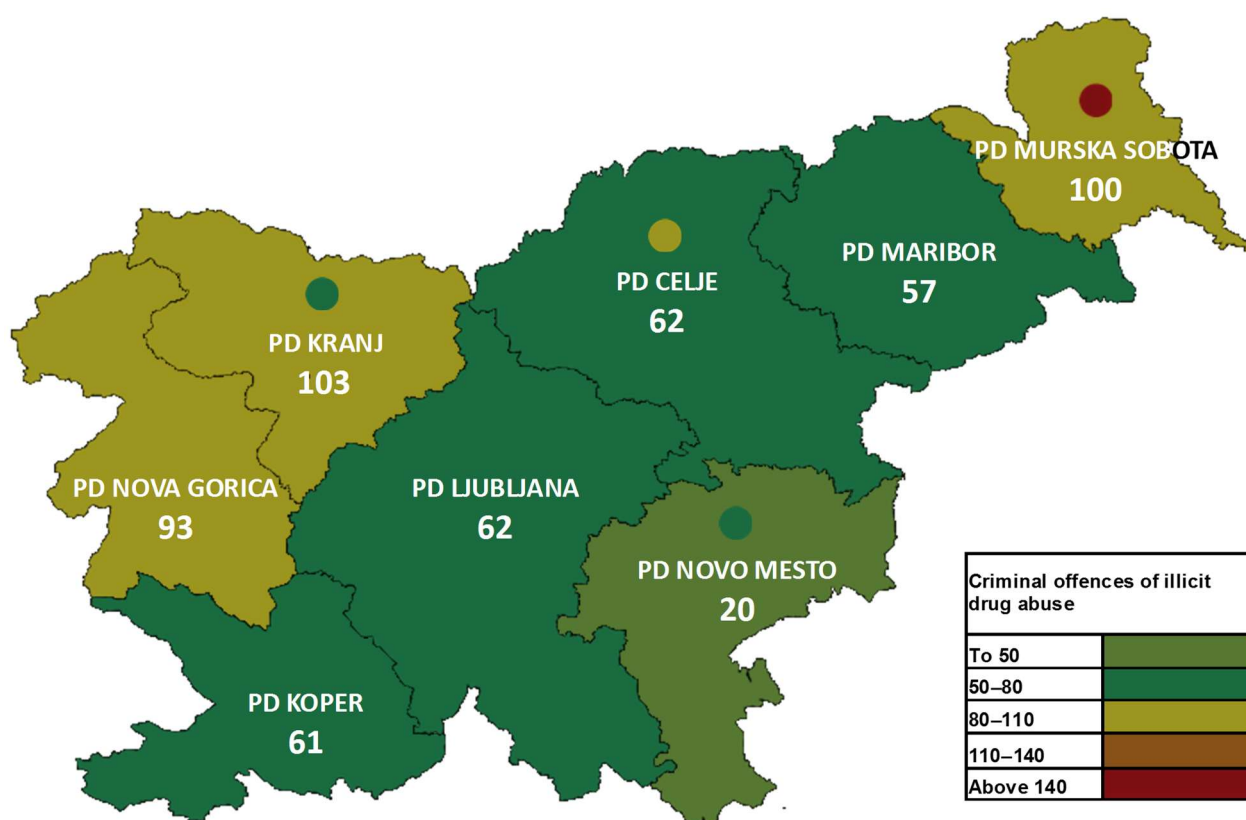
*Criminal offences in juvenile crime [10 most frequent offences]*

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Larceny	413	487	455	449	421	99.3	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.5
Grand larceny	321	169	160	199	155	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.4
Unlawful manufacture of and trade in narcotic drugs, illicit substances in sport and precursors for manufacturing narcotic drugs	81	65	119	100	102	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	100.0
Damage to third-person property	73	83	128	59	84	100.0	96.4	99.2	98.3	100.0
Light bodily harm	69	65	70	84	82	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8
Recruiting persons under 15 years of age for sexual purposes	0	1	0	0	71	–	100.0	–	–	100.0
Violence	50	38	40	54	68	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Presentation, manufacture, possession and distribution of pornographic material	22	17	26	43	61	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.7	100.0
Threat	12	28	38	45	40	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fraud	18	27	33	36	36	100.0	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other criminal offences	293	332	289	249	264	100.0	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.6</b>

### Criminal offences in cyber crime

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Production and acquisition of weapons and tools intended for committing a criminal offence	1	3	0	0	4	100.0	66.7	–	–	100.0
Violation of material copyrights	3	4	5	2	2	100.0	100.0	40.0	100.0	100.0
Attack on information systems	166	261	171	213	215	22.9	43.7	14.0	31.5	30.2
Breaking into information systems	6	11	34	26	23	16.7	36.4	17.6	11.5	8.7
Abuse of personal data	4	1	4	6	4	50.0	100.0	75.0	66.7	25.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>29.8</b>

The number of criminal offences of illicit drug abuse per 100,000 inhabitants as per police directorates



### Abuse of illicit drugs

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Unlawful manufacture of and trade in narcotic drugs, illicit substances in sport and precursors for manufacturing narcotic drugs	1,752	1,467	1,645	1,511	1,247	95.2	93.5	94.0	92.3	92.8
Enabling the abuse of illicit drugs or illegal substances in sports	138	146	133	101	118	94.9	93.2	88.0	84.2	85.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>92.2</b>

*Criminal offences, connected with weapons*

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Production and acquisition of weapons and tools intended for committing a criminal offence	3	5	3	2	1	100.0	80.0	66.7	50.0	100.0
Illegal manufacture of and trade in weapons or explosives	99	93	63	151	56	92.9	96.8	92.1	96.0	92.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>93.0</b>

*Abuse of prostitution and human trafficking*

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Trafficking in human beings	51	32	67	71	13	100.0	93.8	98.5	100.0	100.0
Exploitation through prostitution	5	0	10	24	6	100.0	–	90.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Forms of safety endangerment*

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Threat	389	1,394	1,453	1,539	1,604	84.8	90.5	91.5	89.7	90.0
Blackmail	185	190	243	234	231	61.6	60.5	51.9	44.0	46.3
Endangerment of persons under international protection	1	0	0	0	1	100.0	–	–	–	100.0
Causing general danger	215	236	272	265	302	65.1	66.9	71.3	67.9	59.9
Illegal restraint	31	24	16	19	14	87.1	87.5	93.8	89.5	92.9
Arbitrariness	48	35	31	21	15	77.1	88.6	74.2	81.0	60.0
Kidnapping	3	3	0	6	11	100.0	66.7	–	83.3	100.0
	<b>872</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>81.0</b>

*Other forms of crime*

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Counterfeiting money	1,351	1,149	1,588	1,206	1,090	10.3	12.4	8.6	10.5	7.2
Prohibited crossing of state border or territory	200	350	259	292	582	95.5	94.0	84.9	84.6	91.4
Smuggling	5	2	6	0	1	80.0	100.0	100.0	–	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>36.6</b>

### Final documents of considered criminal offences

Type of the final document	Number of final documents									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Criminal complaint	65,463	66,321	66,176	43,090	31,937	24,291	25,132	23,745	23,010	23,175
Report to supplement a criminal complaint [148/9 ZKP]	17,161	17,415	18,322	19,490	18,364	15,684	15,192	14,536	14,618	14,645
Report on offences without legal basis for prosecution [148/7 ZKP; 148/10 ZKP-E]	17,189	17,583	13,515	6,504	7,591	7,229	7,256	7,208	6,990	7,072
Criminal complaint – shortened procedure*	9	23	4,589	31,606	30,591	25,901	23,783	28,227	30,971	29,246

\*This involves criminal complaints against unknown perpetrators for minor criminal offences, such as:

- theft as per the second paragraph of Article 204 of KZ-1, if the stolen property does not exceed EUR 200,
- misappropriation as per the second and fifth paragraph of Article 208 of KZ-1, if the value of the misappropriated property does not exceed EUR 200,
- fraud as per the fifth paragraph of Article 211 of KZ-1, if the value of the property damage does not exceed EUR 200,
- damaging another's object as per the first paragraph of Article 220 of KZ-1, if the value of the caused damage does not exceed EUR 500, and
- a criminal complaint against an unknown perpetrator for criminal offences for which the main sentence is a monetary fine or a prison sentence of up to three years.

### Investigative actions in investigating criminal offences

Type of offence	Number of offences									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of investigations of scenes of criminal offence	21,931	22,793	23,410	23,060	19,317	16,781	17,325	15,799	15,861	15,299
Number of home investigations	2,417	2,321	2,154	2,115	2,236	1,697	1,719	1,621	1,459	1,483
Number of personal investigations	267	209	214	175	216	159	176	168	164	196
Number of seizure of items	14,830	14,686	15,143	15,435	15,488	13,005	13,150	13,700	13,227	13,910
Number of police hearings	640	707	643	660	805	817	723	799	783	701

### Covert investigative actions in investigating criminal offences

Type of action	Number of actions								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
The number of acquisitions of data on traffic in electronic communications network	0	953	1,026	647	485	566	437	486	393
The number of acquisitions of data on protecting communication-related traffic data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
The number of acquisitions of data about deposits, balance and transactions on bank account	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
Number of other covert investigative actions	976	956	765	794	793	721	633	613	815
The number of persons who had to provide data about electronic communication network traffic	0	517	628	477	256	331	220	238	199
The number of persons who had to provide data about protection of traffic data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
The number of persons who had to provide data about deposits and balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
The number of persons, subject to other covert investigative actions	326	371	296	293	255	249	247	259	301

*Seized illicit drugs*

Type of illicit drug	Unit of measurement	Quantity or number				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Amphetamine	grams	2,117,9	2,923,2	6,084,8	5,909,1	2,894,7
	millilitres	2,9	1,602,0	0,0	232,8	0,5
	tablets	95,0	158,0	312,0	62,0	53,4
Benzodiazepines	grams	0,5	24,7	115,8	24,9	15,7
	millilitres	20,0	6,0	288,5	98,3	0,0
	tablets	10,536,5	5,488,0	14,188,0	18,414,0	4,457,5
Ecstasy	grams	1,983,0	360,3	1,225,2	379,1	148,4
	tablets	2,908,4	449,7	1,661,8	982,7	413,2
Heroin	grams	6,473,4	46,706,1	10,730,8	344,874,9	753,774,1
	millilitres	32,7	61,4	43,4	10,7	2,3
Cocaine	grams	2,789,4	104,010,4	12,251,9	14,511,0	2,724,6
	millilitres	34,1	15,4	0,5	9,8	0,2
Cannabis – plant	grams	20,6	2,6	71,7	16,2	342,3
	pcs	14,114,9	14,632,7	13,605,8	25,640,2	4,386,3
Cannabis – plant [marijuana]	grams	498,605,4	501,349,8	842,236,3	529,507,6	881,530,8
Cannabis – resin [hashish]	grams	2,544,3	874,5	19,776,2	1,294,5	8,775,1
	millilitres	24,3	2,870,5	137,8	324,0	715,2
Cannabis – extracts	grams	1,557,6	58,7	24,8	338,6	2,219,1
	millilitres	2,260,1	57,6	1,559,1	3,191,0	8,455,6
LSD	grams	0,9	0,0	2,7	1,2	0,1
	pcs	33,5	27,0	28,0	107,0	63,0
Methadone	grams	0,0	236,5	0,8	0,9	0,0
	millilitres	530,0	2,340,1	1,501,5	2,377,9	1,800,0
	tablets	0,0	0,0	0,0	44,0	0,0
Metamphetamine	grams	407,0	65,8	34,4	217,2	9,258,4
	tablets	324,0	81,5	177,0	96,0	67,5
Morphine	grams	24,2	26,3	131,5	4,0	82,1
	millilitres	0,0	0,0	602,0	7,0	0,0
Illegal substances in sports	grams	283,6	228,6	366,1	891,7	95,3
	millilitres	2,734,0	7,186,1	80,455,2	56,840,5	288,4
	tablets	4,296,0	6,545,5	126,707,0	1,260,0	1,465,5
Opium	grams	0,0	4,0	1,9	0,0	0,2
	millilitres	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,5	40,0
Other drugs used in medicine	grams	91,1	52,3	51,6	46,9	25,7
	millilitres	0,0	915,5	164,8	36,7	759,9
	tablets	2,867,5	7,729,0	4,206,0	3,410,5	3,030,0
Other drugs not used in medicine	grams	66,488,1	4,702,3	652,2	24,515,7	38,000,470,2
	millilitres	0,0	1,558,4	74,4	1,117,6	3,478,2
	tablets	33,0	415,0	185,1	65,0	46,5
Preliminary ingredients – precursors	grams	0,0	2,8	0,9	0,3	0,0
	millilitres	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,000,000,0	7,000,000,0
Synthetic cannabinoids	grams	75,5	0,1	119,5	5,7	2,1
Synthetic cathinones	grams	69,6	10,1	1,8	28,9	0,0

## Seized counterfeits

Type of counterfeit	Number of counterfeits									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Euro coins	1,518	1,459	1,956	1,307	1,181	1,092	1,030	1,002	1,397	2,237
Euro banknotes	2,603	1,174	2,362	1,597	4,869	1,751	1,970	3,293	10,397	1,839
Other currency banknotes	138	639	321	65	340	39	80	425	45	24

## Issued actions

Type of action	Number of actions									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Measure upon court proposal due to unpaid fine [over EUR 300] to apprehend a person for compliance detention	44	717	1,107	1,035	606	–	–	–	–	–
Measure upon the court proposal due to evasion of procedure [permanent order and arrest warrant]	1,713	989	782	876	914	849	775	701	750	745
Measure upon the court proposal due to unknown address of residence and unsuccessful serving of court mail	534	574	475	680	732	561	513	580	476	483
Measure due to escape from prison	8	11	16	15	15	11	9	6	8	6
Measure due to escape of a person from Radeče Juvenile Correctional Facility	22	29	20	20	20	16	22	13	16	24
European arrest and surrender warrant	51	46	87	101	136	143	153	129	97	97
International arrest warrant, issued upon court proposal	41	48	61	97	124	144	150	121	103	101
International arrest warrant upon the request of a foreign authority	2	2	3	1	9	2	3	2	0	1
Search issued by the police due to a criminal offence	873	526	398	377	354	242	213	209	235	241
Measure due to an escape from a correctional facility	345	340	453	491	526	524	293	225	272	384
Search for a missing child or minor	59	78	124	134	119	121	145	182	175	255
Search for a missing adult	229	259	343	449	353	317	369	327	336	368
Announcement for identifying a found body	4	18	11	6	2	1	3	3	3	1
House arrest	87	73	99	100	71	64	60	41	44	44
House arrest	0	3	15	15	26	12	17	4	2	0
Covert or specific control	7	18	44	16	14	25	52	78	48	55
Refusal of entry to the Republic of Slovenia	30	50	102	146	125	126	214	182	159	345
Photocopying of a document	348	164	78	690	16	38	645	29	0	0
Other announcements in the warranty register	132	49	29	29	45	40	95	394	714	1,010

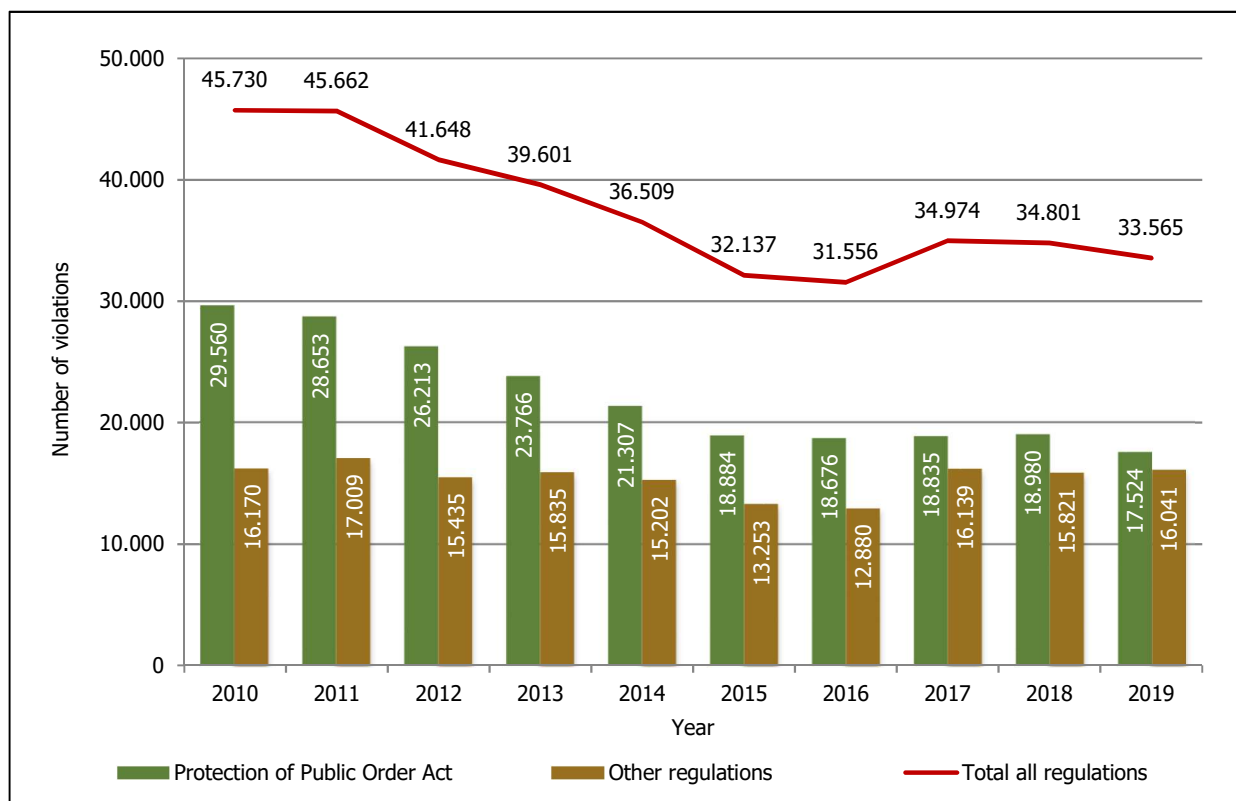
*Data verification hits involve hits about sought persons and subjects in the Schengen Information System*

Type of search hit	Number of search hits in Slovenia on the basis of foreign announcements					Number of search hits abroad on the basis of announcements in Slovenia				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Person, sought due to extradition or surrender	102	72	112	104	110	50	58	62	73	61
Alien, subject to announced rejection of entry or prohibition of residence	2,531	2,654	2,408	1,544	1,553	21	15	47	77	145
Missing adult or adult requiring temporary police protection	47	44	80	82	62	17	12	19	18	28
Missing minor or minor requiring temporary police protection	78	55	120	114	88	0	4	26	81	123
Witness or an accused person due to appear in court for a criminal procedure, or a convicted person, to whom a judgement or call for imprisonment has to be served	1,242	1,207	2,285	2,520	2,801	304	262	403	554	555
Person, whose data are entered due to covert control	661	786	1,730	1,755	1,770	8	28	165	183	113
Vehicle, whose data are entered due to covert control	56	38	85	57	83	4	1	12	5	26
Person, whose data are entered due to specific control	62	112	318	346	383	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle, whose data are entered due to specific control	9	9	8	13	17	0	0	0	0	0
Covert control for national security reasons	19	42	95	170	164	0	0	0	0	0
Licence plate, sought due to seizure or providing evidence in criminal proceedings	97	70	118	61	73	35	39	56	40	29
Vehicle, sought due to seizure or providing evidence in criminal proceedings	26	32	33	37	41	0	0	0	0	0
Lost, stolen or illegally acquired vehicle	166	149	177	176	179	40	35	38	36	66
Document, sought due to seizure or providing evidence in criminal proceedings	347	303	1,339	1,880	1,501	97	170	581	442	332
Banknote, sought due to seizure or providing evidence in criminal proceedings	26	11	13	8	3	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon, sought due to seizure or providing evidence in criminal proceedings	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Industrial equipment, sought due to seizure or providing evidence in criminal proceedings	0	3	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Vessels, sought due to seizure or providing evidence in criminal proceedings	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Outboard motors, sought due to seizure or providing evidence in criminal proceedings	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,469</b>	<b>5,587</b>	<b>8,932</b>	<b>8,867</b>	<b>8,830</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>1,480</b>

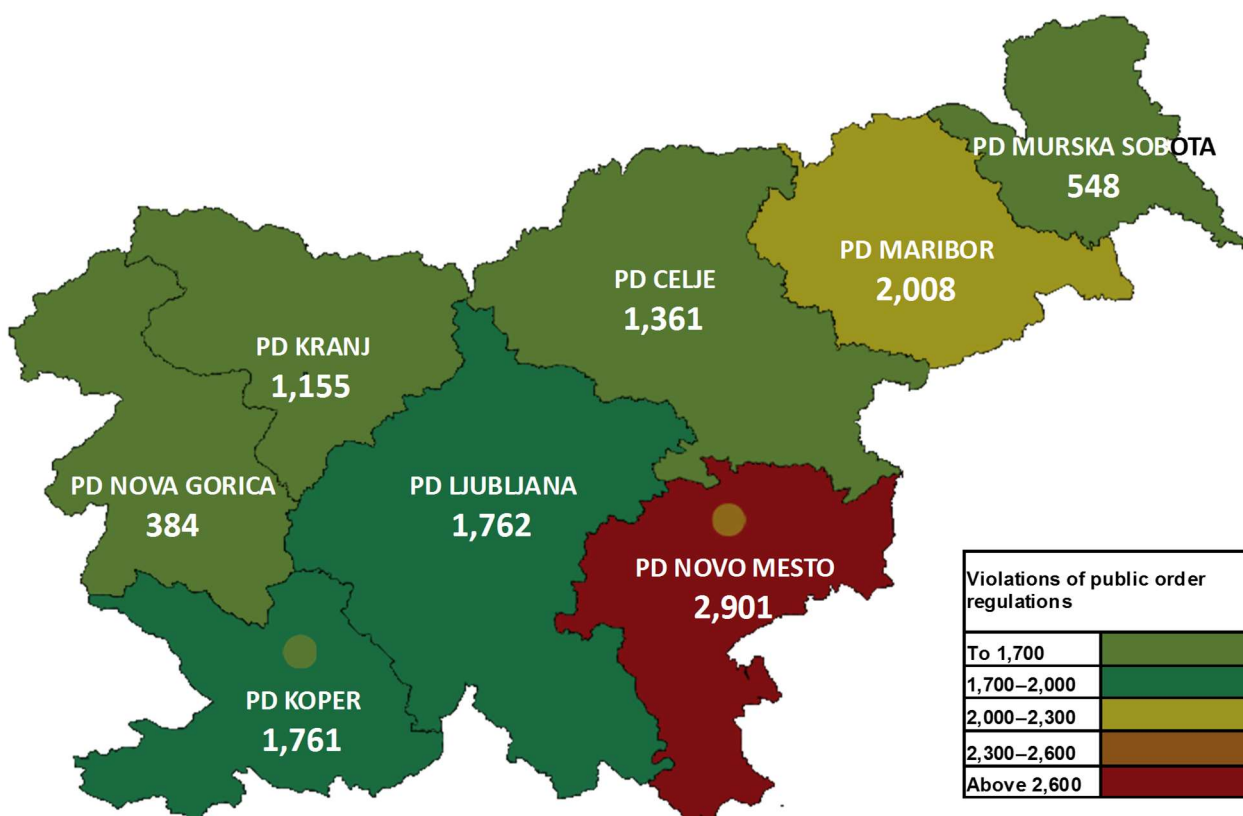


## MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER AND PROVIDING GENERAL SECURITY OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY

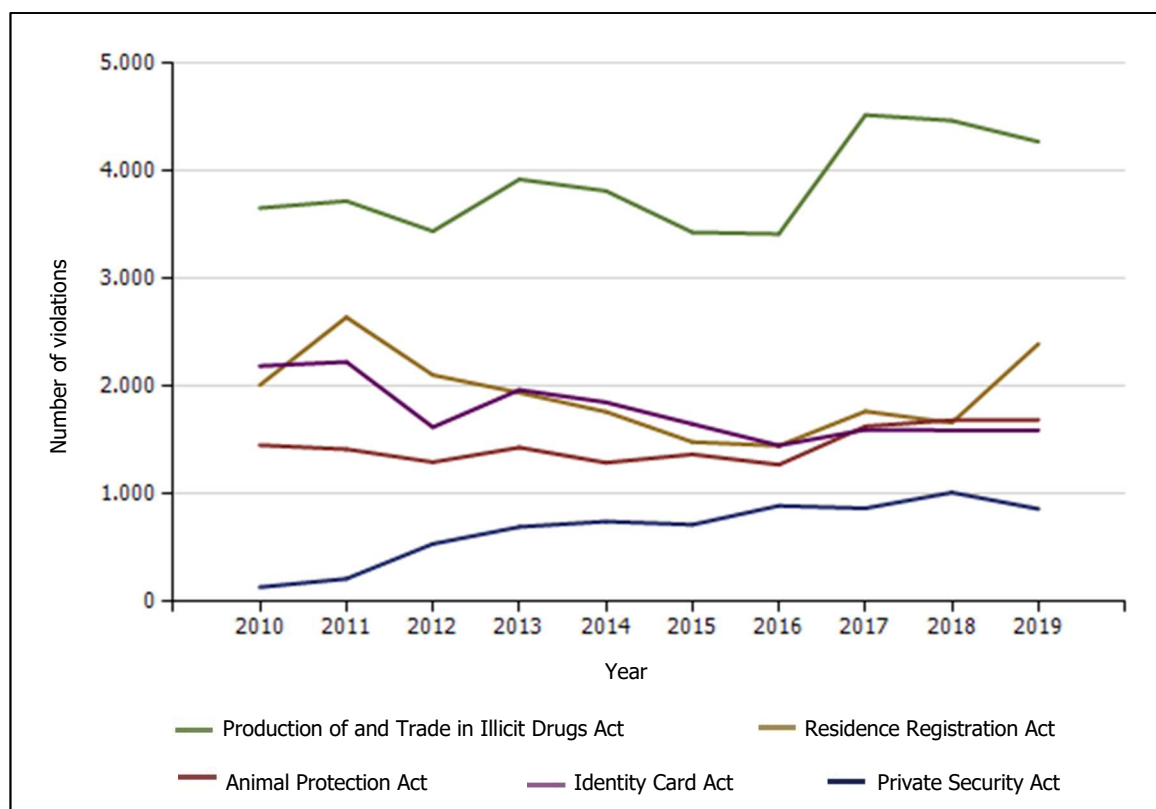
### Violations of public order regulations



### The number of violations of public order regulations per 100,000 inhabitants by police directorates



*The number of violations of other public order regulations [5 most frequent violations]*



*Violations of other public order regulations [10 most frequent violations]*

Regulation	Number of violations									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Production of and Trade in Illicit Drugs Act	3,656	3,721	3,441	3,922	3,815	3,431	3,416	4,519	4,467	4,271
Residence Registration Act	2,014	2,643	2,107	1,943	1,766	1,486	1,451	1,770	1,664	2,396
Animal Protection Act	1,457	1,419	1,299	1,435	1,294	1,371	1,275	1,631	1,688	1,693
Identity Card Act	2,191	2,229	1,623	1,969	1,854	1,653	1,454	1,600	1,594	1,595
Private Security Act	139	217	541	698	748	719	894	871	1,017	865
Firearms Act	988	1,097	966	879	991	1,074	923	1,194	937	790
Public Gathering Act	1,212	1,109	1,159	1,100	1,146	902	1,019	926	845	766
Nature Conservation Act	98	52	39	25	159	448	387	463	393	500
Restriction on the Use of Tobacco and Related Products Act	238	183	157	113	126	54	56	534	480	486
Police Tasks and Powers Act	—	—	8	243	382	341	304	397	494	433
Other regulations	4,177	4,339	4,095	3,508	2,921	1,774	1,701	2,234	2,242	2,246
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,170</b>	<b>17,009</b>	<b>15,435</b>	<b>15,835</b>	<b>15,202</b>	<b>13,253</b>	<b>12,880</b>	<b>16,139</b>	<b>15,821</b>	<b>16,041</b>

*The number of violations of other public order regulations by units*

Unit that handled the violation	Number of violations									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Celje Police Directorate	5,871	6,363	6,325	5,700	5,446	4,808	4,648	5,235	4,812	4,541
Koper Police Directorate	3,828	3,687	3,038	3,038	2,971	2,442	2,322	2,725	2,588	2,762
Kranj Police Directorate	3,501	3,498	2,755	2,568	2,626	2,257	2,007	2,211	2,272	2,377
Ljubljana Police Directorate	16,839	16,867	14,359	13,965	12,375	10,729	11,086	11,858	12,405	11,383
Maribor Police Administration	7,278	6,884	6,684	6,243	6,055	5,674	5,261	6,247	6,397	6,005
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	2,760	2,618	2,447	2,330	2,231	1,965	2,155	1,917	2,001	1,903
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	1,984	2,013	1,951	1,984	1,598	1,296	1,195	1,229	1,279	1,246
Novo mesto Police Directorate	3,645	3,704	4,052	3,741	3,170	2,936	2,858	3,502	3,011	3,319
GPD	24	28	37	32	37	30	24	50	36	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,730</b>	<b>45,662</b>	<b>41,648</b>	<b>39,601</b>	<b>36,509</b>	<b>32,137</b>	<b>31,556</b>	<b>34,974</b>	<b>34,801</b>	<b>33,565</b>

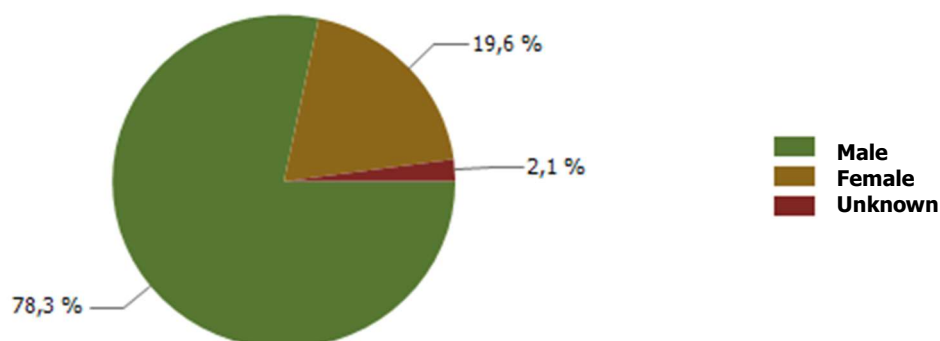
*The number of violations of the Protection of Public Order Act by units*

Unit that handled the violation	Number of violations									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Celje Police Directorate	4,108	4,398	4,453	3,913	3,711	3,173	2,886	3,087	2,818	2,396
Koper Police Directorate	2,517	2,325	1,948	1,852	1,796	1,486	1,445	1,559	1,519	1,464
Kranj Police Directorate	2,443	2,488	1,857	1,751	1,559	1,384	1,259	1,332	1,484	1,329
Ljubljana Police Directorate	9,852	9,767	8,398	7,432	6,621	5,864	6,135	6,025	6,164	5,464
Maribor Police Administration	4,929	4,290	4,356	4,003	3,513	3,296	3,166	3,160	3,293	2,954
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	2,033	1,898	1,853	1,619	1,571	1,360	1,472	1,240	1,286	1,264
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	1,274	1,265	998	1,011	791	646	656	659	654	695
Novo mesto Police Directorate	2,385	2,198	2,329	2,166	1,721	1,651	1,643	1,750	1,754	1,948
GPD	19	24	21	19	24	24	14	23	8	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,560</b>	<b>28,653</b>	<b>26,213</b>	<b>23,766</b>	<b>21,307</b>	<b>18,884</b>	<b>18,676</b>	<b>18,835</b>	<b>18,980</b>	<b>17,524</b>

*The number of violations of other public order regulations by units*

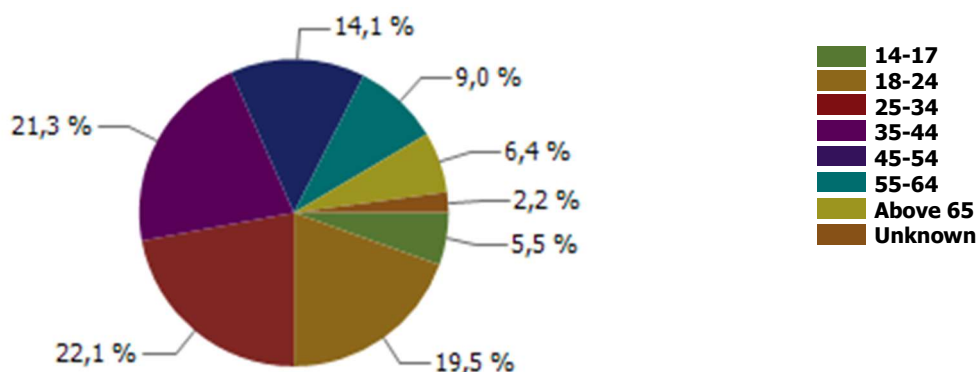
Unit that handled the violation	Number of violations									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Celje Police Directorate	1,763	1,965	1,872	1,787	1,735	1,635	1,762	2,148	1,994	2,145
Koper Police Directorate	1,311	1,362	1,090	1,186	1,175	956	877	1,166	1,069	1,298
Kranj Police Directorate	1,058	1,010	898	817	1,067	873	748	879	788	1,048
Ljubljana Police Directorate	6,987	7,100	5,961	6,533	5,754	4,865	4,951	5,833	6,241	5,919
Maribor Police Administration	2,349	2,594	2,328	2,240	2,542	2,378	2,095	3,087	3,104	3,051
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	727	720	594	711	660	605	683	677	715	639
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	710	748	953	973	807	650	539	570	625	551
Novo mesto Police Directorate	1,260	1,506	1,723	1,575	1,449	1,285	1,215	1,752	1,257	1,371
GPD	5	4	16	13	13	6	10	27	28	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,170</b>	<b>17,009</b>	<b>15,435</b>	<b>15,835</b>	<b>15,202</b>	<b>13,253</b>	<b>12,880</b>	<b>16,139</b>	<b>15,821</b>	<b>16,041</b>

### Gender of public order regulations offenders



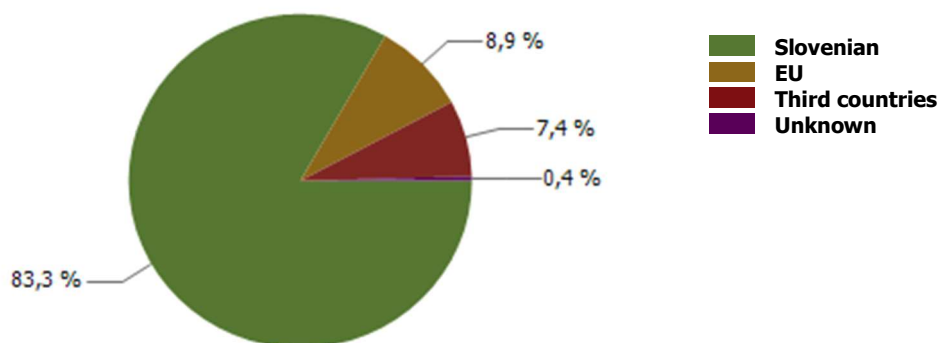
Gender	Number of people									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Men	20,784	20,400	18,932	17,662	16,962	15,128	14,167	16,134	15,407	14,650
Women	4,159	4,193	4,031	3,806	3,561	3,185	2,939	3,638	3,660	3,668
Unknown	801	831	706	595	610	398	416	485	435	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,744</b>	<b>25,424</b>	<b>23,669</b>	<b>22,063</b>	<b>21,133</b>	<b>18,711</b>	<b>17,522</b>	<b>20,257</b>	<b>19,502</b>	<b>18,718</b>

### Age of public order regulations offenders



Age	Number of people									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
14-17	1,386	1,291	1,272	1,189	1,093	897	943	1,068	1,119	1,031
18-24	5,701	5,633	5,048	4,767	4,381	3,755	3,392	3,846	3,675	3,651
25-34	6,397	6,321	5,841	5,534	5,088	4,643	4,121	4,711	4,430	4,131
35-44	4,401	4,350	4,162	3,928	4,034	3,632	3,539	4,191	4,110	3,982
45-54	3,679	3,622	3,404	3,167	3,067	2,661	2,437	2,847	2,757	2,639
55-64	2,268	2,243	2,136	1,918	1,873	1,749	1,676	1,877	1,843	1,684
Over 65	1,108	1,132	1,100	961	984	975	990	1,227	1,128	1,197
Unknown	804	832	706	599	613	399	424	490	440	403
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,744</b>	<b>25,424</b>	<b>23,669</b>	<b>22,063</b>	<b>21,133</b>	<b>18,711</b>	<b>17,522</b>	<b>20,257</b>	<b>19,502</b>	<b>18,718</b>

*Nationality of public order regulations offenders*

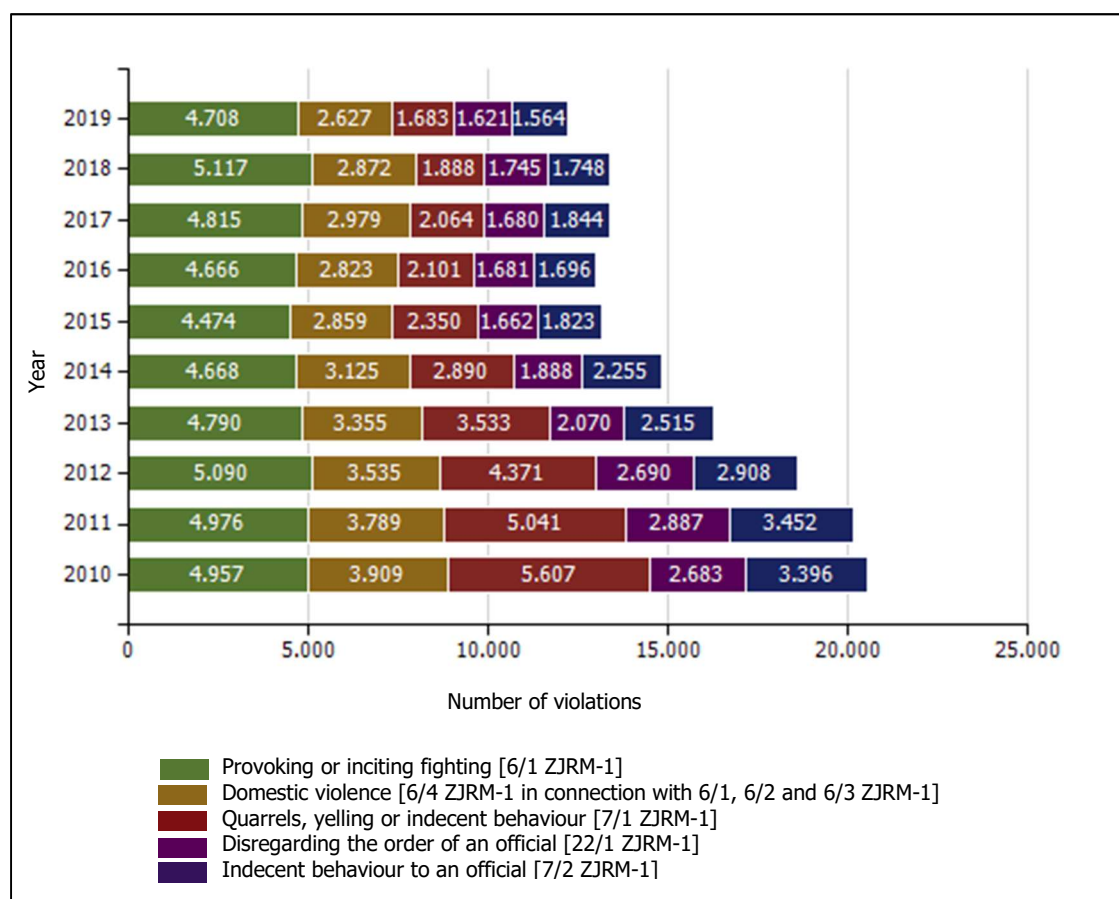


Nationality	Number of people									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Slovenian	23,077	22,407	21,124	19,517	18,579	16,045	15,312	17,008	16,428	15,583
EU	1,500	1,631	1,364	1,457	1,500	1,561	1,266	1,875	1,659	1,670
Third countries	1,035	1,273	1,100	1,008	952	1,040	860	1,238	1,315	1,385
Unknown	132	113	81	81	102	65	84	136	100	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,744</b>	<b>25,424</b>	<b>23,669</b>	<b>22,063</b>	<b>21,133</b>	<b>18,711</b>	<b>17,522</b>	<b>20,257</b>	<b>19,502</b>	<b>18,718</b>

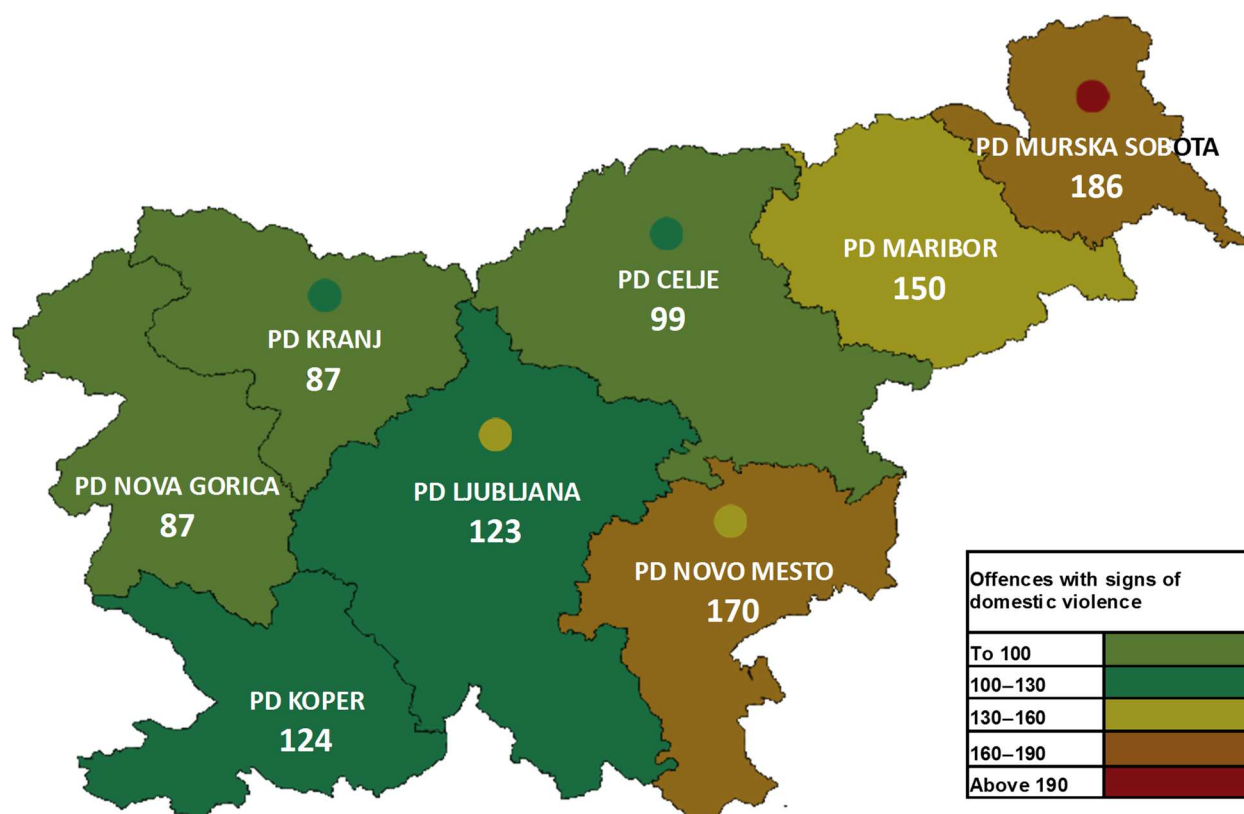
*The number of offenders of the Protection of Public Order Act*

	Number of violations									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Provoking or inciting fighting [6/1 ZJRM-1]	4,957	4,976	5,090	4,790	4,668	4,474	4,666	4,815	5,117	4,708
Domestic violence [6/4 ZJRM-1 in connection with 6/1, 6/2 and 6/3 ZJRM-1]	3,909	3,789	3,535	3,355	3,125	2,859	2,823	2,979	2,872	2,627
Quarrels, yelling or indecent behaviour [7/1 ZJRM-1]	5,607	5,041	4,371	3,533	2,890	2,350	2,101	2,064	1,888	1,683
Disregarding the order of an official [22/1 ZJRM-1]	2,683	2,887	2,690	2,070	1,888	1,662	1,681	1,680	1,745	1,621
Indecent behaviour to an official [7/2 ZJRM-1]	3,396	3,452	2,908	2,515	2,255	1,823	1,696	1,844	1,748	1,564
Hitting [6/2 ZJRM-1]	2,660	2,501	2,547	2,423	2,281	1,960	1,820	1,723	1,788	1,342
Causing noise with acoustic devices [8/2 ZJRM1]	1,708	1,569	1,300	1,205	1,190	937	848	971	1,112	1,246
Disturbing night peace with noise [8/1 ZJRM-1]	910	867	754	786	638	756	777	734	755	825
Intrusive or offending harassment by begging at a public place [9 ZJRM-1]	499	538	501	479	420	344	581	345	257	294
Beating [6/3 ZJRM-1]	679	567	468	517	438	287	287	279	312	244
Sleeping overnight in a public place [10 ZJRM-1]	348	298	181	192	127	99	119	143	125	109
Provoking intolerance [20 ZJRM-1]	42	60	56	57	44	45	42	48	57	54
Vandalism [6/16 ZJRM-1]	128	131	131	92	79	69	67	61	43	46
Prohibition of entry of persons under 16 years of age at hospitality facilities at events [20 ZJRM-1]	23	11	10	13	3	3	3	3	7	1
Other violations	2,011	1,966	1,671	1,739	1,261	1,216	1,165	1,146	1,154	1,160
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,560</b>	<b>28,653</b>	<b>26,213</b>	<b>23,766</b>	<b>21,307</b>	<b>18,884</b>	<b>18,676</b>	<b>18,835</b>	<b>18,980</b>	<b>17,524</b>

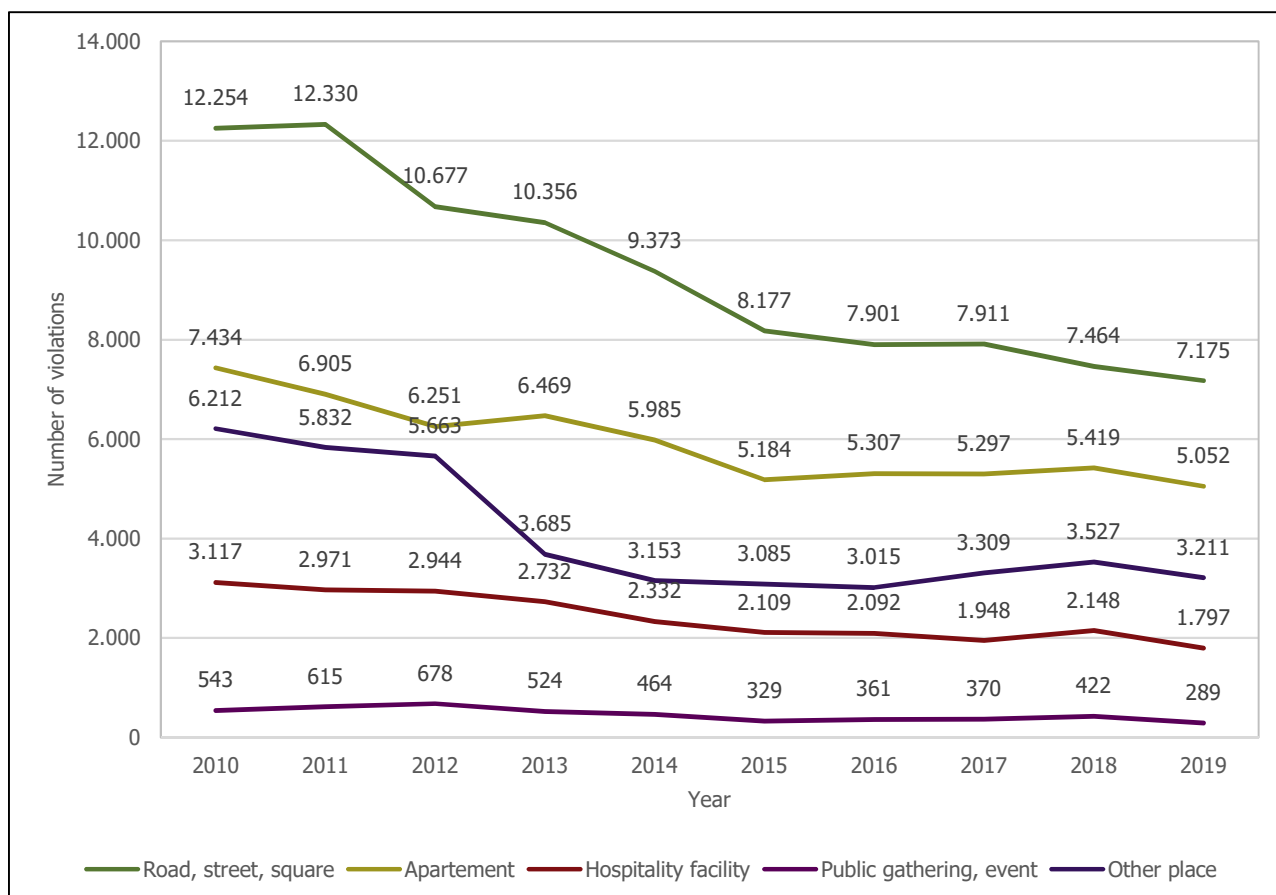
*The number of violations of the Protection of Public Order Act [5 most frequent violations]*



*The number of offences with signs of domestic violence per 100,000 inhabitants by police directorates*



*The place and number of violations of the Protection of Public Order Act*



Place of violation	Number of violations									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Road, street, square	12,254	12,330	10,677	10,356	9,373	8,177	7,901	7,911	7,464	7,175
Apartment	7,434	6,905	6,251	6,469	5,985	5,184	5,307	5,297	5,419	5,052
Hospitality facility	3,117	2,971	2,944	2,732	2,332	2,109	2,092	1,948	2,148	1,797
Public gathering, event	543	615	678	524	464	329	361	370	422	289
Other place	6,212	5,832	5,663	3,685	3,153	3,085	3,015	3,309	3,527	3,211
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,560</b>	<b>28,653</b>	<b>26,213</b>	<b>23,766</b>	<b>21,307</b>	<b>18,884</b>	<b>18,676</b>	<b>18,835</b>	<b>18,980</b>	<b>17,524</b>

*Weapon-related events*

Type of event	Number of events								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Found unexploded ordnances*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	292
Implemented supervisions of hunters at joint hunt*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	141	238
Performed supervisions in shooting societies*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	42
Performed supervisions at weapon storage facilities*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	90
Initiatives for the introduction of an administrative procedure for weapon seizure	28	29	40	48	60	1.454	53	42	68
Weapon-induced injuries	9	11	6	6	3	514	3	3	14

\*Data have been entered and collected since 2018.

### Seized weapons

Type of weapon	Unit of measurement	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bomb	pcs	97	37	20	53	82	30	41	114	9	3
Parts of weapon	pcs	553	345	52	1,319	822	4,973	67	525	53	54
Other weapons	pcs	30	43	120	25	15	41	35	26	26	12
Explosives	grams	16,367	5,099	18,878	6,006	42,072	25,059	698	9,625	2,481	804
Arme blanche	pcs	621	735	621	786	735	650	555	809	604	478
Hunting weapons	pcs	154	163	118	111	171	82	88	107	90	50
Hunting ammunition	pcs	2,650	3,956	3,010	53,212	3,136	1,702	21,837	6,653	1,623	1,104
Manoeuvring rounds	pcs	250	567	290	264	367	2,257	299	207	500	69
Mine explosives	pcs	636	155	36	35	550	65	234	26	286	3
Sharp ammunition	pcs	22,933	20,552	17,011	23,259	19,949	38,288	27,696	21,372	14,229	9,450
Pistol	pcs	170	206	130	144	155	132	112	122	169	98
Gas weapons	pcs	62	85	54	38	48	64	54	60	46	35
Gas ammunition	pcs	578	664	438	570	232	538	537	3,712	219	89
Rifle	pcs	137	47	46	61	78	167	50	47	63	26
Ignition fuse	metres	20	46	57	63	37	23	251	1	10	4
Lighter	pcs	386	37	49	627	2,208	49	15	182	24	13
Air weapons	pcs	30	37	19	29	39	143	29	29	29	525





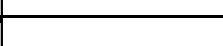









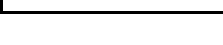
### Found weapons\*

Type of weapon	Unit of measurement	2019
Bomb	pcs	27
Parts of weapon	pcs	17
Other weapons	pcs	2
Explosives	pcs	1,250
Arme blanche	pcs	10
Hunting weapons	pcs	16
Hunting ammunition	pcs	1,594
Manoeuvring rounds	pcs	1,122
Mine explosives	pcs	11
Sharp ammunition	pcs	5,864
Pistol	pcs	55
Gas weapons	pcs	5
Gas ammunition	pcs	110
Rifle	pcs	19
Ignition fuse	pcs	4
Lighter	pcs	6
Air weapons	pcs	2

\*Data have been collected since 2019.

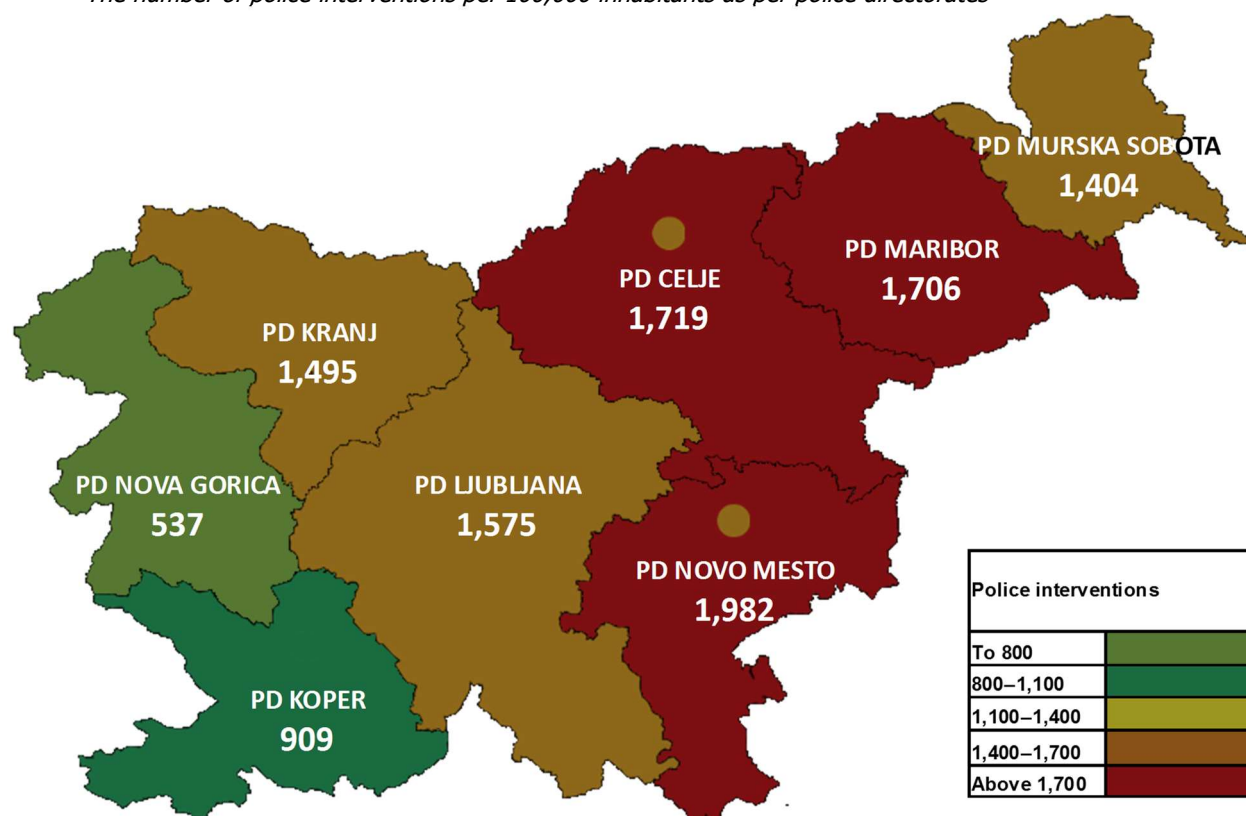


Measures of police officers due to offences

Type of action	Number of actions										Sparkline
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
<b>Detained persons</b>											
– to 12 hours due to the disturbance or threat to public order [first line of 64/1 ZNPPol]*	–	–	–	62	51	46	36	55	96	51	
– to 12 hours due to the violation of a restraining order [second line of 64/1 ZNPPol]*	–	–	–	13	22	24	12	20	17	21	
– to 12 hours due to the violation of prohibition of participation at sport events [third line of 64/1 ZNPPol]*	–	–	–	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
– detained by apprehension [110/2 ZP-1]	78	83	74	85	120	84	103	140	143	170	
– detained until sober [109/2 ZP-1]	1,855	1,784	1,693	1,340	1,267	1,073	1,145	1,034	1,055	1,035	
<b>Performed inspections</b>											
– home	223	228	220	194	264	211	247	259	195	192	
– personal	15	12	17	12	18	45	38	18	18	17	
<b>Detentions by order</b>											
– detentions upon court order	5,277	5,525	5,064	4,673	3,957	2,944	2,873	2,830	2,726	2,508	
– detentions upon inspector order	25	32	29	29	25	37	21	18	10	15	
– detentions upon orders of other authorised persons	74	75	58	80	65	70	67	36	17	18	
– detentions upon order of administrative bodies	84	48	54	56	55	46	54	25	30	21	
<b>Other measures</b>											
– unsuccessful home inspections	182	176	148	140	144	103	171	222	86	74	
– interventions	42,100	39,045	39,950	35,310	32,918	31,426	31,840	31,058	31,577	31,956	
– restraining orders	1,080	1,034	894	932	1,046	829	855	880	1,030	1,022	
– prohibition of attending sporting events*	–	–	–	11	28	5	15	30	17	33	

\*The ZNPPol has been in force since 4 May, 2013.

The number of police interventions per 100,000 inhabitants as per police directorates

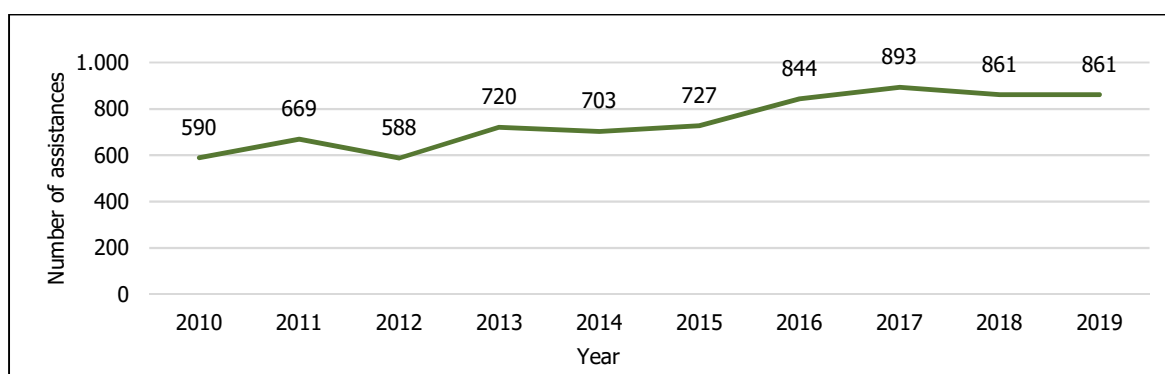


#### Accidents and other events

Type of event	Number of events									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Fire	928	1,148	1,293	976	889	1,041	1,025	1,102	879	952
Accident at work	536	499	504	487	508	653	535	553	591	580
Suicide	438	438	469	476	391	413	364	394	329	334
Search operation	109	111	140	217	178	214	211	178	179	189
Mountain accident	46	52	53	51	42	45	61	60	85	91
Accident on a ski slope	106	60	73	53	44	99	71	141	93	87
Accident at sports or recreation*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	52	54
Environment pollution or endangerment	36	50	27	25	23	38	26	31	24	37
Found suspicious item or substance*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	27	32
Air space accident	35	43	48	39	28	26	30	37	22	30
Accident or extraordinary incident in railway traffic	30	37	27	39	28	24	18	19	23	14
Drowning	12	16	25	12	12	13	10	11	21	13
Water accident	13	10	5	5	9	11	9	7	9	6
Explosion*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	3
Cableway accident	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	4	0

\*Data have been entered and collected since 2017.

*Police assistance to other beneficiaries [police assistance]*



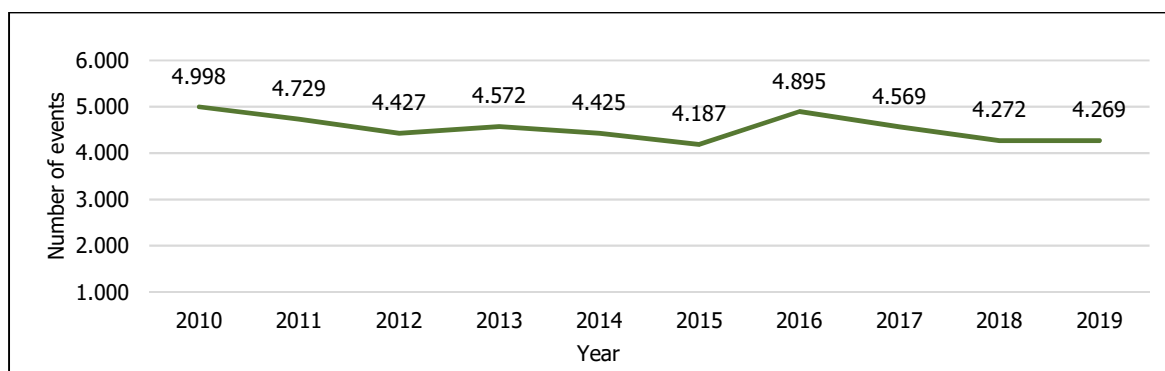
*Police assistance by type of beneficiary*

	Number of events requiring assistance									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Health care institutions	453	518	483	531	609	648	731	776	757	762
Courts	43	31	17	29	17	15	20	21	10	16
inspection services	36	63	16	19	22	13	20	22	31	28
Social work centres	13	15	18	20	12	8	18	21	23	17
Other beneficiaries	45	42	54	121	43	43	55	53	40	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>861</b>

*Number of mass violations of public order*

	Number of mass violations									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Mass violations of public order	15	9	16	8	11	8	2	5	7	4

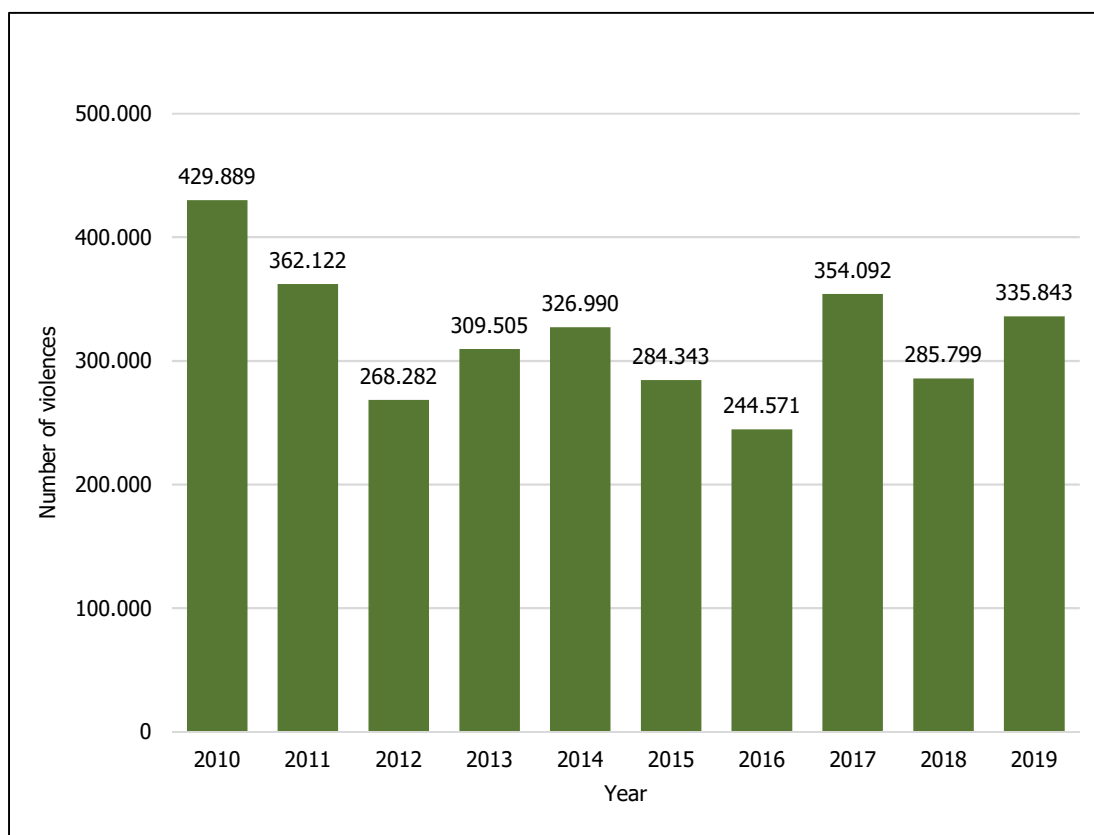
*Number of public assemblies where police cooperated*



Type of event	Number of events with police cooperation									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Public events	4,903	4,655	4,226	4,362	4,108	3,876	4,641	4,361	4,077	4,053
Public assemblies	95	74	201	210	317	311	254	208	195	216
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,998</b>	<b>4,729</b>	<b>4,427</b>	<b>4,572</b>	<b>4,425</b>	<b>4,187</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>4,569</b>	<b>4,272</b>	<b>4,269</b>

## PROVISION OF SAFETY OF ROAD TRAFFIC

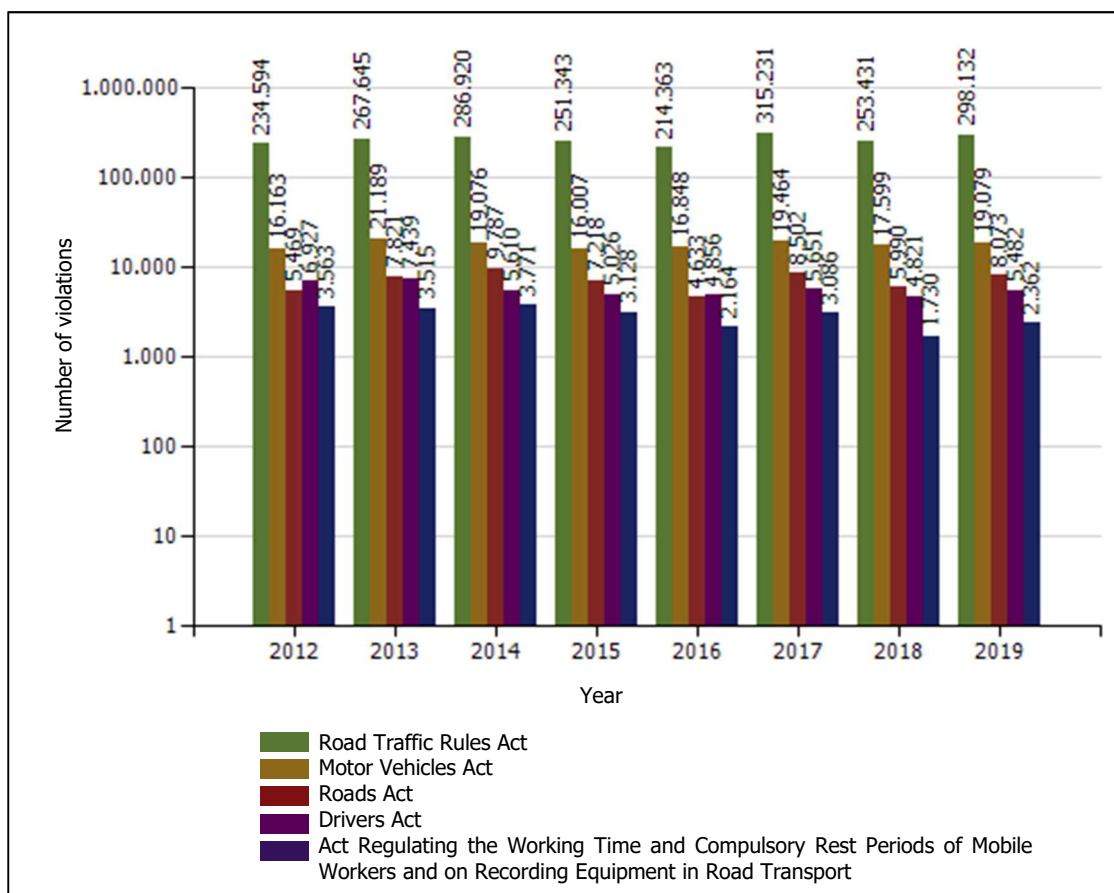
*Number of offences found at road traffic control*



*Number of offences found at road traffic control, by units*

Unit that handled the offence	Number of offences									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Celje Police Directorate	56,861	50,292	42,824	59,280	58,094	50,354	47,794	65,835	59,096	68,389
Koper Police Directorate	24,722	22,698	16,501	17,856	19,543	16,602	11,750	19,121	13,792	17,911
Kranj Police Directorate	35,973	29,361	17,258	19,083	21,264	19,124	12,762	22,151	18,552	23,388
Ljubljana Police Directorate	142,301	115,711	81,331	87,589	92,225	85,231	68,448	88,231	77,008	88,627
Maribor Police Administration	76,775	62,609	41,333	42,729	45,947	37,843	33,483	53,097	42,541	48,930
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	22,033	19,601	20,461	26,106	28,904	24,935	22,711	29,031	23,262	25,995
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	15,169	12,599	9,956	11,271	13,073	10,020	7,321	12,543	7,360	10,114
Novo mesto Police Directorate	47,171	37,286	30,055	33,441	34,404	29,467	30,712	41,946	31,328	37,739
GPD	8,884	11,965	8,563	12,150	13,536	10,767	9,590	22,137	12,860	14,750
<b>Total</b>	<b>429,889</b>	<b>362,122</b>	<b>268,282</b>	<b>309,505</b>	<b>326,990</b>	<b>284,343</b>	<b>244,571</b>	<b>354,092</b>	<b>285,799</b>	<b>335,843</b>

Number of offences found at road traffic supervision [according to laws, 5 most frequent offences]



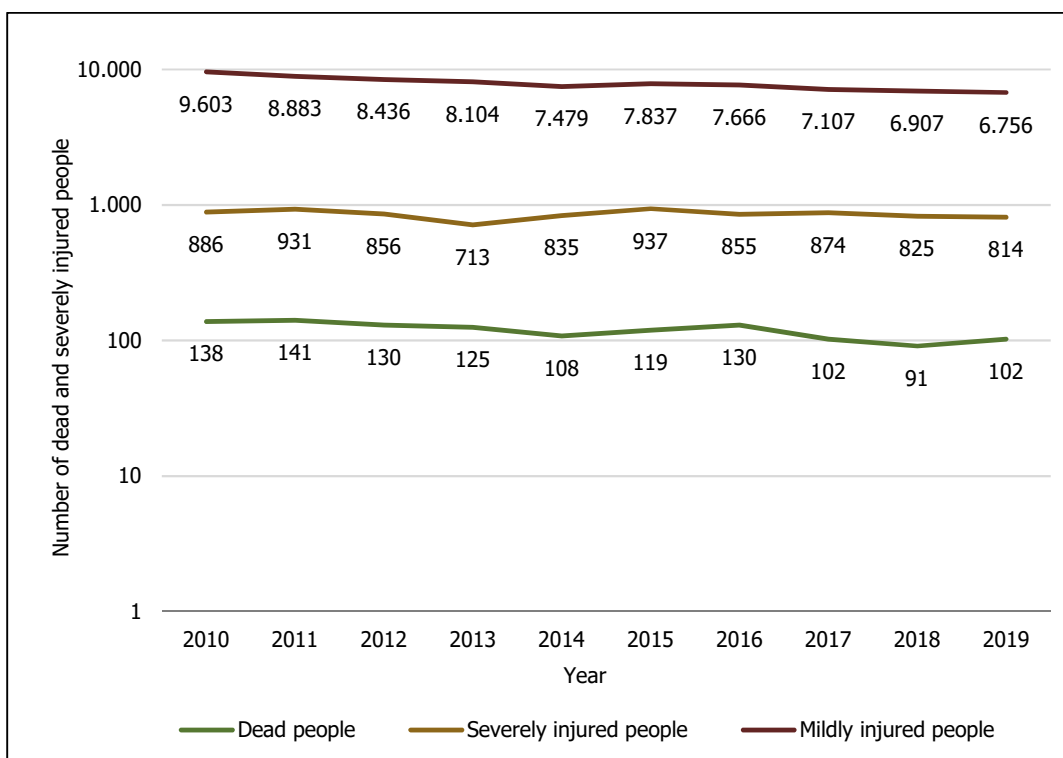
Number of offences found at road traffic supervision [according to laws, 10 most frequent offences]

Law	Number of offences							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Road Traffic Rules Act	234,594	267,645	286,920	251,343	214,363	315,231	253,431	298,132
Motor Vehicles Act	16,163	21,189	19,076	16,007	16,848	19,464	17,599	19,079
Roads Act	5,469	7,821	9,787	7,218	4,633	8,502	5,990	8,073
Drivers Act	6,927	7,439	5,610	5,026	4,856	5,651	4,821	5,482
Act Regulating the Working Time and Compulsory Rest Periods of Mobile Workers, and Recording Equipment in Road Transport	3,563	3,515	3,771	3,128	2,164	3,086	1,730	2,362
Public Roads Act	723	1,014	1,167	1,020	968	1,004	1,009	1,345
Compulsory Motor Third-Party Liability Insurance Act	641	689	484	461	641	968	1,071	1,189
Road Transport Act	134	107	99	85	55	107	71	102
Transport of Dangerous Goods Act	53	69	75	52	41	74	76	76
Road Traffic Safety Act	15	17	1	3	2	4	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>268,282</b>	<b>309,505</b>	<b>326,990</b>	<b>284,343</b>	<b>244,571</b>	<b>354,091</b>	<b>285,799</b>	<b>335,843</b>

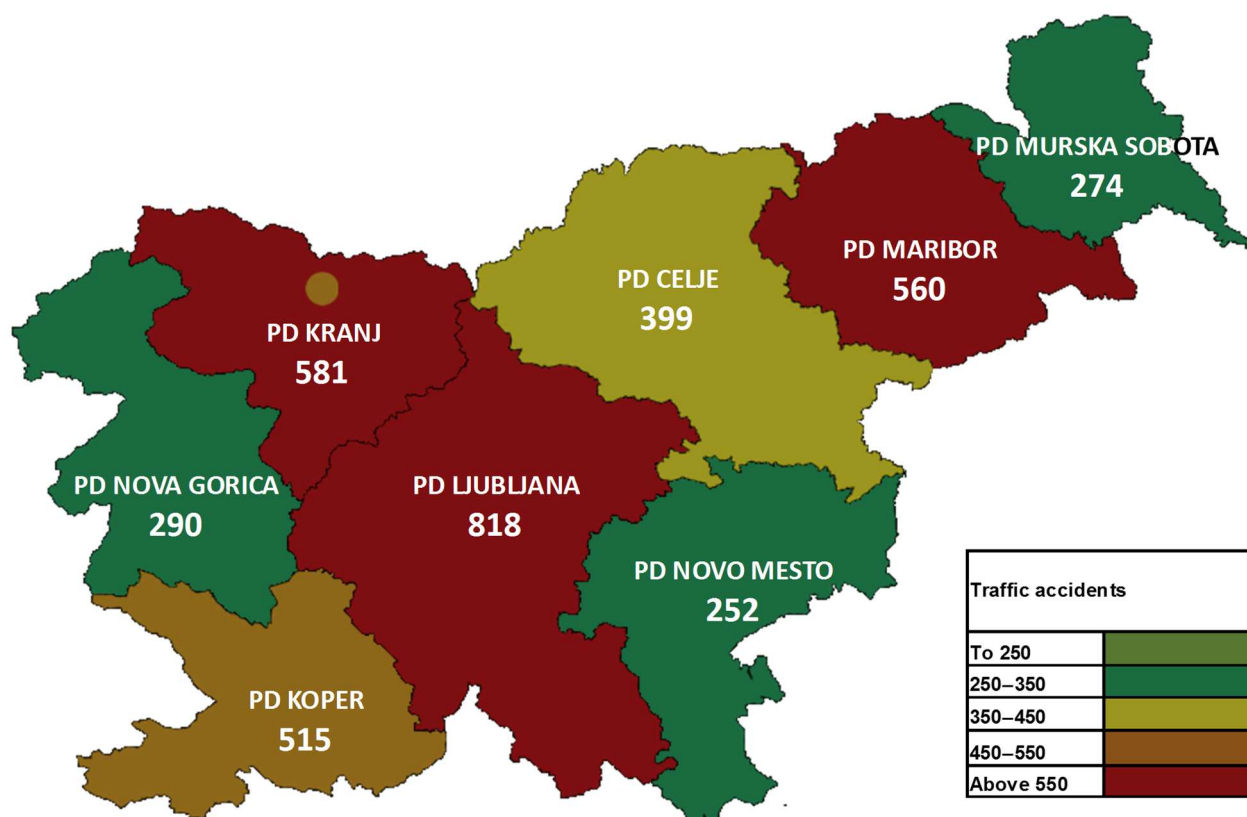
*Traffic accidents [handling unit]*

Type of traffic accident	Number of traffic accidents									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
With death	127	129	122	116	97	111	125	99	87	91
With bodily injuries	7,538	7,182	6,828	6,468	6,230	6,514	6,402	6,127	5,962	5,934
With material damage	13,922	15,802	15,249	12,369	11,989	11,369	11,441	11,457	12,274	12,836
<b>All accidents</b>	<b>21,587</b>	<b>23,113</b>	<b>22,199</b>	<b>18,953</b>	<b>18,316</b>	<b>17,994</b>	<b>17,968</b>	<b>17,683</b>	<b>18,323</b>	<b>18,861</b>

*Dead and injured in traffic accidents [handling unit]*



Number of traffic accidents per 1,000 km of public roads by police directorates



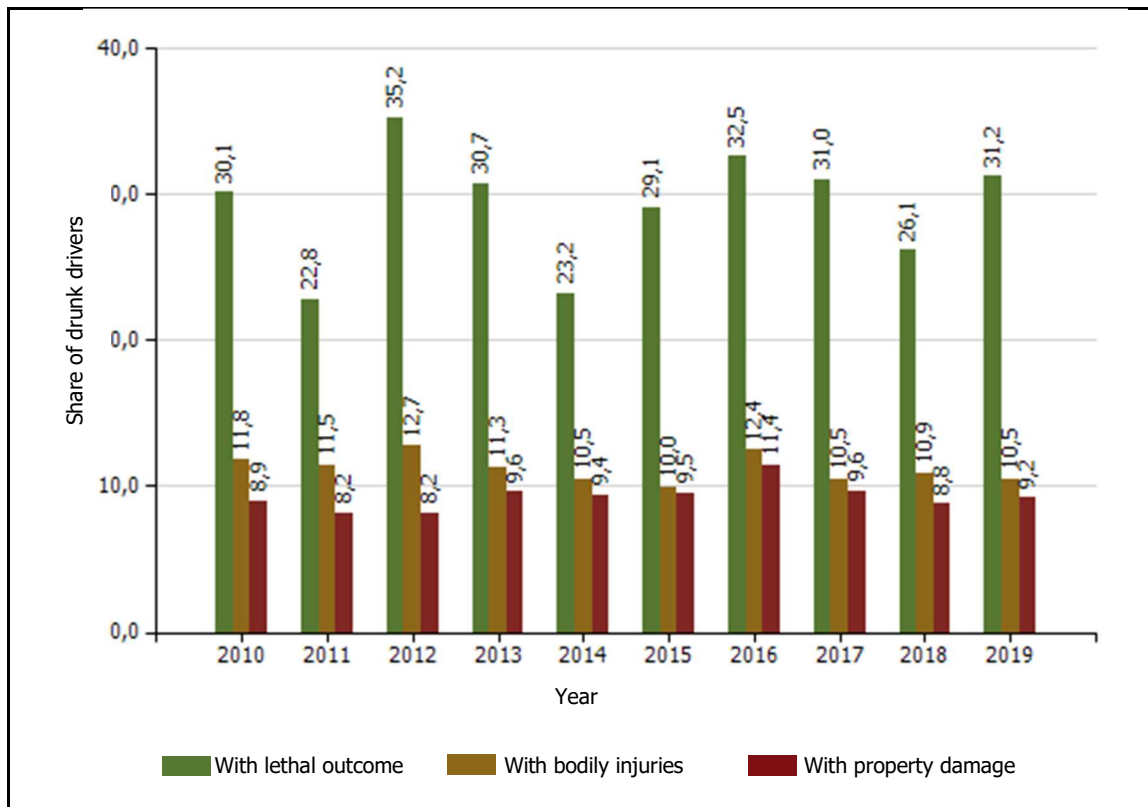
Traffic accidents [handling unit]

Unit handling the traffic accident	Number of traffic accidents									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Celje Police Directorate	3,187	3,355	3,707	3,234	2,952	3,107	2,913	2,995	2,906	2,991
Koper Police Directorate	1,797	2,198	2,003	1,528	1,537	1,435	1,346	1,295	1,348	1,330
Kranj Police Directorate	1,858	1,835	1,671	1,455	1,605	1,746	1,726	1,699	1,730	1,820
Ljubljana Police Directorate	6,608	6,937	6,391	5,761	5,453	5,273	5,343	5,025	5,446	5,926
Maribor Police Administration	4,504	4,539	4,291	3,732	3,723	3,535	3,550	3,518	3,713	3,616
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	990	1,680	1,634	1,033	907	807	841	828	959	860
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	902	1,030	1,030	892	853	811	846	852	865	936
Novo mesto Police Directorate	1,741	1,539	1,472	1,318	1,286	1,280	1,400	1,471	1,356	1,382
GPD	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,587</b>	<b>23,113</b>	<b>22,199</b>	<b>18,953</b>	<b>18,316</b>	<b>17,994</b>	<b>17,968</b>	<b>17,683</b>	<b>18,323</b>	<b>18,861</b>

*Dead in traffic accidents [handling unit]*

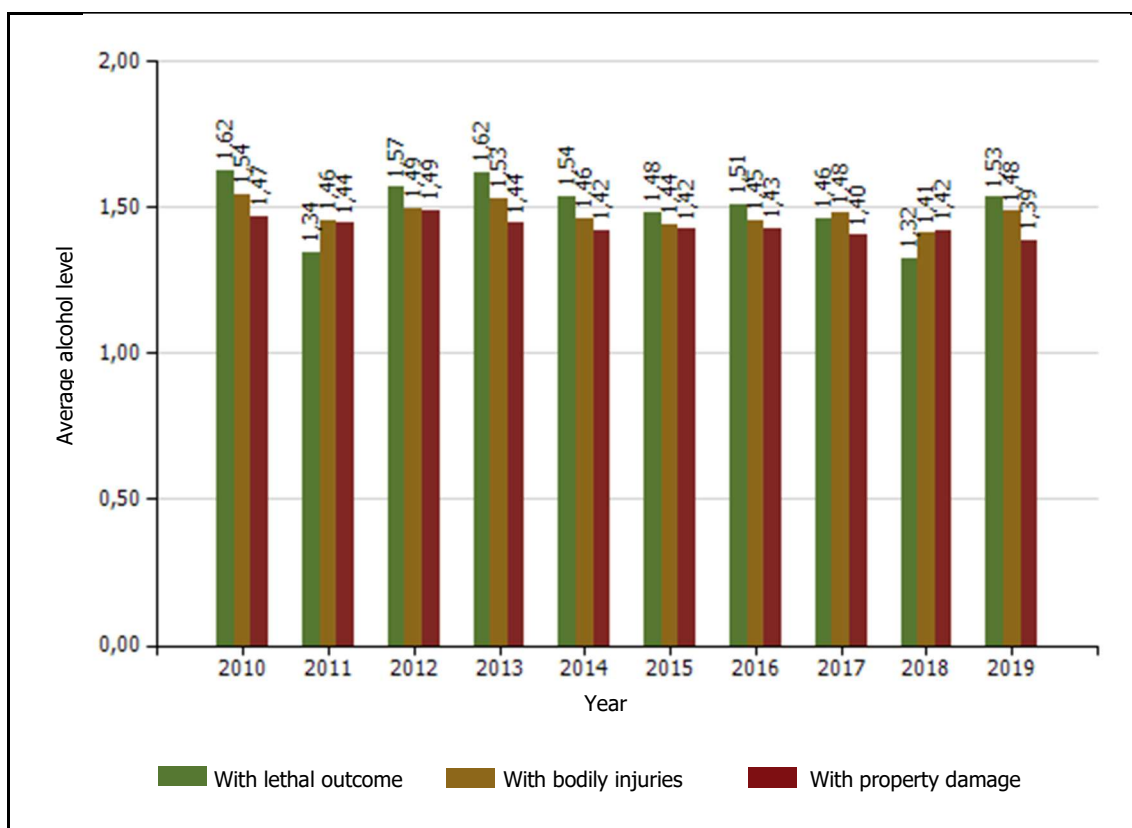
Unit handling the traffic accident	Number of dead people									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Celje Police Directorate	18	17	22	23	15	21	22	18	12	27
Koper Police Directorate	14	14	13	13	15	11	13	10	11	12
Kranj Police Directorate	18	16	16	15	10	10	8	9	6	9
Ljubljana Police Directorate	40	37	32	25	26	31	29	22	17	20
Maribor Police Administration	18	32	15	16	21	20	24	19	19	12
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	10	3	9	9	5	3	7	5	4	1
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	6	11	12	6	9	14	12	8	9	13
Novo mesto Police Directorate	14	11	11	18	7	9	14	11	13	8
GPD	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>102</b>

*Share of drunk drivers causing traffic accidents [handling unit]*

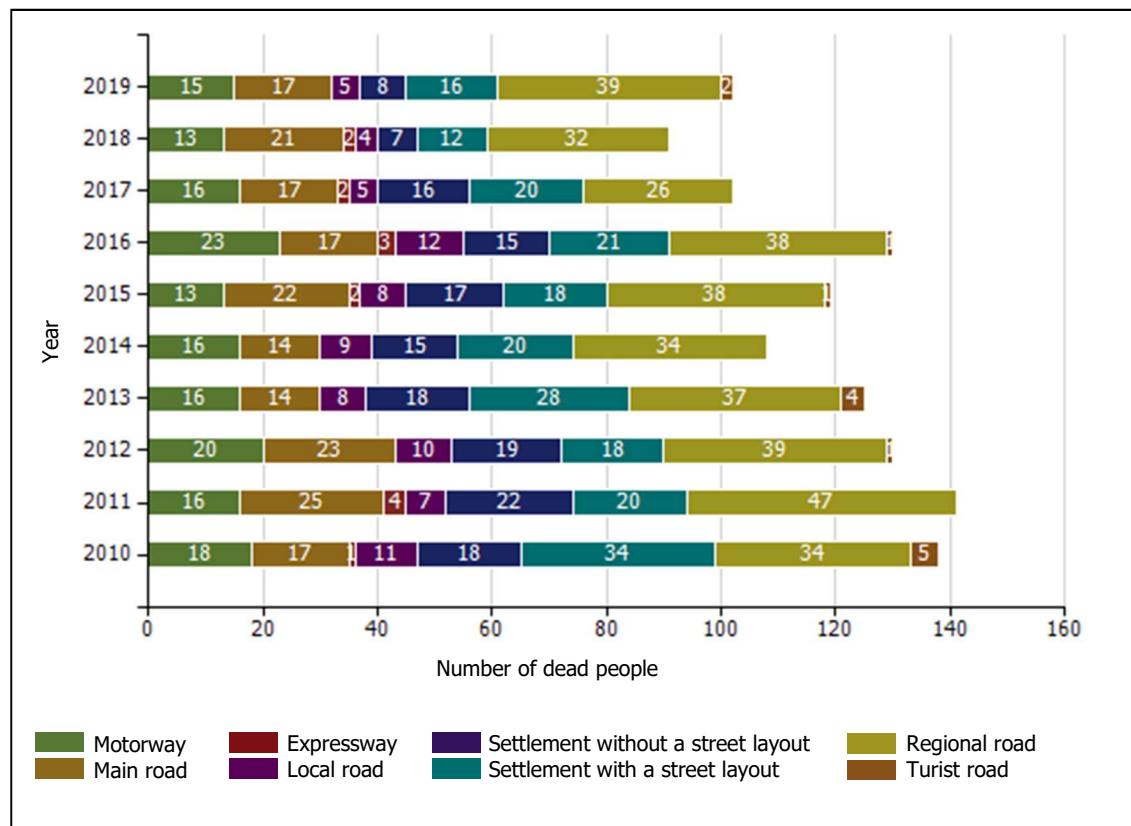




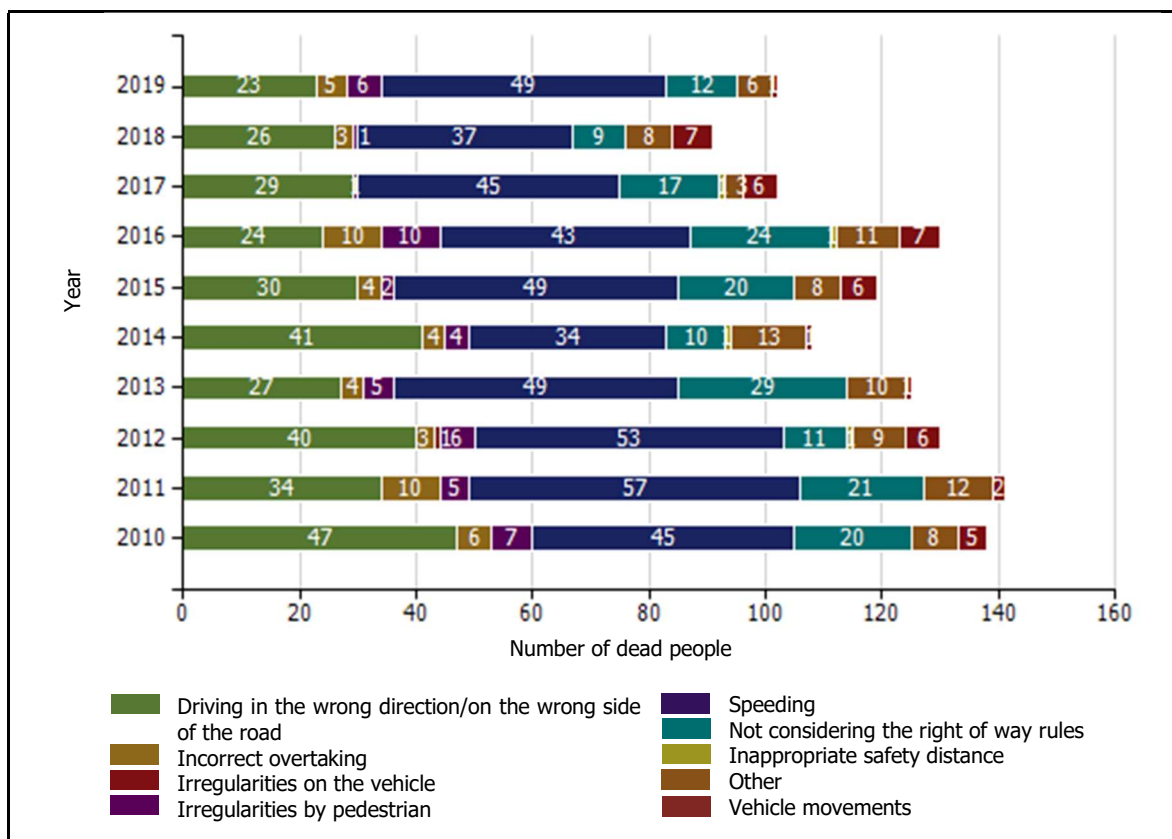
Average alcohol level of drunk drivers causing traffic accidents [handling unit]



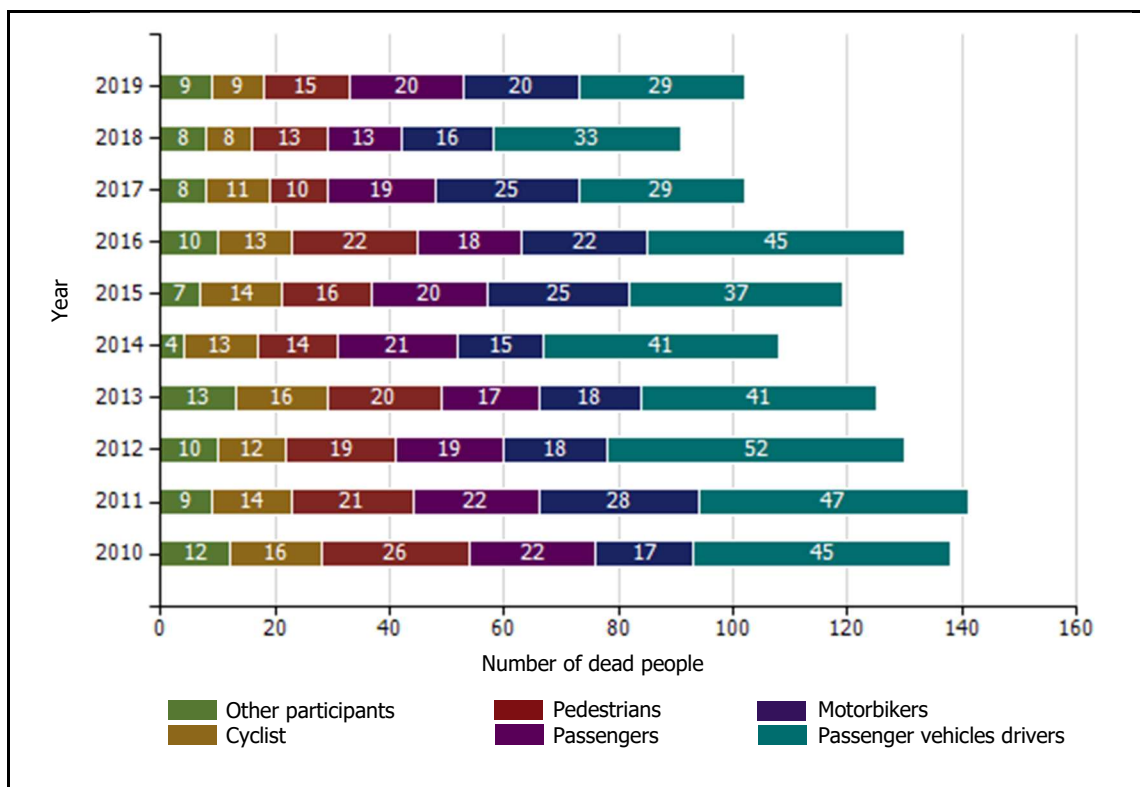
Number of dead people in traffic accidents by type of road [handling unit]



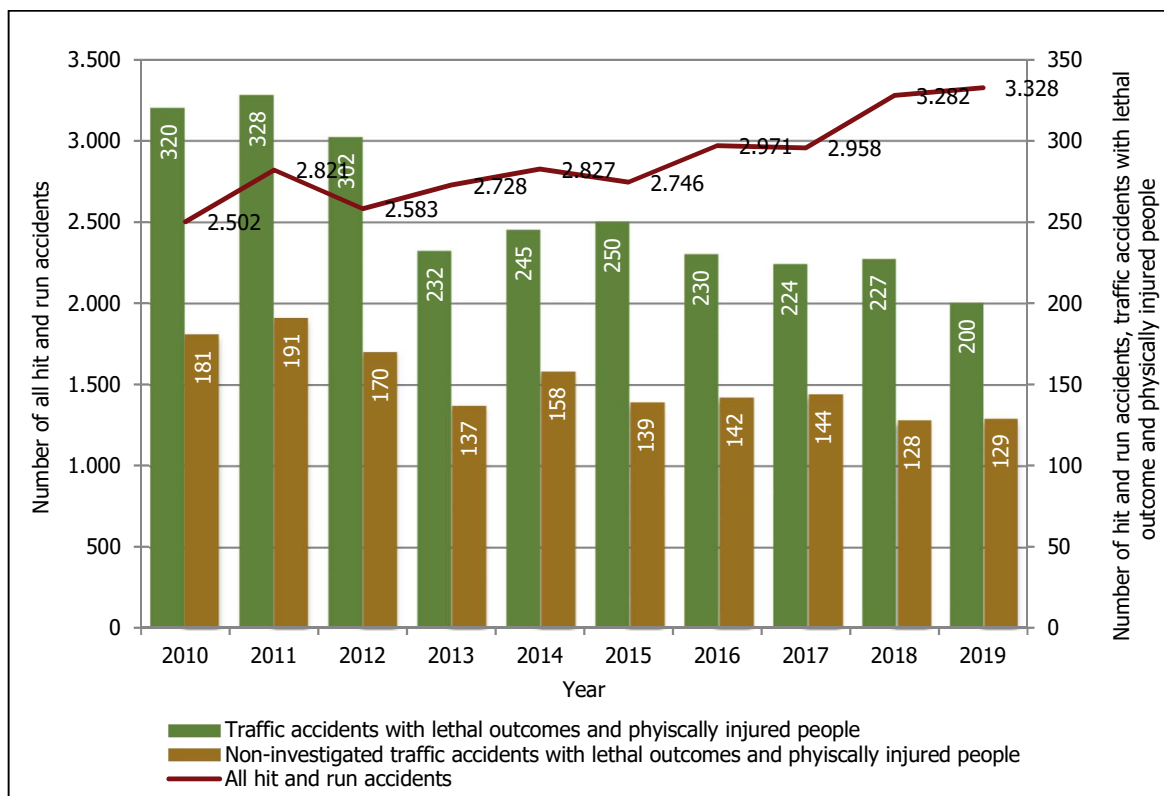
Number of dead people in traffic accidents by cause of accident [handling unit]



Type of participants, deceased in traffic accidents [handling unit]

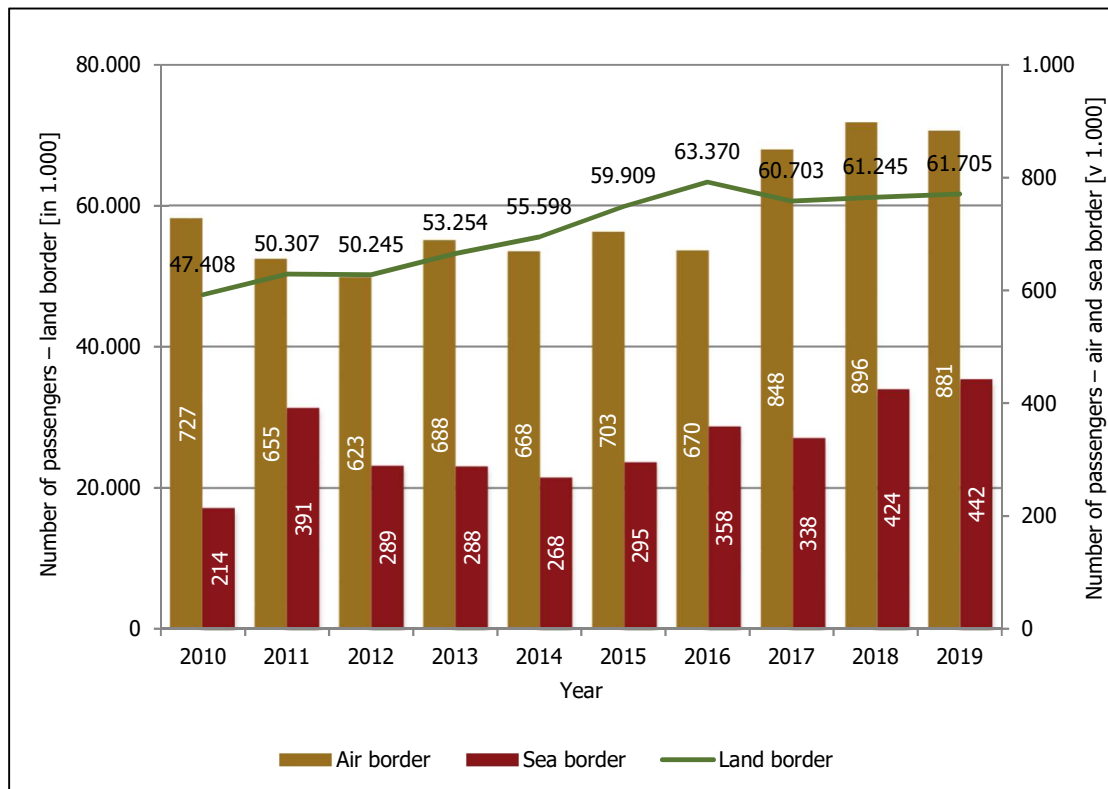


Number of hit and runs [handling unit]



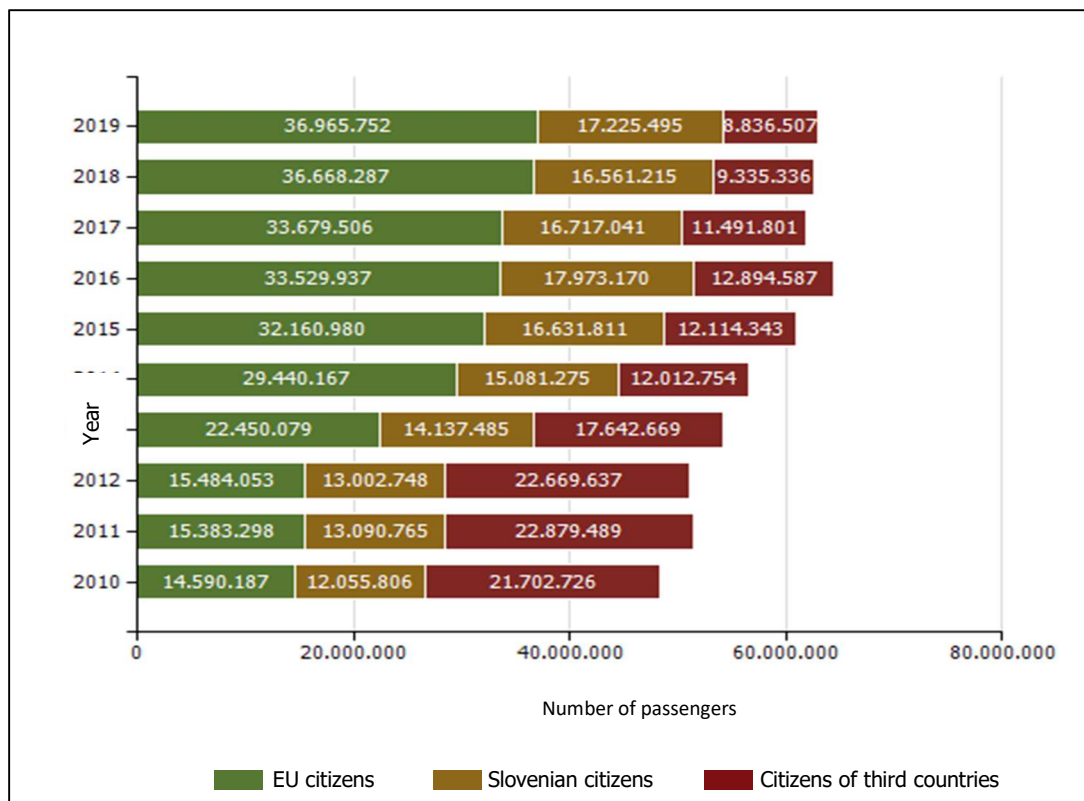
## NATIONAL BORDER CONTROL AND IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATIONS ON FOREIGNERS

*Passenger transport with regard to border type*

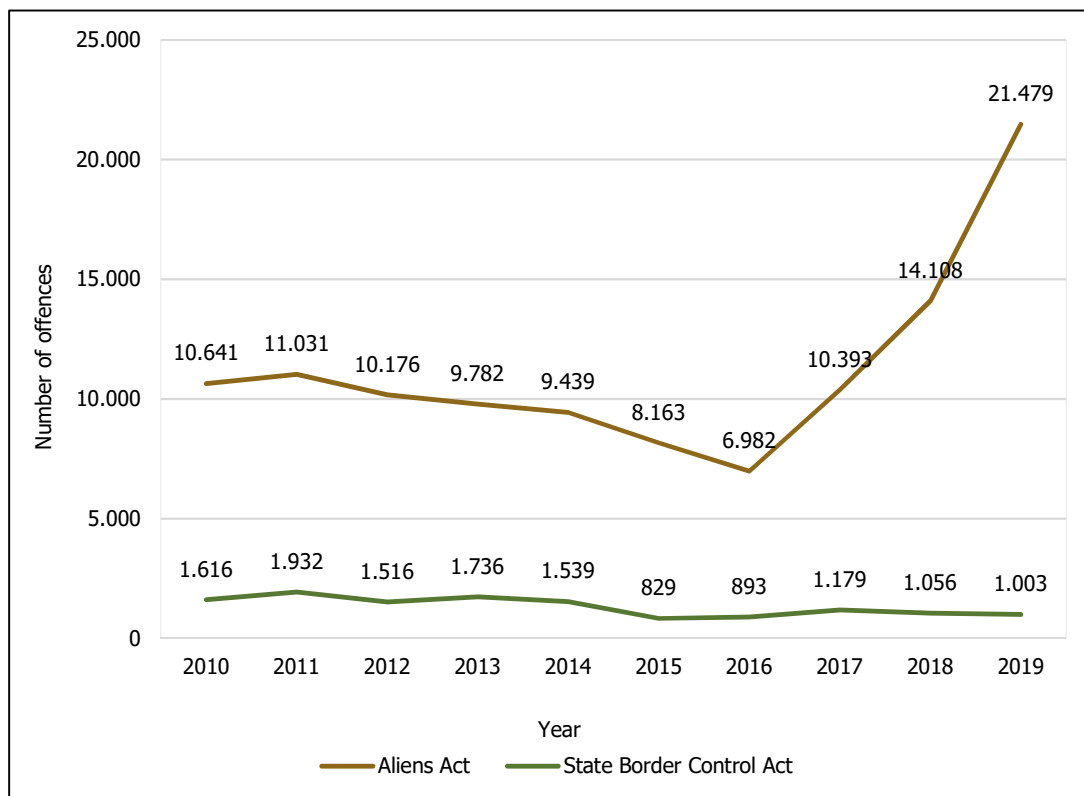


	Land border	Air border	Sea border
2010	47,408,241	726,530	213,948
2011	50,307,258	655,157	391,137
2012	50,244,691	622,678	289,069
2013	53,254,379	688,199	287,655
2014	55,598,280	668,248	267,668
2015	59,909,342	702,767	295,025
2016	63,369,975	669,881	357,838
2017	60,702,712	848,136	337,500
2018	61,244,821	896,113	423,904
2019	61,704,640	881,442	441,672

### Structures of persons travelling across the national border

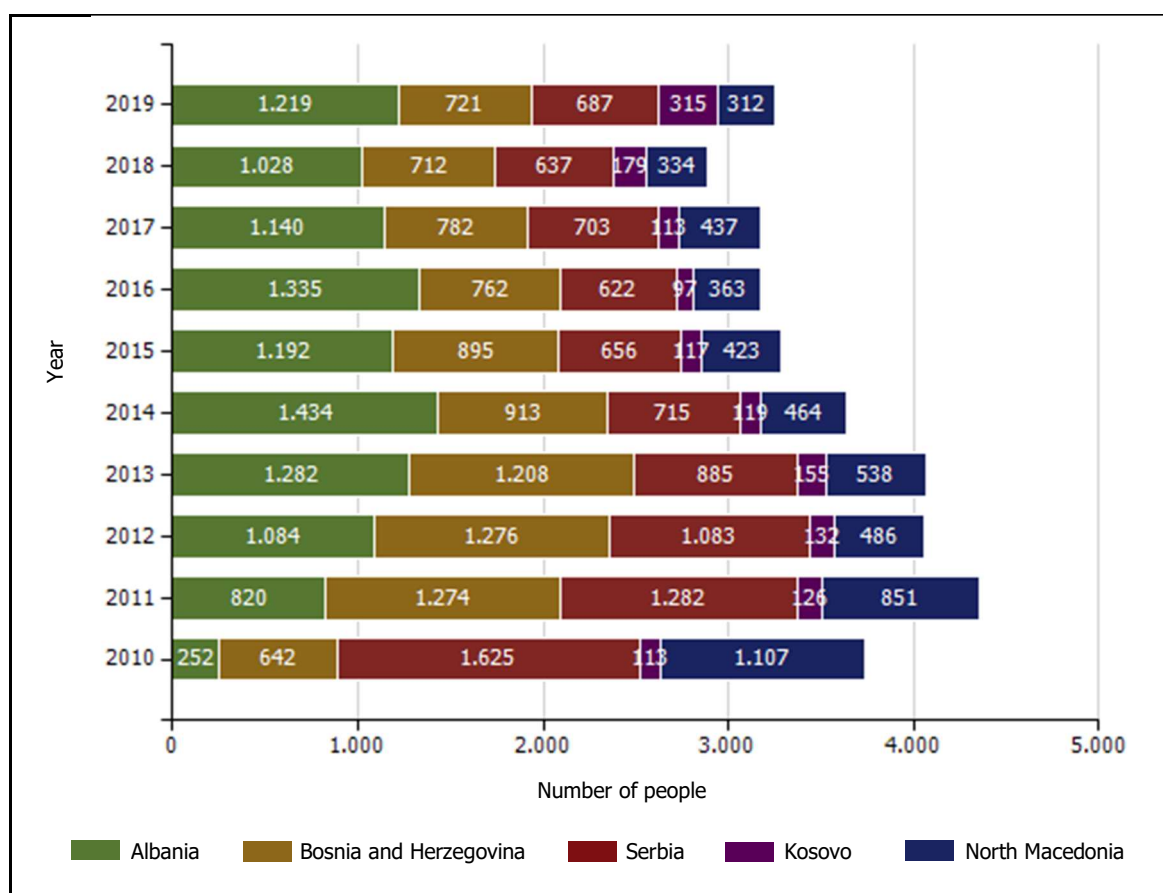


### The number of violations of Aliens Act and State Border Control Act and other regulations in this field



Regulation	Number of offences									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Aliens Act	10,641	11,031	10,176	9,782	9,439	8,163	6,982	10,393	14,108	21,479
State Border Control Act	1,616	1,932	1,516	1,736	1,539	829	893	1,179	1,056	1,003
Other regulations	141	105	62	61	51	43	38	56	36	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,398</b>	<b>13,068</b>	<b>11,754</b>	<b>11,579</b>	<b>11,029</b>	<b>9,035</b>	<b>7,913</b>	<b>11,628</b>	<b>15,200</b>	<b>22,518</b>

*Nationality and the number of aliens, rejected at border crossings [6 most frequent nationalities]*



Nationality	Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Albania	252	820	1,084	1,282	1,434	1,192	1,335	1,140	1,028	1,219
Bosnia and Herzegovina	642	1,274	1,276	1,208	913	895	762	782	712	721
Serbia	1,625	1,282	1,083	885	715	656	622	703	637	687
Kosovo	113	126	132	155	119	117	97	113	179	315
North Macedonia	1,107	851	486	538	464	423	363	437	334	312
Afghanistan	0	3	54	15	59	8	279	48	175	167
Turkey	189	184	214	158	311	177	166	121	135	117
Russia	253	210	187	128	74	56	26	49	51	71
India	1	1	3	6	11	23	10	29	87	67
Montenegro	113	85	76	71	63	55	43	61	40	58
Other countries	3,810	3,428	3,404	2,048	380	327	971	317	404	373
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,105</b>	<b>8,264</b>	<b>7,999</b>	<b>6,494</b>	<b>4,543</b>	<b>3,929</b>	<b>4,674</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>3,782</b>	<b>4,107</b>

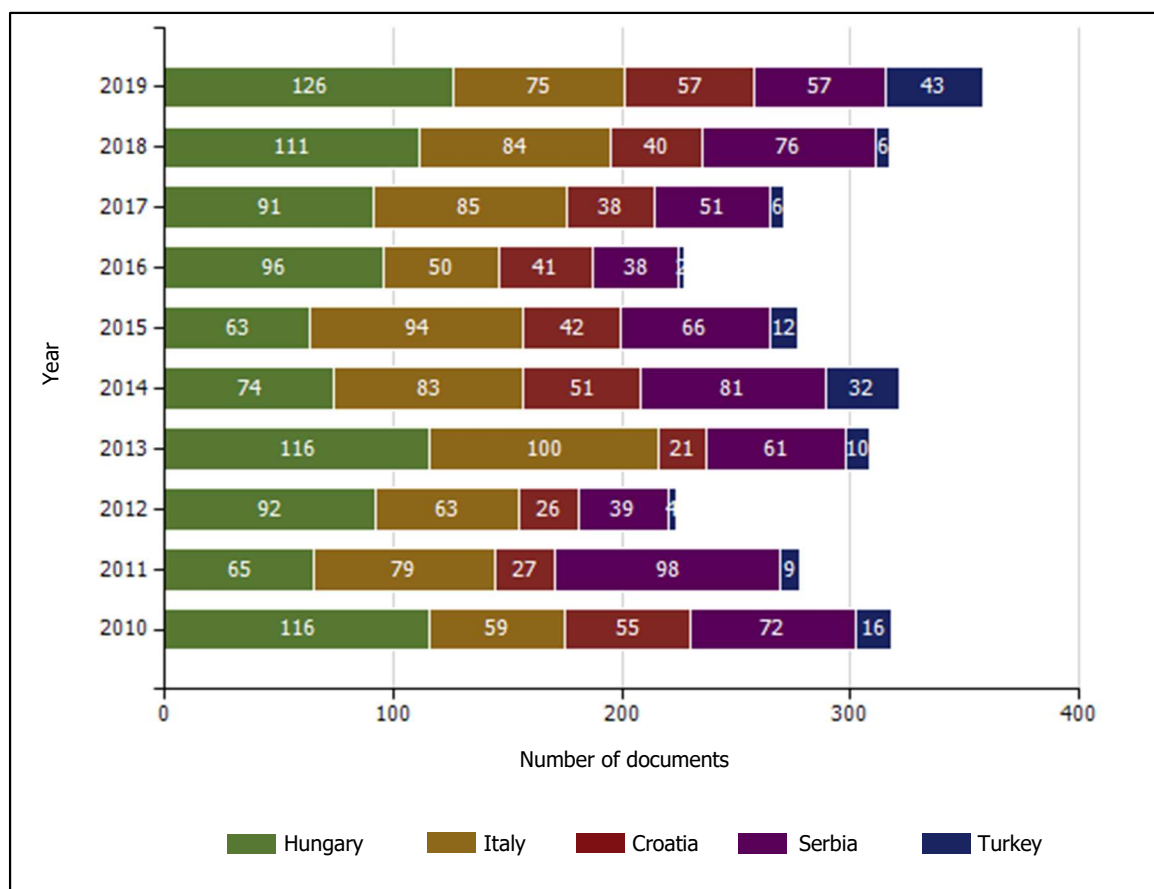
*Type and quantity of weapons, seized at the border*

Type of weapon	Unit of measurement	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bomb	pcs	0	0	0	0	59	6	0	0	0	0
Parts of weapon	pcs	1	2	3	17	2	17	0	475	0	4
Other weapons	pcs	1	0	102	1	0	11	14	8	0	2
Explosives	grams	92	827	37	2	0	6,503	0	0	3	1
Arme blanche	pcs	286	420	278	289	279	402	259	502	314	249
Hunting weapons	pcs	22	14	16	7	14	1	4	8	8	8
Hunting ammunition	pcs	519	331	406	504	340	112	392	755	327	150
Manoeuvring rounds	pcs	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
Mine explosives	pcs	0	0	0	0	19	3	2	0	286	0
Sharp ammunition	pcs	183	174	285	91	217	421	244	914	923	195
Pistol	pcs	5	2	5	1	6	6	1	7	5	3
Gas weapons	pcs	7	7	11	3	9	8	6	11	4	4
Gas ammunition	pcs	23	19	107	23	125	267	35	143	57	3
Rifle	pcs	0	3	6	1	5	3	2	18	0	1
Ignition fuse	metres	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lighter	pcs	0	0	21	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air weapons	pcs	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Abuse of documents at state borders*

Type of document abuse	Number of documents									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Counterfeit or altered driving licences	278	318	267	189	169	122	127	167	118	87
Counterfeit and altered residential and work permits	63	81	56	25	35	26	29	23	12	20
Other counterfeit and altered documents	478	261	73	304	506	138	55	73	114	37
Counterfeit and altered personal cards	56	59	185	56	73	72	60	64	61	57
Counterfeit and altered passports	184	154	157	171	167	71	71	49	38	44
Counterfeit or altered car licences	28	23	21	13	11	12	9	9	4	10
Counterfeit and altered visas	13	7	11	12	10	4	20	9	7	19
Counterfeit and altered border control stamps	0	0	230	315	340	436	308	267	263	351
Usage of foreign passports	9	17	26	9	9	8	7	11	28	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>638</b>

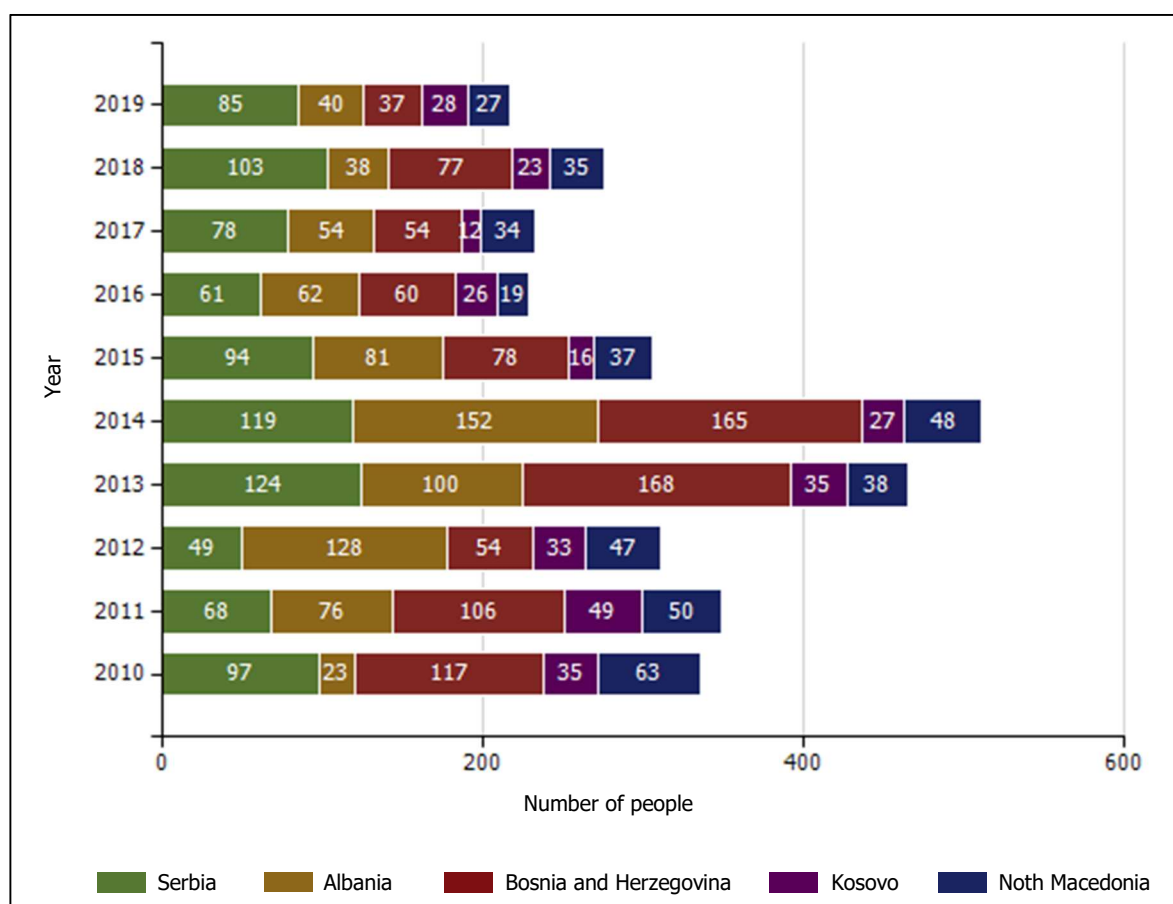
*Original country of counterfeit and altered documents as well as foreign passports at border crossings [5 most frequent countries]*



Country of origin	Number of documents									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Hungary	116	65	92	116	74	63	96	91	111	126
Italy	59	79	63	100	83	94	50	85	84	75
Croatia	55	27	26	21	51	42	41	38	40	57
Serbia	72	98	39	61	81	66	38	51	76	57
Turkey	16	9	4	10	32	12	2	6	6	43
Slovenia	240	51	100	198	404	66	54	49	28	43
Bulgaria	102	106	92	59	71	60	58	57	30	29
Greece	9	43	54	47	127	109	65	45	22	29
Albania	8	78	151	126	121	142	68	73	28	22
Germany	60	47	21	18	25	46	27	9	18	22
Other countries	372	317	384	338	251	189	187	168	202	135
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>638</b>

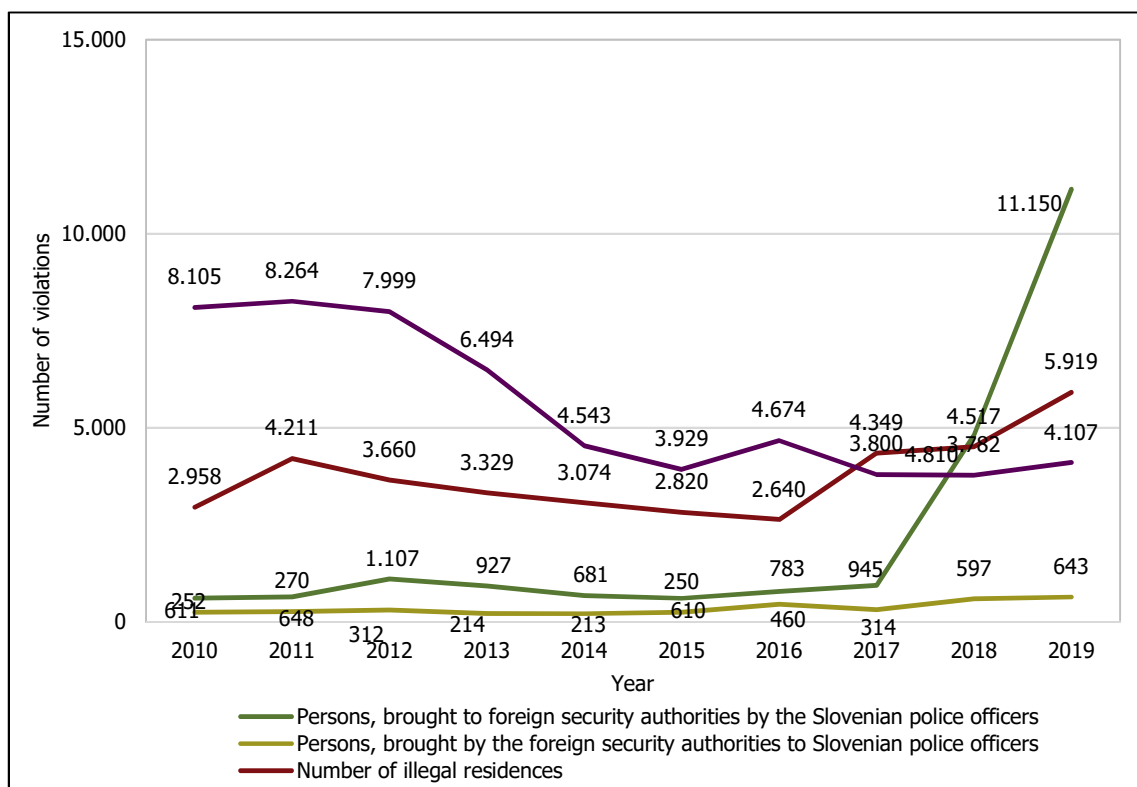


*Nationality and number of persons, considered due to the abuse of documents at border crossings  
[5 most frequent nationalities]*

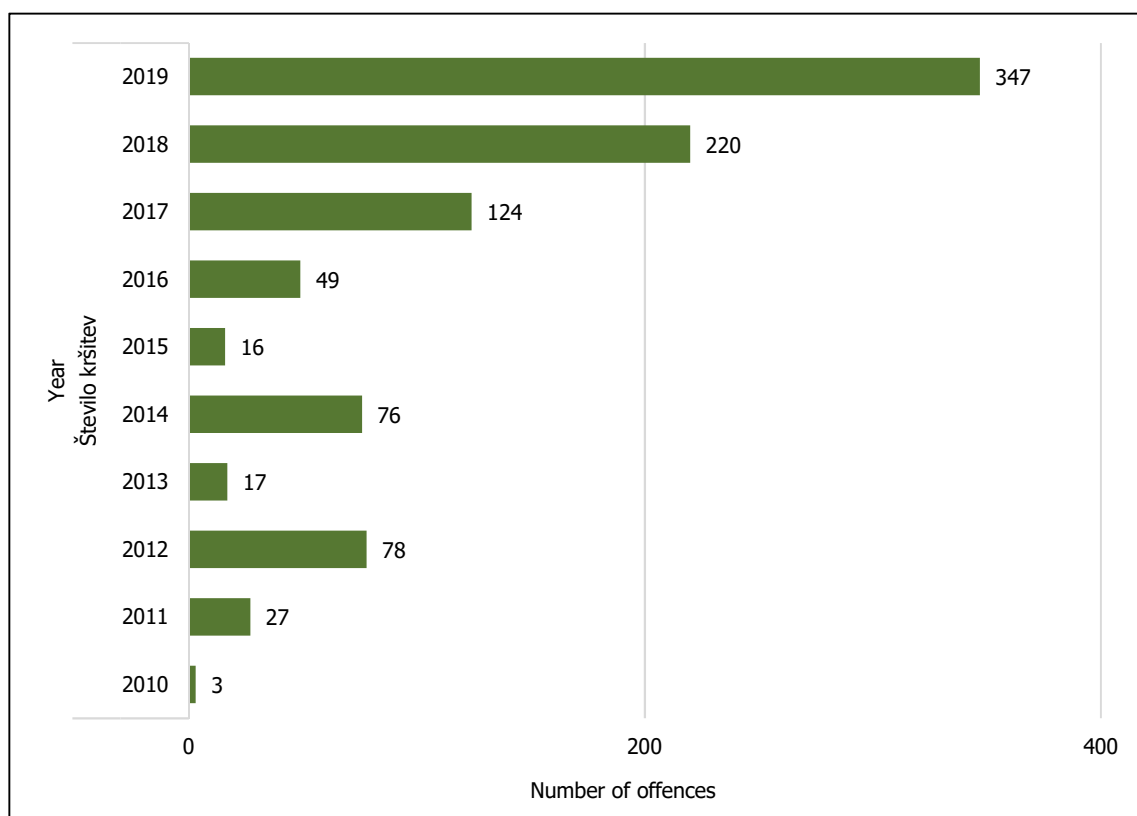


Nationality	Number of people									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Serbia	97	68	49	124	119	94	61	78	103	85
Albania	23	76	128	100	152	81	62	54	38	40
Bosnia and Herzegovina	117	106	54	168	165	78	60	54	77	37
Kosovo	35	49	33	35	27	16	26	12	23	28
North Macedonia	63	50	47	38	48	37	19	34	35	27
Bulgaria	76	73	58	53	52	43	41	39	18	22
Turkey	35	45	24	13	24	9	10	17	7	22
Croatia	78	33	30	37	33	11	6	17	8	9
Montenegro	1	6	6	3	18	7	5	5	5	6
Romania	33	27	154	20	15	12	8	12	13	6
Other countries	304	140	106	195	297	95	77	67	85	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>321</b>

*Illegal residence, illegal entry, illegal state border crossings and people rejected at border crossings*

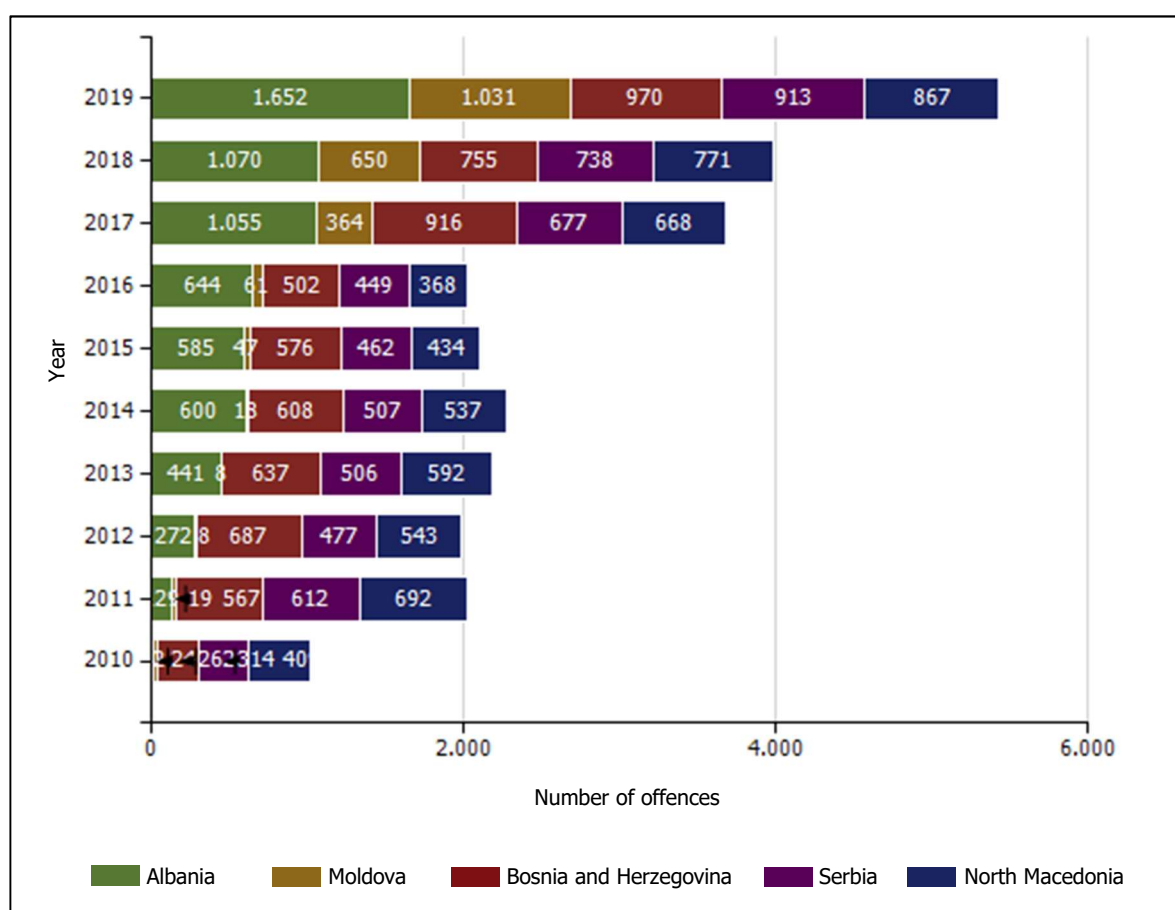


*Nationality and number of offences of persons considered due to illegal state border crossing*



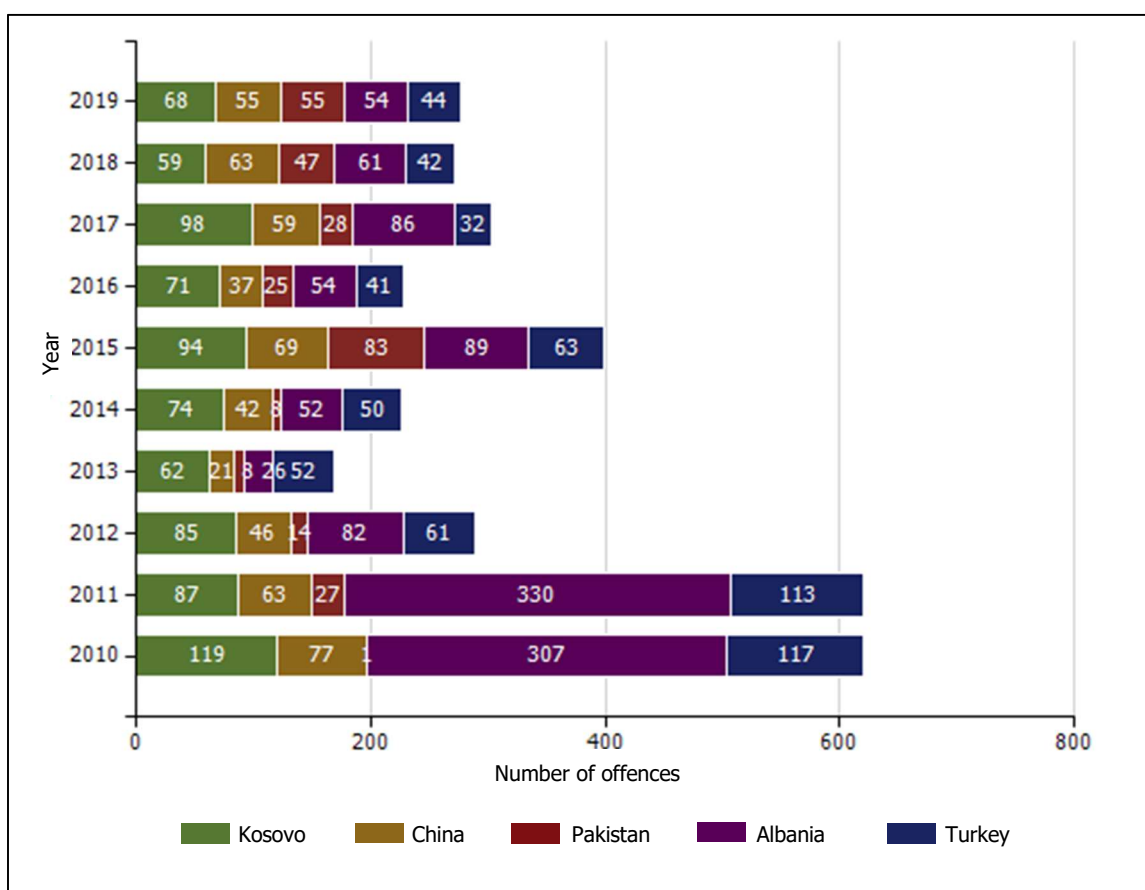
Nationality	Number of offences									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pakistan	3	40	55	31	51	0	109	159	2,006	3,876
Algeria	4	4	122	52	27	6	48	144	822	1,888
Afghanistan	51	210	273	110	35	17	297	654	888	1,715
Morocco	8	6	25	23	3	4	45	37	339	1,390
Bangladesh	0	1	3	3	10	0	6	16	119	1,279
Syria	0	2	62	60	70	77	79	64	651	880
Iraq	5	3	11	1	1	19	47	42	489	811
Turkey	52	120	105	44	11	8	79	165	255	762
Iran	5	19	11	4	0	5	31	81	728	681
Croatia	90	81	86	45	34	23	22	32	280	424
Other countries	516	398	600	515	481	293	347	547	2,685	2,437
<b>Total</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>9,262</b>	<b>16,143</b>

*Nationality and number of offences of persons considered due to illegal residence [5 most frequent nationalities]*



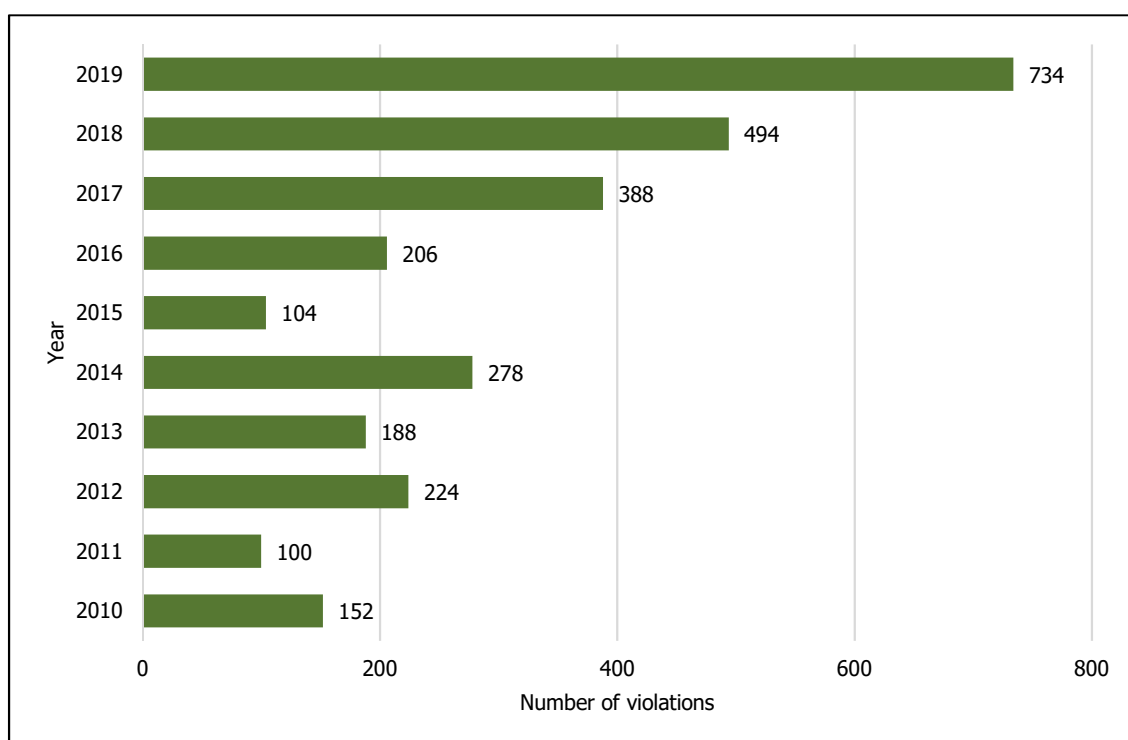
Nationality	Number of offences									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Albania	12	129	272	441	600	585	644	1,055	1,070	1,652
Moldova	24	19	8	8	18	47	61	364	650	1,031
Bosnia and Herzegovina	262	567	687	637	608	576	502	916	755	970
Serbia	314	612	477	506	507	462	449	677	738	913
North Macedonia	409	692	543	592	537	434	368	668	771	867
Turkey	13	11	105	182	365	314	227	177	199	150
Montenegro	24	33	29	25	44	34	40	49	40	64
Ukraine	147	109	79	83	84	75	51	108	41	59
Kosovo	86	48	46	45	58	42	59	48	39	40
Russia	5	6	6	10	3	7	4	11	10	15
Other countries	1,662	1,985	1,408	800	250	244	235	276	204	158
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,958</b>	<b>4,211</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>3,074</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>4,349</b>	<b>4,517</b>	<b>5,919</b>

*Nationality and number of persons considered due to illegal entry to Slovenia at internal borders  
[5 most frequent nationalities]*



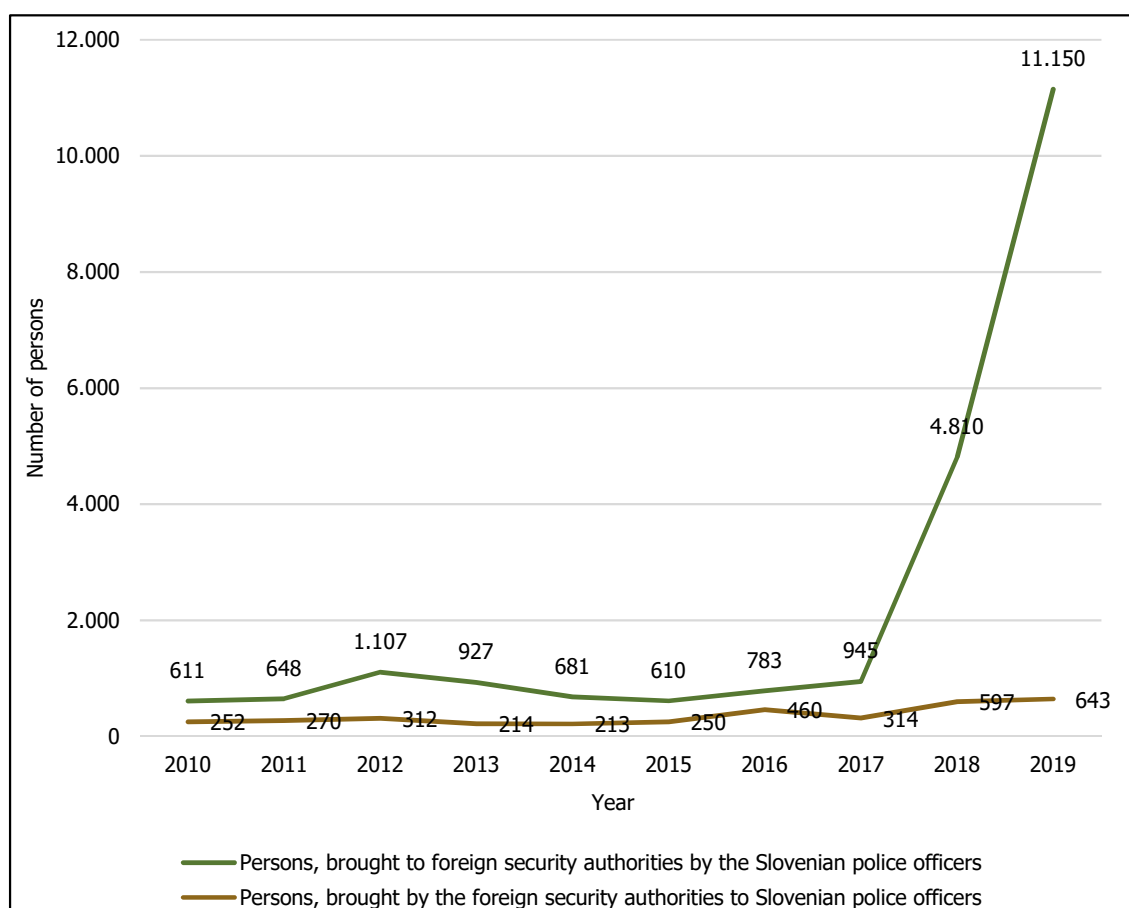
Nationality	Number of offences									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kosovo	119	87	85	62	74	94	71	98	59	68
Pakistan	1	27	14	8	8	83	25	28	47	55
China	77	63	46	21	42	69	37	59	63	55
Albania	307	330	82	26	52	89	54	86	61	54
Turkey	117	113	61	52	50	63	41	32	42	44
Bosnia and Herzegovina	208	139	117	95	45	66	47	92	56	37
Serbia	242	143	325	71	54	62	34	48	33	35
Ukraine	118	60	27	21	44	45	43	47	22	33
Moldova	170	45	9	10	12	22	25	27	19	28
Syria	0	0	2	2	35	36	32	27	22	27
Other countries	719	509	474	218	251	549	357	419	388	339
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>775</b>

*Nationality and number of offences of persons considered due to the avoidance of border control*

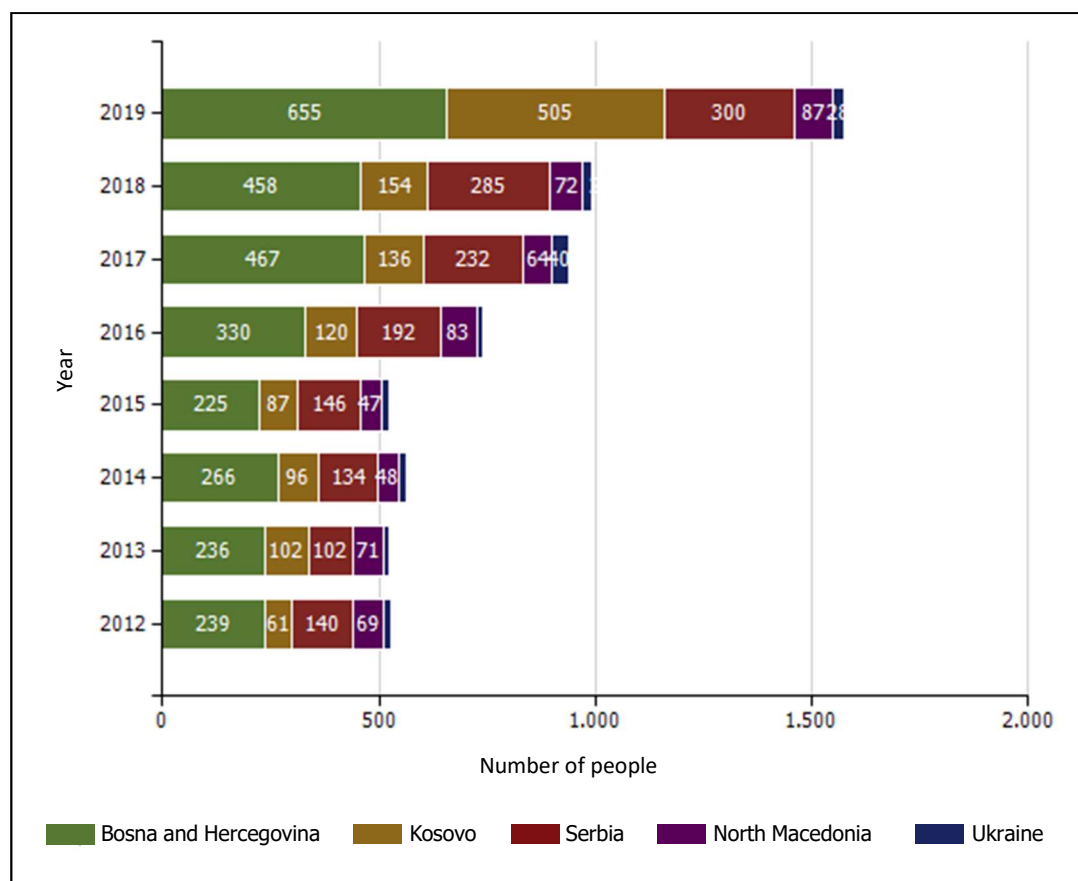


Nationality	Number of offences									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Afghanistan	3	27	78	17	76	16	49	124	220	347
Algeria	0	0	12	23	2	0	24	46	14	54
Morocco	1	0	2	7	6	0	15	9	1	47
Turkey	5	8	11	3	2	2	3	7	13	35
Pakistan	0	3	11	5	9	0	8	17	58	32
Slovenia	5	1	4	7	6	16	5	24	12	24
Italy	11	8	4	4	6	7	6	23	14	24
Iraq	5	0	1	0	3	3	8	4	4	23
Iran	0	0	0	0	1	14	5	4	43	21
Austria	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	8	3	13
Other countries	120	52	99	120	164	44	82	122	112	114
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>734</b>

*Number of persons, returned or accepted on the basis of international agreements*



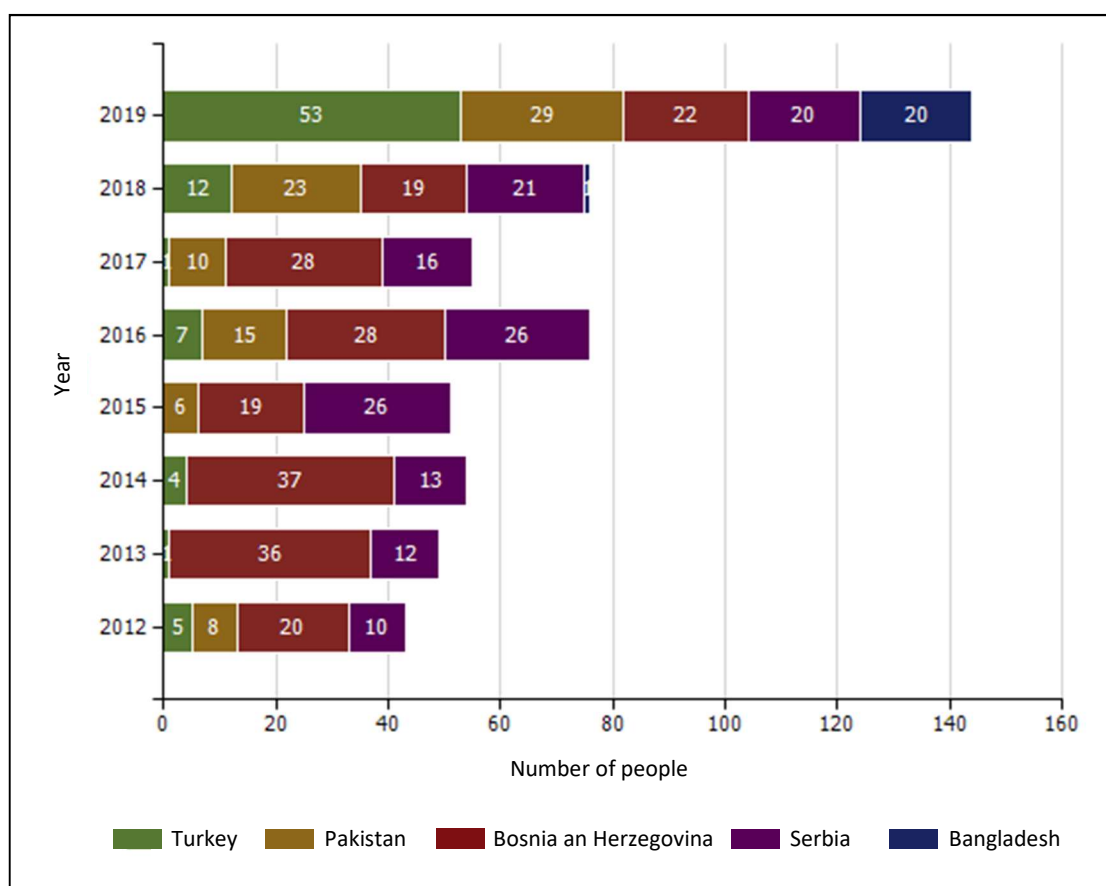
Nationality and number of persons with issued decisions on voluntary return\* [5 most frequent nationalities]



Nationality	Number of people							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bosnia and Herzegovina	239	236	266	225	330	467	458	655
Kosovo	61	102	96	87	120	136	154	505
Serbia	140	102	134	146	192	232	285	300
North Macedonia	69	71	48	47	83	64	72	87
Ukraine	21	14	19	17	17	40	22	28
Albania	0	9	8	14	9	21	17	17
Turkey	1	13	6	10	22	31	18	14
Russia	6	5	8	19	21	23	15	12
China	14	8	19	10	9	17	8	9
Montenegro	3	3	3	1	7	8	9	7
Other countries	189	115	81	90	131	136	103	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>1,733</b>

\*Data have been available since 2012.

Nationality and number of persons with issued decisions on return\* [5 most frequent nationalities]

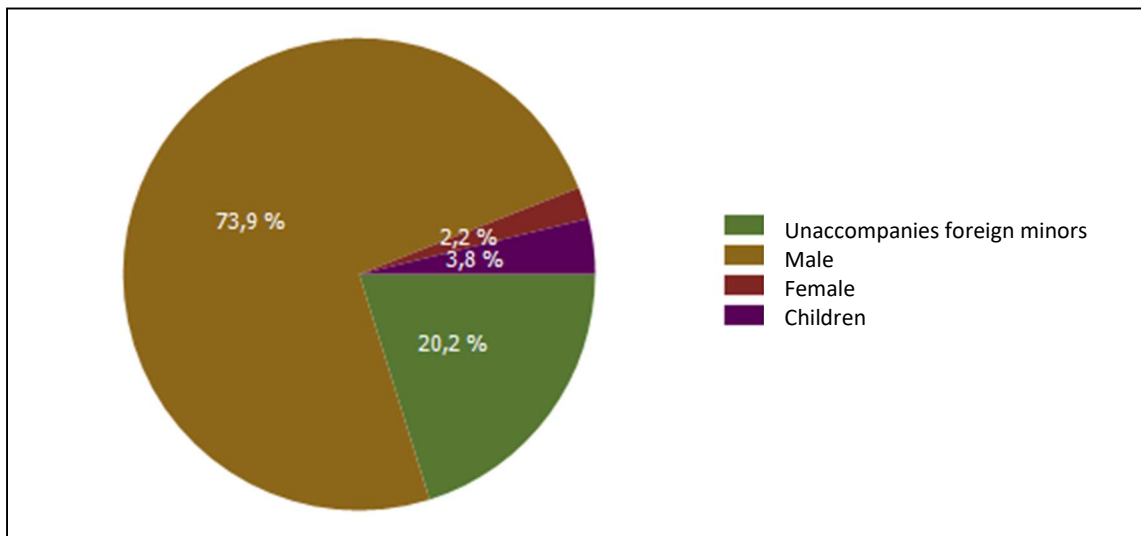


Nationality	Number of people							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Turkey	5	1	4	0	7	1	12	53
Pakistan	8	0	0	6	15	10	23	29
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20	36	37	19	28	28	19	22
Serbia	10	12	13	26	26	16	21	20
Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20
Albania	3	6	15	10	30	13	24	19
Kosovo	11	21	31	24	39	23	13	17
Afghanistan	7	3	5	5	94	10	24	16
Iraq	1	3	0	8	50	4	14	14
China	1	0	3	5	1	0	7	13
Other countries	49	81	54	83	238	60	96	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>313</b>

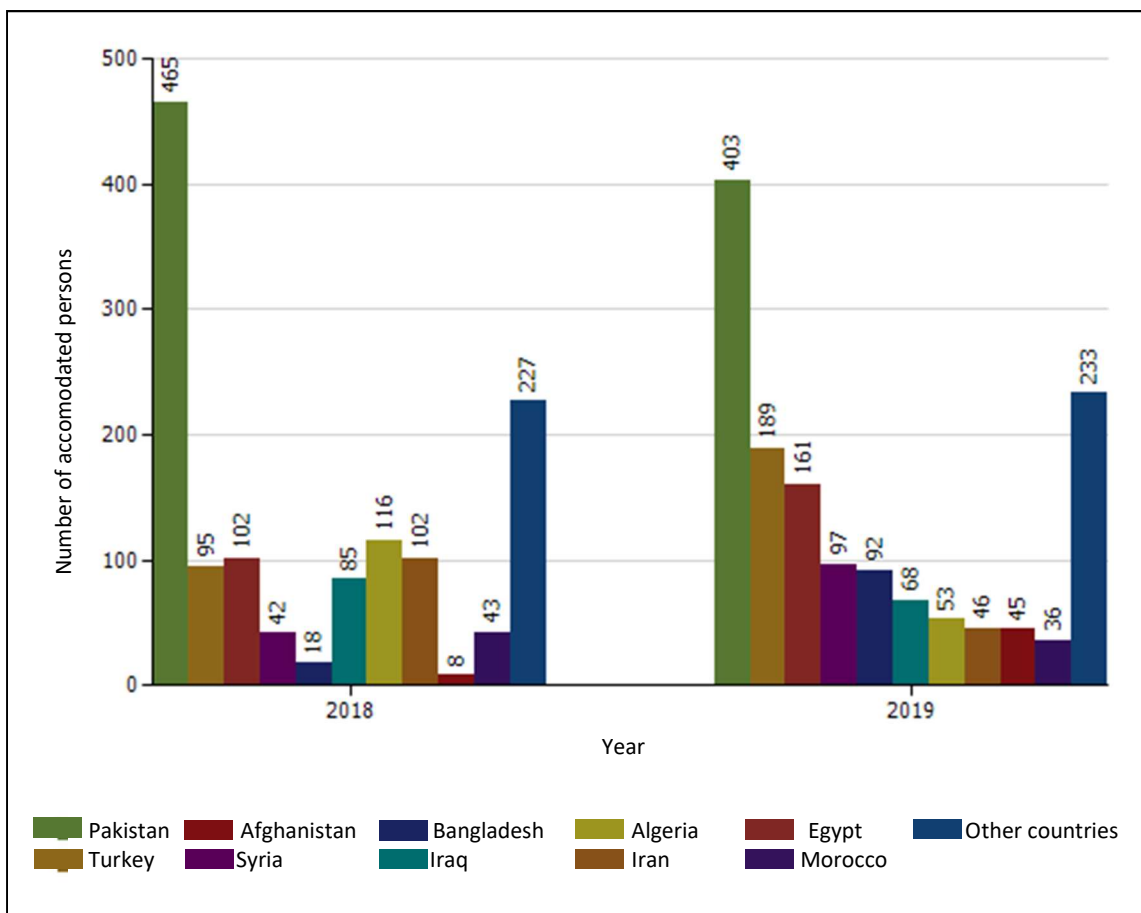
\*Data have been available since 2012.



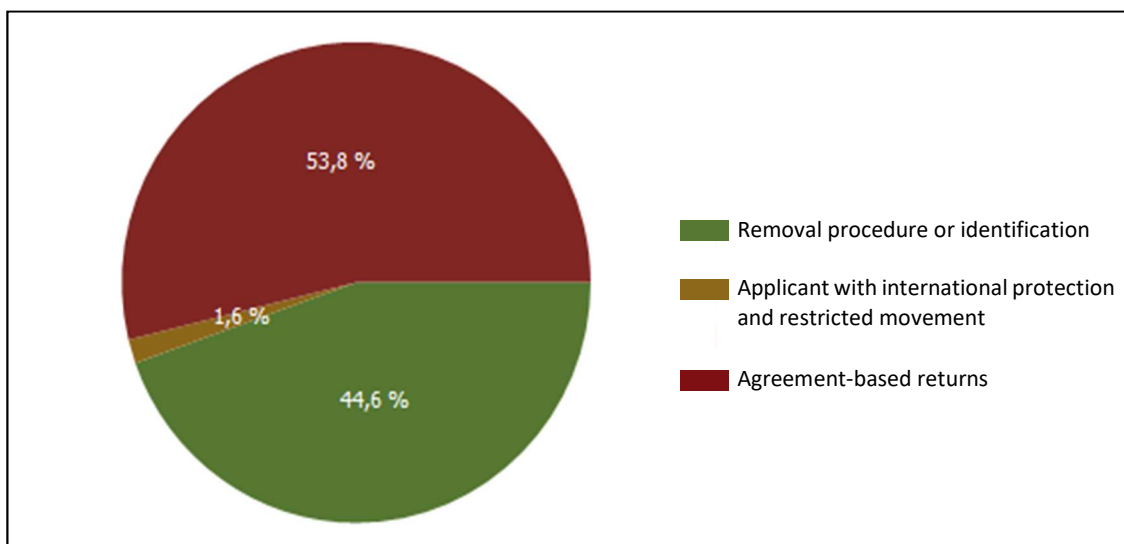
*Categories of aliens residing at the Aliens Centre*



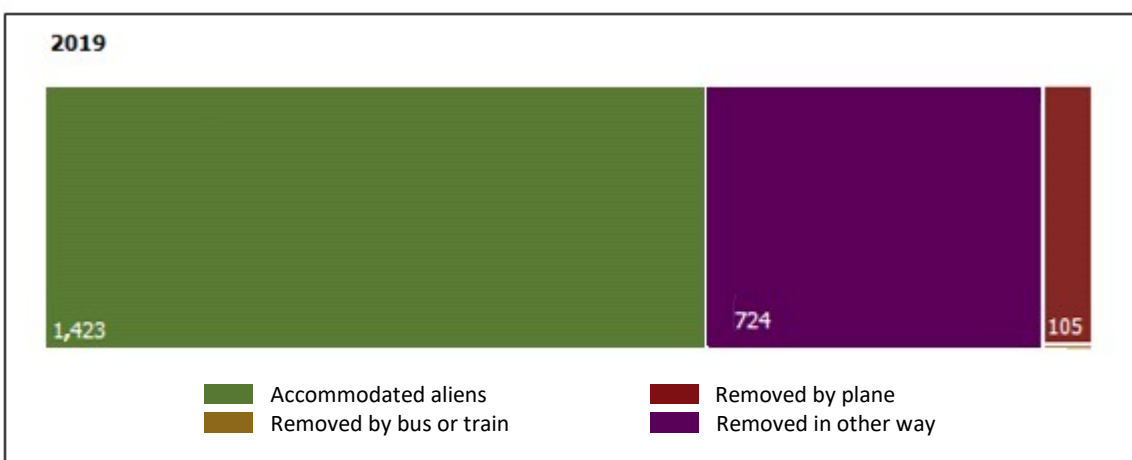
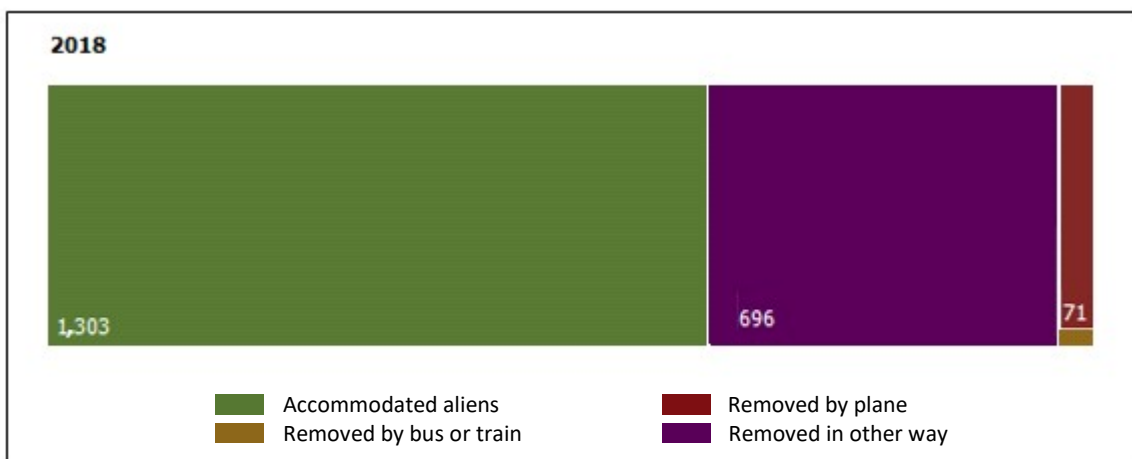
*Nationality and number of aliens residing at the Aliens Centre*



*Reasons for alien accommodation at the Aliens Centre*



*Number of aliens residing at the Aliens Centre and taken from the centre [by method of removal]*



Method of removal	Number of removed persons	
	2018	2019
Coach	4	2
Aeroplane	71	105
Other	693	722
Police vehicle	3	2
Train	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>832</b>

## POLICE PROCEDURES UNDER THE MINOR OFFENCES ACT AND LEGAL REMEDIES FILED

### *Violations of legislation and police procedures according to the Minor Offences Act*

Procedures	Number of procedures	
	2018	2019
Warning	62,759	48,384
Notice about minor offence	6,947	9,509
Payment order	208,732	269,196
Fast-track decision [without explanatory note]	10,665	13,971
Fast-track decision [with explanatory note]	989	831
Accusation petition	10,794	12,157
Petition made to another minor offence authority	2,303	2,039

### *Filed legal remedies on fast-track procedure according to the Minor Offences Act*

Legal remedies	Number of filed legal remedies	
	2018	2019
Request for court protection due to issued payment order	6,124	5,392
Complaint due to issued payment order	51	42
Announcement of request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision	1,043	1,027
Request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision	21	15
Request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision with explanatory note	834	807

### *Violations of public order as per police procedures according to the Minor Offences Act*

Procedures	The number of violations of the Protection of Public Order Act		Number of violations of other regulations	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Warning	1,655	1,551	2,723	3,100
Notice about minor offence	0	0	39	45
Payment order	14,024	13,232	3,943	4,090
Fast-track decision [without explanatory note]	1,926	1,677	5,677	5,543
Fast-track decision [with explanatory note]	408	299	238	179
Accusation petition	967	764	1,053	1,094
Petition made to another minor offence authority	0	0	2,148	1,990

*Filed legal remedies on fast-track procedure according to the Minor Offences Act [public order]*

Legal remedies	The number of violations of the Protection of Public Order Act		Number of violations of other regulations	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Request for court protection due to issued payment order	1,012	899	132	153
Complaint due to issued payment order	0	0	1	0
Announcement of request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision	382	376	227	209
Request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision	8	8	10	6
Request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision with explanatory note	298	291	178	162

*Violations of traffic legislation and police procedures according to the Minor Offences Act*

Procedures	Number of violations	
	2018	2019
Warning	56,893	42,350
Notice about minor offence	6,981	9,612
Payment order	202,022	257,123
Fast-track decision [without explanatory note]	4,986	9,380
Fast-track decision [with explanatory note]	601	632
Accusation petition	13,086	15,631
Petition made to another minor offence authority	242	124

*Filed legal remedies on fast-track procedure according to the Minor Offences Act [traffic legislation]*

Legal remedies	Number of filed legal remedies	
	2018	2019
Request for court protection due to issued payment order	4,812	4,251
Complaint due to issued payment order	51	42
Announcement of request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision	432	454
Request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision	3	1
Request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision with explanatory note	354	361

*Violations of the State Border Control Act and Aliens Act, violations of other regulations in this area and police procedures according to the Minor Offences Act*

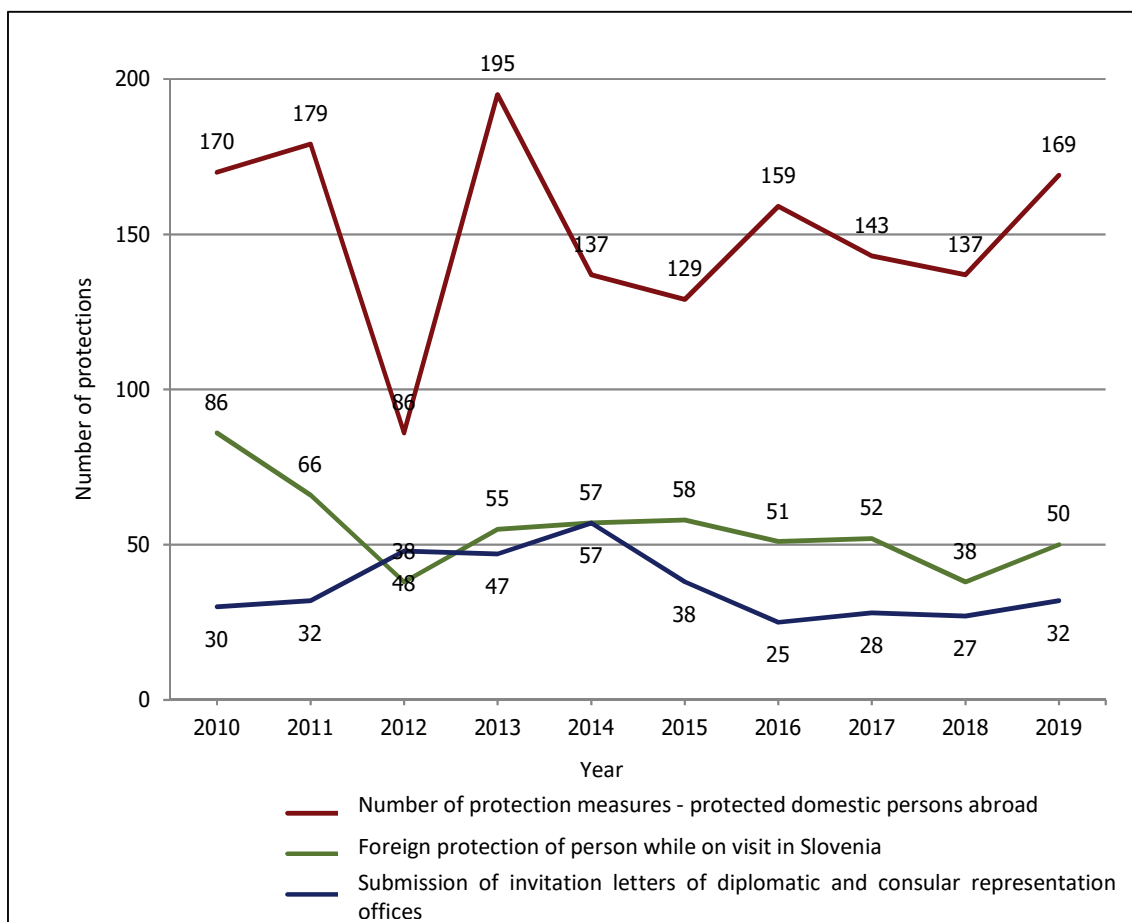
Procedures	Number of violations of the State Border Control Act		Number of violations of the Aliens Act		Number of violations of other regulations	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Warning	618	515	3,430	1,987	0	0
Payment order	407	449	10,271	19,159	0	0
Fast-track decision [without explanatory note]	0	5	79	81	0	0
Fast-track decision [with explanatory note]	0	0	14	4	0	0
Accusation petition	31	34	314	247	0	0
Petition made to another minor offence authority	0	0	0	0	36	36

*Filed legal remedies on fast-track procedures according to the Minor Offences Act [regulations in the area of border issues and aliens]*

Legal remedies	Number of violations of the State Border Control Act		Number of violations of the Aliens Act	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Request for court protection due to issued payment order	7	12	260	163
Announcement of request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision	0	0	13	5
Request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision with explanatory note	0	0	11	5

## PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND BUILDINGS

### *Protection of Slovenians and foreigners*



Source: GPD PSD CSP data, acquired on 15 January, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Work related to the protection of persons and subjects

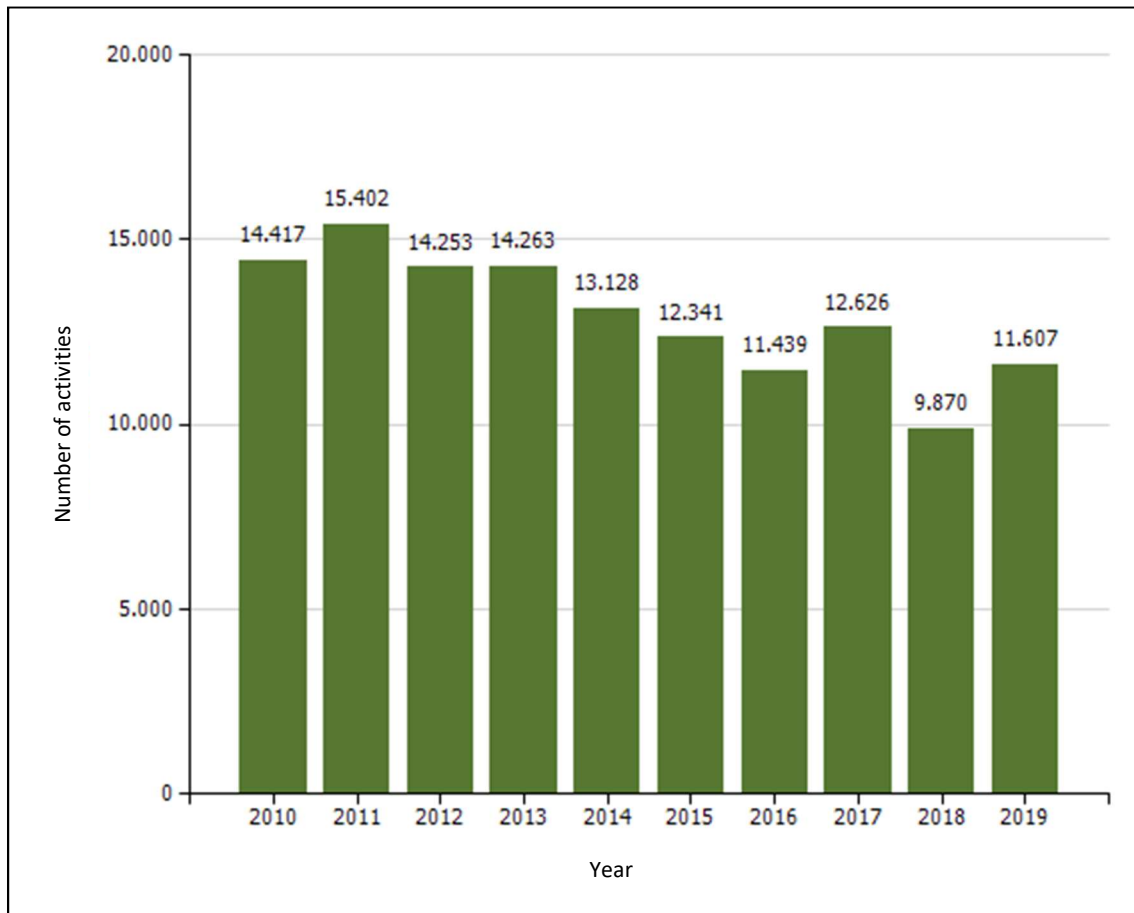
Type of supervision	Number of supervisions										Sparkline
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Prepared or supplemented threat assessments	249	269	272	171	184	147	162	164	142	167	
Protection within operative actions [extremely demanding protection]	6	10	8	8	6	13	9	5	5	11	
Anonymous and other letters to protected persons	142	148	133	78	52	33	27	26	36	30	
– share of letters by unknown authors [in %]	39.4	56.8	42.6	57.7	42.3	45.4	37	38.5	41.7	26.7	
– share of letters with threats and insults [in %]	28.2	68.3	43.6	44.9	42.3	43.3	44.4	46.2	58.3	36.7	
Interventions due to signalling and security devices activation at protected facilities	196	208	182	129	86	109	162	197	114	140	
Execution of additional security measures at facilities with head offices of state bodies	928	728	894	1,019	959	1,084	1,043	1021	853	1,056	
Protection at receptions in diplomatic and consular representation offices	33	37	48	47	57	38	50	41	53	83	
Execution of additional security measures due to protests around protected facilities	29	24	45	60	125	45	72	23	49	68	

Source: GPD PSD CSP data, acquired on 15 January, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.



## POLICE WORK IN THE COMMUNITY

*Number of prevention activities*



*Areas and quantity of prevention and police work in the community*

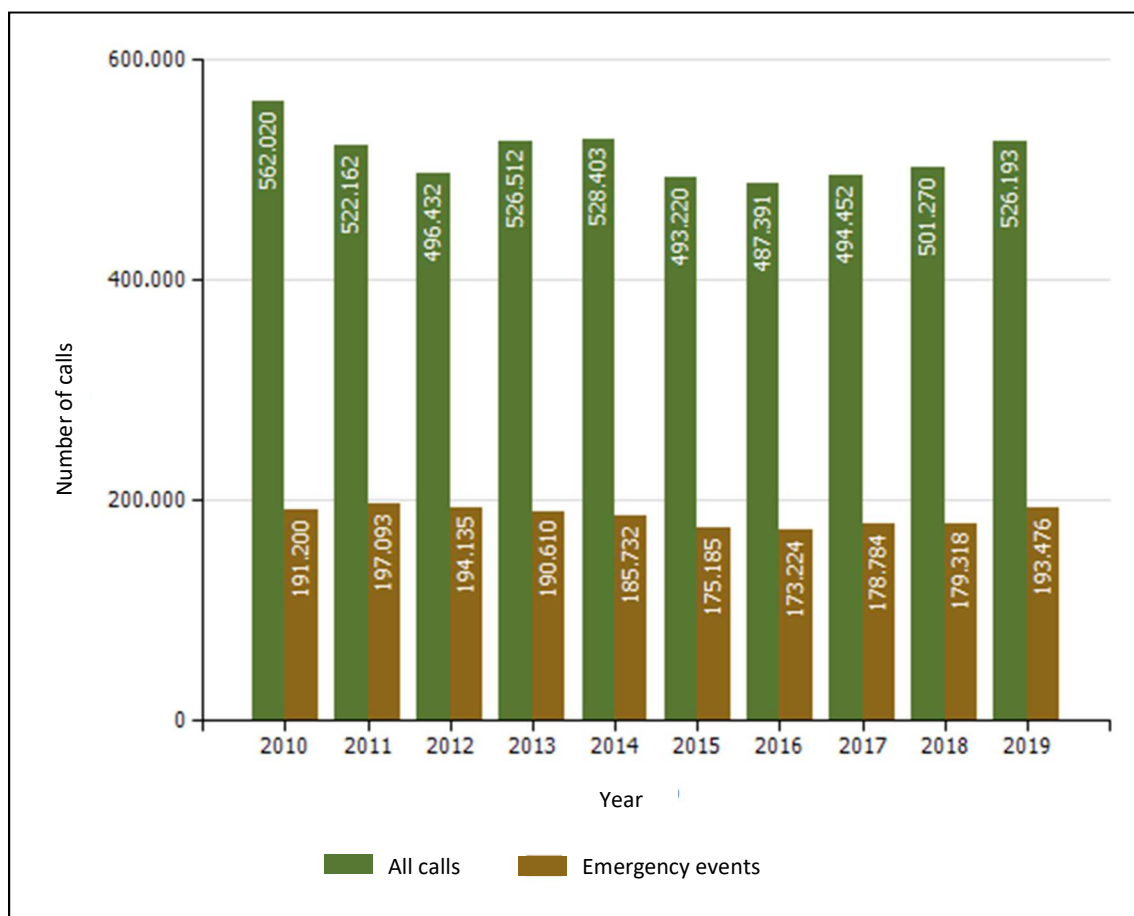
Field of work	Number of actions									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Crime	3,577	3,924	3,412	3,180	2,919	2,739	2,290	2,472	1,697	1,867
Public peace and order	4,730	4,396	4,295	4,442	3,995	3,377	3,395	3,694	2,924	3,633
Traffic safety	5,823	5,341	4,565	4,501	4,200	4,109	3,920	4,215	3,378	3,712
Border issues	237	397	313	376	155	193	167	239	141	221
Other fields of work	50	1,344	1,668	1,764	1,859	1,923	1,667	2,006	1,730	2,174
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,417</b>	<b>15,402</b>	<b>14,253</b>	<b>14,263</b>	<b>13,128</b>	<b>12,341</b>	<b>11,439</b>	<b>12,626</b>	<b>9,870</b>	<b>11,607</b>

*Prevention and police work in the community by subjects*

Subject	Number of actions									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Primary School	4,785	4,641	4,442	4,317	4,265	3,955	3,918	4,137	3,588	3,974
Natural person – adults	2,642	2,980	2,663	2,677	2,287	2,236	2,070	2,378	1,691	2,126
Other associations	856	914	890	951	871	878	744	905	724	893
Hospitality premises	591	673	680	703	564	507	387	453	299	498
Education institution	503	555	535	476	539	459	431	459	392	493
Local community – municipality	457	513	498	516	381	379	427	410	336	428
Natural person – child	786	743	652	679	584	566	483	489	407	423
Media [radio, television, newspaper, magazine, internet]	511	487	485	448	520	389	312	366	286	249
Private company	428	433	408	397	477	404	379	392	288	227
Local community	234	291	264	234	176	225	155	252	143	223
Secondary school	217	188	139	191	184	247	214	179	193	215
Council for the Prevention and Education in Road Traffic	142	225	158	202	180	178	186	231	172	190
Shop	366	433	308	312	215	193	228	207	131	171
Tourist company	89	126	133	138	156	127	99	164	162	168
Natural person – the elderly	217	211	222	255	196	187	163	171	113	133
Financial institution	330	465	334	376	286	308	149	202	128	131
State company	143	151	146	141	144	128	116	138	100	121
State authority	112	86	119	108	69	104	109	118	90	119
Sole proprietor	161	181	173	155	153	85	77	138	59	110
Roma community	91	141	194	250	176	139	185	141	74	107
Social Work Centre	104	149	149	100	116	105	88	124	86	103
Natural person – parents	0	137	158	124	109	106	108	127	77	81
Pensioners' Association	0	68	64	54	65	58	32	47	73	69
Healthcare institutions	71	63	61	37	43	43	41	58	36	64
Local community – city district	79	98	64	65	47	62	46	59	37	54
Nursing home	0	77	50	59	54	39	28	50	43	46
Religious community	177	136	75	80	100	76	118	94	35	46
Local community – city municipality	58	76	57	77	62	54	45	48	38	36
Cultural institution	16	27	19	23	24	21	30	27	13	27
Local Action Group	35	32	16	21	21	27	15	11	13	20
Private security agency	24	31	31	21	28	19	18	25	15	16
Local community – village community	17	31	24	31	13	14	12	12	10	16
Foreign security authority	20	16	25	31	9	5	6	5	3	8
Faculty	8	13	7	6	13	14	13	5	10	8
College	2	2	2	1	0	1	2	2	2	5
Higher school	0	3	5	1	0	1	3	0	0	3
Justice authority	5	4	3	6	1	2	2	2	3	2
Public assembly or public event	111	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consulting body for the security of nationals	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,417</b>	<b>15,402</b>	<b>14,253</b>	<b>14,263</b>	<b>13,128</b>	<b>12,341</b>	<b>11,439</b>	<b>12,626</b>	<b>9,870</b>	<b>11,607</b>

## OPERATIONAL-COMMUNICATIONAL ACTIVITY

*The number of calls to the emergency number 113 and emergency events*



*The number of calls to the emergency number 113 by units*

Unit	Number of calls									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Celje Police Directorate	83,826	75,212	73,656	78,285	74,139	67,480	64,566	66,548	67,614	69,029
Koper Police Directorate	60,945	55,891	50,915	45,712	50,644	45,981	46,390	47,232	51,520	52,669
Kranj Police Directorate	35,532	34,704	33,222	43,971	42,808	40,611	40,938	41,060	38,344	38,287
Ljubljana Police Directorate	177,959	163,968	158,828	182,530	175,424	155,091	156,245	153,501	150,965	159,294
Maribor Police Administration	91,118	87,167	81,981	75,560	77,804	80,823	76,903	79,272	79,928	83,120
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	32,740	32,336	29,435	28,961	30,240	27,520	25,928	25,651	24,553	26,268
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	26,262	25,428	24,981	29,207	32,580	32,864	32,885	34,248	38,180	38,943
Novo mesto Police Directorate	53,638	47,456	43,414	42,286	44,764	42,850	43,536	46,940	50,166	58,583
<b>Total</b>	<b>562,020</b>	<b>522,162</b>	<b>496,432</b>	<b>526,512</b>	<b>528,403</b>	<b>493,220</b>	<b>487,391</b>	<b>494,452</b>	<b>501,270</b>	<b>526,193</b>

*Number of emergency events by units*

Unit	Number of events									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Celje Police Directorate	20,869	23,424	26,062	23,694	25,411	23,724	22,985	25,501	25,094	25,322
Koper Police Directorate	17,134	17,153	14,846	13,558	12,677	12,086	12,407	12,425	12,926	14,931
Kranj Police Directorate	11,747	13,737	13,556	13,452	14,257	15,553	14,783	14,800	14,275	14,851
Ljubljana Police Directorate	70,604	72,450	70,455	72,567	66,737	59,907	58,284	57,768	59,307	64,924
Maribor Police Administration	36,962	35,372	34,001	32,647	31,347	30,045	30,394	31,948	30,589	32,265
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	11,903	12,586	12,861	11,680	12,749	11,608	11,115	11,387	11,655	11,936
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	7,076	7,586	7,048	7,276	7,666	7,736	7,673	7,894	7,870	8,701
Novo mesto Police Directorate	14,905	14,785	15,306	15,736	14,888	14,526	15,583	17,061	17,602	20,546
<b>Total</b>	<b>191,200</b>	<b>197,093</b>	<b>194,135</b>	<b>190,610</b>	<b>185,732</b>	<b>175,185</b>	<b>173,224</b>	<b>178,784</b>	<b>179,318</b>	<b>193,476</b>
Share of the number of calls	34.0	37.7	39.1	36.2	35.1	35.5	35.5	36.2	35.8	36.8

*Average response times by units*

Unit	Average response time [mm:ss]									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Celje Police Directorate	10:25	10:32	12:14	10:56	11:35	10:50	10:27	10:29	10:34	09:36
Koper Police Directorate	08:45	09:51	10:33	11:20	10:30	09:39	09:58	10:34	11:34	10:34
Kranj Police Directorate	12:47	13:46	13:00	13:35	13:51	12:14	13:03	13:04	13:14	12:06
Ljubljana Police Directorate	12:32	12:28	12:00	12:35	12:28	12:01	12:06	11:43	11:31	11:15
Maribor Police Directorate	12:21	12:25	11:52	12:54	11:14	11:28	12:22	12:08	11:12	10:11
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	08:04	08:50	08:39	10:50	11:19	10:33	09:26	10:18	10:29	10:43
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	14:52	14:52	12:38	13:24	15:27	14:49	14:25	14:19	15:06	14:43
Novo mesto Police Directorate	09:14	10:03	11:17	10:00	10:09	11:37	12:42	11:51	11:54	12:27
<b>Total</b>	<b>12:01</b>	<b>12:12</b>	<b>11:58</b>	<b>12:25</b>	<b>12:17</b>	<b>11:49</b>	<b>12:06</b>	<b>11:52</b>	<b>11:47</b>	<b>11:19</b>

*Average ringing times by units*

Unit	The average ringing time [s]									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Celje Police Directorate	6.5	6.2	6.4	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.3	5.9	6.0	5.8
Koper Police Directorate	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.0
Kranj Police Directorate	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.0
Ljubljana Police Directorate	7.4	7.1	7.4	9.0	9.6	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.3
Maribor Police Directorate	7.3	7.7	7.6	8.2	8.1	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.5
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	6.7	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.4
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.5	6.6	7.2	7.3	6.4	6.4
Novo mesto Police Directorate	6.6	6.7	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>

*Calls accepted in the first 12 seconds, by units*

Unit	Calls accepted in the first 12 seconds [in %]									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Celje Police Directorate	89.4	89.8	88.2	85.2	87.4	89.3	90.7	92.2	92.3	92.8
Koper Police Directorate	93.8	94.3	94.6	94.0	92.1	92.4	91.4	91.7	91.3	92.6
Kranj Police Directorate	87.4	87.9	88.0	86.2	85.8	88.4	88.2	86.5	86.0	87.7
Ljubljana Police Directorate	86.4	88.2	87.7	80.7	77.5	78.6	78.1	78.3	80.8	81.7
Maribor Police Directorate	85.8	84.1	84.3	81.5	82.7	85.8	85.3	83.8	84.9	85.7
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	89.6	91.5	93.4	93.2	91.5	92.5	91.5	93.3	93.6	94.4
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	92.3	92.5	91.7	89.4	90.2	90.1	88.5	88.0	89.9	90.0
Novo mesto Police Directorate	89.7	88.8	90.5	91.0	91.1	89.4	87.1	87.2	85.3	83.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>86.8</b>

*Informed\**

Entities	Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Heads of departments	8,551	7,523	7,484	5,452	6,520	5,157	4,806	5,070	5,893	10,980
Police units	43,435	32,383	31,838	25,973	20,126	17,160	15,953	14,893	14,818	16,233
Investigating judge	18,872	25,939	26,106	21,992	19,141	17,314	17,888	16,897	17,253	17,871
State prosecutor	19,403	26,797	27,043	24,054	20,871	19,181	19,887	18,778	18,772	19,373
Regional Emergency Notification Centre	8,014	8,110	8,485	10,795	13,043	12,003	11,702	12,693	11,836	12,433
Road maintenance officers	9,497	8,791	9,678	10,930	12,851	11,991	11,147	11,114	10,218	10,035
Towing services	4,844	6,185	5,052	2,767	4,121	3,843	3,747	4,005	3,752	4,706
Other	42,232	50,941	20,191	68,947	70,449	69,140	72,686	72,277	78,519	95,237
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,848</b>	<b>166,669</b>	<b>135,877</b>	<b>170,910</b>	<b>167,122</b>	<b>155,789</b>	<b>157,816</b>	<b>155,727</b>	<b>161,061</b>	<b>186,868</b>

\*Data on the number of individual entities informed by the police officers of the Operation and Communication Centres about events.

*Dispatched\**

Unit	Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Celje Police Directorate	21,336	20,200	23,426	29,876	28,180	26,210	25,006	25,204	25,158	24,609
Koper Police Directorate	14,851	20,970	19,765	16,574	15,397	13,988	15,148	14,930	15,822	19,096
Kranj Police Directorate	11,804	12,437	8,692	16,166	16,441	17,929	17,281	17,397	16,883	17,950
Ljubljana Police Directorate	103,166	104,096	101,807	89,833	82,474	72,465	72,320	73,166	78,901	87,949
Maribor Police Directorate	40,283	38,077	36,483	36,456	35,928	34,240	34,586	36,551	35,051	37,920
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	14,000	14,115	14,415	14,036	14,564	13,372	13,057	13,542	13,674	13,871
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	14,229	6,799	6,584	7,673	8,013	8,288	8,519	8,453	8,730	9,605
Novo mesto Police Directorate	11,184	14,269	15,196	17,460	16,953	16,503	17,616	18,539	20,109	24,005
<b>Total</b>	<b>230,853</b>	<b>230,963</b>	<b>226,368</b>	<b>228,074</b>	<b>217,950</b>	<b>202,995</b>	<b>203,533</b>	<b>207,782</b>	<b>214,328</b>	<b>235,005</b>

\*Data on the number of police patrols dispatched for interventions.

*Missing persons*

	Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Request for location	0	0	154	135	129	137	153	120	181	185
Persons, found alive	0	0	126	115	96	112	120	95	143	153
Persons, found dead	0	0	0	0	18	22	25	22	35	26
Persons, still in search	0	0	0	0	3	3	8	3	3	6

*Calls to the anonymous number 080 1200*

	Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Calls received at the anonymous number 080 1200	344	581	596	680	589	595	520	430	435	434

## FORENSIC RESEARCH AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

### *Requests for investigations and reports of the National Forensic Laboratory*

Laboratory	Number of requests and reports									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Physical research division	589	666	619	613	968	855	669	696	706	674
Chemical research division	918	1,013	1,141	1,252	1,309	1,136	1,098	1,358	1,024	1,050
Biological research division	2,058	2,496	2,173	2,190	1,679	1,793	2,225	2,249	2,712	2,818
Document research division	2,658	2,220	1,941	2,011	2,466	1,717	1,627	2,146	1,574	1,585
Dactiloscopia division	1,585	1,403	1,203	1,313	704	816	749	791	632	805
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,808</b>	<b>7,798</b>	<b>7,077</b>	<b>7,379</b>	<b>7,126</b>	<b>6,317</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>7,240</b>	<b>6,648</b>	<b>6,932</b>

### *Processed sample of the National Forensic Laboratory*

Number of analysed samples	Year								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Physical research division	1,049	1,269	1,117	3,734	4,280	7,648	4,592	4,328	4,320
Chemical research division	0	0	0	0	0	4,054	5,318	5,344	9,575
Biological research division	8,846	10,619	10,273	8,217	9,787	18,540	10,182	10,148	13,386
Document research division	3,095	12,376	11,267	12,748	5,955	5,197	6,951	17,568	7,426
Dactiloscopia division	6,524	5,689	1,475	2,644	1,538	3,632	2,087	4,071	2,412
Total	19,514	29,953	24,132	27,343	21,560	39,071	29,130	41,459	37,119

Number of instrumental analyses	Year								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Physical research division	262	786	1,184	3,616	2,711	2,775	2,870	2,781	2,760
Chemical research division	12,545	11,109	11,864	13,156	12,502	13,524	14,714	13,939	15,796
Biological research division	11,755	12,815	12,311	31,526	31,839	33,258	71,505	35,518	44,894
Document research division*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dactiloscopia division*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	24,562	24,710	25,359	48,298	47,052	49,557	89,089	52,238	63,450

\*Document and dactiloscopia research divisions do not carry out instrumental analyses.

*The most frequent researches of the National Forensic Laboratory*

Subject of research	Number of researches									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
DNA	2,813	3,365	2,911	2,937	2,335	2,576	3,217	3,169	2,712	2,791
Cash	2,108	1,893	1,726	1,658	1,659	1,488	1,353	1,928	1,340	1,329
Drugs and similar substances	773	810	1,044	1,102	1,089	965	960	1,187	861	818
Papillary lines	814	849	818	937	691	819	748	741	632	753
Person identity [on the basis of dactiloscopia]	432	0	0	7	5	0	2	3	307	432
Ballistics	162	271	233	201	180	177	170	304	274	295
Tools	116	93	58	99	110	84	0	202	181	185
Suspicious documents	469	206	163	286	759	180	206	158	169	178
Fire and explosions	78	114	104	83	109	93	99	120	93	139
Key locks	238	205	230	211	156	152	200	138	104	135
Shoes	402	554	402	534	408	302	78	133	133	93
Paints and varnishes	65	108	71	62	121	87	40	75	67	69
Fibres and hair	140	123	79	79	48	47	65	54	93	61
Handwriting	81	101	68	75	52	57	72	62	70	60
Researches of videos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	86	59
Glass	40	68	0	24	39	35	36	35	57	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,731</b>	<b>8,760</b>	<b>7,907</b>	<b>8,295</b>	<b>7,761</b>	<b>7,062</b>	<b>7,246</b>	<b>8,355</b>	<b>7,179</b>	<b>7,425</b>

*Requests for researches at crime research divisions*

Subject of research	Number of requests							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Shoes	2,239	2,558	2,492	2,521	2,856	2,578	2,617	2,268
Papillary lines	1,377	1,884	1,567	1,541	1,585	1,391	1,376	1,459
Drugs and similar substances	3,916	4,271	4,310	3,969	3,786	5,008	4,904	5,103
Fire and explosions	126	154	222	182	210	260	206	259
Paints and varnishes	198	244	226	214	246	222	206	269
Suspicious documents	164	171	327	127	143	130	115	254
Handwriting	33	52	31	46	55	54	79	56
Key locks	527	666	578	483	493	341	252	345
Gunpowder traces	30	40	32	38	46	60	49	49
DNA	2,149	2,426	1,953	2,093	2,333	2,475	2,778	3,242
Fibres and hair	235	312	269	256	267	249	310	294
Traps	25	27	35	21	18	21	21	8
Ecology	31	26	18	21	27	32	20	23
Refraction surface	32	24	18	15	21	17	24	22
Reconstruction	107	117	98	97	72	71	69	64
Number of identified traces	1,392	1,223	954	1,044	976	1,051	1,125	986
Weapons	353	375	449	433	392	479	418	506
Tool traces	376	483	443	519	547	530	535	588
Light bulbs	13	7	11	10	7	3	10	1
Glass	247	304	297	329	389	319	402	415
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,570</b>	<b>15,364</b>	<b>14,330</b>	<b>13,959</b>	<b>14,469</b>	<b>15,291</b>	<b>15,516</b>	<b>16,211</b>



*Crime research activities [on the basis of the Book of inspections and forensic records]*

Action type	Number of actions									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Inspections of criminal offences and other events	22,314	23,458	24,447	24,048	20,321	18,305	19,008	17,461	17,589	18,129
Inspections professionally assisted by the criminal technology departments at police directorates*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,977	2,952	3,065
– inspections, conducted by the crime police unit*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,140	1,138	1,192
– inspections, conducted by police stations*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,837	1,814	1,873
Photographed persons	3,416	3,020	2,975	2,508	2,481	2,030	1,713	2,058	2,077	2,095
Persons, whose fingerprints were taken	3,476	2,977	2,986	2,469	2,339	1,922	1,606	1,935	1,844	1,692
Conducted oral swabs	2,014	1,826	1,886	1,487	1,307	1,170	1,201	1,435	1,252	1,443

\*Professional assistance of crime technology divisions to other units at crime offences and events inspections has been recorded since 2017.

*Other professional tasks at crime offences investigation*

Action type	Number of actions									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Polygraph investigations	47	106	111	78	84	35	73	76	57	41
Police sketches*	2	50	16	13	21	17	8	11	17	15
Records on securing electronic devices and their inspections	1,380	2,409	2,944	2,805	3,140	2,898	3,227	3,314	3,408	3,353
Identifying persons from photographs	1,555	1,736	1,657	1,360	1,474	1,186	1,320	1,217	1,205	1,235

\*The number of police sketches has been counted since 2018 by actually made police sketches, in the previous years, the number included the propositions for their making.

## RESEARCH ACTIVITY

*Received applications for acquiring data for diploma, master's and other research theses*

Type of application	Number of applications					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Applications by Police College students	45	56	18	12	14	9
Applications by other subjects	202	227	215	117	130	128
<b>Total</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>137</b>

*Denied applications for the acquisition of data for diploma, master's and other research theses*






Type of application	Number of applications					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Applications by Police College students	0	3	5	0	0	0
Applications by other subjects	8	34	35	17	26	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>

*Police research projects and cooperation in international research projects*

Project/cooperation	Number of projects/cooperations					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Police research projects	0	4	4	5	4	1
Cooperation in international research projects	0	0	3	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>

## SUPERVISORY ACTIVITY

### Executed supervisions

Type of supervision	Number of supervisions										Sparkline
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Supervisions of work by employees	70	79	99	129	104	61	41	135	147	89	
General supervisions	20	19	20	21	20	17	31	16	13	15	
Expert supervisions	226	219	208	161	182	106	146	352	255	281	
Repeated supervisions	31	40	27	27	18	11	20	16	14	10	
<b>Total</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>395</b>	

Source: GPD DGPO DSTD, Supervision Monitoring application, 25 February. 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

### Supervisions of work of employees by GPD and PD units

GPD	Number of supervisions of work of employees by GPD and PD units										
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	PU	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Director-General of the Police Office	0	0	5	0	1	Celje	1	0	21	26	4
Uniformed Police Directorate	0	0	9	12	0	Koper	8	13	2	22	17
Criminal Police Directorate	0	0	0	0	0	Kranj	0	0	48	52	42
National Forensic Laboratory	0	0	0	0	0	Ljubljana	22	16	22	14	16
Police Specialities Directorate	0	0	1	0	0	Maribor	2	2	3	20	1
Police Academy	0	0	1	0	0	Murska Sobota	9	9	19	0	0
IT and Telecommunications Directorate	0	0	0	0	0	Nova Gorica	3	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	Novo Mesto	16	1	3	1	9
<b>Total</b>							<b>61</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>89</b>

Source: GPD DGPO DSTD, Supervision Monitoring application, 25 February, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2016, 2017 and 2018.

### General supervisions

PD	Number of general supervisions of PD work					Number of general supervisions of PS work				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Celje	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	2	2
Koper	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	2
Kranj	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	1
Ljubljana	0	1	0	0	3	4	1	3	3	3
Maribor	0	0	1	0	3	2	2	3	3	3
Murska Sobota	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1
Nova Gorica	0	0	0	0	2	2	20	1	1	2
Novo Mesto	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>

Source: GPD DGPO DSTD, Supervision Monitoring application, 25 February, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2016, 2017 and 2018.

### Expert and repetitive supervisions of units, conducted by GPD

GPD internal organisation units	Number of expert supervisions carried out by GPD IOU					Number of repetitive supervisions carried out by GPD IOU				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Director-General of the Police Office	10	13	14	19	9	1	0	2	2	1
Uniformed Police Directorate	8	15	6	13	13	0	1	2	0	2
Criminal Police Directorate	3	3	2	5	6	1	0	0	0	0
National Forensic Laboratory	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Police Specialities Directorate	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Police Academy	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
IT and Telecommunications Directorate	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

Source: GPD DGPO DSTD, Supervision Monitoring application, 25 February, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2016, 2017 and 2018.

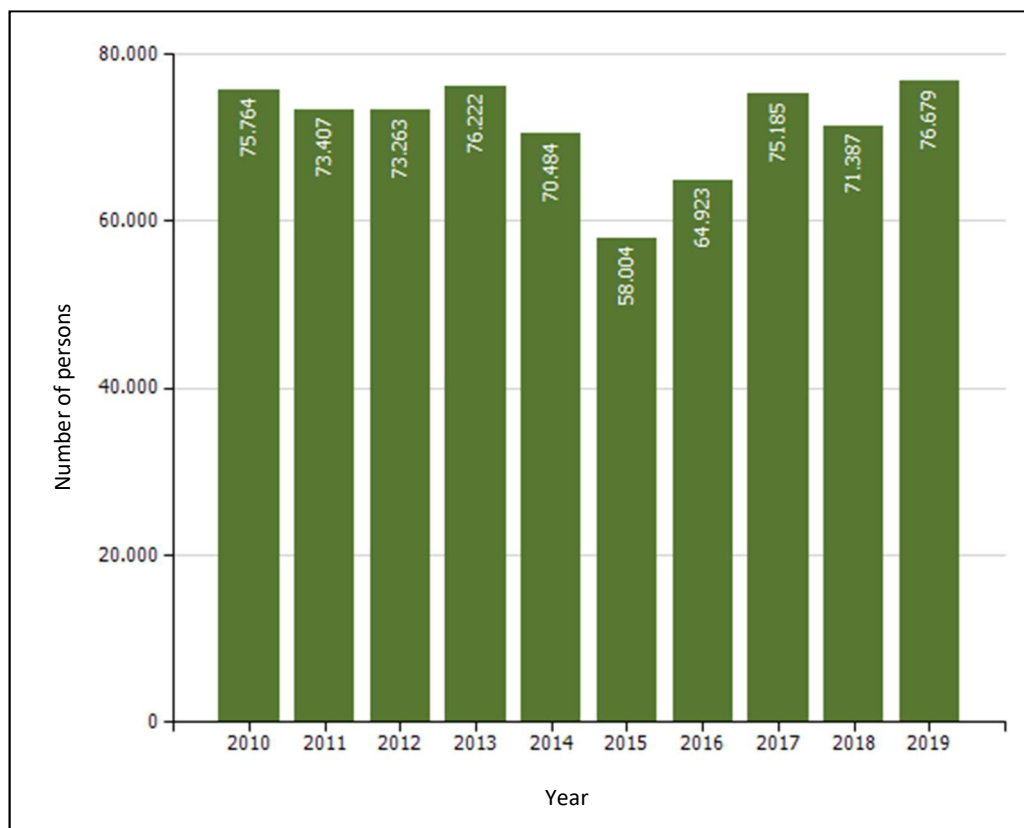
### Performed expert and repetitive supervisions of PD

GPD	Number of expert supervisions carried out by PD					Number of repetitive supervisions of PD carried out by GPD IOU					Number of repetitive supervisions carried out by PD				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Celje	8	12	91	33	55	1	0	0	4	3	0	1	2	1	2
Koper	9	16	11	7	6	0	1	0	0	8	2	4	2	1	0
Kranj	10	19	27	16	48	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0
Ljubljana	18	0	105	92	64	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	1	0	0
Maribor	13	22	24	26	27	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	3	4	4
Murska Sobota	7	34	26	12	22	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Nova Gorica	12	2	28	15	13	0	0	0	1	4	0	11	0	1	0
Novo Mesto	7	7	16	13	14	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>

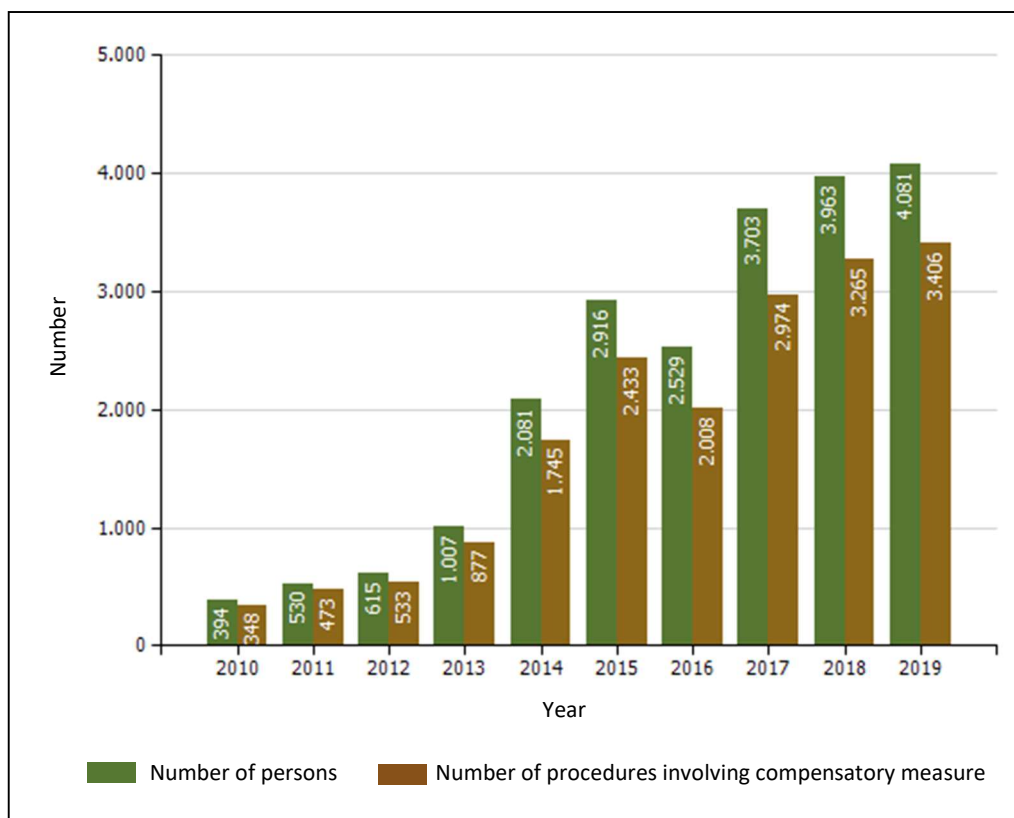
Source: GPD DGPO DSTD, Supervision Monitoring application, 25 February, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2016, 2017 and 2018.

## MONITORING OF IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICE POWERS AND ENDANGERMENT OF POLICE OFFICERS

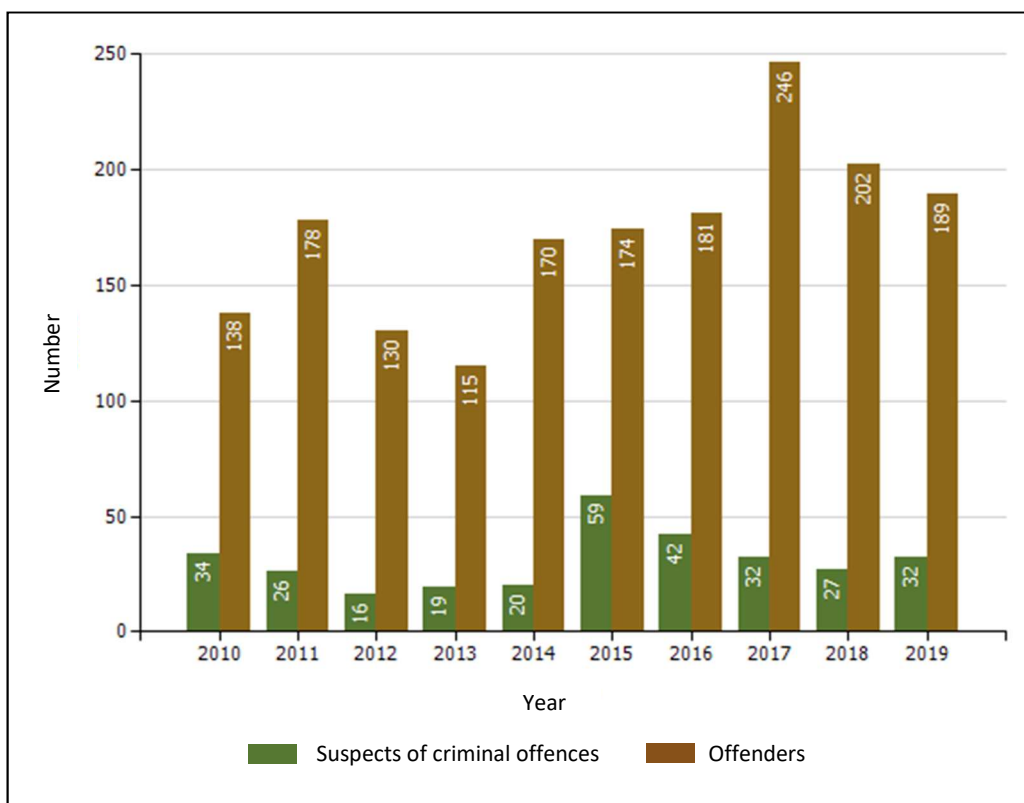
*Persons, whose identity was determined by the police*



*Compensatory measures*



*Persons brought to court due to criminal offence or violation procedure*



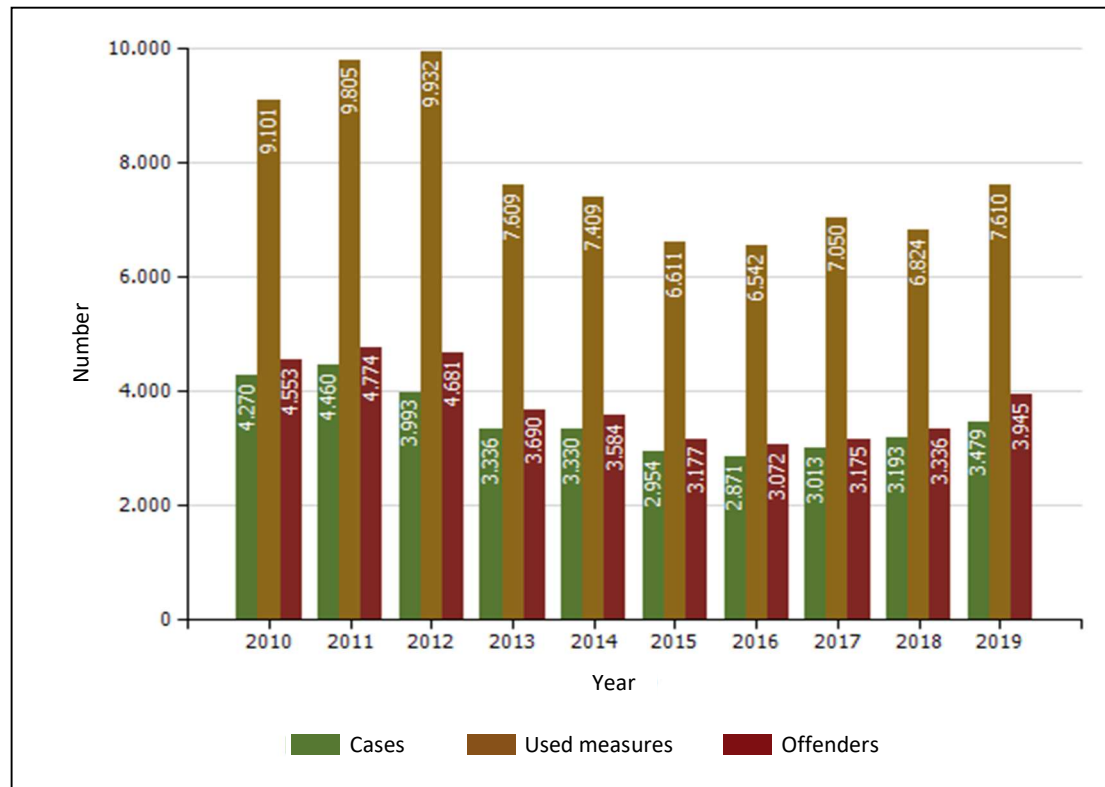
Persons brought to court	Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Suspects of criminal offences	34	26	16	19	20	59	42	32	27	32
Offenders	138	178	130	115	170	174	181	246	202	189
<b>Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>221</b>

*Retained, detained and arrested persons*

Type of action	Number of people									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total ZNPPol*</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>6,292</b>	<b>12,026</b>
– to 12 hours due to the disturbance or threat to public order [first line of 64/1 ZNPPol]*	–	–	–	62	51	46	36	55	96	51
– to 12 hours due to the violation of a restraining order [second line of 64/1 ZNPPol]*	–	–	–	13	22	24	12	20	17	21
– to 12 hours due to the violation of prohibition of participation at sport events [third line of 64/1 ZNPPol]*	–	–	–	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
– to 48 hours due to the delivery or takeover of a person from foreign security authorities [fourth line of Article 64/1 of ZNPPol]	–	–	–	467	844	615	1,052	1,173	6,179	11,954
– to 24 hours [43/1 ZPol]	96	230	300	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
– to 48 hours [43/2 ZPol]	470	603	1,119	491	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>1,942</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>1,208</b>
– until sober as per court order [to 12 hours] [109/1 ZP-1]	9	4	1	5	2	1	2	0	1	3
– detained until sober [109/2 ZP-1]	1,855	1,784	1,693	1,340	1,267	1,073	1,145	1,034	1,055	1,035
– detained by apprehension [110/2 ZP-1]	78	83	74	85	120	84	103	140	143	170
<b>Total from 6 to 12 hours [Article 24 of ZPrCP]</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,789</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>364</b>
<b>Total to 48 hours [Article 32 of ZNDM]</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>1,644</b>
<b>Total ZKP</b>	<b>3,625</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>2,941</b>	<b>2,479</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>1,669</b>
– arrest and apprehension to the investigating judge [157/1 ZKP]	34	26	16	19	20	59	42	32	27	32
– to 6 hours [157/2 ZKP]	3,591	3,073	2,925	2,460	2,363	1,787	1,455	1,382	1,418	1,637
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,882</b>	<b>9,367</b>	<b>9,628</b>	<b>6,117</b>	<b>5,878</b>	<b>4,508</b>	<b>5,554</b>	<b>4,946</b>	<b>10,082</b>	<b>16,911</b>

\*The ZPol was used until 3 March, 2013, and the ZNPPol has been used since 4 April, 2013.

### Use of coercive measures



### Use of coercive measures and warning shot

Type of coercive measures	Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Handcuffs and instruments of restraint	4,177	4,438	4,041	3,486	3,429	2,889	2,858	2,957	3,123	3,823
Bodily force	4,653	4,934	5,015	3,804	3,819	3,500	3,506	3,825	3,576	3,638
Gas dispenser	184	232	390	229	97	135	121	182	81	58
Rod	59	139	287	72	24	49	42	59	21	31
Police dog	16	41	26	3	25	14	2	5	10	16
Measures for stopping means of transport by force	10	16	20	14	13	14	8	14	11	30
Mounted police	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water cannon	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas instruments and other instruments for incapacitation as stipulated by law	0	1	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Firearms	1	0	1	0	1	8	2	0	0	1
Warning shot*	2	2	6	0	0	0	2	5	2	2
No data about the type of coercive measures	0	2	75	1	1	2	1	3	0	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,101</b>	<b>9,805</b>	<b>9,932</b>	<b>7,609</b>	<b>7,409</b>	<b>6,611</b>	<b>6,542</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>6,824</b>	<b>7,610</b>

\*A warning shot is not considered as a coercive measure.



*Use of individual types of coercive measures and warning shots by units*

Organisational unit	Handcuffs and instruments of restraint	Bodily force	Gas dispenser	Rod	Police dog	Measures for stopping means of transport by force	Gas instruments and other instruments for incapacitation as stipulated by law	Firearms	Warning shot*	No data about the type of coercive measures	Total
Celje Police Directorate	395	531	11	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	946
Koper Police Directorate	447	438	11	18	3	8	0	0	0	4	929
Kranj Police Directorate	274	152	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	430
Ljubljana Police Directorate	1,194	1,079	19	3	3	7	0	0	0	0	2,305
Maribor Police Directorate	395	590	8	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	1,002
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	180	286	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	474
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	61	81	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	144
Novo mesto Police Directorate	725	431	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1,165
GPD	152	50	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	3	215
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,823</b>	<b>3,638</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7,610</b>

\*A warning shot is not considered as a coercive measure.

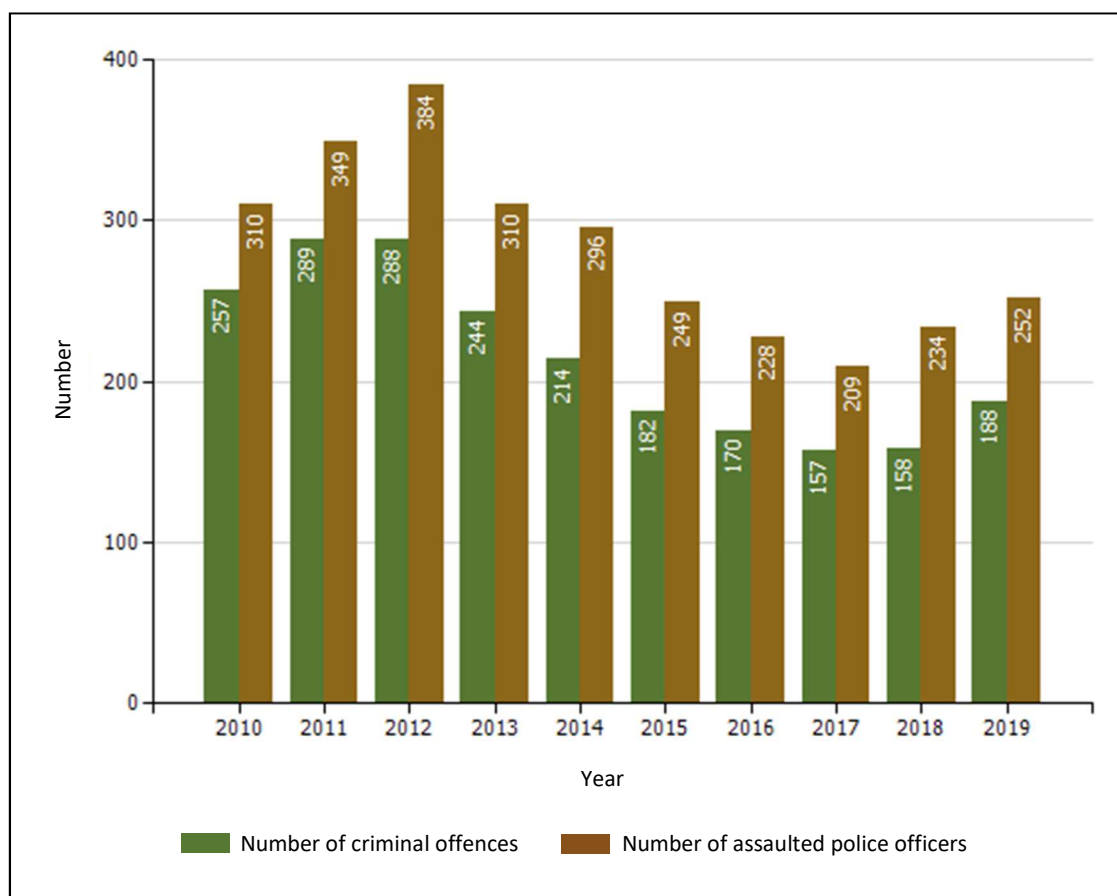
*Consequences of the use of coercive measures with police officers*

Type of consequence	Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No consequences	6,372	6,648	6,192	5,077	4,960	4,445	4,452	4,739	4,630	5,051
Material damage	3	3	7	1	6	4	0	1	3	5
Visible external signs	33	42	34	22	35	35	27	20	36	21
Light bodily harm	113	126	147	109	111	85	57	64	62	83
Aggravated bodily harm	3	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	3
Grievous bodily harm	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,524</b>	<b>6,821</b>	<b>6,381</b>	<b>5,209</b>	<b>5,112</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>4,538</b>	<b>4,824</b>	<b>4,735</b>	<b>5,163</b>

*Consequences of the use of coercive measures with offenders*

Type of consequence	Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No consequences	3,992	4,179	4,035	3,093	3,099	2,670	2,543	2,540	2,673	3,193
Material damage	4	4	2	2	3	4	2	4	3	5
Visible external signs	464	495	552	520	425	442	473	585	610	686
Light bodily harm	91	95	91	75	54	59	53	45	51	57
Aggravated bodily harm	2	1	1	0	3	1	0	1	1	4
Grievous bodily harm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Death	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,553</b>	<b>4,774</b>	<b>4,681</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>3,584</b>	<b>3,177</b>	<b>3,072</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>3,338</b>	<b>3,945</b>

### Assaults on police officers

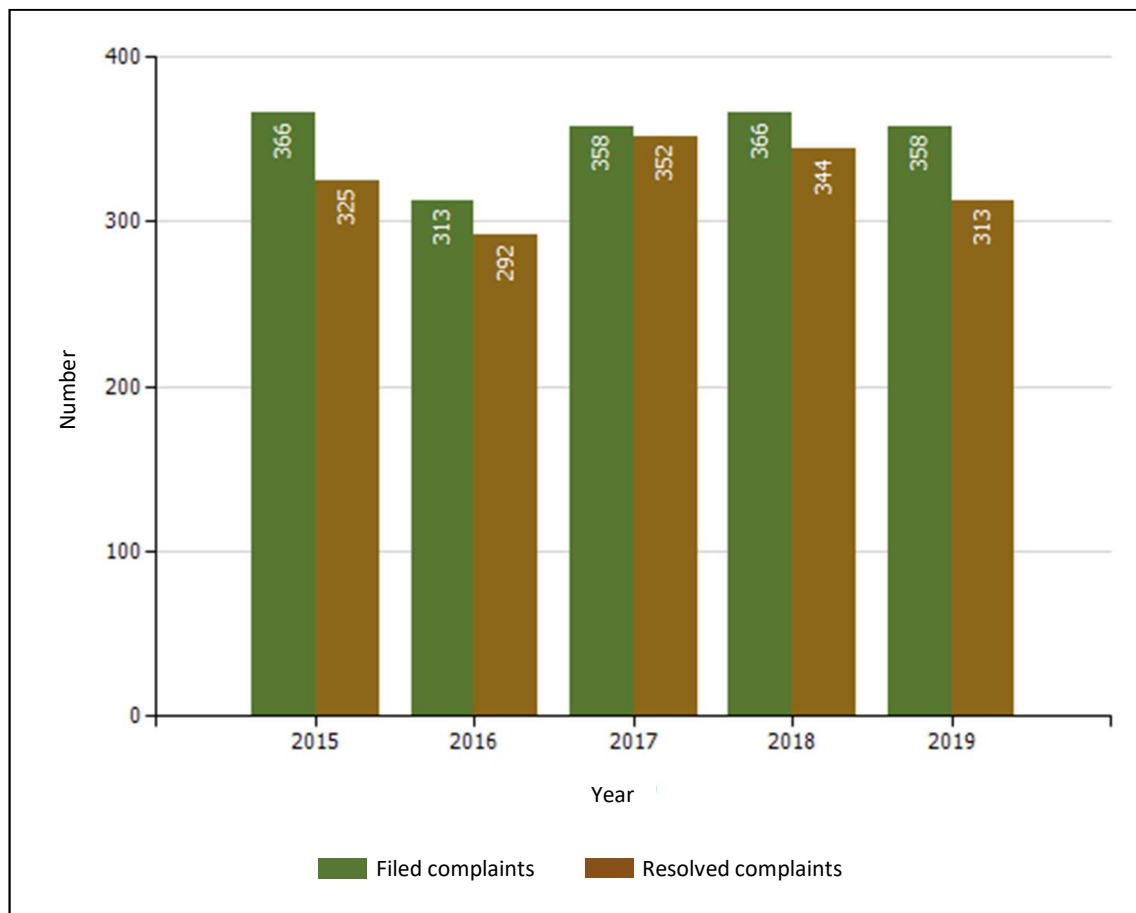


### Threats to police officers

Level of threat	Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Low	83	84	62	58	64	53	56	37	35	42
Moderate	4	4	4	3	7	5	5	1	2	4
High	2	4	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>48</b>

## COMPLAINT RESOLUTION

*Complaints against the work of police officers*



*Resolved complaints with regard to the resolution method*

Type of procedure	Number of procedures				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Conciliation procedures	131	111	144	160	124
– successfully concluded [150/5ZNPPol]	64	52	70	85	68
– unsuccessfully concluded [148/3 ZNPPol]	67	59	74	75	56
– conduct of police officers, in accordance with regulations	115	98	113	129	91
– conduct of police officers, not in accordance with regulations	5	6	15	11	12
Senates	59	69	72	73	56
– unsuccessfully concluded conciliation procedures [148/3 ZNPPol]	29	34	28	35	18
– direct hearing at the senate [148/3 ZNPPol]	30	35	44	38	38
– founded complaints, heard by the senate	13	12	17	10	7
Conclusion without hearing	164	146	164	146	151
<b>Total resolved complaints</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>313</b>

*Resolved complaints against police officers by fields of work*

Type of procedure	Crime		Public peace and order		Road traffic		National border and aliens		Other events	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Conciliation procedures	49	44	59	51	93	58	5	4	14	13
– successfully concluded [150/5ZNPPol]	18	20	27	25	49	30	4	3	8	8
– unsuccessfully concluded [148/3 ZNPPol]	31	24	32	26	44	28	1	1	6	5
– conduct of police officers, in accordance with regulations	37	27	46	34	81	51	2	3	13	10
– conduct of police officers, not in accordance with regulations	3	5	3	6	7	2	2	0	1	3
Senates	36	20	34	30	37	26	8	9	6	8
– unsuccessfully concluded conciliation procedures [148/3 ZNPPol]	24	7	12	12	20	5	0	1	1	09
– direct hearing at the senate [148/3 ZNPPol]	12	13	22	18	17	21	8	8	5	8
– founded complaints, heard by the senate	7	0	3	7	4	3	1	1	1	3
Conclusion without hearing	48	38	43	45	55	66	3	4	14	15
<b>Total resolved complaints</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>

*Complaints resolved by complaint reasons*

Type of procedure	Communication		Failure to act		Use of powers		Use of coercive measures	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Conciliation procedures	94	86	57	44	95	71	11	10
– successfully concluded [150/5ZNPPol]	51	50	33	22	36	29	5	7
– unsuccessfully concluded [148/3 ZNPPol]	43	36	24	22	59	42	6	3
– conduct of police officers, in accordance with regulations	79	63	44	29	82	49	9	9
– conduct of police officers, not in accordance with regulations	5	11	9	5	4	6	1	0
Senates	51	33	21	25	53	43	17	11
– unsuccessfully concluded conciliation procedures [148/3 ZNPPol]	22	13	14	5	25	19	4	1
– direct hearing at the senate [148/3 ZNPPol]	29	20	7	20	28	24	13	10
– founded complaints, heard by the senate	7	4	2	0	9	10	4	2
Conclusion without hearing	40	54	46	44	53	67	6	2
<b>Total resolved complaints</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>

*Consequences of complaint procedures*

Type of action	Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Proposal for initiation of a disciplinary procedure	0	0	2	0	0
Report sent to the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office [147/3 ZKP]	4	2	4	5	0
Warning and interview	26	19	45	20	19
Warning before ordinary termination of employment	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>

*Bases for complaint hearing directly at the senate*

	Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Persons suffered [very] severe bodily harm or died	0	1	0	0	0
Police officers used firearms in the procedure	0	1	0	0	0
Children, minors and/or other vulnerable groups were included in the procedure	7	12	7	10	5
Complaint against the heads of police units or heads of internal organisational police units	1	2	2	3	2
Complaint by an alien not residing in Slovenia	9	10	15	13	17
Complaint with other recrimination of gross interference in human rights and fundamental freedoms	13	9	20	12	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>

*Complaints that were not heard by the senate after an unsuccessful conciliation procedure*

	Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No hearing by the senate after an unsuccessful conciliation procedure [152/2 ZNPPol]	22	19	23	34	22

## INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

*Reported and revealed criminal offences by police officials, investigated by the specialised state prosecutor's office by unit*

File unit	Number of criminal offences									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Celje Police Directorate	9	11	11	5	2	8	3	1	8	16
Koper Police Directorate	15	2	5	2	4	4	8	5	5	7
Kranj Police Directorate	12	6	4	0	3	5	6	5	7	7
Ljubljana Police Directorate	21	14	11	15	12	14	21	13	15	21
Maribor Police Directorate	26	14	15	8	16	9	12	15	17	21
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	11	4	6	11	7	4	7	13	8	17
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	7	2	3	1	1	7	4	1	0	0
Novo mesto Police Directorate	6	2	6	6	3	4	10	9	3	13
GPD	10	13	3	0	8	4	3	13	6	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>112</b>

*Suspected officials in reported and revealed criminal offences by police officials, investigated by the specialised state prosecutor's office by unit*

File unit	Number of suspected officials									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Celje Police Directorate	11	10	12	6	2	8	3	1	13	14
Koper Police Directorate	15	2	5	2	4	4	7	5	6	6
Kranj Police Directorate	14	6	5	0	3	4	6	4	7	8
Ljubljana Police Directorate	18	18	11	13	13	15	21	15	16	19
Maribor Police Directorate	15	14	13	10	16	10	8	14	17	23
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	8	3	6	11	6	4	6	9	7	17
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	7	2	3	1	1	7	5	1	0	0
Novo mesto Police Directorate	5	2	6	5	3	4	8	8	4	12
GPD	10	12	3	0	10	5	3	9	5	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>110</b>

## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

### *Number of accesses to ITSP at border crossings*

Reason for access	Year								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Verification of persons	8,442,795	8,089,732	5,848,821	3,948,780	3,913,182	3,851,643	19,802,339	23,462,017	22,572,712
Verification of documents	7,986,122	9,042,800	5,721,300	3,852,919	3,629,599	3,726,539	19,732,481	24,435,398	24,797,434
Verification of vehicles	395,137	1,214,233	683,079	246,945	195,141	178,791	289,822	289,009	291,461
Found persons in SIS	6,230	5,922	5,412	5,140	4,832	5,050	7,248	7,839	7,638
Other search results in SIS	887	870	742	858	786	676	1,870	2,246	1,913

### *Number of other accesses to ITSP*

Reason for access	Year								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Phonetic Index of Persons	9,797,820	8,462,500	8,127,904	8,197,274	7,324,190	6,135,516	5,884,094	7,322,186	7,722,591
Log book of events of the Operation and Communication Centre	5,081,665	6,332,278	2,805,576	3,117,423	3,761,233	3,956,290	3,878,829	5,515,328	3,988,470
Registration of guests at hotels	3,788,091	3,596,261	4,094,947	3,904,150	4,388,382	4,782,485	6,090,143	5,493,726	6,326,885
Persons, found on the basis of hotel guest registration forms	194	225	234	199	177	161	318	1,435	1,513
Package processing	174,555	159,655	152,066	182,204	163,660	163,752	117,563	59,128	24,702
Access without operative verification*	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,269	85,652	113,941
Forms, prepared in the ePolicist* (ePoliceOfficer) notebook	—	—	—	—	—	—	101,841	149,130	194,337
Operative forum*	—	—	—	—	—	—	836,690	1,351,819	1,305,118

\*Data have been collected since 2017.

### *Number of electronically sent information to external organisations*

Type of information	Year								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Minutes on traffic accidents sent to the insurance association	17,560	18,902	13,808	13,147	13,062	11,436	11,475	12,556	13,002
Minutes on traffic accidents sent to the Health Insurance Institute	7,149	7,077	6,702	6,389	6,710	6,642	6,130	6,187	6,181
Accesses [verifications] of external institutions at ITSP	8,052,696	8,065,656	10,414,927	13,968,370	14,274,591	15,295,911	12,397,580	20,806,274	18,545,222

*Number of accesses from ITSP to information systems of external institutions*

Type of access	Year								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Access to e-RISK	1,673,970	1,498,415	1,258,513	1,296,956	1,230,342	1,142,823	963,314	1,212,760	1,264,586
Access to External Data Sources app	34,514	48,721	74,161	88,452	83,343	79,672	68,488	94,508	97,480

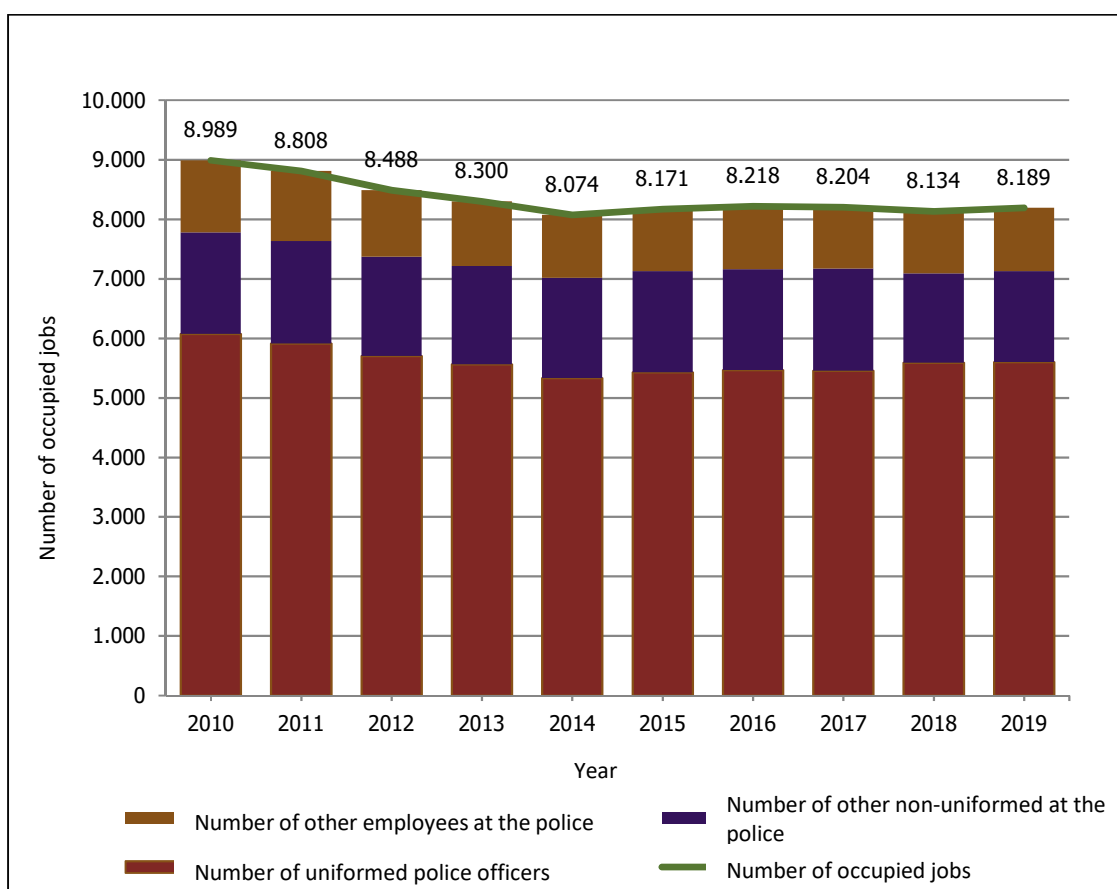
*ITSP failures – central information systems*

Type of failure	Year								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Time of planned failures [in mm]	2,570	1,916	1,406	1,237	2,074	1,562	1,156	614	1,180
Time of unplanned failures [in mm]	386	3,610	1,424	70	403	300	545	789	343



## PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATIONAL MATTERS

*Changes in the number of employees at the police*



Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Staff Office, MFERAC, acquired on 17 February, 2019.

*Systemised and occupied jobs*

Year	Systemised jobs				Occupied jobs			
	Uniformed police officers*	Non-uniformed police officers	Employees without police officer status	Total	Uniformed police officers*	Non-uniformed police officers	Employees without police officer status	Total
2010	7,403	1,927	1,262	<b>10,592</b>	6,075	1,701	1,213	<b>8,989</b>
2011	7,396	1,894	1,245	<b>10,535</b>	5,911	1,720	1,177	<b>8,808</b>
2012	7,338	1,900	1,217	<b>10,455</b>	5,704	1,667	1,117	<b>8,488</b>
2013	7,332	1,895	1,218	<b>10,445</b>	5,563	1,649	1,088	<b>8,300</b>
2014	7,247	1,930	1,213	<b>10,390</b>	5,333	1,681	1,060	<b>8,074</b>
2015	7,238	1,938	1,211	<b>10,387</b>	5,427	1,700	1,044	<b>8,171</b>
2016	7,178	1,983	1,242	<b>10,403</b>	5,463	1,696	1,059	<b>8,218</b>
2017	7,228	1,987	1,244	<b>10,459</b>	5,457	1,713	1,034	<b>8,204</b>
2018	7,458	1,765	1,246	<b>10,469</b>	5,587	1,504	1,043	<b>8,134</b>
2019	7,477	1,795	1,249	<b>10,521</b>	5,601	1,524	1,064	<b>8,189</b>

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Staff Office, MFERAC, acquired on 17 February, 2019.

\*The number includes police officer candidates.

Systemised and occupied jobs by units

Unit	Number of systemised jobs				Number of occupied jobs			
	Uniformed police officers*	Non-uniformed police officers	Employees without police officer status	Total	Uniformed police officers*	Non-uniformed police officers	Employees without police officer status	Total
Police management General Police Directorate, Development and System Tasks	7	1	3	11	4	1	2	7
General Police Directorate, Uniformed Police Directorate General Police Directorate, Criminal Police Directorate General Police Directorate, National Forensic Laboratory	68	57	8	133	63	42	8	113
General Police Directorate, Specialities Directorate General Police Directorate, Academy General Police Directorate, IT and Telecommunications Office	200	0	31	231	155	0	31	186
	–	321	19	340	–	282	18	300
	–	76	5	81	–	68	5	73
	276	189	31	496	211	169	26	406
	369	4	43	416	303	3	39	345
	–	173	10	183	–	141	10	151
<b>Total GPD</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>1,581</b>
Celje Police Directorate	859	153	150	1,162	647	123	127	897
Koper Police Directorate	1,020	117	137	1,274	668	99	109	876
Kranj Police Directorate	416	78	91	585	345	59	71	475
Ljubljana Police Directorate	1,416	261	242	1,919	1,118	223	201	1,542
Maribor Police Directorate	1,110	156	183	1,449	803	132	162	1,097
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	474	63	102	639	368	59	90	517
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	249	48	74	371	189	34	63	286
Novo mesto Police Directorate	1,013	98	120	1,231	727	89	102	918
<b>Total PD</b>	<b>6,557</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>8,630</b>	<b>4,865</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>6,608</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,477</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>10,521</b>	<b>5,601</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>8,189</b>

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Staff Office, MFERAC, acquired on 17 February, 2019.

\*The number includes police officer candidates.

### Required and actual education of employees

Required education	Number of system-ised jobs	Number of employees by actual education							Number of occupied jobs
		Primary	Secondary	College	Higher	University	Spec/ master's	Doctorate	
Less than secondary	315	221	24	2	0	0	0	0	247
Secondary	1,661	57	1,058	70	79	18	3	0	1,285
Higher	6,461	5	3,052	1,171	461	95	10	1	4,795
High	1,958	0	14	19	997	572	124	20	1,746
University or higher vocational with specialisation/master's degree	126	0	0	0	0	77	32	7	116
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,521</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>4,148</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8,189</b>

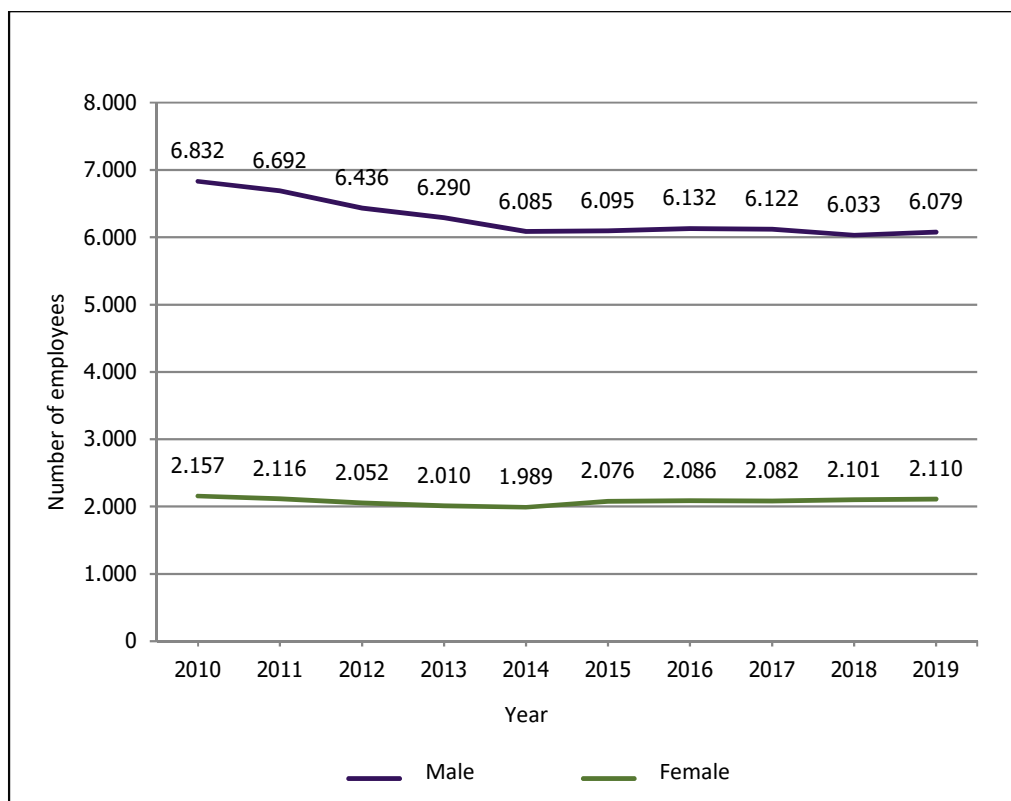
Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Staff Office, MFERAC, acquired on 17 February, 2019.

### Gender and age of employees with regard to employee status

	Uniformed police officers	Non-uniformed police officers	Employees without police officer status	Total
Gender				
Male	4,658	1,231	190	<b>6,079</b>
Female	943	293	874	<b>2,110</b>
<b>Average age — total</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>43.1</b>
Male	42.4	45.7	48.2	<b>43.3</b>
Female	37.4	43.1	47.9	<b>42.5</b>

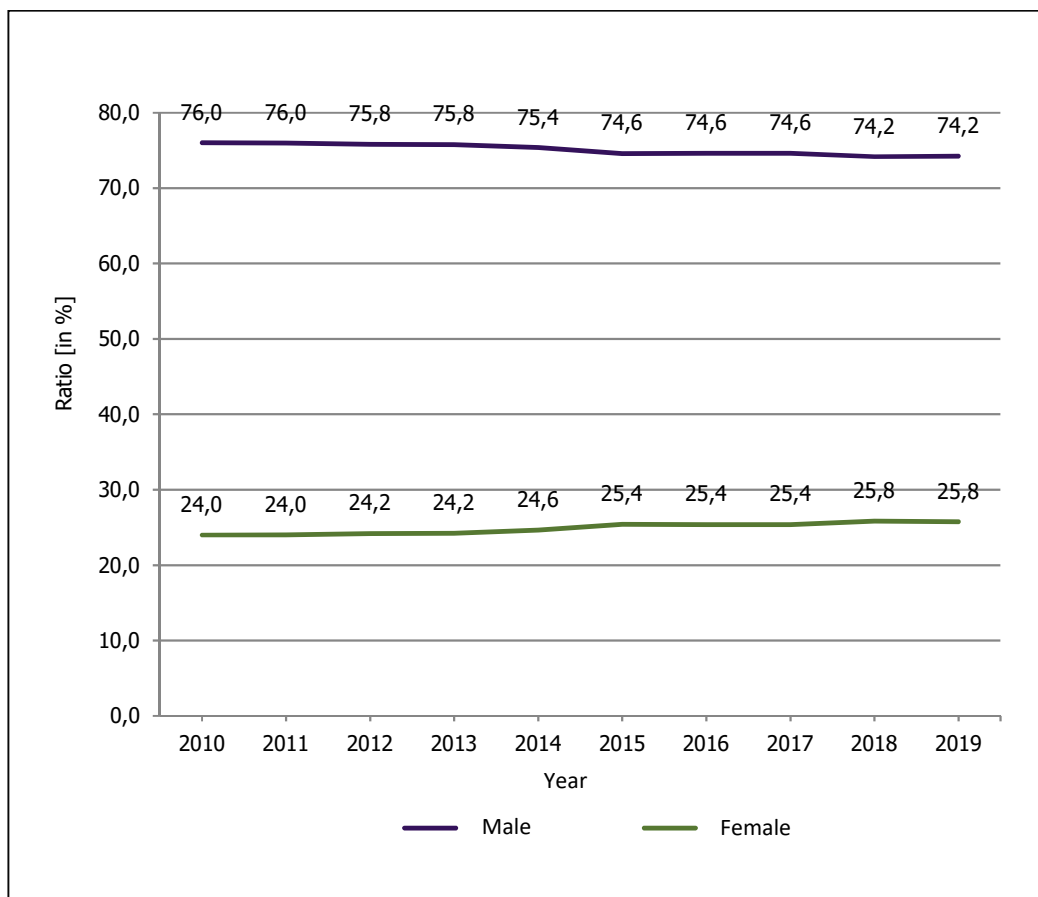
Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Staff Office, MFERAC, acquired on 17 February, 2019.

### Changes in the number of female and male employees at the police



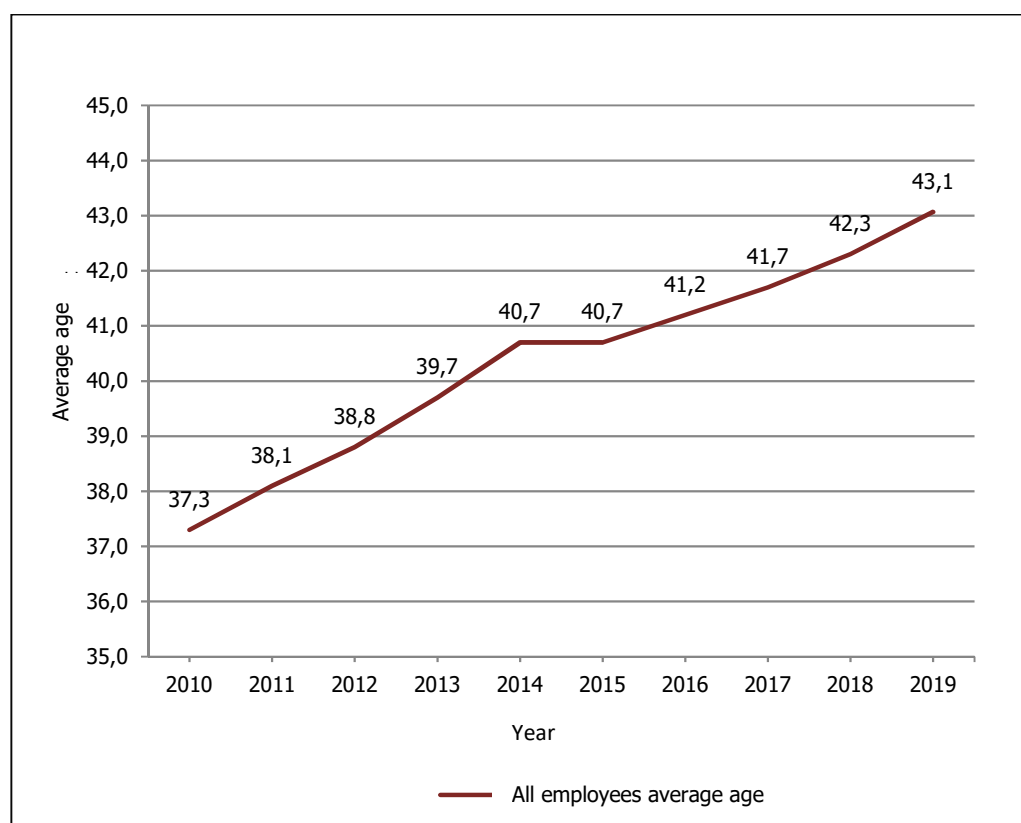
Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Staff Office, MFERAC, 17 February, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

## Gender ratio



Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Staff Office, MFERAC, 17 February, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

### Average age of employees



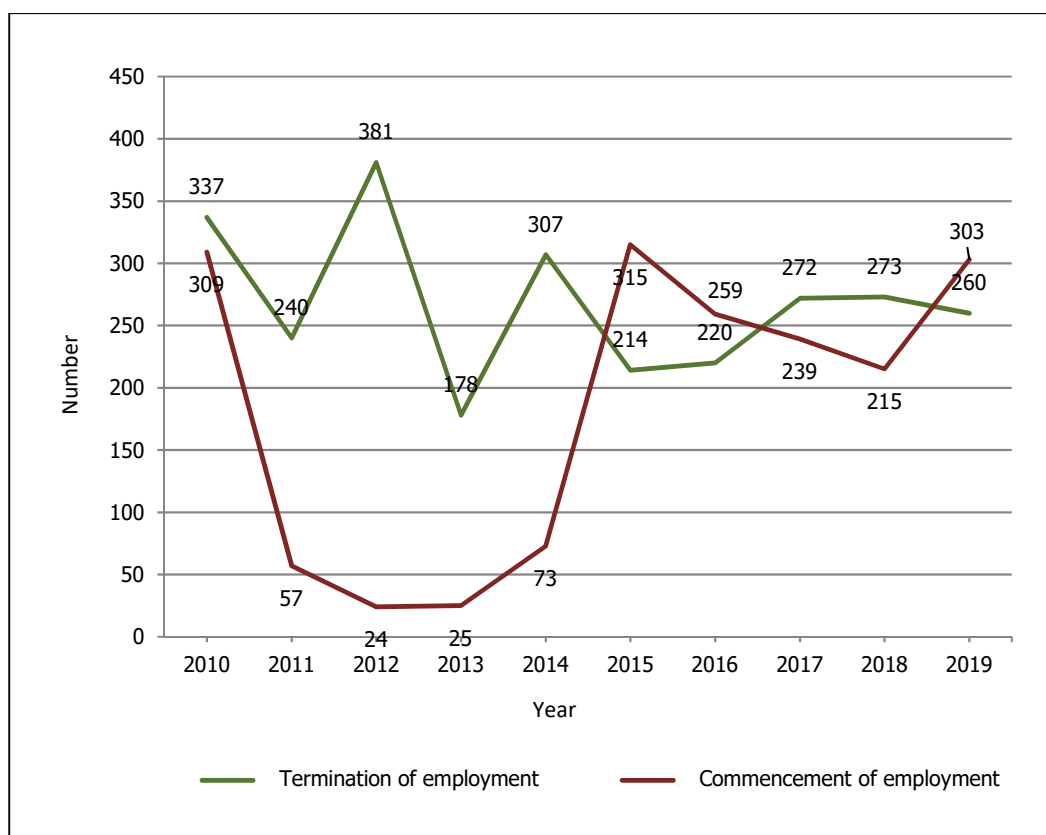
Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Staff Office, MFERAC, 17 February, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

### Start and termination of the employment relationship with regard to employee status and organisational level

Unit		Uniformed police officers	Non-uniformed police officers	Employees without police officer status	Total
General Police Directorate	(Termination)	41	15	8	64
	Start	123	19	16	158
Police Directorates	Termination	111	16	69	196
	Start	58	12	75	145
– Police Directorates	Termination	14	16	32	62
	Start	1	12	27	40
– Police stations	Termination	97	0	37	134
	Start	57	0	48	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>Termination</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>260</b>
	<b>Start</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>303</b>

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Staff Office, MFERAC, acquired on 17 February, 2019.

*Change in the number of terminations and starts of employment*



Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Staff Office, MFERAC, 17 February, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

*Complaints and requests for the protection of employment rights by units*

Unit	Number of complaints	Number of requests	Total
Celje Police Directorate	22	14	36
Koper Police Directorate	24	60	84
Kranj Police Directorate	5	4	9
Ljubljana Police Directorate	17	6	23
Maribor Police Directorate	15	47	62
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	4	58	62
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	4	5	9
Novo mesto Police Directorate	53	104	157
GPD	27	43	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>512</b>

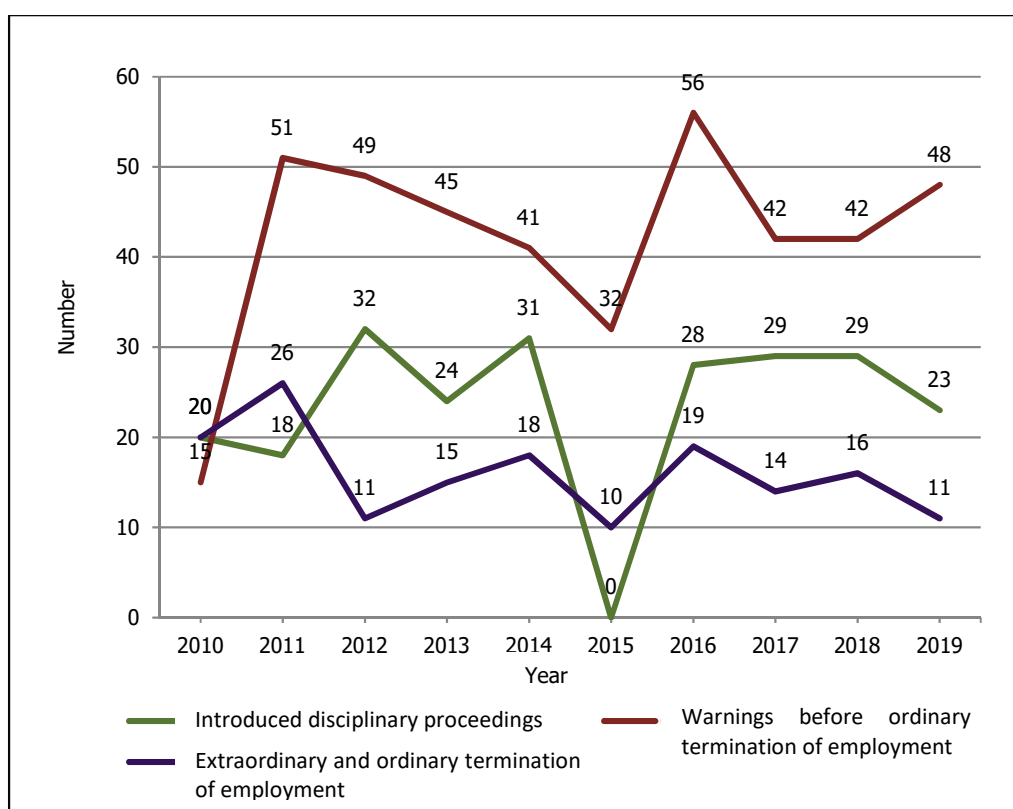
Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Staff Office, 17 February, 2020.

### Disciplinary measures by units

Type of action	PD Celje	Koper Police Directorate	Kranj Police Directorate	Ljubljana Police Directorate	Maribor Police Directorate	Murska Sobota Police Directorate	Nova Gorica Police Directorate	Novo mesto Police Directorate	GPD	Total
Disciplinary proceedings	0	6	0	5	6	0	1	5	0	<b>23</b>
– reminder	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	0	<b>8</b>
– fine – low	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	<b>5</b>
– fine – high	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
– termination of proceedings	0	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	<b>8</b>
Warnings before ordinary termination	4	3	3	15	6	2	1	14	0	<b>48</b>
Extraordinary termination	0	1	0	3	4	0	0	2	0	<b>10</b>
Ordinary termination	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Staff Office, 17 February, 2020.

### Change in the number of initiated disciplinary proceedings, warnings before termination of employment, extraordinary and ordinary terminations of employment\*



Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Staff Office, MFERAC, 17 February, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

\*Extraordinary and ordinary terminations of employment are shown in a sum, whereas there are only few ordinary terminations [from 0 to 2].

*Emergency psychological assistance [new sessions]*

Reasons	Psychological assistance by psychologists [new sessions]			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Family problems or problems in partnerships	9	75	62	70
Suicide risk [attempt, threat]	3	7	7	14
Suspicion for mental disease [signs, symptoms, change of behaviour]	14	25	17	22
Condition after a work-related traumatic event [endangered life, severe bodily injury treatment ...]	33	27	24	29
Psychological assistance to a public official or his/her family members in case of sudden death or serious illness	21	25	35	24
Suspicion of mobbing or mental distress due to poor relationships in the workplace	30	19	27	31
Stress due to work organisation	29	49	33	40
Police officer in disciplinary or criminal proceedings	11	8	15	15
Suspicion of addiction [alcohol, drugs, gaming]	6	8	7	14
Condition after a traumatic event, not related to work	16	6	48	10
Other	15	27	40	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>302</b>

*Emergency psychological support [all sessions]*

Reasons	Psychological support by police counsels [all sessions]			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Family problems or problems in partnerships	65	75	52	43
Suicide risk [attempt, threat]	0	1	4	9
Suspicion for mental disease [signs, symptoms, change of behaviour]	6	1	4	5
Condition after a work-related traumatic event [endangered life, severe bodily injury treatment ...]	22	8	10	8
Psychological assistance to a public official or his/her family members in case of sudden death or serious illness	11	18	10	3
Suspicion of mobbing or mental distress due to poor relationships in the workplace	2	61	7	5
Stress due to work organisation	52	2	39	32
Police officer in disciplinary or criminal proceedings	15	42	6	12
Suspicion of addiction [alcohol, drugs, gaming]	18	4	27	32
Condition after a traumatic event, not related to work	5	7	11	10
Other	13	19	37	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>192</b>



## EDUCATION, UPSKILLING AND TRAINING

*Implementation of the education programme for police officers of a higher rank, police officers and border patrol police officers*

Programme or training	Generation	Year of enrolment	Number of enrolled officers	Number of successful officers	Share of successful officers [in %]
Police officer – part-time study*	I.	2013	40	40	100.0
	II.	2013	100	93	93.0
	III.	2014	61	56	91.8
	IV.	2014	131	121	92.4
	V.	2015	70	61	87.1
	VI.	2015	50	46	92.0
	VII.	2017	76	50	65.8
	VIII.	2018	125	95	76.0
	IX.	2019	123	3	2.4
	X.	2020	51	0	...
Police officer – full-time study**	I.	2015	100	78	78.0
	II.	2016	98	95	96.9
	III.	2017	100	84	84.0
	IV.	2018	100	0	...
	V.	2019	104	0	...
Police Officer – NBS***	I.	2006	251	241	96.0
	II.	2007	176	170	96.6
	III.	2008	147	137	93.2
	IV.	2009	100	91	91.0
	V.	2015	150	145	96.7
	VI.	2016	79	70	88.6
	VII.	2017	38	34	89.5
	VIII.	2017	15	14	93.3
	IX.	2019	40	36	90.0
	X.	2019	11	0	...
	XI.	2020	20	0	...

\*9th and 10th generation of students in the programme Police Officer – part-time study have not yet concluded their studies. Some students of previous generations have not graduated yet, some have preliminarily terminated their studies.

\*\*4th and 5th generation of students in the programme Police Officer – full-time study have not yet concluded their studies.

\*\*\* 10th and 11th generation Police Officer NBS have not concluded their training.

*Implementing programmes of upskilling and training by areas*

Field of work	Number of executed programmes									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
General police tasks and specialisations	429	723	384	521	416	401	384	350	341	387
Crime investigation	146	140	241	161	156	131	161	252	96	93
Social skills and working with people	94	63	82	61	54	42	34	29	31	24
International trainings	32	24	56	48	44	72	62	89	97	69
Police dog handlers' work	23	25	32	37	28	29	25	22	48	14
IT and computer science	59	71	74	104	54	82	39	41	147	39
Operating with documentary materials	6	22	4	1	5	15	4	1	1	0
Health and safety at work	68	80	77	88	59	40	44	40	54	14
Special unit's work	23	20	25	10	19	16	12	23	17	10
Protecting people and objects	12	8	15	6	34	11	29	25	60	12
Linguistic training	36	24	20	21	33	26	9	15	18	13
Internal security and assistance to police officers	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	4	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>675</b>

Field of work	Number of participants*									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
General police tasks and specialisations	7,667	12,098	7,811	12,772	11,542	10,578	8,406	7,972	8,002	8,125
Crime investigation	4,310	3,558	4,972	4,237	5,586	5,230	6,912	5,712	6,970	2,337
Social skills and working with people	2,137	1,298	796	761	864	639	526	732	545	452
International trainings	144	106	198	167	123	281	225	152	215	252
Police dog handlers' work	147	142	120	149	105	135	113	165	196	31
IT and computer science	8,114	782	911	8,276	14,808	12,554	9,424	7,632	17,098	15,087
Operating with documentary materials	230	1,860	246	172	56	296	370	79	77	0
Health and safety at work	1,269	2,052	1,293	1,006	1,496	1,708	1,031	1,357	1,354	154
Special unit's work	388	258	294	170	256	304	253	315	296	210
Protecting people and objects	441	130	216	90	443	116	383	307	604	122
Linguistic training	643	317	325	295	315	274	70	146	149	125
Internal security and assistance to police officers	27	9	0	53	111	0	0	132	151	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,517</b>	<b>22,610</b>	<b>17,182</b>	<b>28,148</b>	<b>35,705</b>	<b>32,115</b>	<b>27,713</b>	<b>24,701</b>	<b>35,657</b>	<b>26,895</b>

\*Participants from the police, external, domestic and foreign institutions.

## FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL MATTERS

*Police budgetary funds expenditure by purpose [in EUR]\**

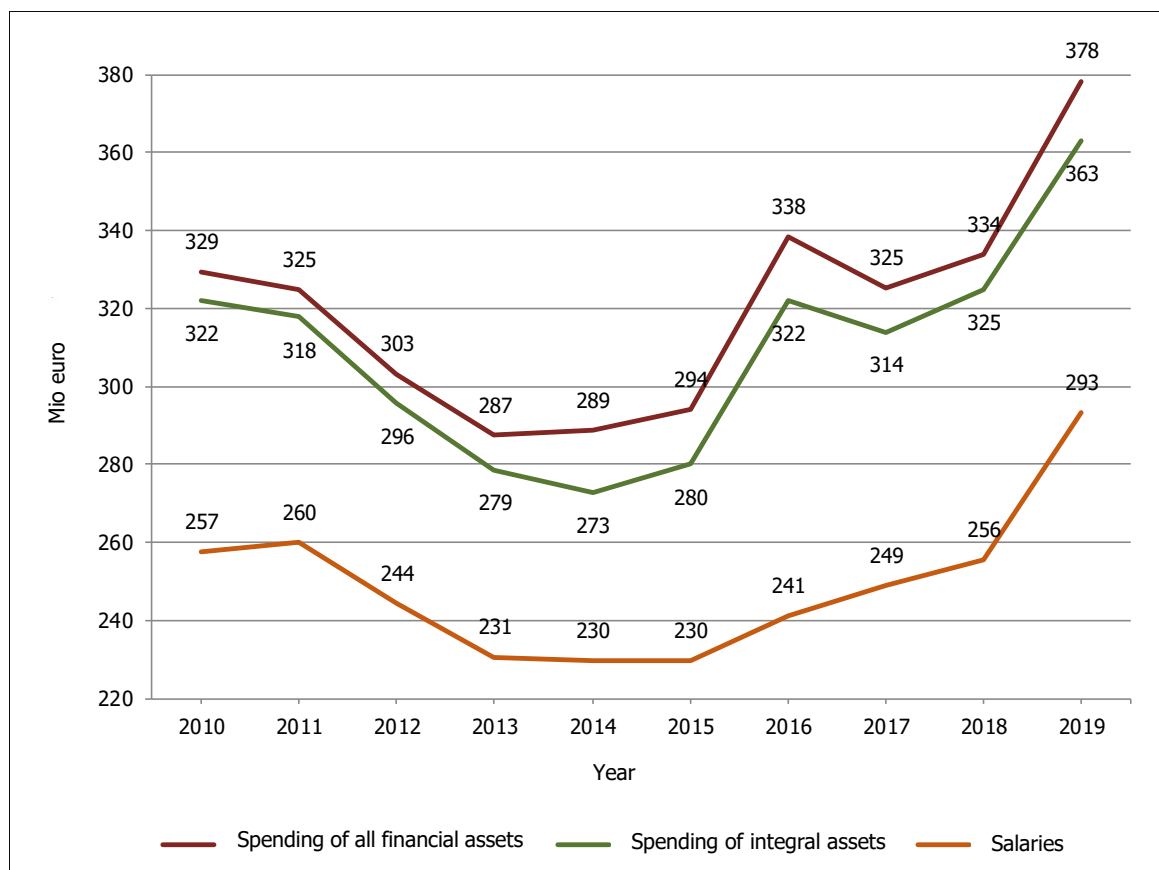
Purpose	Adopted budget	Valid budget**	Spent funds	Spending structure [in %]	Share of spending [in %]
Salaries	275,433,677	293,363,880	293,250,772	77.5	100.0
Transfers	27,400	37,714	37,714	0.0	100.0
Material costs	54,141,997	62,539,423	57,346,435	15.2	91.7
Investments	37,013,686	33,560,289	27,700,145	7.3	82.5
Investment transfers	2,783,723	2,418,094	0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>369,400,483</b>	<b>391,919,401</b>	<b>378,335,067</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96.5</b>

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Office for Financial and Purchasing Affairs, 12 February, 2020.

\*The values are rounded up, thus their sum can differ from the total sum, which was calculated with not rounded up values.

\*\*The valid budget is higher than the adopted budget due to realised reallocation of spending rights from the current budgetary reserve of the Ministry of Finance for covering labour costs, reallocation of the rights of expenditure in the current budgetary reserve of the Ministry of Finance, to the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, to the Ministry of Defence, reallocation within the Ministry of the Interior, income from sales and replacement of physical assets and income from own activity.

*Use of police's budgetary resources*



Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Staff Office, Office for Financial and Purchasing Affairs, 12 February, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2018.

Police budgetary funds expenditure by type of budgetary item [in EUR]\*

Type of budgetary item	2018			2019			Expenditure index 2019/2018
	Valid budget	Expenditure	Share of expenditure [in %]	Valid budget	Expenditure	Share of expenditure [in %]	
<b>Budgetary appropriations</b>	<b>325,689,861</b>	<b>324,684,504</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>363,271,691</b>	<b>363,025,293</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>111.8</b>
Salaries [type 1]	255,601,321	255,284,576	99.9	292,867,102	292,832,732	100.0	114.7
Transfers to individuals and households [type 1]	36,933	36,933	100.0	37,714	37,714	100.0	102.1
Material costs [type 1]	51,393,747	50,772,891	98.8	51,856,167	51,644,658	99.6	101.7
Investments [type 1]	18,657,859	18,590,103	99.6	18,510,708	18,510,189	100.0	99.6
<b>Earmarked funds</b>	<b>12,919,811</b>	<b>3,216,900</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>13,235,581</b>	<b>4,928,591</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>153.2</b>
Sales and replacement of physical assets [type 5]	6,079,624	471,653	7.8	6,017,454	1,629,275	27.1	345.4
Own activity [type 6]	1,889,917	1,115,691	59.0	1,962,710	1,146,123	58.4	102.7
Compensations from property insurance [type 7]	743,013	260,214	35.0	991,577	304,916	30.8	117.2
Rents [type 18]	3,145,796	713,278	22.7	3,408,380	997,477	29.3	139.8
Donations [type 30]	1,061,460	656,063	61.8	855,460	850,799	99.5	129.7
<b>EU-funds and Slovenia's participation</b>	<b>9,424,513</b>	<b>5,907,896</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>15,412,129</b>	<b>10,381,183</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>175.7</b>
EU 14-20 Transferred execution of tasks [type 34]	874,100	806,685	92.3	613,620	497,298	81.0	61.6
EU 14-20 Cohesion Fund [CF] [type 721]	2,088,884	0	0.0	2,088,884	0	0.0	–
EU 14-20 Centralised and other EU programmes [type 801]	5,119,980	4,021,078	78.5	10,278,736	7,640,913	74.3	190.0
EU 14-20 Centralised and other EU programmes – Slovenia's participation [type 811]	1,341,549	1,080,133	80.5	2,430,888	2,242,972	92.3	207.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>348,034,186</b>	<b>333,809,299</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>391,919,401</b>	<b>378,335,067</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>113.3</b>

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Office for Financial and Purchasing Affairs, 12 February, 2020.

\*The values are rounded up by individual types of budgetary items, thus their sum can differ from the total sum, which was calculated with nor rounded up values.

Transport means with regard to ownership

Type of vehicle	Year							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Own vehicles	2,088	2,090	2,264	2,338	2,546	2,373	2,216	2,237
Vehicles under financial lease	286	101	5	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles under operational lease	0	0	0	0	0	348	347	345
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>2,191</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>2,582</b>

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, LO, 31 December, 2019 and annual reports on police work for 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

*Transport means with regard to type of vehicle*

Type of vehicle	Year							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Civil passenger vehicles	1,055	986	1,061	1,112	1,267	1,256	1,196	1,217
Patrol passenger vehicles	575	506	551	545	250	695	627	626
Police intervention vehicles	129	123	90	105	135	115	110	101
Combined vehicles	174	164	182	198	216	233	220	211
Off-road vehicles	205	188	172	167	162	152	169	196
Motorcycles	154	148	138	137	161	148	150	140
Goods and delivery vehicles	82	76	75	74	85	104	84	84
Other vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	18	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>2,191</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>2,582</b>

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, LO, 31 December, 2019 and annual reports on police work for 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

*Average age of vehicles by type of vehicle*

Type of vehicle	Average age of vehicles [in years]							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Police intervention vehicles	7.0	5.4	5.7	5.6	4.4	4.3	5.4	5.9
	7.9	8.9	9.5	10.5	9.1	9.3	9.7	10.2
Civil passenger vehicles	7.5	7.7	7.2	7.5	6.5	6.9	7.4	7.6
Patrol passenger vehicles	6.4	7.2	5.6	6.4	6.7	3.1	4.2	4.6
Off-road vehicles	9.2	9.3	10.0	11.0	10.5	10.3	8.8	7.1
Goods and delivery vehicles	10.6	9.2	10.3	11.4	9.0	8.8	10.0	10.5
Combined vehicles	7.0	5.4	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.7	9.8	10.5
<b>All means of transport</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, LO, 31 December, 2019 and annual reports on police work for 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

*Apartments and one-person rooms by units*

Unit	Number of employer provided apartments	Number of unoccupied employer provided apartments	Number of rental apartments	Number of beds	Number of occupied beds
Celje Police Directorate	60	11	3	5	0
Koper Police Directorate	85	11	2	33	20
Kranj Police Directorate	57	1	2	16	2
Ljubljana Police Directorate	62	4	4	82	33
Maribor Police Directorate	65	10	9	16	0
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	27	4	1	3	2
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	35	4	0	88	1
Novo mesto Police Directorate	65	13	0	4	0
GPD	139	12	4	99	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>87</b>

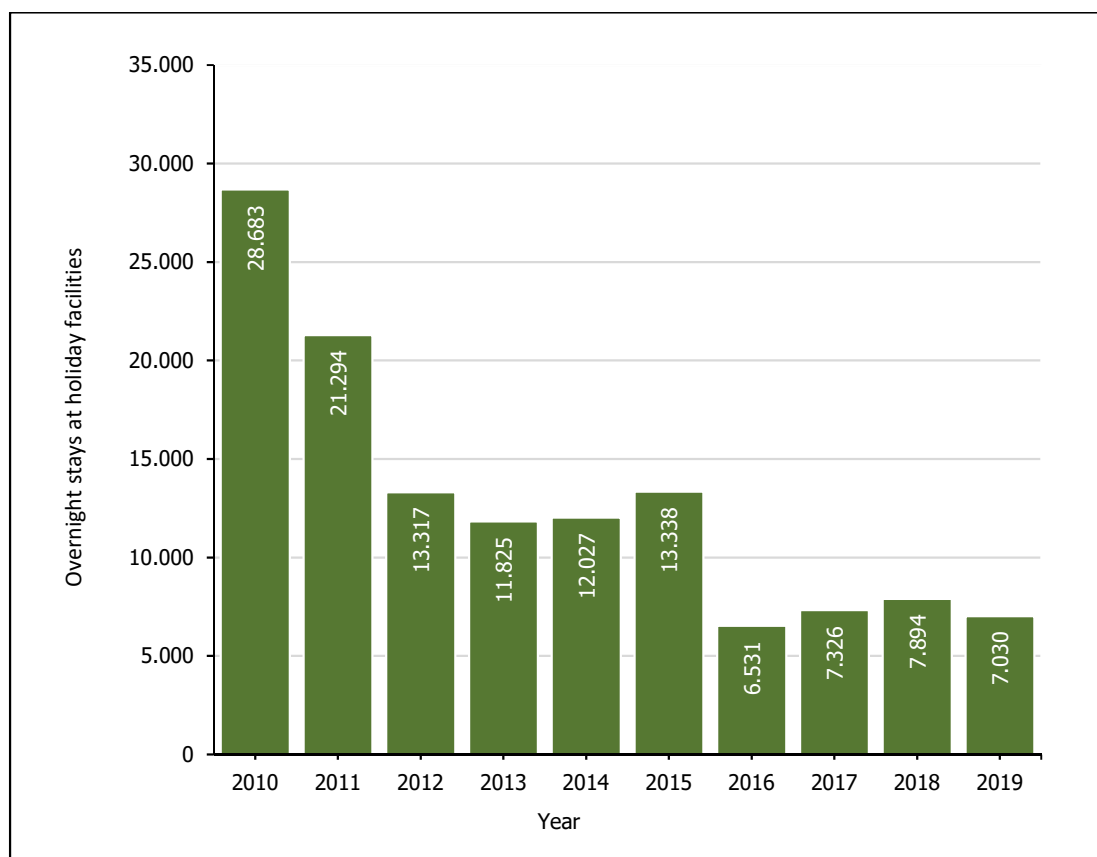
Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, LO, 31 December, 2019.

### *Subletting, sales and purchases of apartments*

	Number of apartments					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subletting of apartments at non-profit rent						
– regularly allocated [tenders]	48	34	49	33	27	26
– on the basis of shown staff interest	2	2	3	1	1	1
– extraordinary allocations	9	9	19	9	1	1
Subletting of apartments at profit rent	2	1	8	2	2	2
Sale of apartments	10	10	6	4	4	1
Purchase of apartments	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, LO, 31 December, 2019 and annual reports on police work for 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

### *Overnight stays at holiday facilities*



Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, LO, 31 December, 2019 and annual reports on police work for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

*Police officers on international civil missions, liaison officers, posted officers and police attachés*

		Country/place	Year					
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Police officers on ICM	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo [EULEX]	Kosovo	15	15	21	12	7	6
	European Union Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support [EUPOLL COPPS]	Palestine	2	3	2	2	2	1
	<b>Total</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>
Liaison officers	Europol	Netherlands/Hague	2	2	2	2	2	2
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Posted officers	Interpol	France/Lyon	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Frontex	Poland/Warsaw	0	1	1	1	2	1
	European Commission [OLAF]	Belgium/Brussels	1	0	0	0	0	0
	EU's special representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina [EUSR BiH]	BiH/Sarajevo	1	1	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
Police attachés	The Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Sarajevo	BiH	1	1	1	1	1	1
	The Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Belgrade	Serbia	0	1	1	1	1	1
	The Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Rome	Italy	1	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: GPD DGPO IPOD, register of posted employees on ICM and other organisations, 12 February, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

## PUBLIC RELATIONS

### Work in public relations

Type of activity	Number of activities					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of press conferences, public statements and photo sessions	100	137	137	113	114	119
Number of messages, notifications and information for the public	4,445	6,415	5,638	5,119	5,559	5,241
Number of written and oral replies to journalist questions	8,406	11,024	12,196	10,187	10,458	10,743
Number of written and oral replies to questions of citizens	2,412	2,524	2,330	2,123	2,090	2,936
Number of responses to media releases	31	27	17	24	25	47
Number of posts on Twitter	151	179	101	121	133	167
Number of posts on YouTube	17	10	5	36	21	15
Number of posts on Facebook	179	146	204	231	1,423	2,307
Number of posts on Instagram*	–	–	22	25	56	186
Number of posts on the internet [editorial work]	253	1,116	413	367	490	381
Number of posts on the intranet [own posts]	1,657	1,154	1,112	1,546	1,555	1,499
Number of posts on the intranet [editorial work]	685	767	830	1,263	1,006	562
Cooperation at publications [editorial work]	7	3	4	8	6	7
Number of "Varnost" journal editions	4	4	4	4	4	3
Number of "addresses" (speeches)	81	57	53	47	66	76
Number of recorded/prepared and edited videos	15	12	5	9	105	262
Number of participations at promotional and preventive events [fairs, humanitarian events etc.]	113	102	118	110	116	227
Number of requests for assistance/cooperation at recordings	30	41	51	63	73	27
Number of events with protocolary activities	54	204	240	288	282	279

Source: GPD DGPO PRO, 6 March, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

\*The Instagram account was created in 2016.

### Police Orchestra activity

Type of activity	Number of activities					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Concerts at the Slovenian Philharmonic, Cankarjev dom or Union Hall	6	2	3	3	5	2
Concerts organised by the Ljubljana Music Youth	7	6	6	6	5	5
Other concerts around Slovenia	19	18	21	14	17	15
Concerts abroad	1	0	0	0	0	1
Performances at ceremonies and cultural events	108	133	133	119	145	142
Performances at protocol receptions	26	50	65	57	71	106
Performances at commemorations and funerals	91	75	74	74	90	84
Video recordings	1	0	0	1	0	1
Audio recordings	7	3	4	7	1	0

Source: GPD DGPO, Police Orchestra, 24 February, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.



*Work in the area of social skills\**

Type of action	Number of actions				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
OIEP opinions and responses to questions of employees sent to <a href="mailto:tointegriteta@policija.si">tointegriteta@policija.si</a>	7	5	3	5	1
Assessment of organisational climate [in all units or in individual units upon request of heads of units]	2	0	1	1	1
Conflict management and mediation	10	14	9	6	6
Provision of assistance in the regulation of mutual relations	13	10	15	12	21
Provision of information at alleged discrimination	24	23	17	36	9
Provision of assistance and information about the measures in connection to protecting dignity at work	0	0	0	0	34
The number of notifications about alleged sexual and other harassment or bullying at workplace	0	0	0	0	10
Activities in multi-cultural communities	75	52	210	226	265

\*Data connected with social skills have been collected since 2015.

*Museum activity\**

Type of activity	Number of activities				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Visits to the Museum of Slovenian Police	1,200	600	700	600	600
Exhibitions in police units or other institutions	8	14	17	28	35
Visitors to exhibitions [number assessment]	7,000	11,000	17,000	28,000	31,000

\*Data connected with museum activity have been collected since 2015.

## SPECIALISED POLICE UNITS ACTIVITY

### Airborne Police Unit Activity

Type of activity	Hours of flying [hhhh:mm]									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Public events security	57:35	67:55	50:55	11:30	04:35	11:35	18:35	46:35	19:35	21:20
State Border Control	379:50	355:00	285:45	289:25	398:10	503:05	479:15	349:20	455:30	308:10
Traffic control	477:05	351:00	194:40	44:20	0:0	35:00	51:10	114:35	124:15	23:05
Search for criminal offenders	39:25	96:45	88:40	56:00	45:20	52:50	24:20	26:15	53:35	20:05
Search operation	62:05	125:00	91:50	83:55	63:25	81:45	107:00	54:50	129:10	50:25
Transport between clinics	29:40	29:25	51:05	68:25	88:35	84:50	57:20	25:48	02:10	01:10
Incubator transport	48:55	39:20	87:25	55:45	49:20	40:50	32:55	71:20	01:15	0:0
Helicopter Emergency Medical Services	260:10	301:45	237:20	172:50	202:25	194:55	119:40	233:55	152:30	04:40
Mountain rescue	24:30	25:25	57:35	78:40	46:25	46:05	08:35	77:42	40:55	61:45
Own activity*	18:00	03:05	08:00	03:55	0:0	0:0	02:20	08:25	25:30	01:00
Recording for police needs	42:15	77:40	50:05	23:50	41:40	45:55	31:55	56:20	28:45	02:35
APU pilot training	151:00	101:00	145:35	55:15	133:00	219:25	85:45	184:05	236:30	152:05
Training**	50:35	99:35	99:30	180:00	263:20	159:15	50:55	80:00	78:55	52:50
Fly over	110:50	115:55	22:55	75:20	73:40	108:45	193:35	111:38	69:50	64:15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,752:15</b>	<b>1,788:50</b>	<b>1,471:20</b>	<b>1,199:10</b>	<b>1,410:20</b>	<b>1,584:15</b>	<b>1,264:40</b>	<b>1,440:48</b>	<b>1,417:40</b>	<b>763:25</b>

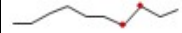





Source: GPD PSD APU, Flights Log, 18 January, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

\*Overhead pipelines and gas pipelines controls, transfers of expert teams, transfer of cargo to areas with difficult access, various electronic measurements, recording from the air, other tasks by order and upon payment.

\*\*Training of flying staff of APU and police officers, landing and mountain rescue exercises.




\*\*\* Fly overs, training and technical flights.

### Mountain rescue with helicopters

Year	Number of actions	Number of helicopter flights	Number of transferred persons			
			Dead people	Injured people	Missing people	Total
2010	16	68	3	10	4	<b>17</b>
2011	17	65	3	12	4	<b>19</b>
2012	43	148	1	40	2	<b>43</b>
2013	61	192	2	60	2	<b>64</b>
2014	36	128	2	36	1	<b>39</b>
2015	36	128	3	29	4	<b>36</b>
2016	9	27	0	12	0	<b>12</b>
2017	65	234	3	63	1	<b>67</b>
2018	35	105	0	35	0	<b>35</b>
2019	51	84	0	62	0	<b>62</b>
Sparkline						

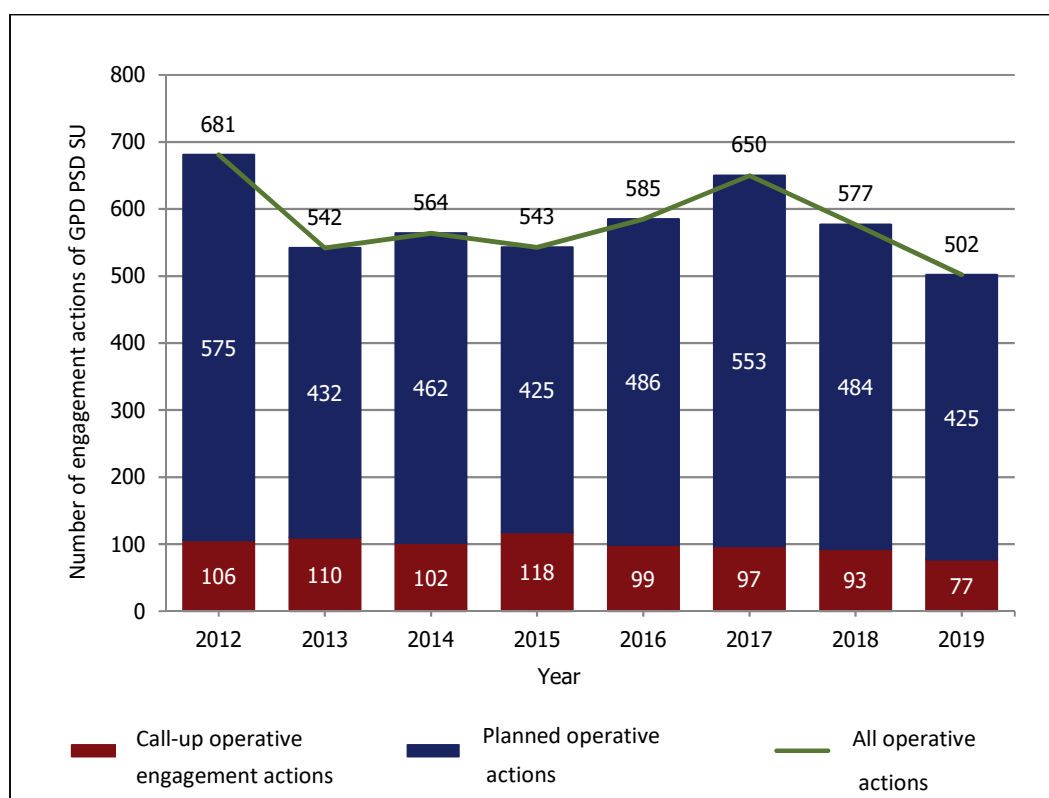
Source: GPD PSD APU, 18 January, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

### Helicopter Emergency Medical Services

Year	Number of actions	Number of helicopter flights	Number of transferred persons
2010	239	718	239
2011	277	805	272
2012	214	645	214
2013	166	501	158
2014	199	572	199
2015	187	554	187
2016	122	359	117
2017	244	681	244
2018	170	492	164
2019	5	12	0
Sparkline			

Source: GPD PSD APU, 18 January, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

### Operative actions of the Special Unit



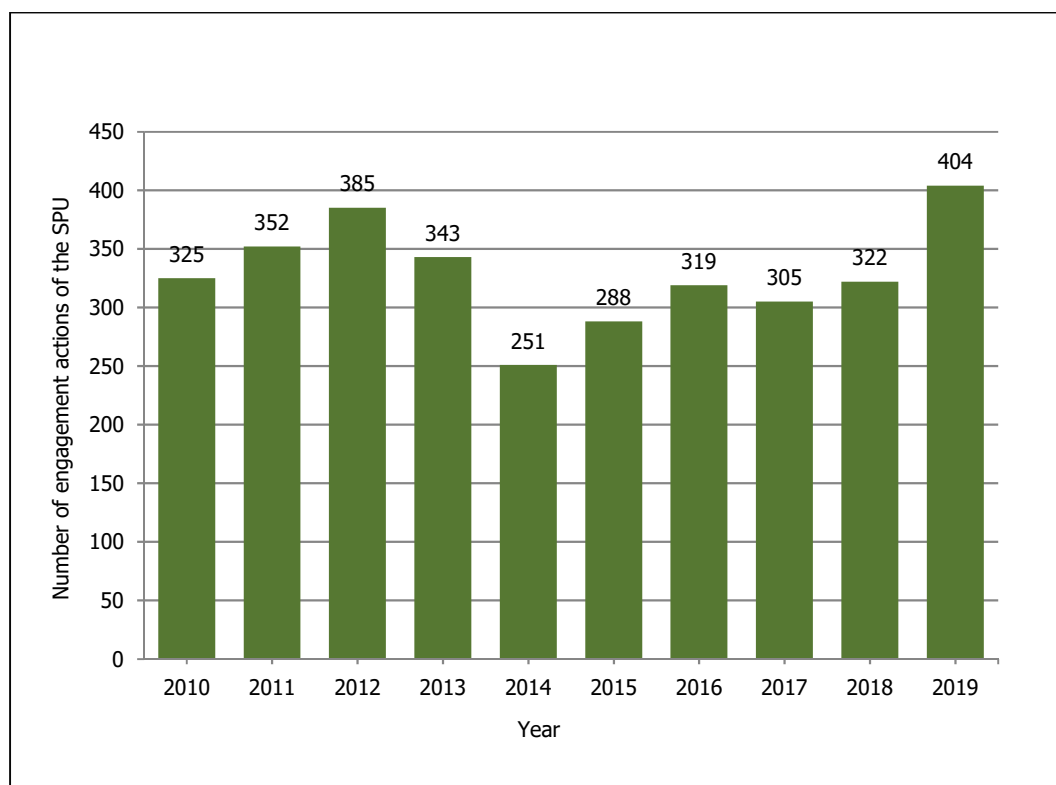
Source: GPD PSD SU, 28 February, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

### Activities of call-up units

Unit		2018						2019					
		Number of call-ups for tasks in the area of the same PD			Number of call-ups for tasks in the area of another PD			Number of call-ups for tasks in the area of the same PD			Number of call-ups for tasks in the area of another PD		
		PPE I	PPE II	PPE III	PPE I	PPE II	PPE III	PPE I	PPE II	PPE III	PPE I	PPE II	PPE III
Celje Police Directorate		16	6	30	7	0	3	22	2	31	10	2	3
Koper Police Directorate		2	3	0	1	2	0	2	11	0	2	1	0
Kranj Police Directorate		0	4	67	0	6	0	4	6	49	6	8	3
Ljubljana Police Directorate		7	26	17	0	2	1	8	29	25	2	3	5
Maribor Police Directorate		2	18	9	1	3	2	3	23	7	3	8	0
Murska Sobota Police Directorate		13	3	0	6	0	0	26	6	0	9	2	0
Nova Gorica Police Directorate		3	4	36	0	4	1	4	1	37	4	4	1
Novo mesto Police Directorate		10	2	0	5	0	0	23	3	0	6	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>

Source: GPD UPD TPD, SPU Activities, 30 January, 2020 and annual report on police work for 2018.

*Call-ups of the Special Police Unit*



Source: GPD UPD TPD, SPU Activities, 30 January, 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

## Appendix 2: List of most commonly used abbreviations

AFIS	Automated Finger Identification System
AJPES	Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition
TSA	Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency
AVRR	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
CD	Cankarjev dom
Cestel	Slovenian company that produces bridges for weighing vehicles during driving
CEPIS	Central Police Information System
Cepol or CEPOL	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training
CIRAM	Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model
COSI	Standing Committee on Operational Cooperation on Internal Security
CSDP	Common Security and Defence Policy
AC	Aliens Centre
CTi	Counter Terrorism Initiative
DCAF	Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
EDWARD	European Day Without a Road Death
EES	Entry-Exit System
EIDA	Distance Learning Application
EIDAz	Distance Learning Application [external access]
EMPACT	European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats
ENFSI	European Network of Forensic Science Institutes
EPCC	European Police Chiefs Convention
EU	European Union
EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
eu-LISA	European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice
EUPOL COPPS	European Union Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support
EUR	Euro
Europol	European Police Office [EU Organisation for crime prosecution considering information on criminal offences]
Frontex	European Border and Coast Agency
FURS	Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia
GPD	General Police Directorate
GPD NFL	General Police Directorate National Forensic Laboratory
GPD IOU	Internal Organisation Units of the General Police Directorate
GPD PA RSSC	Research and Social Skills Centre at the Police Academy of the General Police Directorate
GPD PA ISCIU	General Police Directorate, Police Academy, Training Centre Information System
GPD PA	General Police Directorate, Police Academy
GPD DGPO	General Police Directorate, Director General of the Police Office
GPD DGPO PO	General Police Directorate, Director General of the Police Office, Police Orchestra
GPD DGPO IPOD	General Police Directorate, Director General of the Police Office, International Police Operation Division
GPD DGPO DIII	General Police Directorate, Director General of the Police Office, Division for Internal Investigations and Integrity
GPD DGPO PRO	General Police Directorate, Director General of the Police Office, Public Relations Office
GPD DGPO SPPP	General Police Directorate, Director General of the Police Office, Sector for Police Powers and Prevention

GPD DGPO DSTD	General Police Directorate, Director General of the Police Office, Development and System Tasks Division
GPD ITO	General Police Directorate, IT and Telecommunications Office
GPD CPD	General Police Directorate, Criminal Police Directorate
GPD CPD CIAC	General Police Directorate, Criminal Police Directorate, Criminal Investigation Activity Centre
GPD PSD CSP	General Police Directorate, Police Specialities Directorate, Centre for Security and Protection
GPD PSD APU	General Police Directorate, Police Specialities Directorate, Airborne Police Unit
GPD PSD OCC	General Police Directorate, Police Specialities Directorate, Operation and Communications Centre
GPD PSD SU	General Police Directorate, Police Specialities Directorate, Special Unit
GPD UPD	General Police Directorate, Uniformed Police Directorate
GPD UPD SUSBC	General Police Directorate, Uniformed Police Directorate, Specialised Unit for State Border Control
GPD UPD SUTC	General Police Directorate, Uniformed Police Directorate, Specialised Unit for Traffic Control
GPD UPD TPD	General Police Directorate, Uniformed Police Directorate, Traffic Police Division
Greco	Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption
Hackaton	Event where computer programmers and others developing software, e.g. graphic designers, intensively cooperate in joint computer programming
HPLC	High-performance liquid chromatography
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IISG	Integrative Internal Security Governance
IMPRODOVA	Improving Frontline Responses to High Impact Domestic Violence
Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization
IRSI	Slovenian Infrastructure Inspectorate
ISF-P	Internal Security Fund – Police
ISF Union Actions for PCCC's	Internal Security Fund Union Actions for Police and Customs Cooperation Centres
ISO/IEC 17025:2017	General requirements for testing and calibration laboratories
ISCI	Information System for Crime Investigation
ITC	Information technology and telecommunications
ITPS	Information Telecommunications Police System
JIT	Joint Investigation Team
km	kilometre
KZ-1[B]	Criminal Code
ICM	International civil missions
MFERAC	Computer application for finance, accounting and HR data management, maintained by the Ministry of Finance
mm:ss	Time in minutes and seconds
MNZ	Ministry of the Interior
MNZ DPDVN	Ministry of the Interior, Police and Security Directorate
MNZ SPMZ	Ministry of the Interior, Sector for International Protection Procedures
MPS	Mobile police station
NBS	National border supervisor
NFIP	National Football Information Point
NFL	National Forensic Laboratory
NFPoC	National Frontex Points of Contact
NPU	National Bureau of Investigation [at GPd Criminal Police Directorate]
NTC	National Training Coordinators
FUO	Found unexploded ordnance
PIEC	Police Integrity and Ethics Committee
PCCC	Police and Customs Cooperation Centres
PNR	Passenger Name Record

NBS police officer	Police officer – national border supervisor
SPU	Special Police Unit
Celje PD	Celje Police Directorate
Koper PD	Koper Police Directorate
Kranj PD	Kranj Police Directorate
Ljubljana PD	Ljubljana Police Directorate
Maribor PD	Maribor Police Directorate
Murska Sobota PD	Murska Sobota Police Directorate
Nova Gorica PD	Nova Gorica Police Directorate
Novo mesto PD	Novo mesto Police Directorate
PD	Police directorate
RAILPOL	European Association Of Railway Police Forces
RS	Republic of Slovenia
SADC	Southern African Development Community
Scan	Scientific Content Analysis
SSP RS	Specialised Office of the State Prosecutor of the Republic of Slovenia
SELEC	The Southeast European law enforcement center
SEM	Scanning Electron Microscope
SUTC	Special Unit for Traffic Control [at GDP UPD]
SIEM	Security Information and Event Management
SIRENE	Supplementary Information Request at National Entry
SIS	Schengen Information System
SIS II	Schengen Information System II
SIT	Specialised investigation teams
SR	Statistical region
SRSS	EU Structural Reform Support Service
SURS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
TB	Terrabyte [data quantity unit, i.e. 2 <sup>40</sup> [10 <sup>12</sup> ]]
TISPOL	European traffic Police Network
PC	Police College [at GDP PA]
WBCSCi	Western Balkans Counter Serious Crime Initiative
WBCTi	Western Balkan Counter Terrorism Initiative
WB-RAN	Western Balkans Risk Analysis Network
ZJRM-1	Protection of Public Order Act
ZKP and ZKP-E and ZKP-N	Criminal Procedure Act
ZNDM	State Border Control Act
ZNPPol	Police Tasks And Powers Act
ZODPol	Organisation and Work of the Police Act
ZP-1	Minor Offences Act
ZPol	Police Act
ZPrCP	Act of Rules on Road Transport