



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
POLICE



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE POLICE 2020



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Annual Report of the Work of the Police | 2020

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	The true indicator of the success of the work of each institution is how much people trust it	7
	Explanations of methodology	9
1	Features of the work of the police in 2020	15
	Guaranteeing public safety in the state	15
	Guaranteeing the conditions for successful police work while respecting human rights and dignity	19
	Police in numbers	22
2	Work in individual fields of work	25
2.1	Fundamental activities	25
2.1.1	Preventing, detecting and investigating crime	25
2.1.2	Maintaining public order and providing general security of people and property	33
2.1.3	Providing road traffic safety	37
2.1.4	National border control and implementation of the regulations on foreigners	39
2.1.5	Police procedures under the Minor Offences Act and legal means filed	44
2.1.6	Protection of persons and buildings	45
2.2	Other activities	47
2.2.1	Community policing and preventive activities	47
2.2.2	Operational-communicational activity	51
2.2.3	Forensic and criminal technician activity	53
2.2.4	Research and analytic activity	56
2.2.5	Supervisory activity	58
2.2.6	Monitoring of implementation of police powers and endangerment of police officers	59
2.2.7	Resolution of complaints	62
2.2.8	Internal security	65
2.2.9	Information and telecommunication activity	67
2.2.10	Personnel and organisational matters	70
2.2.11	Education, skill development and training	76
2.2.12	Financial and material matters	79
2.2.13	International cooperation	81
2.2.14	Public relations	87
2.2.15	Specialised police units activity	88
Annex 1:	Statistical data	91
	List of most commonly used abbreviations	207

The true indicator of the success of the work of each institution is how much people trust it

Dear reader,

Here before you is the summary of the entire year of work of Slovenian police officers. This document carries special importance because in 2020 Slovenia, just like the rest of the world, was struck by the COVID-19 epidemic, which shook the foundations of our lives and radically impacted the work of all services, organisations and institutions in the state, as well as the police.

We faced many questions and situations that seemed like a remote, almost film-like reality in the first two months. Besides many known security challenges, we also faced the COVID-19 pandemic, the consequences of which also have a negative impact on the level of security for many people. The social situation in Slovenia and abroad changed rapidly and highlighted the issue of the preparedness of institutions for operating in such special circumstances as well as personal opinion and values of each individual.

The new situation also affected the police and its employees. We have been aware for a long time that our work is inseparable from all the events in society. Whatever happens in the local environment and in the wider area, this can impact safety, the feeling of safety of people and also our work.

Besides regular tasks in the previous year, the police also had to carry out the tasks of controlling the measures adopted to contain the pandemic, which also caused an additional workload. Working in this situation was extremely difficult and police officers carried out their tasks to exhaustion and were frequently exposed to health-related risks. Despite an exceptional workload, they remained responsible and professional, while they acted unselfishly. Due to everything mentioned above, we can be very proud of last year's statistics.

Whether we can be proud of our work will be shown by the trust of people in our institution, which is, besides legislation, the sole true foundation of legitimacy of police work. Trust depends on many things – on how successfully we prevent and investigate security events, our professionalism, integrity, responsiveness and especially our attitude to people. Police officers and the police as an institution are mostly evaluated by our attitude to them and how much attention we dedicate to their problems as well as how we resolve them.

This annual report is a short summary of an exceptional number of implemented tasks, which is a real indicator of our success in the future. We have great trust in the future and only wish, after such a dynamic year as 2020, that next year will be more favourable.



Photo: Ministry of the Interior

Anton Olaj, PhD
Director General of the Police



Explanations of methodology

The Annual Report on the Work of the Police for 2020 [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]. All tables and graphs in the Statistics application are made using the system tool SQL Server Reporting Services. 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] or that the calculation is not reasonable [for instance in the share of investigation rate, if no criminal act was considered].

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 a certain day, and were accessible to all units for the 2020 Annual Report on 9 February 2021. 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 do not indicate biannual comparisons [increases or decreases], except for the use of budgetary funds. 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.

Data for 2016 can strongly deviate due to the migrant crisis and police strike, data for 2020 were strongly affected by COVID-19.

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, while 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, and unfavourable in the number of preventive activities. Due to certain events, some statistical data can deviate strongly in an individual year.

The statistical data on crime are displayed relative to the date of the first closing document [criminal complaint or report supplementing criminal complaint].¹ The statistics on the processed criminal acts, except for criminal acts in road traffic, is displayed.² Statistical data also do not contain events with signs of criminal acts committed by children. 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.

One or several covert investigative measures can be implemented against one person at the same time. Appendix 1 with statistical data in the table Covert investigative actions in investigating criminal offences does not sum up the number of such people.

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].

¹ 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.

² Statistical data about criminal acts in road traffic are also not displayed in the area of ensuring road traffic safety.

The answering 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.

Several different reasons for complaint may be listed in a complaint, which is why their number is higher than the number of resolved complaints. A complaint also refers to various fields of work, therefore, their number is higher than the number of resolved complaints.

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 that affect the security situation in their area.



Photo: Tomislav Gönc, Traffic Police Station Ljubljana

In the regional geographical statistics [by police directorates], 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 for the second half of the year [H2; i.e. after 1 July].³ The conversion of the number of residents from municipalities as per police directorates has been made using the following method:
 - Celje Police Directorate = municipalities: Bistrica ob Sotli, Braslovče, Celje, Črna na Koroškem, Dobje, Dobrna, Dravograd, Gornji Grad, Kozje, Laško, Ljubno, Luče, Mežica, Mislinja, Mozirje, Muta, Nazarje, Podčetrtek, Podvelka, Polzela, Prebold, Prevalje, Radeče, Radlje ob Dravi, Ravne na Koroškem, Rečica ob Savinji, Ribnica na Pohorju, Rogaška Slatina, Rogatec, Slovenj Gradec, Slovenske Konjice, Solčava, Šentjur, Šmarje pri Jelšah, Šmartno ob Paki, Šoštanj, Štore, Tabor, Velenje, Vitanje, Vojnik, Vransko, Vuzenica, Zreče and Žalec;
 - Koper Police Directorate = municipalities: Ankaran, Divača, Hrpelje - Kozina, Ilirska Bistrica, Izola, Komen, Koper, Piran, Pivka, Postojna and Sežana;
 - Kranj Police Directorate = municipalities: Bled, Bohinj, Cerklje na Gorenjskem, Gorenja vas - Poljane, Gorje, Jesenice, Jezersko, Kranj, Kranjska Gora, Naklo, Preddvor, Radovljica, Šenčur, Škofja Loka, Tržič, Železniki, Žiri and Žirovnica;
 - Ljubljana Police Directorate = municipalities: Bloke, Borovnica, Brezovica, Cerknica, Dobrepolje, Dobrova - Polhov Gradec, Dol pri Ljubljani, Domžale, Grosuplje, Horjul, Hrastnik, Ig, Ivančna Gorica, Kamnik, Kočevje, Komenda, Kostel, Litija, Ljubljana, Log -

³ Population by age and gender, municipalities, Slovenia, semi-annually, accessible at: <https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatData/pxweb/sl/Data/-/05C4002S.px>.

Dragomer, Logatec, Loška dolina, Loški Potok, Lukovica, Medvode, Mengeš, Moravče, Osilnica, Ribnica, Sodražica, Škofljica, Šmartno pri Litiji, Trbovlje, Trzin, Velike Lašče, Vodice, Vrhnika and Zagorje ob Savi;

- Maribor Police Directorate = municipalities: Benedikt, Cerkevnik, Cirkulane, Destnik, Dornava, Duplek, Gorišnica, Hajdina, Hoče – Slivnica, Juršinci, Kidričevo, Kungota, Lenart, Lovrenc na Pohorju, Majšperk, Makole, Maribor, Markovci, Miklavž na Dravskem polju, Oplotnica, Ormož, Pesnica, Podlehnik, Poljčane, Ptuj, Rače – Fram, Ruše, Selnica ob Dravi, Slovenska Bistrica, Središče ob Dravi, Starše, Sveta Ana, Sveta Trojica v Slovenskih goricah, Sveti Andraž v Slovenskih goricah, Sveti Jurij v Slovenskih goricah, Sveti Tomaž, Šentilj, Trnovska vas, Videm, Zavrč and Žetale;
- Murska Sobota Police Directorate = municipalities: Apače, Beltinci, Cankova, Črenšovci, Dobrovnik, Gornja Radgona, Gornji Petrovci, Grad, Hodoš, Kobilje, Križevci, Kuzma, Lendava, Ljutomer, Moravske Toplice, Murska Sobota, Odranci, Puconci, Radenci, Razkrižje, Rogašovci, Sveti Jurij ob Ščavnici, Šalovci, Tišina, Turnišče, Velika Polana and Veržej;
- Nova Gorica Police Directorate = municipalities: Ajdovščina, Bovec, Brda, Cerklje, Idrija, Kanal, Kobarid, Miren – Kostanjevica, Nova Gorica, Renče – Vogrsko, Šempeter – Vrtojba, Tolmin and Vipava;
- Novo mesto Police Directorate = municipalities: Brežice, Črnomelj, Dolenjske Toplice, Kostanjevica na Krki, Krško, Metlika, Mirna, Mirna Peč, Mokronog – Trebelno, Novo mesto, Semič, Sevnica, Straža, Šentjernej, Šentrupert, Škocjan, Šmarješke Toplice, Trebnje and Žužemberk;
- 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 January 2021 [31 December 2020].⁴ The business entities include companies, cooperatives, legal entities governed by public law and non-profit organisations - legal entities governed by private law and associations, sole proprietors and other individuals carrying out registered activities or activities laid down by means of a regulation. The conversion of the number of entities from municipalities to the police directorates has been made under the same methodology as for the number of residents.
- Length of public roads – source: OPSI – Open Data of Slovenia, published by the Ministry of Infrastructure, Slovenian Infrastructure Agency – Road infrastructure – length of roads by municipalities.⁵ The conversion of the length of public roads from municipalities to the police directorates has been made under the same methodology as for the number of residents.

Change in the workload of police directorates in regional geographic presentations in 2020 is displayed with circles in the colour of the category as in 2019.

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. Comparable data are shown in round brackets.

⁴ More at https://www.ajpes.si/Doc/Registri/PRS/Porocila/posl_subj_obc_skup_31122020.pdf.

⁵ More at <https://podatki.gov.si/dataset/00772db4-dd77-45ff-8623-71bf8930bafb/resource/6bab9f98-0108-4799-9245-3a63be657b00/download/obcine2020.xls>.

There are also some novelties in this Annual Report. *Initially*, Appendix 1 with statistical data within the scope of Preventing, detecting and investigating crime, the tables Other criminal offences in white-collar crime by number[10 most frequent offences] and Other criminal offences in white-collar crime by material damage. A new table was published: Seized illicit drugs for criminal offences in organised crime. Table Seized illicit drugs was renamed to Seized illicit drugs for all criminal conduct.

Secondly, within the scope of Information and communication activities, all data about safety activities of the General Police Directorate, IT and Telecommunications Office are shown.

Thirdly, under Financial and material matters the table Police budgetary funds expenditure by type of budgetary item [in EUR] in integrated funds – type 1 supra-groups also includes two new budgetary items: 200 and 202.

Fourthly, a special set of statistical data, connected to the COVID-19 epidemic has been added, i.e. About the measures of the police during the epidemic, the operation of the call centre, forms about informing the public on measures to prevent the spreading of COVID-19 and the procedure of ordering quarantine at border crossings and controlled cargo transits across Slovenia during the first wave of the epidemic.



Photo: Mitja Novak, portal Maribor 24

1

Features of the work of the police in 2020

Guaranteeing public safety in the state

The police have proven their responsiveness and the ability to act in many natural and other disasters. The events in 2020 strongly changed the comprehension of public safety of the entire society and individuals. All this was caused by the *new SARS-CoV-2 virus or COVID-19*. This disease significantly impacted safety and consequently police work in 2020, since during the first epidemic that lasted from 12 March 2020 to 31 May 2020 and during the second one that started on 19 October 2020 [and is still in progress] the police have not stopped implementing activities, since the government measures to stop the spreading of COVID-19 remain in force all the time and are changed in accordance with the epidemiological situation in Slovenia and abroad. The General Police Directorate Operations Service has been operating since 12 March 2020.

Work that is conducted in this extraordinary situation is still in progress and cannot be compared to any other extraordinary situation since the Slovenian war for independence. Numerous governmental measures comprised, e.g. restriction of public movement and gatherings in public places in the Republic of Slovenia, the restriction of movement outside municipalities of permanent or temporary residence, closure of hospitality premises, introduction of control points at internal borders and measures to contain the spread of SARS-CoV-2 virus at border crossings on the external border. They all influenced the number of considered violations of public order, road traffic safety and violations with regard to borders and foreigners. During the COVID-19 epidemic, the police has received new tasks [for instance: ordering quarantine and issuing as well as submitting referrals to home quarantine, control over the implementation of measures – mask wearing, consideration of the epidemiological curfew]. There were many and frequent changes, therefore, it was important that all units were consistently notified about

all changes of orders and other regulations referring to the prevention of spreading of the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Appropriate IT support was key. For enabling the police to help people who frequently asked questions about the measures to stop the spreading of COVID-19 epidemic and to reduce the number of calls to emergency number 113, the police has introduced a special contact telephone number and e-mail address.

Numerous governmental measures influenced the number of considered violations of public order, road traffic safety and violations with regard to borders and foreigners. The measures of countries at the European level strongly impacted illegal migrations, since transport communication in March and April was practically terminated and countries increased the supervision on their borders and within the countries.

The restrictions of movement and gatherings at public places were adopted and police officers had to carry out control, impose warnings and orders, find violations as per the Contagious Diseases Act, Protection of Public Order Act and other acts, and send the Health Inspectorate proposals for initiating the minor offence procedures due to the violation of restrictions as per the governmental decree that were not under police jurisdiction.

The measures of countries at the European level strongly impacted illegal migrations, since transport communication in March and April 2020 was practically

terminated and countries increased the supervision on their borders and within the countries. Before the COVID-19 epidemic, refoulement of foreigners was not easy and the epidemic significantly made this situation even more difficult. Due to the epidemic, there were more foreigners who were preliminarily Aliens Centre discharged from prison and on who the measure of removal from the country was imposed.

Slovenia declared the epidemic on its territory, World Health Organisation declared COVID-19 pandemic, because there was no country in the world that was COVID-19-free. Therefore, the Slovenian police had to adapt its work in the international environment and in international civil missions [ICM].

Although COVID-19 is one of the most important health and safety threats, **other threats and risks to the national security** should not be overseen. Due to the cross-border dimensions of **crime**, the Slovenian police in 2020 cooperated in the implementation of joint measures within the scope of the EU political cycle to tackle organised and serious international crime. Within the scope of the European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Crime Threats [EMPACT], together with security authorities of EU Member States and Europol, the police planned and carried out joint police activities to detect and prevent the operation of criminal groups. Security threats include **violent extremism and terrorism**. Slovenian police is a credible partner both at home and abroad.

White-collar and corruption is becoming more complex, carefully planned and executed that it seems like it's virtually legal. It is well organised and contains international elements, thus causing damage to the financial interests of Slovenia and the EU. The police therefore focused on investigating criminal acts causing major property loss and criminal acts that involve major consumption of public funds and major corruption risks [e.g. health-care, major infrastructure projects, subsidies...].

The COVID-19 epidemic accelerated digitalisation in all areas of life, thus **increasing the risk of cybercrime**, where victims are also Slovenian companies and institutions. Developing cyber defence capacities is therefore necessary. The use of public services in the cloud is simple, relatively cheap and does not require local IT support, although it is difficult to ensure the safety of data and if problems arise, it is very difficult to eliminate damage. Due to the protection of secret, protected and personal data, the police has limited the use of services in the cloud; it monitored the transfer to 5G network and the emergence of quant computers that bring new security challenges from the aspect of cyber security.

In 2020, the police has intensively tackled another type of crime, i.e. **ecological crime**. This is a new form of crime that is atypical for traditional investigation of organised crime. **Illegal trading and transport of waste**, especially hazardous waste, represent great danger for the environment and the society, although not only in Slovenia, since waste management affects other countries in the region, other EU Member States and third countries.



Photo: Benjamin Franca, Criminal Police Directorate

The police has **zero tolerance to violence**. Therefore, it also strives to respect human dignity, especially among the vulnerable groups of people. 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. Preventing **sexual child abuse over the internet** is also a big challenge at the global level. The spread and access of the internet and electronic devices to children and youth who are without control in the virtual world and left only to themselves as well as not equipped with proper knowledge and personal liability, and who have spent a lot of time on the internet during the COVID-19 epidemic, have increased the risk of them becoming the victims of sexual abuse. Even more, because there are many people with sexual orientation to children and the ways of disguising their identity are effective, children all around the world are easily accessible.

The precondition for effective investigation of criminal acts is to appropriately secure evidence, handle it and to preserve their integrity at locations of criminal acts and home investigations, during transport and laboratory work at the **National Forensic Laboratory**. The latter was successfully evaluated by the Slovenia Accreditation and successfully implemented all requirements for the new issue of ISO 17025:2017; the scope of accredited activity has expanded to microscopic ballistic investigation and ballistic missiles investigation. The laboratory celebrated its 70th anniversary and issued a jubilee brochure, renewed its website and organised an exhibition about its history.

Providing **security for 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 becoming increasingly connected with other forms of crime [including radicalisation and terrorism]. Special attention was dedicated to additional upgrade of technical protection of the state border and installing and maintaining such capacities. Technical means [temporary technical obstacles, video surveillance, drones...] were largely used in the control of the border. The police strictly controlled the most burdened sections of the external border. The most exposed police directorates were assisted by auxiliary police officers. With regard to wider protection of the state border, the Slovenian Armed Forces collaborated with the police. Task forces were created in individual police directorates 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 2020. International cooperation was focused on the region of south-east Europe, Western Balkans and east Mediterranean managing illegal migration on the routes running through this area. In 2020, Slovenia cooperated at one Schengen evaluation and the evaluation in harmonised border management as well as the development of European and national strategy in this area.



Photo: Roland Brajič, Police Station Kranjska Gora

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. While following the mentioned goal, the police carried out numerous activities that will contribute to better road traffic safety, it carried out activities to found the motorway police with the aim to improve traffic safety on the Slovenian motorway network and it strengthened surveillance on main and regional roads with emphasis on cargo transport. To optimise minor offence procedures and work processes at the implementation of police surveillance with technical means, the police cooperated in the process of amending the Road Traffic Rules Act and Minor Offences Act.

In 2020, the COVID-19 epidemic also impacted **public peace and order**, since the Government adopted several decrees on the basis of the Contagious Diseases Act and to limit the spreading of SARS-CoV-2, thus prohibiting or limiting the gathering of people and organisation as well as participation at public gatherings. Due to the aforementioned measures, 400 public assemblies, 90.3% of which were unregistered, were organised all over the country despite the mentioned measures to restrict them. The police is responsible to public order at unregistered public convention, which was, due to the increased expression of the lack of tolerance, quite

a burden for the staff and material resources of the police. In 2020, the amended Protection of Public Order Act [ZJRM-1A] was adopted, additionally limiting the use of dangerous objects and masked clothes, uniforms or other uniform-like attire as a response to new security threats, connected to the activities of some forms of security self-organisation of people [e.g. self-organised military units].

In the field of **protection of people and buildings** the Decree on the protection of particular people, premises, structures and surroundings of structures, protected by the police, was modified. In March 2020, the scope of protected domestic people was extended to deputy prime minister, in October 2020, personal protection of the state's president, prime minister and deputy prime minister was also extended by three months after the end of term.

A lot of time and effort was invested in the **preparatory activities for the second Slovenia's Presidency to the EU Council** in the second half of 2021. Protection plans, contracts with regard to equipment and vehicles were prepared, training programmes were carried out, etc.



Photo: Police Directorate Ljubljana

Guaranteeing the conditions for successful police work while respecting human rights and dignity

The police showed exceptional responsiveness to the COVID_19 epidemic and, despite the changes in leadership⁶ that also received a lot of attention in the public, appropriate organisation and staff measures were adopted that enabled the police to adapt to the situation.

In the past decade, the police also faced many other security challenges such as increased flows of illegal migrations, traffic overload of motorways, new forms of crime, managing the situation during the epidemic. Security challenges have to be managed by the police along afore mentioned staff, spatial and material as well as technical resources. At the end of 2020, the police prepared a proposal of major organisational changes by establishing new police units and gradually increased the permitted quota of jobs in the police according to the Joint Staffing Plan for State Administration Authorities and by ensuring appropriate spatial and material as well as technical resources. For ensuring greater security of the population and

⁶ In 2020, the police force was managed by Mag. Tatjana Bobnar, then initially as Acting Director General and subsequently as the Director General of the Police, Mag. Anton Travner. After his resignation, Andrej Jurič was appointed Acting Director General of the Police.

presence of the police among people, the planned establishment of new police stations and the introduction of staff, spatial and material as well as technical conditions for expanded operation of police offices has been planned. For ensuring better traffic safety, all preparations were implemented in 2020 to establish the Motorway Police Administration with five special units in the beginning of 2021. Everything was also prepared for operational prevention of illegal migrations and work with foreigners to prevent illegal border crossings in 2021, meaning that a new police station for compensatory measures and additional special units to control the state border shall be established [so-called SENDM 2]. In accordance with the Resolution of the long-term development programme of the police until 2025 – Quality Police for Safe Slovenia [Official Gazette of the RS, No. 75/2015], the police continued its active recruitment policy. By promoting recruitment, a larger number of cases of concluding an employment relationship than terminations was achieved.

Other new milestones were also achieved. For the first time in the history of the Police College, 200 candidates were admitted in the 2020/21 study year, which is double to number of previous years. The measures to stop the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus also significantly impacted the dynamics of education and training. By adopting the decisions on the prohibition of gatherings in education institutions, the Police College continued its study process between 15 March and 1 May 2020 and from 19 October 2020 remotely. Exams were also organised remotely. This type of education has its limitations, connected to practical education, which is especially important at the higher study Police Officer programme. The educational process was adapted to provide candidates with better education in given circumstances.



Photo: Alenka Drenik, Police Directorate Novo mesto

The police's actions in 2020 were under great scrutiny by the public, however, the fundamental guideline of the police is legality and professionalism of work while protecting the health of people and respecting human rights. If the COVID-19 epidemic emphasised solidarity and the desire to help other people, on the other hand, restrictive measures adopted to stop the spreading of the diseases, contributed to the aggravation of general dissatisfaction of people, intolerance and hate speech, threats and also **assaults on police officers**, which escalated in November 2020. During the assault on 11 November 2020, police officers also used the **electric paralysers** for the first time. For the first time after the

mass protest rallies in 2012, on 5 November 2020, police officers also used the water cannon and gas as well as other means to calm the masses at an unregistered public convention that did not consider orders and where the rioters assaulted police officers by throwing granite blocks, other dangerous objects and pyrotechnic objects at them. In 2020, the police monitored the **legality and professionalism of work, the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms while performing tasks and when using police authorities** in several ways: from monitoring

messages and notes recorded in various applications, verifying procedures where detentions were ordered, controlling complaint and internal safety procedures, etc.

After almost a decade, the contract to establish a new digital radio network Tetra was signed in December 2020, which will be available to end users in 2022. Most tasks in **IT activity** in 2020 were connected to the COVID-19 epidemic. Effective IT solutions to establish new and/or upgrade existing applications had to be found quickly and a safe exchange of information with external subjects had to be ensured. All **major projects** continued, i.e. from replacing the existing central computer infrastructure with the new private cloud and by developing new applications for a new platform [CEPIS⁷] to integrating ITSP with Europol's IT system. Substantial effort was invested in the EU project: Entry-Exit System; EES and in upgrading the Schengen information system [SIS II]. Both systems will be introduced at the beginning of 2022.

⁷ The project will be concluded in 2024.

Police in numbers





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 an update of know-how and equipment, and in particular fast and efficient exchange of information between various stakeholders and appropriate legal basis for investigating criminal acts. The police cooperated in intersectoral working groups, i.e. in the Working group for the preparation of amendments of the Criminal Code [KZ-1] and the Working group for the preparation of amendments of the Criminal Procedure Act. The results of the work of the latter group was the Act amending the Criminal Procedure Act adopted in December [Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 200/2020, ZKP-O] that enters into force on 13 January 2021. Provisions, relevant for police work, shall enter into force on 13 May 2021. The ZKP-O harmonised the Slovenian process regulations with:

- Council Regulation [EU] 2017/1939 of 12 October 2017 implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office [EPPO] and
- Directive [EU] 2016/800 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016. Its purpose is to establish minimum rules on the protection of procedural rights of children, i.e. persons under the age of 18, who are suspects or accused persons in criminal procedures [in Slovenian criminal law, these are referred to as minors] are able to understand and follow those proceedings and to exercise their right to a fair trial; secondly, to prevent children from re-offending; and thirdly, to foster their social integration.⁸

Furthermore, the ZKO-O also brings a more rational [pre]criminal procedure, eliminates issues in practice with regard to the use of certain elements and introduces new ones.

⁸ The latter also directly affects the work of the police. Thus, Section XXVII of the Criminal Procedure Act [ZKP] was amended, i.e. by adding new articles 452.a to 452.d and amending the valid articles 453, 454, 469, 470, 473, 478 and 484.

In 2020, the police considered 53,485 criminal offences [55,120 in 2019], where it filed criminal complaints or reports to supplement criminal complaints, which is the lowest number in ten years.

In 2020, the police considered 53,485 criminal offences [55,120 in 2019], where it filed criminal complaints or reports to supplement criminal complaints [hereinafter: criminal offences], which is the lowest number in ten years. The ten year average is 72,006 criminal acts. The clearance rate was 50.7 percent, while the rate over the past 10 years was 48.5 percent. 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 crime. A lower number of reported and detected criminal acts from the category of white-collar 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, which affects the decline in the number of criminal acts overall.

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]. The imperative of his work in 2020 was to investigate demanding and complex forms of white-collar crime, corruption and organised crime. The scope of work did not change significantly by content and quantity, however, major adaptation of work was required due to the epidemiological situation and the security measures to prevent the spreading of SARS-CoV-2 were required, which was reflected in a smaller number of implemented investigative measures in 2020 and in less finalised investigations of criminal acts, especially in the area of organised crime. This is a typical cycle; a period with more finalised investigations is followed by a period with fewer investigations. The NBI continued investigating criminal acts in special investigation groups that were founded in previous years.

Among white-crime criminal acts, investigated by the NBI, the following prevailed: money laundering and exploitation of property rights, statistically recorded in previous periods, abuse of position or trust in business activity as well as counterfeiting or destruction of business documents. Criminal acts were executed similarly as in previous years: gaining large proceeds or concealing its origin, mostly by using counterfeited business documents. The processed suspects were mostly management members and people with supervisory duties in individual business entities. In 2020, the NBI concluded investigating the last so-called banking criminal offence, reported in the period 2013–2019. The NBI investigated criminal acts with serious corruption risks in the health care system, bankruptcies and in sport. In organised crime, the NBI ended investing proceeds from prostitution. The investigation found several criminal acts of money laundering and counterfeiting or destruction of business documents as well as concealing the origin of more than EUR 22 million. It also investigated several individuals and criminal associations that deal with trade in illicit drugs.

In 2020, there were 45,567 criminal acts [47,035 in 2019] from the category of general crime, which stands out from the ten-year average of 60,403 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 2020, the share of general crime in the total number of criminal acts was 85.2%. Investigation rate was 47.0 percent.

Among general criminal offences, the largest number was achieved by property crime, i.e. 33,061 cases in 2020 [35,153 in 2019]. The clearance rate of property crime was 32.0 percent in 2020 [32.3% in 2019]. The decreasing trend in property criminal acts in 2020 was partially influenced by the restriction measures to prevent the spreading of SARS-CoV-2. Due to the restrictions of movement and the execution of control at internal EU borders, there was less fraud, robbery, larceny and grand larceny. Despite weaker activity of organised crime groups that deal with burglaries and robberies, the police also detected foreign organised groups that committed property criminal acts – from burglaries into apartments to burglaries in business premises. The offenders mostly originated from east European countries. The modified social situation also impacted the increase of criminal acts of causing damage to third-person property. There were 3,705 such acts in 2020, while there were 3,011 to 3,377 from 2016 to 2019. After several years in the reduction of the number of stolen vehicles, in 2020, the police sought 627 vehicles [569 in 2019], and this number was mostly increased by a large number of stolen motorbikes. The number of stolen personal vehicles did not significantly change. Their share in 2020 was 33.5 percent.

Although illegal trading and the transportation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste does not reach such numbers as criminal offences against property, they [potentially] present a greater hazard for the environment and society. Organised criminal associations are trying to take over and infiltrate in companies that legally trade with waste and carry out illegal activities under the disguise of legality. This is quite a lucrative trade, since the costs of waste processing in the EU area increased significantly after China started restricting and prohibiting the import of plastic waste in 2018. Slovenia is not only a transit country for waste. Many Slovenia enterprises import and »process« waste and send them to other countries. Slovenia mostly transports plastic waste, like other EU countries, to Africa, eastern Europe and south-east Asia. This situation is exploited by organised criminal associations that create profits with illegal waste management. Major accidents that caused serious environmental damage [e.g. Termit] and endangered the safety of water sources [derailing of train in Hrastovlje], confirmed that investigating ecological crime is becoming very important. The awareness that the environment is fragile and that we can cause very serious harm by acting unreasonably, and affecting the lives of people in Slovenia and in the wider region, has not been so expressive until now.

In 2020, the police dealt with 1,557 criminal acts against life or limb. The number of such criminal acts has been stagnating in recent years. Despite this, several manslaughters or murders occurred during the period of the restrictive measures to prevent the spreading of SARS-CoV-2 in 2020, where violence in extramarital and family communities had been present already before the tragic events. The police handled 7 manslaughters, murders or attempted murders, after which the perpetrator committed or tried to commit suicide.⁹

The number of reported and detected criminal acts against sexual inviolability has fluctuated throughout the years. The number of such criminal acts is higher in one year and lower in the following one. In 2020, the police investigated 375 [469 in 2019] such criminal acts, the majority of which, i.e. 150, were criminal acts of presentation, manufacture and possession of pornographic material. There were slightly less sexual assaults on a person under 15 years of age, a criminal act that was increasing in the past few years – the police handled 100 cases.

⁹ Data of the Criminal Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate obtained on 17 February 2021.

The Slovenian police is very active in the fight against sexual abuse of children over the internet and has cooperated with foreign security authorities, Europol and Interpol. The spread and access of the internet and electronic devices to children and youth who are without control in the virtual world and left only to themselves as well as not equipped with proper knowledge and personal liability, have increased the risk of them becoming the victims of sexual abuse. Even more, because there are many people with sexual orientation to children and the ways of disguising their identity are effective, children all around the world are easily accessible. In 2020, a working group for investigating sexual abuse of children over the internet, was founded including experts who develop effective tools for detecting and investigating such cases. The Slovenian police also cooperated in planning the measures at the EU level.

In the field of criminal offences against marriage, family and children, the police handled 2,932 criminal acts, which deviates upward from the previous years, especially due to the number of abductions of a minor. This was also connected to the measures to contain the spread of SARS-CoV2, since some people understood that a child cannot visit the other parent in another household. The number of domestic violence acts – there were 1,477 in 2020 – slightly deviates from previous years, when their number was around 1,350. The police dedicated significant attention during the COVID-19 epidemic to raising awareness about domestic violence, promoted reporting such cases, warned the youth about safe internet use and also emphasised that they still react to every reported case and act appropriately.

In 2020 the share of juvenile crime represented 2.2-percent, however, the number of such acts was the lowest in the past ten-year period, since the police handled 1,194 cases [1,412 in 2019]. The ten-year trend of criminal acts of juvenile crime is also negative. In the past ten years, the number of all criminal acts, including general crime and consequently juvenile crime, dropped. The youth commit the highest number of such criminal acts. We should also warn about violence that is not frequent, although the number of such acts is rising every year. In 2016, the police handled 38 criminal acts of violence, committed by juveniles, while there were 80 such cases in 2020.

White-collar crime and corruption have become complex, carefully planned and are executed under the pretence of virtual legality; they have become more organised and intertwined with international elements, they cause major property damage and harm the financial interest of Slovenia and the EU. Therefore, investigating white-collar crime and corruption remains the priority task of the police. It focuses on investigating criminal acts that cause major material damage and the acquisition of major proceeds, criminal acts that harm the Slovenian budget and the EU budget, as well as corruptive criminal acts and the implementation of financial investigations. In doing so, it cooperated with the relevant state prosecution offices, supervisory bodies and institutions. It promoted joint forms of work, like special investigation groups and joint international investigation groups. Substantial attention was also dedicated to training. Training programmes were also planned in 2020; however, they remained unrealised due to the COVID-19 epidemic; to promote quicker and more effective work with other stakeholders, the police continued establishing access to external sources of data.

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 has been

gradually slowing down since 2018. In 2020, 7,918 such criminal acts were processed, which is below the ten-year average of 11,603 cases of white-collar crime per year. 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. In 2020, the share was 62.7 percent, or the lowest in the past ten years. Fluctuations are usual and are a consequence of cases with very high amounts of damage or illegal gains concluded in individual periods. The highest number of criminal acts in the category of white-collar crime, 1,947, 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 negative trend was noticed in business fraud, the amount of fraud is also decreasing. There are less reported cases and less investigations.

In public sector crime, a decrease has been noticed in investigating the abuse of office or official duties since 2016. An extensive case of unjustified payment of bonuses for permanent preparedness was investigated in 2016. In 2020, the police handled 20 cases of fraud to the detriment of the European Union, which is at the level of the previous years; in average, the police handles 19 such criminal acts per year. There was a positive trend in tax evasion. If the police investigated 75 cases in 2016, there were 183 in 2020. Damage, caused due to tax evasion, increased to EUR 49.7 million from EUR 13.5 million. This is a result of legislation amendment in 2015, intensive cooperation of all competent authorities and implemented planned activities of the police. Investigating such criminal acts is very demanding, because it includes more domestic and foreign natural and legal entities, organised in criminal associations, and combining various ways of implementation. In fight against tax evasion and other forms of financial crime, the Slovenian police cooperates with other EU Member States in the scope of EMPACT, and with other state authorities and institutions, it cooperates within the scope of activities, planned in the Resolution on the national programme for the prevention and suppression of crime 2019–2023. Simultaneously with investigations, the police also actively implements financial investigations to identify proceeds and submit proposals to initiate proceedings to establish proceeds of unlawful conduct. Several investigated tax evasions are also connected to more handled counterfeits and destruction of business documents.

In 2020, the police handled 68 [58 in 2019] money laundering cases [in average, it handles 56 per year]. The police handles more and more on-line fraud and connected money mules that harm domestic and foreign citizens. There are more reported abuses of payment cards on-line that reflect in the number of criminal acts of using counterfeited non-cash payment instrument. In 2020, the police issued 792 such proposals, while in 2019 there were only 669.

The trend of financial investigations under the Criminal Procedure Act is still positive, although stagnating. In 2020, the police handled 428 financial investigations. The major increase in the amount of detected damage and the amount of illegal proceeds is a consequence of the processing of individual cases with very high amounts of damage or illegal proceeds concluded in individual years. In 2020, the found damage [EUR 97.3 million in 2020] and the amount of proceeds [EUR 127.0 million in 2020] decreased.

The number of corruption-related criminal acts processed in 2020 stands out from the ten-year average [i.e. 125], as the police filed criminal complaints or reports supplementing criminal complaints for 298 characteristic corruption-related criminal acts. The deviation in the number of handled corruptive criminal acts emerges due to the conclusion of extensive and time-consuming pre-criminal proceedings. There were most criminal acts committed by officials and other people who perform official duties on the basis of authorisations on a daily basis and who committed a large number of corruptive criminal acts in a certain period. Criminal acts against official duty and public authorisation prevailed in the past five years.

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. The Slovenian police cooperated in the implementation of joint measures within the scope of the EU political cycle to tackle organised and serious international crime. Via EMPACT projects, the police planned and implemented several joint police activities with security authorities of EU Member States and Europol for detecting and preventing the operation of criminal associations that deal with illicit drugs, illegal migrations, human trafficking, property criminal acts, fraud with participation of non-paying enterprises, tax evasion in excise duties, counterfeits, money laundering and cybercrime.

By considering its role in the region and in the world, in 2020, the Slovenian police helped establishing and strengthening safety and establishing and strengthening national counter-terrorist capacities in south-east European countries. Slovenia has initiated and presided the Counter-Terrorism initiative [CTi] that works as an operational body of counter terrorism fight in the Western Balkan Counter-Terrorism initiative [WBCTi] and Integrative Internal Security Governance [IISG]. The threat of terrorism is changing rapidly, is unpredictable and scattered. Digitalisation increases the risk of cyber terrorism. The police also focused its activities in investigating other forms of crime, i.e. incitement of intolerance and hostility, also via on-line networks. Especially during the COVID-19 epidemic, the police detected more on-line hostility; quite a large part of violence-related crime is moving on-line, which demands comprehensive systemic changes. With the preparation of the Action Plan for the Prevention of Terrorism and Violent Extremism and by working in the inter-ministerial working group to prevent radicalisation, established upon the proposal of the police, the police continued inter-agency and pan-community cooperation.

The number of criminal acts in 2020 that were handled with regard to organised crime¹⁰, was at the level of ten-year average [i.e. 506]. Among 514 criminal acts of organised crime, the criminal offences of the unlawful manufacture of and trade in narcotic drugs, illicit substances in sport and precursors for manufacturing narcotic drugs presented the major share, and were followed by criminal offences of illegal border or territory crossing. International illegal migration flows along the so-called Balkan route are under major impact of organised criminal

¹⁰ 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 illegal proceeds and/or social power and committing criminal acts that 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.

associations who smuggle migrants to Slovenia and to EU Member States. Restrictive measures, connected to the COVID-19 epidemic, have made the operation of criminal associations more difficult, which impacted the number of handled criminal acts of illegal border or territory crossing. After the elimination of restrictive measures, the increasing trend in such criminal acts will most probably continue.

The geographic position of Slovenia, family and other links of criminal associations' members in Slovenia and the Western Balkans and the EU enable the existence and operation of internationally organised criminal associations that deal with illicit drugs that rapidly respond to their demand and offer. The quantity of seized individual types of illicit drugs changes from year to year, depending on how much are discovered at the entry to Slovenia across border crossings with Croatia and at the Port of Koper or in the country [during transit via Slovenia and in investigations of international criminal associations]. Slovenia is a transit country and has a relatively high level of demand for illicit drugs, therefore, organised criminal associations that deal with supplying the European market with illicit drugs are active here. The Slovenian black market is well supplied with all types of illicit drugs. Analyses of seized illicit drugs, implemented by the National Forensic Laboratory, show a high level of their purity, especially heroin, cocaine and amphetamine. Considering the number of discovered organised premises to grow cannabis in artificial conditions and illegal cannabis plantations – there were 70¹¹ discovered in 2020 – the police evaluates that Slovenia is already self-supplying country.

The number of criminal acts of and trade in weapons or explosives varies, although it does not change significantly through the years. In 2020, there were 63 such cases investigated. Criminal acts were mostly handled in connection to other forms of organised crime. The originating country and smuggling channels have also changed. There are rare discovered cases of weaponry at border crossings.

Recent data show that Slovenia is a transit and also a target country for exploiting human trafficking victims, especially for sexual abuse. There are fewer other forms of exploiting victims, for instance for forced labour and forced committing of criminal acts. The discovered criminal acts of human trafficking and prostitution abuse are mostly the result of proactive police activities to identify the victims of such criminal acts. Victims themselves rarely report such acts. In 2020, the police handled 29 criminal acts of trafficking in human beings and 1 criminal act of prostitution abuse, which deviates downward in comparison to previous years, especially 2017 and 2018. Due to the COVID-19 epidemic and the load due to the investigation



Photo: Screen capture taken from the video of the Hungarian National Police: <http://www.police.hu/hu/hirek-es-informaciok/legfrissebb-hireink/bunugyek/az-utobbi-20-ev-legnagyobb-heroinfogasa-largest#3>

¹¹ Data of the Criminal Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate obtained on 17 February 2021.

of other criminal acts, the police has not implemented such activities in the scope and as intensively as in previous years.


There is a growing trend in the number of criminal acts of security threats, which was mostly influenced by the number of threats. There were 1,917 in 2020, while there were only 1,399 in 2016. The larger number of threats was a reflection of the general psycho-social climate in society, connected to the COVID-19 epidemic. There is also an increasing trend in extortion and general danger.

There were 936 criminal acts of money counterfeiting in 2020. This was impacted by the limited movement of potential offenders. The trend in ordering counterfeits via the internet continued in 2020, the cashing in of counterfeited Euro coins [EUR 2] reflected in a greater number of seized counterfeited Euro coins. An investigation where a large number of counterfeited banknotes was seized, was also concluded. A total of 11,290 counterfeited money was seized in 2020, which is at the 2018 level, when there were 11,839 counterfeited banknotes and coins detected¹².

At investigation of computer crime, the police faced various new forms of harmful computer codes and invasions in crypto wallets and thefts of crypto currencies from them. The offenders usually disperse crypto currencies into a large number of other crypto wallets, thus trying to erase their traces and make investigation of such criminal acts difficult. Attacks with so-called Ransomware also continued. The targets were mostly IT systems of small-sized and medium-sized companies that were forced to pay a ransom to unlock [decipher] data in the attacked IT system, usually in one of the crypto currencies, thus they suffer business loss due to the loss of data, loss of operation, costs of rehabilitation after the attack, etc. In the field of digital forensics, i.e. securing and inspecting seized electronic devices, the police inspected more than 5,100 various e-devices, half of which were mobile phones. There are more data insurances on various on-line profiles and/or profiles of suspects [e. g. Google, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.]. The positive trend in the number of seized and investigated electronic devices continued in 2020, electronic devices were quite frequently used in criminal acts. The police also updated its special equipment and knowledge in 2020 in this area.

There were 1,608 covert investigative measures executed in 2020 and 1,352 in 2019. After a several-year decrease in their number, the trend curve in 2019 turned up, also due to statistical recording of two additional covert investigative measures. The police also shows the number of covert investigative measures as the number of acquisitions of data about the transactions in electronic communications network [Article 149b of the Criminal Procedure Act] and the number of other investigative measures [article 149a, the first paragraph of articles 150, 151, 155 and 155 a of the Criminal Procedure Act], since 2019, the number of acquisitions of data about the insurance of transaction data related to communication [Article 149c of the Criminal Procedure Act] and the number of acquisitions of data about deposits, balance and transactions on bank account [Article 156 of Criminal Procedure Act]. Over the years, the legislative standards to permit the acquisition of data about the transactions in electronic communication network have also increased.

¹² Three events contributed to this: fraud in the sale of Bitcoins, discovery of counterfeits in a stolen car and the discovery of money intended to be used in a film [Annual Report on the Work of the Police for 2019].



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. This also applies to measures to prevent the spreading of SARS-CoV-2, due to which the assembly of people during the COVID-19 epidemic was prohibited. The majority of public assemblies and public events was also prohibited. Since Slovenia faced such measures for the first time, awareness raising of the public was also very important. During the epidemic, there was less work at international info points for public peace and order and for the prevention of violence at the sport events of NFIP Slovenia. Police spotters continued doing their tasks, monitoring the events among fans and preparing information, related to public assemblies, where it was necessary. Due to the upcoming European Football Under-21 Championship that will take place in 2021 in Hungary and Slovenia, the police has strengthened its cooperation with the Football Association of Slovenia.

In 2020, the police carried out 1,779 [4,065 in 2019] protections at public events, especially sport events. This number strongly deviates from past years. This is the result of the aforementioned measures to stop the spreading of SARS-CoV-2, since most matches were played without spectators or with a limited number of spectators. The number of public assemblies in 2020 deviated from those in previous years. However, if there were less protected public events, there were more protected public assemblies. The police conducted 420 protections at public assemblies [216 in 2019], which were organised mostly due to the disagreement with the governmental measures to stop the spreading of SARS-CoV-2, despite the fact that such assemblies were prohibited or gatherings were limited to a few people during the first and second wave of the epidemic.¹³

¹³ There were various restrictions of people gathering [with regard to the number of people] in public areas during the epidemic. From 12 March to 31 May 2020 and after 18 October 2020, public conventions were prohibited. In the interim period, assemblies were limited to a various number of participants.

The police 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 the system of supervision and search for missing people. For uniform management of search campaigns, the police started presenting the role of the police and protection, rescue and assistance force units. It carried out 3 presentations to 190 representatives of various protection, rescue and assistance force units. Due to the measures to stop the spreading of SARS-CoV-2, presentations in March 2020 were terminated. The police also performed other types of training for work related to natural and other disasters, which were terminated in March 2020. 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. When it comes to regulating the labour status of auxiliary police officers, it became clear that legislative changes are needed. General Police Directorate and the Ministry of the Interior harmonised all the mentioned contents and proposed solutions to improve the situation of auxiliary police officers, although there were no major changes made to the Police Organisation and Work Act. In 2020, the police concluded contracts on voluntary service in auxiliary police with 19 retired police officers.

The police handled 64,302 violations of public order regulations. In the ten-year-period, the police in average found 39,653 violations of public order regulations.

An extreme increase in the number refers to 30,439 violations of the Contagious Diseases Act, which were the result of the COVID-19 epidemic. There were 5 mass violations of public order.

The majority of violations, 64.5% of all, was considered by the Ljubljana, Maribor and Celje Police Directorates.

There were 5 mass violations of public order in 2020. There were serious violations of public peace and order at one of the public assemblies in November 2020, due to which the police used a special vehicle with water cannon, mounted police and gas as well as other instruments for incapacitation of the masses. The trend of »traditional« violations of public order regulations is negative [the number of decreasing], however, the total number in 2020 swiftly increased due to the violations of the Contagious Diseases Act. On the basis of this act, police officers acted against the offenders of governmental decisions to prevent the spreading of SARS-CoV-2. In the ten-year period, the police found 39,653 violations of public order regulations on average,

while in 2020 it handled 64,302 violations. The most violations on the annual basis are dealt with by the police directorates of Ljubljana, Maribor and Celje, which accounted for 64.5% of all such violations.

The decrease in the number of violations of the Protection of Public Order Act [a negative trend] has ceased in the past few years; in 2020, the police recorded 18,659 violations; the majority of violations were caused by provoking or inciting violence. Most of the violations were related to provoking or inciting fighting; these accounted for 27.3% of all violations of this act in 2019, compared to 26.3% in 2020. However, in 2020 there were the most noise-related violations caused by acoustic devices and disturbing night peace with noise compared to the

past ten years. According to the police, this was mostly caused by the measures to prevent the spread of SARS-CoV-2, which limited gathering at public places and was consequently increased in private places.

With targeted work, participation in projects,¹⁴ which deal with such violations and monitoring the five types of violations of public order and peace that 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 mostly violations that occur in a public place, where the police maintained orderly situation in cooperation with municipal wardens and other security subjects. It is thus not surprising that the trend in the number of violations related to quarrels, yelling or indecent behaviour is distinctively negative; in 2020, these accounted for only 8.5% violations of the Protection of Public Order Act. Their share in 2019 was 9.4 percent.

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 dropped in the past five years and amounts to approximately 15.0% violations of the Protection of Public Order Act.

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, Identity Card Act, Residence Registration Act and Animal Protection Act; which accounted for about 60.0-percent share in previous years and in 2020 these violations accounted for 20.4% of all violations of regulations from the field of public order. The reason were violations of the Contagious Diseases Act that encompassed 66.7% of all violations of other legislation in public peace and order.

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 and there were 3,483 in 2020. In 2020, there were 700 violations of the Weapons Act, which is the lowest number in ten years. 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. There were 2,323 violations of the Personal Identity Card Act, which was the highest number in ten years. The trend in violations



Photo: Screen capture taken from the video of the Hungarian National Police: <http://www.police.hu/hu/hirek-es-informaciok/legfrissebb-hireink/bunugyek/az-utobbi-20-ev-legnagyobb-heroinfogasa-largest#3>

¹⁴ The Preventing bullying and reducing violence among minors in the Slovenia project and the research project No. V5-1736 Hate speech on social networks in Slovenia.


The trend of provision of police assistance to beneficiaries is positive, whereas assistance to health institutions increased the most. While in 2011 it accounted for 77.4% of all cases of assistance, the share in 2020 was 86.1%.

of the Nature Conservation Act is increasing. There were 52 such violations in 2011 and 553 in 2020. This means that the police also focuses a lot of attention on the measures for the conservation of nature.

The number of restraining orders in the past years has not significantly changed and is around 1,000 measures per year.

In 2020, the police continued monitoring the implementation of the Residence Registration Act, especially in the part that refers to the registration and de-registration of guests, since the representative of the police is responsible for managing the guest records. The police cooperated well with hosts, landlords and other stakeholders [the Association of Municipalities of Slovenia, Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services [AJPES], Slovenian Tourist Board and companies which provide applications for the entry of data for registering of guests]. Some dilemmas in the implementation of provisions of the mentioned act were eliminated in cooperation with the Information Commissioner.

The Protocol on recommended conduct in cases of executing the decision on the removal of a child with direct extradition, due to which the Guidelines for police work in ensuring police assistance were supplemented. The trend of provision of police assistance to beneficiaries is positive, whereas assistance to health institutions increased the most. While in 2011 it accounted for 77.4% of all cases of assistance, the share in 2020 was 86.1%. The police asked the competent ministry to establish the reasons and prepare the appropriate measures.



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, 102 casualties in 2019 and 80 casualties in 2020. Thus, the goal from the national programme, i.e. maximum 83 casualties in traffic accidents, was achieved. If Slovenia intends to reach the set goal, the number of road traffic casualties needs to be reduced by 5 each year between 2021 and 2022. A lot of attention was dedicated to raising the awareness of road users via various media to impact their conduct and to enhance their responsibility in road traffic.

In 2020, other traffic police stations were equipped with laser scanners for traffic accidents handling¹⁵ [Murska Sobota, Novo mesto, Kranj in Nova Gorica]. This additionally contributed to shortening the time of consideration and delays, and the quality of documenting traffic accident places was improved. The use of other equipment [laser speedometers, software for control of digital tachygraphy, 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. Every year, the purchase of new equipment updates old equipment, at the same time, new equipment is used to enable the supervision of road traffic in areas where additional special knowledge is demanded [diagnostic devices to detect technical flaws on cargo vehicles and buses, vehicle noise measurement].

¹⁵ 3D devices for digital mapping of a scene of traffic accident or other incident.

In 2020, the police processed a total of 14,971 traffic accidents, in which 80 people died, 678 people were badly injured and 5,017 people were slightly injured. In 2019, there was a total of 18,952 traffic accidents in which 102 people died, 820 people were badly injured and 6,824 people were slightly injured. The statistics 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. The increasing trend in the number of traffic accidents in 2020 stopped, since their number was the lowest in ten years. The police handled 2,551 accidents before 2020, the number was between 2,583 in 2012 and 3,368 in 2019.

In 2019, police officers dealt with 337,797 violations of road traffic rules, and with 338,283 in 2020. The most frequent violations in the last ten years are violations of the Road Traffic Rules Act, which in 2020 accounted for 88.1% of all violations of road traffic rules. The share is at the level of the previous years. The most violations were processed by the police directorates

of Ljubljana, Maribor and Celje. The aforementioned police directorates handled 60.9% of all established road traffic violations. The number of detected violations is proportionate to the size of an individual area covered by a police department, as these are areas where the majority of the most important road connections run and where the highest volume of traffic is recorded.



Photo: Andraž Šegš, Service of the Director General of the Police

In 2020, the share of perpetrators of traffic accidents who were under the influence of alcohol was approximately the same as in previous years. The 37.0 percent share of perpetrators of traffic accidents who were under the influence of alcohol and caused fatalities was the highest in the past ten years. In 2019, the share was 31.2 percent, the best year was 2011 with a 22.8 percent share. Since 2016, the number of ordered expert examinations due to the use of illicit drugs has been increasing each year. In cases of a positive result of the quick test, the vast majority of drivers declined expert examinations and, consequently, admitted to driving under the influence of illegal drugs.



2.1.4 National border control and implementation of the regulations on foreigners

The scope of illegal migration was relatively extensive due to the situation in the original countries and the strengthening of the channel across the east Mediterranean towards the Western Balkan - region despite the reduction in spring when mobility was limited due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The police ensured effective control on the border with Croatia by redistributing staff, introducing target-oriented interviews with persons who crossed the border illegally [debriefing], by implementing control at most burdened areas, technical equipment for the control of the green border and by setting and maintaining temporary technical obstacles. New vehicles for border control were purchased. In implementing control, the police was assisted by the Slovenian Armed Forces with its staff and technical equipment also in 2020, 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 to their original countries, 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 conditions for refoulement are fulfilled. Work was even more demanding due to the COVID-19 epidemic. Many airports were closed, there were no air plane connections and some refoulments were limited, despite the fact that the foreigners' identities were confirmed, but refoulment could not be implemented [for

example to Algeria and Morocco]. The police sought connections for other people, but many flights were cancelled at the last moment. A lot of time and energy was invested in every refoolment due to the circumstances and consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The number of discovered illegal migrants in 2020 is shown in the number violations of the Foreigners Act. The police dealt with a total of 19,706 violations in 2020, while there were 21,513 violations in 2019. Data for 2019 and 2020 show an exponential growth with regard to previous years, and strongly deviate from the ten-year average, i.e. 12,130. A total of 14,639 illegal crossings of the external Schengen border were dealt with in 2020, while the number in 2019 stood at 16,259. The number of illegal crossings is slightly lower due to the redistribution of staff potential and the upgrade of technical protection of the state border, however, the trend is still positive; in the past three years, the increase was exponent; the 10-year-average is 4,751. The number of Pakistanis and Afghans stood out in the last two years. The large majority of migrants continued their illegal journey from Turkey through the Western Balkans.

Due to the prevention of secondary migration and measures to contain the COVID-19 epidemic, police work was focused on internal borders. Police officers dealt with 997 illegal entries to Slovenia on internal borders in 2020.

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 processes 751 people due to the avoidance of border control in 2020, which compares to 722 in 2019. This shows a positive trend; and if the number of avoidances of border control slightly increased until 2017, the curve exponentially increased in 2019.

The external border was legally crossed by 30,221,231 passengers, which is well below the 10-year-average, i.e. 55,639,804 passengers. In 2020, police officers handled 19,706 violations of Foreigners Act, which is, not considering the past year that was above average, still above the 10-year-average, which is 12,130 violations. 830 violations of the State Border Control Act are below the 10-year-average or 1.251.

The increasing trend in the number of compensatory measures¹⁶ stopped in 2020, with the police carrying out 3,100 procedures with compensatory measures against 3,895 people. In 2019, the police carried out 3,405 such procedures against 4,081 people, and only 473 procedures against 530 people ten years ago.

Passenger transportation at border crossings was noticeably impacted by the measures to limit mobility due to the management of the COVID-19 epidemic. Total number of passengers halved, the largest decrease was noticed on air and sea borders. In 2020, the external border¹⁷ was legally crossed by 30,221,231 passengers,

which is well below the 10-year-average, i.e. 55,639,804 passengers. Police officers rejected 4,575 people on border crossings in 2020 as they did not meet the conditions to enter the country, and 4,107 people in 2019. The number increased due to the rejections of entry due to

¹⁶ The compensatory measures are measures carried out by the police on internal borders to establish illegal entries, verifying the legality of residence on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia and preventing and detecting illegal migration and cross-border crime. Compensatory measures include the following police authorities: control of a person, verification of a person, review of documents and check of a vehicle and objects.

¹⁷ This is a statistical number of crossings that shows single and multiple crossings of individual passengers.

public health reasons within the scope of the epidemic management measures; the ten-year trend remains negative. The police continued in 2020 with online border control trainings and with equipping police officers on border crossings with technical means.

At border crossings, the police also carried out certain public health-related tasks on the basis of new legislation provisions. On the basis of government decisions, the police also carried out tasks at control points on internal borders, where they initially helped the medical staff and subsequently controlled border crossing in the sense of establishing the entry conditions and issued notifications on ordered quarantine.

A total of 342 counterfeited or modified documents were discovered on border crossings in 2020, which compares to 638 in 2019. After several years of movement of the number of counterfeited and modified documents from 600 to 700, in 2020, the number of cases is noticeably lower due to less transportation of passengers. The most frequently counterfeited and modified documents were Hungarian, Croatian and German 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 4,727 people in relation to illegal residence in 2020, and with 5,920 people in 2019. With regard to 2019, the number is lower due to restrictions, connected to the COVID-19 pandemic, however, it is still greater than in the previous years [2011–2018]. The structure of the people processed in the last three years is dominated by citizens of Albania, Moldova, North Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. 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 10,024 people to foreign security authorities based on international agreements on refoulement of people in 2020, and 11,164 people in 2019. The number is proportionate to the number of illegal crossings of the border. Despite the downward deviation in 2020, the trend is still rising. Foreign security authorities refouled 1,440 foreigners in 2019, mostly on the Italian border, and 643 people in 2019. 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. There fewer issued decisions on voluntary return in 2020, which was lower compared to the period from 2017 to 2019, while the positive trend in the number of issued decisions continued.¹⁸



Photo: Police Directorate Koper

¹⁸ The decision on voluntary return is issued to a foreigner who resides in Slovenia illegally. The decision enables voluntary return

Due to a large number of foreigners residing in the Centre for Foreigners [hereinafter referred to as: CF] and the implementation of measures to prevent the spreading of SARS-CoV-2, additional assistance from staff from other police units was needed in 2020, and it was necessary to provide police officers who are properly trained to work with foreigners. The preventive measures and direct control helped prevent negative security events and valid regulations were implemented for the purpose to prevent the spreading of SARS-CoV-2. The renovation of the CF administration and admittance was concluded and the project documentation for the renovation of the outdoor sport playground was prepared.

In 2020, 2,266 resided in the CF, and in 2019 the number was 1,423. 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 2,050 people [1,400 in 2019], while the Ministry of the Interior restricted the movement to the premises of the centre to 216 applicants for international protection [23 in 2019].

In 2020, 2,266 people resided in the Foreigners Centre, while in 2019 the number was 1,423. The residing foreigners were mostly from Central and South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa.

After getting accommodated in the CF, 941 foreigners [514 in 2019] 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 125 foreigners [1 in 2019], while 816 foreigners [513 in 2019] were relocated to the Asylum Centre. In addition to this, 91 applicants [22 in 2019] 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 2020, 12 foreigners escaped from the FC, while 2 escaped in 2019.¹⁹

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 1,047 foreigners were refouled in 2020, of whom:

- 982 on the basis of agreements, including 83 who were officially handed over to foreign security authorities,
- 62 were removed by aircraft,
- 3 in an official vehicle, bus or train.

A total of 29 removals of foreigners from the country with escort were organised [13 in 2019]. Three people were included in the project of assisted voluntary return and reintegration [AVRR] in cooperation with the International Organisation for Migration in 2019, and 5 people in 2019.²⁰ In the large majority of cases, for the purposes of return the CF uses the funds of

in a determined period [from seven to thirty days]. A decision on voluntary return without a deadline is issued to a foreigner who resides in Slovenia illegally, when the decision on voluntary return was not considered, or to a foreigner with flight risk, and to a foreigner, whose residence in Slovenia is a danger to public order, public safety or national safety. In this case, the police removes the foreigner from the country.

¹⁹ Data of the Uniformed Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate obtained on 11 February 2021.

²⁰ Data of the Uniformed Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate obtained on 11 February 2021.

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 2020 other relevant bodies for the work at sea, and it also informed the Ministry of the Interior about all border incidents. In that year, a total of 1,821 events with the entry of 2,861 Croatian vessels were processed, of which 1,156 entries were entries by vessels of the Croatian security authorities.²¹ There were 1,947 events with the entry of 3,039 Croatian vessels processed in 2019, of which 1,341 entries were entries by vessels of the Croatian security authorities; in 2018, 1,646 events with the entry of 2,470 Croatian vessels of which 1,130 entries were entries by vessels of the Croatian security authorities were processed.²²



Photo: Anita Leskovec, Police Directorate Koper

²¹ Data of the Uniformed Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate obtained on 31 December 2020.

²² Data of the Uniformed Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate, determined in the Annual Report on the Work of the Police for 2019.

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



Police officers carried out 381,103 procedures based on the Minor Offences Act in 2020, and 359,014 procedures in 2019. The number of violations as per material regulations in 2020 was mostly affected by modified legislation, since the police acquired additional tasks as per the Contagious Diseases Act and as per the fifth package of measures to mitigate the epidemic consequences²³. The largest number of all procedures carried out under Minor Offences Act in 2020 relates to payment orders, which was mainly a consequence of the number of detected violations of regulations in traffic legislation and public peace and

order violations [violations of governmental decisions adopted on the basis of the Contagious Diseases Act]. The share of warnings in 2020 was 14.6%, and in 2019 it was 13.5%; these were mostly road traffic violations.

Among all procedures as per the Minor Offences Act, the largest, i.e. 72.1% share of procedures referred to issued payment orders, followed by the 14.6% share of issued warnings. The deviation caused by the COVID-19 epidemic, was shown in the number of proposals sent to another minor offence authority. There were 2,275 proposals in 2019 and 13,741 proposals in 2020.

The share of the legal means filed [against offence notices, payment orders and decisions on fast-track procedure with an explanation] was 2.2% in 2020, and in 2019 it was 2.0%. There were more requests for judicial protection against issued payment orders in the field of public order violations and Foreigners Act violations filed in 2020.

²³ Act Determining the Intervention Measures to Contain the COVID-19 Epidemic and Mitigate its Consequences [ZZUOOP], Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 152, 23 October 2020. The fifth package of measures to mitigate the epidemic consequences entered into force on 24 October 2020. More information: <https://www.gov.si teme/koronavirus-sars-cov-2/odpravljanje-posledic-epidemije/peti-paket-ukrepov-za-omilitve-posledic-epidemije-pkp5/>.



2.1.6 Protection of persons and buildings²⁴

The COVID-19 epidemic also impacted the work in this field. Due to remote meetings there were less protected visits abroad and also less more demanding protections. In addition to the protection of protected Slovenian citizens in the country²⁵, there were also 81 cases of protection of visits abroad, and in 2019 there were 169 such cases. The ten-year average is 142. There were 42 cases of protection of foreign state representatives during working, official and private visits in Slovenia and multilateral meetings, and in 2019 there were 50 such cases. The ten-year average is 51. Two more demanding protections were conducted in August 2020, i.e. from the American State Secretary Mike Pompeo and the participants of the 15th Bled Strategic Forum. There were 11 cases of complex protection tasks in 2019.

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:

- 7 buildings in which state bodies are seated,
- 84 buildings of diplomatic and consular representations, ambassadorial residences and international organisations,
- 6 residential buildings of protected persons and
- 2 residential facilities, where interventions were made when they are endangered.

Two people were protected during their visit to Slovenia in accordance with Article 10 of the Decree on the protection of particular people, premises, structures and surroundings

²⁴ Data of the Security and Protection Centre of the General Police Directorate obtained on 11 January 2021.

²⁵ 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 and Deputy Prime Minister] are physically protected 24 hours a day.

There were 81 protected visits of domestic protected people abroad performed in the area of protection of people, which was substantially less than the 10-year-average, i.e. 142.

There were 42 cases of protection of foreign state representatives during work, official and private visits in Slovenia and multilateral meetings, whereas the 10-year-average is 51. There were 2 cases of complex protection tasks, and in 2019 there were 11 such cases.

of structures protected by the police. The decree was amended in March and October 2020.

Police officers performed 721 cases of protection in protected buildings of state bodies. A total of 38,124 people, 40,395 pieces of luggage and 5,965 postal shipments were inspected at checkpoints.

A total of 152 risk assessments were updated or made [167 in 2019]. The ten-year average is 183.

Since 2013, the number of security-related letters addressed to protected people has increased. Out of 74, the majority, i.e. 15, were addressed to the Minister of

Defence, 12 to the police, 7 to the Minister of the Interior, 6 to the office of the President of the Republic of Slovenia, 5 letters were sent to the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture. Letters of interest to the policy from the security aspect were mostly sent in envelopes by post, in 2018 and 2019, writers mostly used more modern communication channels.



2.2 Other activities

2.2.1 Community policing and preventive activities

In 2019, police officers carried out 11,607 activities of preventive and community policing, and in 2020 they carried out the least activities in the past ten years, mostly due to the COVID-19 epidemic, i.e. 9,145. The ten-year average is 12,407. EUR 50,000 were dedicated to prevention and community policing in 2020, i.e. for various projects and activities²⁶, however, due to the measures to stop the spreading of SARS-CoV-2, numerous planned activities and projects at schools and other education institutions were not carried out. Therefore, no preventive material, planned for 2020, was purchased. Prevention campaigns moved on-line. However, they cannot replace genuine contact with people. Police Powers and Prevention Division of the Service of the Director General of the Police thus launched an initiative for commanders of police stations and mayors to call a meeting which would discuss the need to make changes related to the organisation, structure and manner of work. In January and February 2020, meetings were organised with the security councils of Tolmin, Tržič and Krško municipalities; due to the COVID-19 epidemic, meetings with consultation bodies of other municipalities did not continue and will be carried out in 2021. There are 192 such bodies in Slovenia.²⁷ Within the scope of Safety Awareness Days, a round table on the community policing was held on-line in June 2020. In February 2020, a meeting with inspectors for the community policing at police directorates was organised.

The Mobile Police Station project continued to promote better access to police services and greater visibility of police work as well as more genuine contact with people. The vehicles also visited Murska Sobota, Maribor, Kranj, Koper, Ljubljana and Nova Gorica police directorates. Due to the COVID-19 epidemic, prevention activities and projects within the scope of police work in the community were limited, therefore, the vehicle was mostly used for operative

²⁶ More about preventive projects can be found at <https://www.policija.si/svetujemo-ozavescamo/preventiva-2>.

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

tasks, especially for activities connected to executing the measures to prevent the spreading of SARS-CoV-2 and for activities in border areas, which are connected to migrant issues.²⁸

In May 2020, the target training of police community officers from police stations along the border with Croatia was conducted. The training target was multi-layered – the establishment of a mutual trust between the police and local communities, also when the number of illegal border crossings increases, and cooperation with target groups living along the state border [e.g. hunters, fishermen]. For this police region, as the fundamental unit of police work, the methodology for monitoring work in general police tasks was prepared. The selected ten parameters will be used to measure the number of handled security events in all police regions in Slovenia. In this way, statistical review of the handled security issue not only in the area of the police station but also police region will be possible. Statistical data will help the police community officers and management of police stations to plan their work.

9,145 activities were carried out in 2020, which is the lowest number in the past ten years, and a quarter less than the 10-year-average [12,407 preventive activities]. 126 different activities were carried out in the Roma communities.

Police work in multicultural society and with sub-cultural groups was focused in implementing police work in the [Roma] community and in the raising of awareness and training of police officers and remaining public servants to improve work with the members of multi-cultural communities. The police is the carrier of the three measures of the National action programme for the Roma for the 2017–2021 period²⁹. The police cooperated in the National Platform for the Roma [SIFOROMA 4], in

the newly established governmental working group for considering the Roma issues and the sub-committee of the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia for monitoring the Roma issues. The police strengthened cooperation with the Office for National Minorities and other governmental and non-governmental organisations, especially the representatives of the Roma community, with whom the 6th regular consultation was carried out. The police cooperated and met the representatives of civil initiatives from south-east Slovenia and some mayors of municipalities with Roma settlements. Due to the COVID-19 epidemic, trainings were carried out for 23 police officers of the Police Directorate Murska Sobota and for 7 public servants of the Financial Administration Murska Sobota, which met the Roma community members within the scope of their competences. A total of 251 preventive activities were carried out in the Roma community in 2020 [372 in 2019³⁰].

Preventive activities in road traffic complemented the stricter road traffic controls. The police cooperated with the Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency and other organisations and implemented preventive campaigns related to the most frequent violations, including the national prevention campaign You're not in a hurry during sports and while meeting friends, so why hurry while driving? The pan-European campaign Focus on the road was intended for raising the awareness of drivers about the use of mobile phones while driving, which was coordinated by ROADPOL.

²⁸ Police directorates that used the vehicle in 2020, prepared 3 reports, where they indicated tasks, related to the use of the Mobile Police Station [documents No. 2214-25/2018/69 a of 22 April 2020, No. 2214-25/2018/72 as of 24 April 2020 and No. 214-25/2018/88 as of 4 September 2020].

²⁹ More at https://www.gov.si/assets/vladne-sluzbe/UN/Dokumenti-Romi/65d892da3a/NPUR_2017_2021.pdf.

³⁰ General Police Directorate, Police Academy, Research and Social Skills Centre document, No. 024-25/2020/211 of 15 February 2021.

The October campaign for enhancing the safety of cargo vehicles and bus drivers was also harmonised with police offices of other European countries and was coordinated by ROADPOL. With the joint preventive campaign by the police and the Slovenian Railways coordinated by RAILPOL, people were warned about proper conduct on trains and level crossings. Numerous other preventive campaigns for enhanced road traffic safety, especially for vulnerable groups [children, pedestrians, motor bike riders, etc.] were carried out. The police warned people many times to respect road traffic regulations as a sign of solidarity with medical staff during the epidemic – the roads should be a place of solidarity and not of reckless conduct. Before St Martin's day and December festivities, the police called for responsible and sober conduct of traffic participants. Those who tested 0.0 for alcohol during the strict controls between 7 and 20 December 2020, the police awarded with Police Orchestra and guests concert on-line.



Photo: Alenka Drenik, Police Directorate Novo mesto

Together with the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, the Slovenian police also participates in a European Commission project or the prevention of peer violence, which is funded by the EU Structural Reform Support Service [SRSS]. The project was concluded in June 2020.

Activities that were led by the Centre for Safer Internet [Save.si] on 11 February 2020 in Slovenia for celebrating the International Safe Internet Use Day, were also joined by the police through advice and warnings. Advice for safe internet use were provided repeatedly during the COVID-19 epidemic. The police were aware that limitations of contact, movement and isolation presented a significant level of risk of individuals becoming victims of criminal acts and of having difficulties finding help. Via its website, social media and in all public releases, the police emphasised that despite the adopted measures, they react to every call for help and act wherever it is necessary.

The police warned about domestic violence and sexual abuse of children and called upon neighbours, teachers, parents and others that they should become the voice of victims who cannot notify competent institutions in such circumstances. Spending time with family should be the most precious time in every individual's life. However, by restricting movement, which was the result of the COVID-10 epidemic, many people were in distress due to domestic violence or other forms of abuse. The police often warned about on-line violence and gave instructions to parents and children on how to prevent such abuse. Children and youth stayed at home and received education as well as took part in leisure activities on the internet. Youngsters were often present on social media and were even more exposed to mass extortion and sexual exploitation. The police was especially active during the international days of fighting violence against women and children [the police attended consults, raised awareness about violence in the media, prepared prevention videos on multimedia displays in health care institutions, at Ljubljana Medical Centre, in pharmacies, etc.]. The police also celebrated the International


Families Day, 15 May, and emphasised the significance of mutual understanding and tolerance. On International Human Rights Day, 10 December, the police stated that each person has the right to live in a safe family environment. Together with the »Spletno oko« [Faculty of Social

Sciences, Safe.si], the police organised the E-abuse of children consultation that was held on-line. The police participated in the preparation of the manual that provides guidelines for acting in cases of on-line violence and the on-line abuse of children and youth.

Due to the measures to stop the spreading of SARS-CoV-2, numerous planned activities and projects at schools and other education institutions were not carried out. Prevention campaigns moved on-line. However, they cannot replace genuine contact with people.

Police officers presented their work within the pan-European campaign Advantages of Reported Work, which was held from 1 March to 31 May 2020. On 30 July 2020, the police commemorated the World Day for combating human trafficking. With the European

network of police experts and NGO Amber Alert Europe, the #NeBodiLahkaTarča campaign commemorated the International Day of Missing Children. The Slovenian police, the Police Expert Network On Missing Persons [PEN-MP] and the European foundation for missing children Amber Alert Europe organised an international on-line conference on 3 November 2020 discussing the topic of missing persons which virtually connected more than 80 police experts from various European countries. The European Safety and Health at Work Day was commemorated by the Slovenian police with a promotion video.



2.2.2 Operational- communicational activity

For many years, the number of calls to the emergency number 113 has been standing at around half a million calls a year. In 2020, the police took 512,660 calls, which is slightly above the ten-year average, i.e. 508,870. There were 184,360 intervention events, i.e. events that require the arrival of the police, in 2020, of which 5,712³¹ were urgent intervention events³². Considering the ten-year average, there were slightly fewer interventions than the average, i.e. 185,192. According to the number of intervention events, the ten-year period shows a negative trend.

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 that 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 227,612 times in 2020, which is above the ten-year average. On average, they were dispatched 219,461 times a year. The

Around half a million calls to the police emergency number 113 have been conducted every year for the past ten years; there were 512,660 calls made in 2020, and there were 184,360 interventions carried out.

³¹ Data of the Operation and Communication Centre of the Police Specialities Directorate of the General Police Directorate, application KC113 – DDOKC reviewer, obtained on 18 January 2021.

³² 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 motorists 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].



Photo: Brigita Petric, Service of the Director General of the Police

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 2020 it was 170,659.

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 2020, the average reaction time for urgent intervention events was 11 minutes and 8 seconds, which is 45 seconds less than in the last ten years. The average answering time for emergency calls to 113³³ in 2020 at the level of entire Slovenia was 7 seconds, which is slightly less than the ten-year average [7.3 seconds]. By individual police directorates, the time was from 5.8 [Police Directorate Celje] to 8.2 seconds [Police Directorate Ljubljana]. In the first 12 seconds, the police managed to take 88.0% of calls or 1.5 percent above the ten-year average [86.5%].

In order to protect the lives of people who were missing due to natural and other types of 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 people 121 times in 2020 [185 times in 2019]. In 99 cases in 2020 people were found alive, in 17 cases they were found dead and the police is still looking for 5 people. In 153 cases in 2019 people were found alive, in 26 cases they were found dead and the police is still looking for 6 people in 2019.

On the basis of calls to the anonymous telephone number 080 1200, the inspectors of the Operation Section of the Operation and Communications Centre of the General Police Directorate in 2020 wrote 544 official notes³⁴ and sent them to the locally competent Criminal Police Division at the Police Directorate for further consideration. The number of official notes does not significantly deviate from the ten-year average [e.g. 540 official notes].

³³ The time is measured from the moment the telephone at the call centre starts ringing until the moment the call is answered.

³⁴ These are calls that refer to crime and are recorded in computer records. Other calls are not recorded for anonymity purposes.



2.2.3 Forensic and criminal technician activity

The work of the National Forensic Laboratory in 2020 was significantly affected by the COVID-19 epidemic and the measures to prevent the spread of SARS-CoV-2. Work in shifts and work from home were introduced. Due to the epidemic, all training and other international cooperation were cancelled, including regular annual conferences of working bodies of the European Forensic Laboratory Association. The termination of all expert training could have a long-term effect on the professionalism and stagnation in this area.

Forensic investigations with various methods of investigations of secured clues contributed to various criminal acts being investigated also in 2020. DNA research in particular enables fast, effective and reliable investigation of criminal acts. Laboratory infrastructure of the National Forensic Laboratory enables safe and competent work as well as the implementation of accredited and internationally renowned methods. In 2020, the National Forensic Laboratory maintained the status of an accredited laboratory as per the ISO/IEC 17025:2017 international standard and expanded the scope of its accredited activity to the area of ballistic investigation that comprises ballistic research of missiles and microscopic ballistic investigations. 24 methods are accredited at National Forensic Laboratory. In 2020, the laboratory information system [LIMS] was purchased and will be completely implemented in 2021.

National Forensic Laboratory received 6,393 requests for investigation in 2020. This was close to the ten-year average of 6,929 requests. Except for the Physical Examination Section, all other sections received fewer

There were 6,929 requests for investigations and reports of the National Forensic Laboratory in the last ten years, and 6,393 in 2020. The largest part of investigations and reports is made by the Biological Examination Section. The National Forensic Laboratory conducted 2,631 DNA tests in 2020. The forensic sections of police directorates received the most, i.e. 4,252, requests for illicit drugs investigations.

requests. A total of 40,878 samples were analysed in 2020, while 37,119 were analysed in 2019. The number of analysed samples is still above the ten-year average despite the reduction in the number of requests for analysis, i.e. 31,016 analysed samples, especially due to a large number of received counterfeited Euro banknotes.

National Forensic Laboratory performed 60,978 instrumental analyses in 2020 [63,450 in 2019]. The ten-year average is 48,529. The difference in their number is a result of a smaller number of received samples at the Biological Examination Section. Due to a modified method of work, the number of delays in this section decreased. There were 1,416 of them in 2020, 476 less than in 2019, when there were 1,892.³⁵



Photo: GettyImages

A total of 34,168 DNA profiles of people and clues, including 24,652 profiles of people, are entered in the DNA record. The IT and Telecommunications Office arranged the algorithm for recording records on data deletion from the register of people for elimination in the so-called file of deleted data. This ensures the traceability of data management also in the records of people for elimination. DNA analyses found the identity of 249 suspected perpetrators. Based on the exchange of profiles with countries parties to the Prüm Convention, 58 perpetrators of criminal acts in Slovenia were identified in foreign databases. The number of countries, with which Slovenia exchanges DNA profiles on the basis of the Prüm profiles, has remained unchanged, i.e. 23. At the end of 2020, the exclusion DNA record contained profiles of 913 people, who were taken swabs in accordance with the Police Tasks And Powers Act.³⁶

At the end of 2020, the AFIS system had 57,235 finger traces based on the record of fingerprinted people and 33,439 finger prints. A total of 121 finger traces were identified with the AFIS system and based on the record of fingerprinted people, 9 finger traces were identified based on international exchange, while 16 fingerprinted people were connected with criminal acts committed in countries with which Slovenia exchanges fingerprints. There are 20 such countries.³⁷

National Forensic Laboratory experts participated in 37 inspections of scenes of criminal acts and other events and were invited with court decisions to trials as qualified experts or expert witnesses 64 times.³⁸

There were 16,562 crime scene inspections and other events in 2020, while there were 18,249 in 2019. The number of crime scene inspections is below the ten-year average, i.e. 19,946. The

³⁵ Report from the Biological Examination Section for 2020, No. 315-6/2021/6 of 5 February 2021.

³⁶ Report from the person, responsible for biometric data, No. 315-6/2021/7 of 19 February 2021.

³⁷ Report from the Dactyloscopy Section for 2020, No. 315-6/2021/2 of 7 February 2021.

³⁸ Minutes of the managerial review of National Forensic Laboratory for 2020, No. 315-6/2021/9 [in progress].

negative trend is a result of a decreased number of criminal acts from the category of general crime, where most crime scene inspections are implemented during police investigation. Less criminal acts also result in less suspects that were processed criminally and technically. The negative trend is shown especially at fingerprinting and photographing suspects, while the number of oral swabs is at the same level as previous years.

The requests for examinations at forensic sections at police directorates show an increasing number in DNA analyses requests, despite the major drop in 2020 in comparison to 2019. Since 2012, when data started being monitored, the number of DNA analysis requests increased from 2,149 to 2,910 in 2020. The number of identified traces is negative from 1,392 in 2012 to 1,146 in 2020, however, the drop is not as expressive as in the number of handled criminal acts. We should emphasise that in 2012 and 2013, delays at the Biological Examination Section of the National Forensic Laboratory were resolved and therefore the numbers in that period were higher.

The work of the polygraph in 2020 was strongly affected by the COVID-19 epidemic and the measures to prevent the spreading of SARS-CoV-2. There are two reasons for less polygraph procedures: the first lies in the measures to stop the spread of COVID-19, and the second lies in the negative trend in the number of handled criminal acts. The polygraph investigations are more frequently being replaced by the Scan method [questionnaire method]. Restriction measures were also a reason for less identifications of persons from photographs.

2.2.4 Research and analytic activity

The research of the Assessment and standpoints of Slovenians about the work of police was started within the scope of police research activities. The survey was updated, the planned surveying and the implementation of a preliminary analysis were postponed to the first half of 2021 due to objective reasons, connected to COVID-19. The police also participated in 2020 as a full-fledged partner in the international research project Improving Frontline Responses to High Impact Domestic Violence [IMPRODOVA]. A survey on employment possibilities with the police was carried out in 2020. The results of the on-line survey showed that there are three groups of candidates for employment with the police, who use various information channels for acquiring information about employment possibilities. Social factors [family members, relatives and friends already employed with the police] have an important role at decision to apply for job vacancies. Interviewees commended the information day at the Police Academy and presentations at secondary schools. Permanent promotion of police profession must be continued for various target groups.³⁹

Crime analytics was integrated in the processes of prevention, detection and investigation of organised and other major crime forms, with an emphasis on white-collar crime, illegal migration and security events, connected to the global pandemic at the international and national levels. With its products, it contributed to more effective guidance of complex investigations and supported decision-making processes at the operational and strategic levels. Since modern crime forms create extensive data and information quantities that must be appropriately collected, archived, analysed and shared, programme solutions were developed and introduced to upgrade the recent information exchange processes, their sharing and processing. Modern and advanced tools were introduced and upgraded with programme and analytics tools to process major quantities of data and for spatial data analyses. Special

³⁹ General Police Directorate, Police Academy document, No. 091-54/2019/86 of 30 September 2020.

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 crime analytics actively cooperated in the preparation of the EU Endangerment Assessment caused by serious and organised crime [EU SOCTA] 2021.

After a model for monitoring success in the implementation of national guidelines in the field of road traffic safety was developed 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, a model for monitoring of security risk areas, tested by the Police Directorate Ljubljana. The main purpose of the model is to support the planning and discovering patterns in events. The model for monitoring the work in border issues with an emphasis on illegal migrations is being prepared and activities to prepare the staff optimisation model that will provide data about the available staff for each police unit are also being implemented. Besides the above mentioned models, the final methodology is also being prepared for monitoring work in general police tasks in police regions, where the selected 10 parameters will be used to measure the number of handled safety events in all police regions in the Republic of Slovenia. This will enable the statistical view of the handled safety issue in the police region, rather than simply in the area of the police station. Other processes for improving the quality of data and statistical reporting were also continued.

In 2020, the police implemented one research project and cooperated in one international project.

Police representatives exchanged information as part of the analytics sectors of the Frontex agency and participated in conducting 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].

2.2.5 Supervisory activity


A total of 282 supervisions were conducted in accordance with the relevant rules in 2020, [395 in 2019], which is less than the ten-year average of 343 supervisions. The lower number of supervisions in 2020 was affected by police activities, connected to illegal migrations and the measures to stop the spreading of COVID-19, like mass migrations affected the number of supervisions in 2015 and 2016. Consequently, the plan of supervision for 2020 was not fully implemented.

Officers authorised for supervision most frequently supervised the following fields in 2020:

- detecting and investigating crime – 34 forms about the established shortcomings and irregularities [hereinafter referred to as: form] were written in 74 supervisions,
- police powers – 16 forms were written in 74 supervisions,
- financial and material operation – 2 forms were written in 40 supervisions,
- maintaining public order and peace and providing general safety of people and property – 12 forms were written in 37 supervisions,
- state border control and implementation of foreigners regulations – 11 forms written in 31 supervisions,
- ensuring road traffic safety – 12 forms were written in 26 supervisions.

The most irregularities and deficiencies were found in the area of maintaining public order and maintaining the general safety of people and property. In order to make progress in all fields of work, the heads of police units must regularly monitor the work of police officers and provide them with expert assistance.⁴⁰

⁴⁰ Data obtained from the application Supervision Monitoring on 20 February 2020.



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

Police officers established the identity of 76,225 people in 2020, which is above the ten-year average of 71,577. In 2019 alone, police officers established the identity most frequently in the past ten years [76,682]. The identity of people in police procedures was established somewhat less frequently in 2015 and 2016 due to strike activities and activities related to migration. However, according to police evaluation, police officers in 2020 established identity more frequently in connection to the implementation of measures to prevent the spread of SARS-CoV-2.

Police officers detained or arrested 14,646 people in 2019 due to criminal acts, preventing persons from committing further offences or other reasons, which compares to 16,911 persons in 2019. The trend curve was growing exponentially in 2018 and 2019, the number slightly dropped in 2020, although it is still substantially above the ten-year average [8,764]. This is connected to fewer ordered detentions due to the extradition or admittance from foreign security authorities [item four of the first paragraph of Article 64 of Police Tasks and Powers Act and Article 32 of the State Border Control Act] due to fewer illegal border crossings. Police officers arrested 1,362 persons according to the Criminal Procedure Act, which is the least in the past ten years and well below the ten-year average [2,014]. Although it seemed that the negative trend stopped, 2020 showed that in 2019 there was an upward deviation and the trend in the number of arrested persons continues to be negative.

The ten-year period of the use of powers may be divided into two parts: the period of the application of the Police Act [2011–2013] and the period of the use of the Police Tasks And Powers Act [2013–2020].⁴¹ Oscillations in an individual part are not statistically important. In 2020, police officers used coercive measures 7,518 times in 3,351 cases against 3,612 violators. They were used prudently, when this was inevitable. Means of constraint, mechanical restraint

⁴¹ The Police Act was used until 3 March 2013, and the Police Tasks and Powers Act has been used since 4 May 2013.



Photo: Police Directorate Ljubljana

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 measures while performing police tasks. Firearms were used five times in 2020, while they were used once in 2019. The number was higher only in 2015, when firearms were used eight times. A warning shot, which is not considered to be the use of a coercive measure, was used five times and this number was only exceeded in 2012 [in the past ten years].

Heads of units and members of commissions verifying the circumstances of the use of coercive measures assessed that police officers used 98.4%⁴² of coercive measures lawfully and professionally, and that they used 95.5%⁴³ of coercive measures effectively. This points to a high level of the professional competence of police officers in this field.

A total of 65 perpetrators suffered bodily injuries as the police used coercive measures, which is near the ten-year average of 66 a year; there were much more injured perpetrators in the 2011–2013 period. The reduction in the number of injured offenders was mostly certainly affected by quality training for the execution of powers with practical procedure and self-defence according to situation training method and by using modern training systems, carried out in the previous years and in the beginning of 2020 [before the COVID-19 epidemic]. In 2020, 70 police officers were injured during the use of coercive measures, which is 15 less than in 2019, although it is still below the ten-year average of 93 a year. One police officer suffered serious injuries. In the last ten years, the lowest number of injured police officers, 59, was recorded in 2016, and the highest number, as many as 148, in 2012, which was a consequence of interventions during mass protests that year.

During the COVID-19 epidemic, the number of unregistered public assemblies [protests], where the organiser was unknown and where the attendees opposed governmental measures, increased. One non-organised public protest on 5 November 2020 stood out of all protests, since it involved violent riots, where several people were injured, mostly journalists. Various coercive measures were used against the crowds that did not obey orders and when rioters attacked police officers with granite blocks, other dangerous items and pyrotechnical elements; the police used water cannons and mounted police – for the first time since the mass protests in 2012 – as well as gas and other means to incapacitate masses – they shot 16 gas bullets and 5 rubber bullets with the grenade launcher. It was found that the police used coercive measures legally and professionally.

The police's actions at all protests were under great scrutiny of the public, however, the fundamental guideline of the police is legality and professionalism of work while protecting the

⁴² Data from the table OPPSR03 obtained on 23 February 2021.

⁴³ Data from the table OPPSR19 obtained on 23 February 2021.

health of people and respecting human rights. In 2020, the police monitored the legality and professionalism of work as well as the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms at the performance of police tasks and the use of police powers in several ways: from daily monitoring of messages and notes, entered in various police applications, which show the use of police powers in the performance of police tasks at security-relevant events, to the work of committees to check the circumstances of usage of coercive measures or other police powers that were appointed by the Director General of the Police. The use of police powers was also verified at general and professional supervisions. Found deficiencies and irregularities were recorded and appropriate measures to improve the situation in the discussed field were proposed [warning about the possibility of severe assaults on police officers and the increase in the number of complaints and other forms of expressing dissatisfaction with the work of police officers, the proposal for additional measures to reduce risks for self-initiated bites of police dogs, etc.].

Numerous adopted limitations, connected to COVID-19 were reflected in general dissatisfaction of individuals and their assaults on police officers that escalated in November 2020. At the assaults on police officers in Velenje on 11 November 2020, the electric paralysers were used for the first time [police officers have been permitted to use it since 1 September 2020]. Police officers used this coercive element legally and professionally, however, ineffectively [due to objective circumstances]. Electric paralyzers have been used for many years in other EU countries and their experience is positive, since they reduce the possibilities of injuries in the most complex police procedures. Several trainings were implemented with regard to the use of the electric paralysers, where 237 police officers were trained.

In 2020, there was a total of 215 criminal acts of obstructing the performance of official acts and attack on an officer who performs security tasks, which compares to 187 in 2019. The number of attacks was gradually declining from 2011 to 2017, and in 2019 it again started to increase gradually. The number of assaults on police officers in 2020 came close to the ten-year average, i.e. 211 assaults on police officers per year. However, individual cases of the most dangerous forms of assaults on police officers show that police officers are still quite endangered when performing their tasks. 311 police officers were assaulted, which is compared to 2013 and is above the ten-year average, i.e. 282 assaulted police officers. This is why the police pays particular attention to the use of coercive measures and attacks on police officers. In 2020, 172 personal cameras for recording police procedures were purchased, 115 cameras were distributed to police units on 30 June 2020, 57 cameras on 15 September 2020. According to experience of foreign police, the use of cameras contributes to increasing the safety of police officers and persons in police proceedings, positive effects of the use of cameras have also been reported in Slovenia.

215 criminal offences were committed while carrying out police tasks and 311 police officers were assaulted. A similar number of assaults occurred in 2013, when the number was also above the ten-year average, i.e. 282 assaulted police officers. The police handled 60 threats to police officers. The number of threats was the same as the ten-year average of 60 threats a year.

The police dealt with a total of 60 threats to police officers in 2020, compared to 48 in 2019. The number of threats was the same as the ten-year average of 60 threats a year. In the majority of cases [54] it was established that the threat level was low.

2.2.7 Resolution of complaints



The number of complaints⁴⁴ fluctuates, although there are no major departures; it depends on the number of police procedures performed and the measures imposed. In 2020, the number of complaints – 462 [360 in 2019], deviated from the past five-year average [348]. According to police assessment, their number is not that high with regard to all police proceedings, especially those that are unpopular and connected to COVID-19 measures [movement prohibition at night, restriction of movement between municipalities and statistical regions, prohibition of assembly etc.].

A total of 434 complaints were resolved in 2020, and 313 in 2019. The five-year average of resolved complaints is 343. The largest number of resolved complaints in 2020 was related to the provision of road traffic safety, public peace and order; the structure is comparable with the previous year. The majority of complaint reasons⁴⁵ referred to inappropriate communication which reflected in indecent and improper relationship and alleged abuse of powers or illegitimate and disproportional use of police powers.

Heads of organisational units of the police or, mostly, people authorised by them [hereinafter referred to as: heads] managed 143 reconciliation procedures, 83 of which were concluded successfully, as complainants agreed with the findings and measures taken by the head of the police unit. In 2019, 69 out of 106 reconciliation procedures were concluded successfully. Individual heads assessed that the conduct of police officers was not in accordance with regulations in 14 cases or in 9.8% of reconciliation procedures. In 2019, 12 or 11.3% of all reconciliation procedures were concluded successfully.

⁴⁴ Data on complaints about which the police was informed are stated. Monitoring and the resolution of complaints is 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.

⁴⁵ Several reasons for complaint may be listed in a complaint, which is why their number is higher than the number of resolved complaints.

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 within the Police and Security Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior. The senate consists of three members - one person authorised by the Minister of the Interior 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 2020, 27 complaints were processed by the senate after unsuccessful reconciliation procedures conducted by the head of the police unit. There were 18 such cases in 2019 and even more in previous years [35 in 2018 and 34 in 2016]. In 45 cases, the most in the past five years, 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 22 such cases in 2019. In 5 cases of complaints, a session of the senate was not called after the reconciliation procedure when the complainant did not agree with the findings but nevertheless wanted the complaint procedure to end.

The structure of complaints that needs 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 58 complaints processed by the senate in 2020, 10 were justified, which compares to 7 of 56 in 2019.

462 complaints against the work of police officers were filed, which is the largest number in the past five years. 434 complaints were resolved, whereas 53.7% were resolved without a hearing, which is the highest number in the past five years. In 14 cases out of 143 conciliation procedures it was found that the conduct of police officers was not in accordance with the regulations. 58 complaints were handled by the senate, 10 of which were founded.


Among all resolved complaints, 233 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, the relevant procedure was abused or the complainant withdrew the complaint, which is the highest number in the past five years. From 2016 to 2019, the number of complaints concluded without consideration, was between 147 and 163.

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.

To improve the quality and transparency of the complaint procedure, police directorates and internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate studied the annual report on complaints for 2019 and the cases of argued complaints in 2019 which were prepared at the Police Complaint Division of the Police and Security Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior.

The purpose was to eliminate established irregularities in the implementation of police tasks and to consistently respect human rights and fundamental freedoms of people in police proceedings. The findings also served for guiding and harmonising work in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Organisation and Work of the Police Act and for educational purposes. Since the preliminary agreement between the police and the Police Complaint Division of the Police and Security Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior, 13 anonymous complaints were sent to the Police Academy, which will be used in the learning process for educational purposes of police officers and police candidates.⁴⁶

⁴⁶ Ministry of the Interior [2021]: Resolution of complaints against the police. 2020 Annual Report, March 2021.



2.2.8 Internal security

The police provides for internal security with internal security procedures to prevent, detect, evaluate and analyse potential risks that endanger police's internal safety, to verify, evaluate and carry out measures to reduce the risks for violating the integrity of police officers and police units. Expected conduct and general values are defined in the fundamental principles of the Code of Police Ethics. It strives to maintain an effective system of police officers with high moral, fairness, ethics and professionalism that bases on fairness, openness, qualification and achievements. Conduct that violates regulations, internal acts or ethnic codes that apply for police employees and negatively impact internal security at the police or police's reputation, are investigated in internal security procedures. If there is suspicion of criminal conduct, the police introduces or proposes the introduction of a procedure with the competent authorities and adopts measures to establish internal security. Measures to provide internal security are implemented in accordance with the provisions of the Rules on internal security within the police.

In 2020, the police forwarded to Section for the Investigation and Prosecution of Official Persons Having Special Authority of the Specialised State Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Slovenia a total of 114 reports on the established reasons for suspicion that 117 officers employed in the police have committed a criminal act for which the perpetrator is prosecuted ex officio. There were 124 such reports in 2019, filed against 117 police officers. The average for the last ten years is 76 reports against 75 officers. The number of reports and suspected officials oscillated between 2011 and 2018, but in the past two years, their number significantly increased, because police officers also notify the special section of the State Prosecutor's Office on all criminal acts [not only suspected criminal acts, but also detected ones].⁴⁷

⁴⁷ Reporting in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Act and the agreement on mutual cooperation of the police and special division of the SPO, concluded in February 2019.

The police does not limit its employees with supplementary work, however, it must be thoughtfully considered due to the nature of police work, whether it could impact impartial work performance or if police employee could abuse information at performance of activities that is not publicly accessible, or if the implementation of activities would harm the reputation

of the police. In 2020, police employees filed 65 [91 in 2019]⁴⁸ applications for acquire opinion with regard to supplementary activities. The police analysed the applications and on the basis of its findings, issued evaluations or consents for supplementary work. In one case, the decision was made to prohibit the performance of supplementary work.

The Section for the Investigation and Prosecution of Official Persons Having Special Authorisations, which is exclusively competent for the prosecution of criminal offences of police officers, took over report for 114 criminal offences from the police, where 117 police officers were suspects. There were 124 such criminal offences committed in 2019, where 117 police officers were suspects.

The integrity of police officers is essential for the performance of police work. Therefore, the police dedicates a lot of attention to reducing risks. In November 2020, the Act amending the Integrity and Prevention of Corruption Act entered into force, stipulating novelties in the field of limitations and duties of public employees with regard to accepting gifts. Since

this eliminates executive acts and the new rules have not been adopted yet, police units at the end of November 2020 received temporary guidelines on restrictions and duties with regard to accepting gifts. 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, a total of 8 gifts were recorded, while 18 were recorded in 2019.

The police provides paid legal assistance to police officer, auxiliary police officer and former police officer, against whom a pre-criminal procedure is held or against whom a criminal or legal procedure is initiated due to the performance of police tasks that were, according to police evaluation, implemented in accordance with regulations. The police also ensures paid legal assistance for protecting personal integrity protection or for the protection of police organisation integrity, when they are considered in the procedure as injured people or informants. Paid legal assistance was provided in 10 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 five cases, applications for legal assistance were rejected. In 2019, legal assistance was provided in 13 cases and 3 applications were denied.

As part of staff and prevention measures, the police performs security check in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of Organization and Work of the Police Act. In 2020, 1384 security checks were carried out [1,270 in 2019 and 1,080 in 2018].

⁴⁸ Data of GPD DGPO DIII on the number of applications for supplementary work, registered gifts, legal aid and security checks as at 31 December 2020, data for 2019 from the Annual Report on the Work of the Police for 2019.



2.2.9 Information and telecommunication activity

After several years of efforts, the new infrastructure of TETRA system will be built, thus bringing better work conditions to the police. In 2002, Slovenia initiated the procedure of purchasing the digital radio network TETRA [Terrestrial Trunked Radio], the first equipment was set in 2003. The last major setup of infrastructure equipment was in 2008. Due to the age and wear of equipment as well as due to new technologies, system update was necessary. The construction of the uniform digital radio network TETRA was confirmed by the government in 2015, which was followed by a failed public tender, published in 2016. In June 2020, the public procurement portal and the European Union Official Journal published the public contract for the construction of infrastructure and the maintenance of digital radio system of state authorities as per TETRA standard, and on 10 December 2020 the police signed the contract with a group of contractors: Telekom Slovenije, Airbus Defence and Space and Iskratel. With the new TETRA system, the police will receive the newest equipment in the market. The essential advantages of the new system are:

- better coverage of RS territory [90.0% with the new system, only 60.0% with the existing one];
- larger number of base stations [150 with the new system, only 80 with the existing one];
- modern equipment [part of the existing network is 17 years old];
- better protection;
- better performance;
- connectivity with new broadband technologies like LTE and 5G.⁴⁹

Most information and communication activities in 2020 were dedicated to enabling police work in modified epidemiological situation caused by COVID-19. 400 laptops, 450 cameras and

⁴⁹ More at <https://www.policija.si/medijsko-sredisce/sporocila-za-javnost/sporocila-za-javnost-gpue/106848-po-vec-letih-bo-zgrajena-nova-infrastruktura-sistema-tetra>.

a large number of mobile communication equipment were provided for remote work. A new application for recording forms on the information on the measures to prevent the spreading of COVID-19 and the procedure of ordering quarantine and transits at border crossings was developed, thus improving control over travel to and via Slovenia. In a very short period of time, the police started using its own video conferencing system BigBlueButton; the audio conference call was established for the police and for the Ministry of the Interior. A special call centre was established for the police to provide information and advice to people about measures to stop the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic. A system of police service centre operation to help ITSP users at remote locations was prepared. Systems for body temperature measurement were purchased and installed.



Photo: Mirjana Vertič Gotal, Ministry of the Interior

An additional video conference system was prepared for the management of the Ministry of the Interior and the police. The operation system at the central computer was upgraded and some development, application and management components were upgraded. SIB [Steria Interconnection Box] interface for the connection with Schengen IT system was replaced with a newer application server. The system of Linux servers that enable connectivity of ITSP with the external environment, was upgraded.

Windows system and antivirus protection were optimised. Connection capacity was increased to 1 Gbit/s and the possibility to use wireless network with installing additional access points was expanded. Existing file servers were replaced with new ones on all border crossings and in some units, old computers were replaced with new ones.

Some new applications or plugins were developed and implemented in the Notebook⁵⁰ application. In the application for operational verification [OKCP], Europol's QUEST system was integrated. New components and automated procedures were added to the new central police information system [CEPIS], i.e. the private police computer cloud and a new entry page, new services for recording audit trace and login and authorisation were implemented. 4 new applications were developed.

The Entry-Exit System was established within the scope of the EES project. The development of a personal application for border control continued and 2 pilot project with the use of mobile terminal devices and appropriate software were executed. An overhaul of the SIS II and an interoperability project started.

⁵⁰ A police officer's notebook is an on-line application for issuing forms in crime, public safety and border issues. The aim of the application is simplified issue of forms, the reduction of errors at entry and the elimination of data duplication. The content is optimally taken from current records. Entered data are transferred between forms and entered in the FIO records as well as other supporting records. More than 60 forms are currently supported.

The quality of data in the new GIS was improved [appropriately arranged border sections, regulated cadastral municipalities...], 12 on-line GIS applications were updated. The analytical portal for accessing and reviewing data about illegal migrations was introduced. Periodical [monthly] statistical review was revised and methodology of presenting statistical data for annual report and semi-annual review of police work was updated.

At certain border points with Croatia, video surveillance was established for border protection and prevention of illegal migration. Ten control centres were established and all necessary infrastructure for installing cameras at microlocations was set up. Users [police officers] for working in surveillance centres were trained. 157 hunting cameras were purchased for border surveillance. Video surveillance systems were replaced at 11 police facilities. At 4 police facilities, fire systems were upgraded and 1 was replaced.

The use of drones in various operational tasks is becoming quite common [state border control, searching for missing persons, inspections of fire locations...]. 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: GPD ITO] ensured regular control of measuring devices and serviced and maintained electronic devices of the police [equipment for border and traffic control and other]. Due to the expansion of this activity, the police decided to establish the Electronic Devices Division and Measuring Instruments Laboratory.

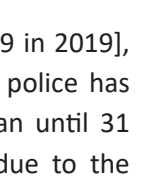
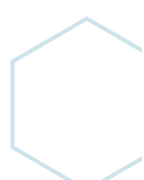
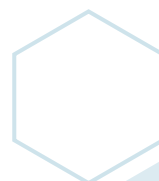
Most information and communication activities in 2020 were dedicated to enabling police work in modified epidemiological situation caused by COVID-19. Border crossing was more difficult due to COVID-19 epidemic, therefore, it is no surprise that the number of accesses to ITSP at border crossings substantially decreased in comparison to 2018 and 2019.

Police network users reported 23,069 requests [26,181 in 2019] to the GPD ITO service centre, users from the Ministry of the Interior reported 300 requests [238 in 2019]. Also processed were an additional 18,102 complaints on decisions and payment orders [18,292 in 2019], 9,098 requests for updating of the database of the Forensic Index of Persons [FIO] [8,422 in 2019], 1,381 recalls of enforcements sent to the Financial Administration [FURS] [1,288 in 2019], and 905 transfers of paid fines after enforcement [888 in 2019]. 61,858 interventions on records with personal data were executed in FIO [62,820 in 2019].

No successful breaches of the ITSP were recorded in 2020, while more than 2.2 million attempts of abuse on the internet connection were detected, which is fewer than in the previous years. There were 5 million attempts made in 2017 and in 2018, while there were 3 million attempts made in 2019. 1,626 cases of firmware were detected, which is fewer than in the previous three years.

Considering the numerous projects, constant training and education are very important, however, there are not sufficient funds available. 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 2020, there were 8,338 members of the police force [8,189 in 2019], which is more than permitted by the staff plan for 2020 [8,294]. The police has to harmonise the number of employments with the adopted staff plan until 31 December 2023, if it exceeds the permitted number of employees due to the employment of police officer candidates.

In the past decade, the police has faced many security challenges such as increased illegal migration flows, traffic overload on motorways, new forms of crime and the management of situation during the COVID-19 epidemic. Security challenges have to be managed by the police along afore mentioned staff, spatial and material as well as technical resources. Therefore, the heads of police units are testing and introducing new forms of work organisation. At the end of 2020, the police prepared a proposal of major organisational changes by establishing new police units and gradually increased the permitted quota of jobs in the police according to the Joint Staffing Plan for State Administration Authorities and by ensuring appropriate spatial and material as well as technical resources. For ensuring greater security of the population and presence of the police among people, the planned establishment of two new police stations and the introduction of staff, spatial and material as well as technical conditions for expanded operation of police offices has been planned. To ensure better traffic safety, the Motorway Police Administration with five special units was established. Organisational changes in operational prevention of illegal migration and work with foreigners bring the establishment of a new police station for compensatory measures and additional special units for state border control [so-called SENDM 2]. The enhancement of the Joint staff plan for national administration bodies for 2021/22 for the police is necessary for the implementation of tasks, referring to the establishment of motorway police, management of illegal migration and greater efficiency of police tasks and greater presence of police officers among the population in certain areas in

the envisaged additional quota of 815 permitted posts. The police submitted a proposal for increasing the permitted quota of jobs with the Ministry of the Interior.

The Decree on the internal organisation, job classification, posts and titles in the police [hereinafter referred to as: Decree] was amended four times in 2020⁵¹. The February changes contained the implementation of changes of the Decree on the introduction and application of the qualification education and training system. Changes in May and July 2020 contained minor modifications to the number of posts and transfers of posts between units. The change in October was more extensive, because it contained changes in the structure of jobs in the Special Unit and Air Support Unit, changes in the organisational structure of the International Police Cooperation Division, systematisation of additional posts of instructors of police dogs, systematisation of additional posts in connection to Slovenia's Presidency to the EU Council, changes in posts in IT and other minor changes, connected to the bilingualism benefit, the change in the number of individual posts and transfers of posts between internal organisation units.

The project group for the development of the model for managing the potential candidates for management and selection procedures for police heads continued developing the competence model for leading jobs, identified the levels of management and proposed the development of the competence model for all posts with the police. An initiative for project expansion, focused in the development of the competence police model was provided [fundamental, managerial and work-specific competences]. Technical specifications and the proposal for public procurement process were prepared. The working group for the preparation of the police career system proposal continued its activities to establish the police career system.

In accordance with the Resolution of the long-term development programme of the police until 2025 – Quality Police for Safe Slovenia [Official Gazette of the RS, No. 75/2015], the police continued its active recruitment policy. In cooperation with the Slovenian Armed Forces, the police led the activities for employing soldiers whose fixed term employment contracts expire with the Slovenian Armed Forces. By promoting recruitment, a larger number of cases of concluding an employment relationship than terminations was achieved.

Places for 83 new police officers are planned, who finalised their education at the Police Academy in September 2020. During the preparation of this report, in the 5th generation of regular students, 91 were police officer candidates at Police Academy, while the 6th generation had 189 candidates⁵². At the same time, the staff was filled with police officers – national border supervisors [hereinafter referred to as: NBS], i.e. 28 police officers – NBS were employed for indefinite period. Furthermore, 123 employment procedures for expert and technical jobs and jobs for officials were carried out.

On 31 December 2021 the police employed 8,338 people, of which 5,673 are uniformed police officers and 1,569 are non-uniformed police officers. 26.3% were women. The average age of employees in the police is rising every year. The average age in 2011 was 38.1 years, while in 2020 it was 43.3 years.

⁵¹ The act was amended on 1 February, 15 May, 3 July and 9 October 2020.

⁵² Data of the Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Office for Financial and Purchasing Affairs, acquired on 17 February 2021.

In 2020, employment relationship of 210 police employees [260 in 2019] ended, most of which – 70 – due to retirement, 50 of them were consensual terminations of employment relationship, 45 of the employment contracts expired. For 45 of them, employment was terminated due to other reasons, such transfer to another national body, standstill of rights, regular or extraordinary termination and death. A total of 363 procedures to employ public servants were carried out in 2020, and 303 in 2019.⁵³

In 2020, the police trained 45 candidates of the 7th generation at the basic training of candidates for auxiliary police officers. These concluded contracts on voluntary service in the auxiliary police in June 2020. In February 2020, the contract on voluntary service with auxiliary police was signed by 47 candidates for auxiliary police officers, who attended the basic training at the end of 2019. Temporary contracts for attending the basic training at the end of 2020 were signed by 76 candidates for auxiliary police officers of the 8th generation, however, the training planned for November and December 2020 was postponed in 2021 due to the COVID-19 epidemic.

In order to acquire a higher level of safety and health at work, various measures for the prevention, elimination and management of hazards at work were planned and implemented, the risk due to the hazard of becoming infected with contagious diseases was exceptional and the police operations were also adapted to the epidemiological situation.

The preparations for appropriate responding to the spreading of SARS-CoV-2 began in January 2020. With the increase in the number of confirmed cases in China and detecting the first cases in Europe, mutual notifying on the risks for public health between the National Institute of Public Health [NIJZ] and stakeholders who carry out tasks at entry points to the state was strengthened. The assessment of risks to which police employees could be exposed was checked, especially for police officers who come in contact with foreigners at border control and in further or other police procedures. The situation of available personal protective equipment and protective means was also verified.

On the basis of harmonised and adopted documents about preventive and protective measures to protect health with regard to the risks for the transfer of the infection with contagious diseases and in accordance with the notifications and recommendations of National Institute of Public Health about the new SARS-CoV-2 virus as well as the epidemiological situation in the world, guidelines in connection to risk assessment due to the hazard of becoming infected with SARS-CoV-2 and preventive as well as protective measures to reduce the risks of infection were issued. Due to the changing epidemiological situation, instructions were updated and supplemented, and additional explanatory notes and warnings to carry out preventive and protective measures were given. Besides the regular informing of employees on the adopted measures, immediate informing about the necessary scope of employees at potential occurrence of the infection, providing information about events, additional preventive measures and measures that were determined by the medical experts, was also important.

⁵³ Data from the Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Personnel Office, from the Application MFERAC, obtained on 22 February 2020.

Exceptional efforts were invested in the implementation of many public procurement procedures to ensure appropriate personal protective equipment and protective equipment for police employees. 15 public procurement procedures for ensuring personal protective equipment and protective equipment for protection against transfer of infections of contagious diseases – with SARS-CoV-2 virus in total value of EUR 2 million were implemented. Public procurement procedure for the 2021–2023 period in the value of EUR 631,490 was carried out for regular supply of personal protective equipment.

On the basis of the announced COVID-19 epidemic in Slovenia and due to exceptional circumstances that endangered human lives and health, the Minister of the Interior in April 2020 issued an instruction and in June 2020 a decision. In the first wave of the epidemic, both documents enabled the payment of benefits for working in hazardous situation as per item 11 of the first paragraph of Article 39 of the Collective agreement for the state administration⁵⁴ and the hazard and special work load benefit as per Article 71 of the Act Determining the Intervention Measures to Contain the COVID-19 Epidemic and Mitigate its Consequences for Citizens and the Economy⁵⁵. In the second wave of the epidemic, the minister of the interior in November 2020 issued a decision that provided the basis for the payments of benefits for working in hazardous situation. In regard to the requests for the allocation of solidarity assistance to police employees due to the announced epidemic, 7,159 decisions were submitted and 341 complaints were filed.

According to the epidemiological situation, trainings and verifications of qualification in safety and health at work [59], fire protection [35], radiation [40] and first aid [1,442] were carried out. The latter also includes February and March trainings of 1,115 police employees in 26 groups, where they were informed on COVID-19, preventive and protective measures to reduce the risk of infection with SARS-CoV-2, whereas emphasis was put on the proper use of personal protective equipment. Two training programmes were carried out for safe forklift training, electrical technicians and other staff were informed on selected content about fire protection. Training in radiation safety was attended by 36 police officers for working with X-ray devices and 4 for working with mobile X-ray devices.

Within the scope of medical measures, 3,181 preventive medical examinations of police employees [2,837 in 2019] were carried out, 1,106 of them at the occupational medicine clinic of the Ministry of the Interior, and 2,075 at external authorised medical services providers. The health commission of the police met fifteen times and treated 43 police officers. Considering the risk assessment with regard to the spread of contagious diseases and vaccination recommendation, 2,487 persons were vaccinated at the occupational medicine clinic of the

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⁵⁴ Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 57/08, 23/09, 91/09, 89/10, 89/10, 40/2004, 46/2004, 95/14, 91/15, 21/2008, 46/2008, 69/2008.

⁵⁵ Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 49/20 and 61/20.

Ministry of the Interior, of which 2,166 were police employees and 264 of them were auxiliary police officers, and 57 police officers posted to work abroad were vaccinated at NIJZ. Within the scope of voluntary preventive vaccination against the flu, 607 police employees were vaccinated at the occupational medicine clinic of the Ministry of the Interior. A total of 2,338 persons [1,834 police employees and 504 auxiliary police officers] were vaccinated in 2019.

Regular implementation of tasks in protection against ionising radiation and reading personal and environmental ionising radiation environmental dosimeters at the Jožef Stefan Institute was ensured. 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 of Slovenia. In accordance with Article 17 of the Rules on the use of radiation sources and radiation activities, written instructions for use, safe work and actions in case of extraordinary events for transferable X-ray devices were prepared. In collaboration with the Ministry of Public Administration and Kranj Police Directorate, the Agency for Radioactive Waste removed ionising fire alarms at Karavanke platform.

Assistance from psychologists was sought by 367 employees of the police in 2020, while there were 302 such people in 2019. The most frequent reasons for seeking psychological assistance in 2020 were post-traumatic conditions, connected to police work and work organisation-related stress.

In psychological assistance and support, the Office for safety and health at work carried out 906 psychological examinations of public servants [860 regular examinations and 80 clinical psychological examinations]. Additional 109 control psychological examinations were performed, half of which were carried out as consultations and psychological diagnostic procedures. 9 police employees were included in psychotherapeutic treatment or psychological counselling.

At the end of 2020, psychological support was being provided by 9⁵⁶ [9 in 2019] psychologists employed in the police and the Ministry of the Interior, and 18 police counsels⁵⁷ [18 in 2019]. Assistance from psychologists was sought by 367 employees of the police in 2020, while there were 302 such people in 2019. Police counsels provided psychological support in 252 cases in 2020 and 192 in 2019. The most frequent reasons for seeking psychological assistance in 2020 were post-traumatic conditions connected to police work and work organisation-related stress. In addition to problems in the partnership and family, the predominant reasons for seeking psychological support is suspicion of addiction. Psychologists participated in the selection procedures for admittance in the police, for demanding expert and managerial posts and organised workshops and trainings for various target groups. In 2020, the Task force for psychological assistance and support in the police during the COVID-19 epidemic systemically warned about the consequences of the epidemic. A clinical psychologist, employed at the Ministry of the Interior, provided supervision consultation to psychologists employed with the police, introduced new psychological and diagnostic methods, cooperated in the purchase of the new system for electronic implementation of psychological tests, prepared and analysis and report on the reasons of referrals to other medical examinations of police officers and the analysis of suicide frequency rate in the past 20 years with the police.

⁵⁶ General Police Directorate, Police Academy document, No. 024-13/2021/3 of 16 February 2021.

⁵⁷ General Police Directorate, Police Academy document, No. 024-13/2021/3 of 16 February 2021.

Advisers for assistance and informing about the protection against sexual and other harassment or mobbing assisted or informed their colleagues in 22 cases in 2020. In 2020, 7 reports about alleged mobbing at work were processed in the police force.⁵⁸

Members of the Task force for conflict management and mediation in the police force dealt with 12 reported conflicts in 2020. Since 2015, there were more conflicts in 2016 [14] and 6 in 2018 and 2019. By the end of March, the project entitled Strengthening good mutual relations and well-intended solidarity was conducted in Slovenia. There were 31 informal assistances in the sense of regulating mutual relations in various police directorates.⁵⁹

⁵⁸ General Police Directorate, Police Academy document, No. 024-36/2020/86 of 9 February 2021.

⁵⁹ General Police Directorate, Police Academy document, No. 024-202/2020/4 of 15 February 2021.

2.2.11 Education, skill development and training

The work of the Police Academy at the General Police Directorate, and especially of the Police College were characterised by: a great number of new police candidates, referred for education as per higher study programme Police Officers, and by the adaptation of the implementation of the higher study programme Police Officer, connected to the prevention of the spread of SARS-CoV-2.

Since the number of enrolled candidates to the first regular study year doubled, 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 implementation of practical education or training under the higher study programme and NDM training was attended by many police officers from police stations who cooperated as instructors at police tactical exercises or as mentors to police officer candidates.

84 graduates of the fourth higher study generation under the Police Officer programme received their diplomas in October 2020, another four graduated in November. 82 diplomas were awarded in October 2020 to part-time higher education students under the Police Officer programme [from generations III, IV, V, VI, VII and IX]. 174 part-time students of generation IX and 392 student candidates of all three part-time study generations under the Police Officer programme attended the studies in 2020 [generations IV, IV and V]. In June 2020, 9 of 11 candidates under group X of police officers – NBS completed the training for Schengen border protection and preparations for the exam for the execution of police powers, and 20 of 21 of police officers – NBS under group XI completed the training in November 2020.

6 [7 in 2019]⁶⁰ new or updated training programmes were verified. New training programmes included: Investigating the preparation, mediation and possession of materials displaying sexual exploitation of children – basic training, Protection of facilities and preparation for the exam for executing police powers, Training of candidates for instructors of practical self-defence procedure, Investigating property crime – basic training, and within the scope of phonetic index of persons; Documenting police procedures and handling seized items – basic training, and Recording criminal acts – advanced training.

Due to the measures, connected to the prevention of the spread of COVID-19, all trainings were terminated in 2020, especially those where close contact is necessary. Only training programmes essential for the smooth operation of the authority and the state were conducted; especially training of the Special Police Unit, Special Unit, Security and Protection Centre and the and training in the field of state border protection. Remote training was implemented where possible. This also affected the number of executed programmes and the number of training participants, which basically halved. There were 14,012 participants, which is less than the ten-year average, i.e. 26,474. Most training programmes were held in IT and computer science, general police tasks and special duties, crime investigation and safety and health at work. The latter were attended by 1,572 participants, which is more than the ten-year average, i.e. 1,302. Public servants were mostly trained on how to prevent the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, about preventive measures and conduct at potential situations when people get infected with COVID-19. The national programme for EU funding from the Internal Security Fund [ISF-P] envisaged financing of specialist trainings in crime prevention and fight against severe forms of cross-border crime. 19 trainings under 6 projects were carried out and attended by 319 people.⁶¹

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a great number of new police candidates, referred for education as per higher study programme Police Officers, and by the adaptation of the implementation of the higher study programme Police Officer, connected to the prevention of the spreading of SARS-CoV-2.

When feasible, trainings were implemented in e-classrooms. In 2020, 13,287 police officers [14,998 in 2019 in 24 e-classrooms] were trained in 10 e-classrooms⁶², i.e. about the use of the Schengen IT system, border control at border crossings, the use of radars and road traffic surveillance with video surveillance systems, police procedures for identifying the symptoms of driving under the influence of drugs and psychoactive medicines, IT security policy, the consideration and protection of secret data, cyber investigation and the solving of cases.

Due to the measures, connected to the prevention of SARS-CoV-2, periodical training for ski supervisors was implemented remotely, the basic expert training for municipal wardens was terminated and will be concluded in 2021.

International trainings reflect the implementation of tasks that police officers carry out on international missions or abroad at different levels. The COVID-19 epidemic paved the way to

⁶⁰ Data of Training Centre of Police Academy, obtained on 29 January 2021.

⁶¹ Data of Training Centre of Police Academy, obtained on 29 January 2021.

⁶² Data of Training Centre of Police Academy, obtained on 29 January 2021.


the [non]execution of training. In 2020, 6 public servants were referred to 5 Cepol trainings, 5 of which from the police⁶³. For 11 police employees, all necessary procedures for referral to training programmes were performed, although they were revoked due to the COVID-19 epidemic. The Cepol training, envisaged for Slovenia, i.e. Fundamental rights and police ethics in consortium with the Austrian security academy Sicherheitsakademie, was initially postponed and then cancelled. 162 participants of 271 applied participants actually attended Cepol webinars, of which 140 were police employees. 10 participants, 9 from the police, were nominated in the Cepol exchange programme. Due to the COVID-19 epidemic and measures of individual countries to manage the prevention of SARS-CoV-2, and despite the efforts at the police, Cepol and foreign colleagues, no exchange took place. A new umbrella agreement on cooperation between the police and Cepol for the 2021-2024 period was signed. The Slovenian representative at Cepol administrative board is the Director of Police Academy. Representatives of Police Academy who are national coordinators for individual work area within Cepol, cooperated at numerous activities in 2020.

Many other contact trainings of Frontex were cancelled due to the COVID-19 epidemic, as well as the regular annual conference of national coordinators and representatives of partner academies from EU Member States and Schengen contract states that cooperate in the organisation and implementation of trainings of border police officers under the Frontex agency, and the ceremony celebrating the European Border Police Officers Day was also cancelled. Individual special trainings were carried out where 4 police employees were referred. 7 police employees were referred to remote training in accordance with the profiles for appointment in the scope of groups of European border and coastal guards. Police Academy is a member of the Frontex Police Academies Network in the field of border and coastal guard training, although no such training was held in Slovenia in 2020.

International cooperation with SEPA took place via the national contact office [*Ger. die Nationalen Verbindungsstellen; NVS*] at Police Academy. Police employees cooperated at the 28th crime course SEPA – it was also held in Slovenia at the preparatory German class. The coordinator from Police Academy attended the programme conference for SEPA crime course, the meeting on certifying crime SEPA course in the future, the meetings of the curator and programme conference for the SEPA border class.

A three-week practical course for 4 police officers from Germany [Erasmus+] and a three-week working visit of 4 police officers from Austria were implemented. Within the scope of the twinning project *Harmonisation of national systems for managing borders with the EU and Schengen requirements*, the visit of the delegation of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of North Macedonia was carried out.

⁶³ Since 1 July 2016, higher police employees and also employees in other authorities that deal with the detection, prevention and investigation of criminal acts, also representatives of FURS and prosecutor's offices can be referred to Cepol activities.



2.2.12 Financial and material matters

The revised budget of the Republic of Slovenia, adopted for 2020, earmarked EUR 417,368,635 for the police, the valid police's budget amounted to EUR 420,949,068 at the end of the year. The valid budget differed from the adopted one due to:

- redistribution of rights of expenditure from budgetary funds of the Slovenian Intelligence and Security Agency [SOVA] to police investments;
- redistribution of rights of expenditure from salaries and material costs of police to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- redistribution of rights of expenditure from material costs of the police in the current budgetary reserve and the reserve of the Republic of Slovenia;
- donations and income from the sale and replacement of material property
- and own activity.

EUR 398,277,294 were budgetary funds [type 1], EUR 11,707,773 were earmarked funds and EUR 10,964,000 were EU-funds and Slovenian participation. Within the scope of the supra-group 1 – funds dedicated to COVID-19, EUR 934,800 were earmarked for regular rights of expenditure [type 200] and EUR 19,487,038 were earmarked from the quota of additional indebtedness [type 202].

On 31 December 2020, the police spent EUR 406,974,488 or 96.7% [On 31 December 2019, the police spent EUR 378,335,067 or 96.5%] of the total police budget. The spent funds comprised 99.5% [99.9% in 2019] type 1 budget funds, 24.3% [37.2% in 2019] earmarked funds and 70.0% [67.4% in 2019] EU-funds and Slovenian participation. 99.6% [100.0% in 2019] were spent for salaries, 90.9% [100.0% in 2019] for transfers, 69.4% [82.5% in 2019] for investments, 89.8% [91.7% in 2019] for material costs, and 0.0% [0.0% in 2019] for investment transfers.⁶⁴

⁶⁴ Data of the Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Finance and Accounting Office, obtained on 23 February 2021.

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.

Major procurement of equipment and vehicles in 2020⁶⁵ included:

- 30 transport means in the value of EUR 1.1 million,
- protective equipment [intervention and ballistic helmets, face mask filters and public peace and order shields] in the value of EUR 0.8;
- weapons, ammunition and gas instruments in the value of EUR 0.9 million, and
- personal equipment of police officers in the value of EUR 4.5 million [the funds were earmarked for ensuring new police uniforms for all uniformed police officers].



Photo: Tomislav Prijanovič, National Forensic Laboratory

The police will continue improving 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.

The Ministry of the Interior currently manages 622 apartment units, of which 7 apartments were transferred under the management of the Residential Fund of the Republic of Slovenia. The latter are managed in the service apartment fund of the Ministry of the Interior. There were 46 police apartments allocated in 2020. 7 apartments were sold, 3 new apartments in Koper were purchased. A preliminary contract to purchase 10 apartments was signed with the selected service provider Projekt Šmartinka d.o.o. to purchase apartments in Ljubljana, a market research and analysis in Kranj are still in progress for the purchase of 2 apartments in Kranj.

⁶⁵ Data of the Ministry of the Interior, Procurement and Logistic Directorate obtained on 31 December 2020.



2.2.13 International cooperation

Within the EU, the police cooperated in work groups and committees of EU institutions in the preparation of legislative and other acts that affect the development of safety of Slovenian and EU citizens, 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-East Europe. The permanent Committee for Operational Cooperation in Internal Security [COSI]⁶⁶ met five times in 2020 [twice during the Croatian and three times during the German presidency to the EU Council]; one meeting was held in Brussels due to the COVID-19 epidemic, the remaining meetings were held via video conferences. After the announcement of the COVID-19 epidemic, Croatia focused on its impact on internal safety and ensuring the continuation of operational work. During the Croatian presidency to the EU Council, the main principles for the establishment of the EU hub for innovation and the decisions of the EU Council about strengthening investigations in fighting organised and major crime were adopted. During the German presidency to the EU Council, decisions of the Internal Safety and European Police Partnership Council were adopted and indicated the priority areas of internal security. At the end of the presidency the resolution on encryption was also adopted.

The ninth informal meeting of the ministers of the interior of the Brdo process on 3 and 4 March 2020 in Ljubljana focused on strengthening the cooperation in preventing trafficking in human beings and the abuse of children on-line. The members of the informal network of national coordinators from south east Europe for fighting trafficking in human beings met alongside the meeting. This network was founded at the Brdo Process ten years ago. In 2020, Slovenia has remained committed to the Integrative Internal Security Governance [IISG] initiative, especially in

⁶⁶ More about COSI at <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/sl/council-eu/preparatory-bodies/standing-committee-operational-cooperation-internal-security/>.



Photo: Boris Kranjc, Police Station Ljubljana

the first and second pillar, the so-called Western Balkans Counter Terrorism Initiative [WBCTi] and the Western Balkans Counter Serious Crime Initiative [WBCSCi]. Via the IISG, the network of counter terrorism experts within the Counter Terrorism initiative [CTi] was included. In accordance with the conditions of IISG operation that entered into force on 1 April 2020, the support group of IISG transformed into the IISG secretariat with head office in Sarajevo.

The COVID-19 pandemic marked the international cooperation, not only in regard to meetings, but it also impacted their content. On the initiative of the Slovenian police and with the concern for harmonising smooth transport of necessary goods, general directors and heads of border offices of Austria, Hungary, Italy, Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia met via the audio video conference. The European Police Chiefs Convention was also not organised due to the pandemic, several themed video conference meetings of EU Police Chiefs took place, i.e. an informal meeting on 25 June 2020,

dedicated to cyber and financial crime, on 28 October 2020 the conference was dedicated to key technologies for the work of authorities with regard to detecting and investigation criminal acts, hate speech and right extremism as well as Europol term of office audit, on 7 December 2020 the conference was dedicated to internal safety and fight against terrorism.

The management of Slovenian police and the High Commissioner of the Hungarian National Police on 28 January 2020 at Velika Kaniža. The management bodies of the Slovenian and Croatian police met at a working session on mutual cooperation and measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 on 20 May 2020 in Zagreb. The main topic of the discussions of Slovenian and Croatian ministries of the interior and police on 11 August 2020 in Ilirska Bistrica was the prevention of illegal crossings of the Slovenian and Croatian border. At the conclusion of the project of strengthening the capacities of Serbian ministry of the interior, where the Slovenian police actively participated, Deputy Director General of the Police met with the director of the Serbian police on 29 October 2020 in Belgrade.

Activities took place via various projects and established forms of cooperation with different international security organisations and agencies such as: Europol, Interpol and Frontex, although cooperation was different due to the COVID-19 pandemic. On 27 October 2020, Interpol organised an extraordinary virtual meetings of the Global Alliance for the Adjustment of Police Work. The meeting of police chiefs was intended for discussing the preparedness for facing unpredicted forms of crime and supporting operations and police cooperation with the help of innovation and technology.

In 2020, the Police became the member of a network of offices that are competent for internal investigation in individual Europol member states. The network is intended for exchanging best

practices and methods for the prevention, detection, investigation of criminal acts of suspect police employees, especially police officers, the exchange of operational information, exchange of best practices that enable organisational improvements of the police and enhancing the trust of the public and the reputation of Europol member states and it also promotes quality work of the police.

Police representatives cooperated with the European Traffic Police Network [ROADPOL], when deciding about joint actions and activities for stricter surveillance of road traffic. They also cooperated at meetings of the European Female Police Officers Network. At one of the meetings, the Slovenian representative was appointed to the executive network committee. Slovenia has a member in strategic council of the European Association of Railway Police Forces or RAILPOL⁶⁷ and representatives in the following working groups: public peace and order, investigation of accidents and incidents, crime and illegal migration and terrorism. Three supervisions were conducted in the field of illegal migration and crime at RAILPOL in 2020 in cooperation with the Slovenian Railways.

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 travels of organised fan groups to matches.

473 documents or information were exchanged in 2020 with different police forces in Europe and police units in the Slovenian police, while 1,042 were exchanged in 2019. In 2020, Slovenian police spotters were posted twice [four times in 2019] to execute their tasks abroad, i.e. to Austria to hockey AHL league matches. Slovenia has not hosted foreign police officers spotters.⁶⁸ Two police representatives attended the security meeting before the start of the official part of UEFA Champions League and European League in the 2020/2021 season.

In 2020, the police had 3,677⁶⁹ [4,160 in 2019] noted measures in national police records. The number of measures is the result of COVID-19 epidemic. One third of all measures were connected to missing unaccompanied foreigners [minors], which is the result of illegal migration from third countries toward west Europe. There were 995 data search hits⁷⁰ abroad on the basis of posts in Slovenia, while there were 1480 in 2019. The number of search hits in Slovenia on the basis of foreign posts of measures in SIS reached 6524 in 2020, while there

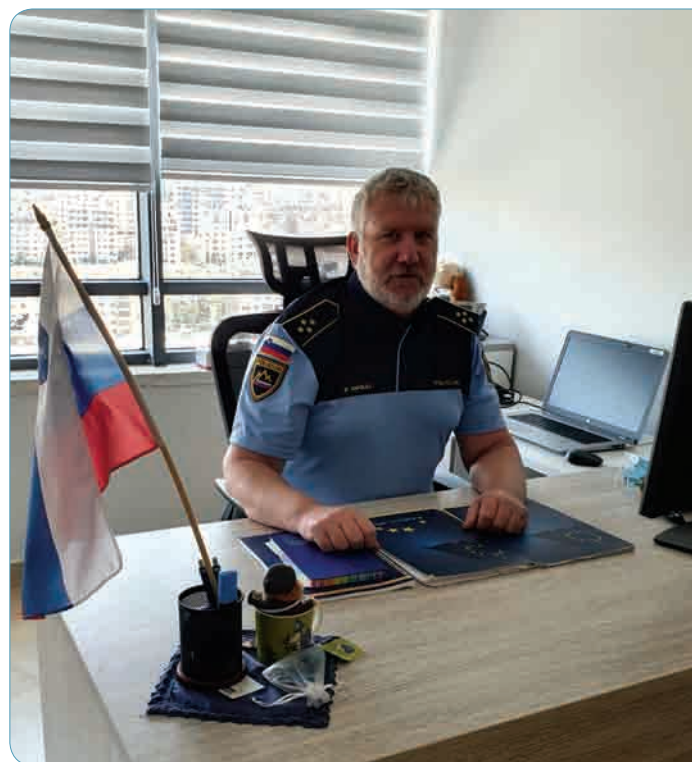


Photo: Boštjan Smolej, Uniformed Police Directorate

⁶⁷ RAILPOL combines [railway] police of EU Member States, Switzerland, the USA and Serbia. More about the association at <https://www.railpol.eu/>.

⁶⁸ Data of Uniformed Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate [NFIP Slovenia] as of 31 December 2020.

⁶⁹ Data of Criminal Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate obtained on 17 February 2021.

⁷⁰ These data hits involve hits about sought persons and subjects in the Schengen Information System.

were 8830 in 2019, whereas most search hits were related to witnesses or the accused who had to appear in court due to criminal procedures, or for convicted persons for serving of convicts or due to call for imprisonment, although less than in the past three years. Joint police

The Slovenian police commemorated the International Day of UN Peacekeepers, i.e. 29 May. In more than two decades, Slovenian police officers acquired peacekeeping experience at international civil missions that took place in different countries and cultural environments, while the police also intensively developed. The Slovenian police continuously provide training for acquiring the appropriate qualifications and the development of staff potential for cooperation on ICM.

actions are also a form of international cooperation. In 2020, the Slovenian police were included in joint action days [JAD] within EMPACT projects, organised for illegal migrations, smuggling of excise duty goods, illegal drugs and weapons, payment cards 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 in six different operations. In 2020, Slovenia did not host any foreign police officers due to the COVID-19 epidemic, 44 Slovenian police officers and 14⁷¹ temporarily posted

officers were posted abroad. Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, eight regular posts and four temporary posts were recalled. Police representatives attended various workshops, trainings and conferences within the scope of Frontex, mostly via video conferences.

In 2020, Schengen evaluators cooperated in the evaluation of Austria and Liechtenstein in police cooperation in SIS SIRENE or Supplementary Information Request at National Entry in the comprehensive evaluation of Cyprus before entering the Schengen area and at the re-visit of the Schengen evaluation on Croatian land borders. They cooperated at themed evaluation in harmonised border management.

The police continued posting police officers to international civil missions [ICM], i.e. to ICM EULEX in Kosovo and ICM EUOL COPPS in Palestine. The epidemiological situation there also required the adjustment of work of both ICM. 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 number of posted police officers to ICM changes during the year; there were 7 police officers posted in 2020⁷², usually for a one-year term. The Slovenian police commemorated the International Day of UN Peacekeepers, i.e. 29 May. In more than two decades, Slovenian police officers acquired peacekeeping experience at international civil missions that took place in different countries and cultural environments, while the police also intensively developed. The Slovenian police continuously provide training for acquiring the appropriate qualifications and the development of staff potential for cooperation on ICM. In 2020, police officers attended various international trainings in crisis management, especially via audio video conferences. As hosting service providers the police was invited to attend the Participation of federal and state

⁷¹ Data of the Uniformed Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate obtained on 20 January 2021.

⁷² Data of the International Police Operations Division of the Service of the Director General of the Police about ICM, police attaches, posted officials and posted police officers on the basis of bilateral agreements, obtained on 19 February 2021.

police officers in a multinational police contingent of the UN, EU or Frontex in Germany. In December 2020, the government adopted a decision on police cooperation at ICM in EUAM Ukraine and EUMM Georgia, and tasked the ministries of the interior and foreign affairs to carry out the necessary tasks for police officers' posts.

The network of police attaches abroad was strengthened in 2020. Besides police attaches in Belgrade and Sarajevo, the police attaché in 2002 was posted to the Slovenian Embassy in Skopje. Two police attachés within the EU were posted to Slovenian embassies in Zagreb and Vienna. Within the scope of inter-institutional cooperation projects, activities were carried out in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia⁷³ and North Macedonia. Police attachés cooperate in the European network of immigration liaison officers in the above mentioned countries of Western Balkans. In 2020, the representative of the Slovenian police was temporarily posted as the national expert with the European Asylum Support Office [EASO].

On the basis of the agreement between the Slovenian and Croatian government on cross-border police cooperation, during the 2020 tourist season, the police posted three police officers to coastal towns in Croatia, during the winter tourist season, two Croatian police officers cooperated with Slovenian police officers in ensuring safety on ski slopes in Kranjska Gora, Rogla and Kope.

In 2020, the Slovenian police have posted 69 police officers in ten groups to the border between North Macedonia and Greece, and 8 police officers in two groups to the Serbian-North Macedonian border. Posts of police officers have been made since April 2020 upon the proposal of Serbia to its territory to prevent the spreading of SARS-CoV-2. Slovenia is one of the rare countries that did not terminate the posting of police officers to North Macedonia due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In summer, the number of posted police officers [between 8 and 10] even increased, which did not go unnoticed, especially with the Ministry of the Interior of North Macedonia⁷⁴. Police officers were posted on the basis of bilateral cooperation with both countries.

On the basis of the agreement between the Slovenian and Croatian government on cross-border police cooperation, during the 2020 tourist season, the police posted three police officers to coastal towns in Croatia, during the winter tourist season, two Croatian police officers cooperated with Slovenian police officers in ensuring safety on ski slopes in Kranjska Gora, Rogla and Kope.

In the field of concluding international agreements and other acts referring to internal affairs and police cooperation, activities were implemented to conclude the agreement between the Slovenian and the Croatian government on police cooperation and the Protocol amending the Agreement between the contracting parties of the Police Cooperation Convention in South East Europe on Automated DNA Data, Dactilosopic Data and Vehicles Register Data Exchange. The procedure of verifying 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. The Convention was ratified by law on 3 December 2020. By enforcing the Act on the Protection

⁷³ Slovenian police in Serbia cooperated in two twinning projects, i.e. in supporting the foundation of SIRENE Serbia office and supporting the strengthening of the fight against human trafficking. While the first project continues, the second one ends in January 2021.

⁷⁴ Slovenian police attaché Mag. Branko Skrbinek, who performs his tasks in North Macedonia, submitted a thank you note on 25 May 2020 to the Minister of the Interior, Aleš Hojs, for the cooperation and fight against COVID-19.

of Personal Data in the Area of Treatment of Criminal Offences [ZVOPOKD], all conditions of the transfer of the so-called PNR Directive⁷⁵ in the Slovenian legal order were fulfilled, and the European Commission was notified in December 2020. The introduction of conditions for the enforcement of the ETIAS Regulation started and a working group was founded with the police. Systematisation has been prepared and the EU approved the project.

In 2020, the Slovenian and Serbian government concluded a protocol on cooperation in the guaranteeing of internal safety with the police, to supplement the existing agreement on cooperation of the police of both countries with the forms of cooperation, especially in the exchange of experience, information and mutual assistance in risk management with regard to internal safety of police offices of both countries.

⁷⁵ Directive [EU] 2016/681 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the use of passenger name record [PNR] data for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crime.

2.2.14 Public relations

Due to the COVID-19 epidemic that was announced in March 2020, the method of communication changed, because it moved on-line and on social media. The police intensified activities on Instagram and Facebook. The promotion of recruitment had to be adapted to the new situation. Information day in 2020 was implemented directly and even on 5 days due to great interest. A special press event was organised for journalists as »multipliers« of recruitment promotion with the police. Due to the COVID-19 epidemic, many planned activities at schools and exhibitions were cancelled.

The number of questions by citizens also deviated significantly. At the beginning of April 2020, a call centre was introduced. Citizens also turned to the police via other channels. There were more press releases, because the website [also in English] was regularly updated due to every change of measures, connected to the prevention of spreading of SARS-CoV-2.

The eyes of the public were constantly directed to the police, i.e. on one hand due to COVID-19 at border crossings and control points, police's work at protests against the government, measures and consideration of measures by police officers themselves, and on the other hand due to staff changes, especially in the management.



Photo: Črt Piksi/Internavi

2.2.15 Specialised police units activity



The police officers of the **Special Police Unit** were activated in 357⁷⁶ cases, of which SPU IV was activated in 6 cases for executing operational tasks for ensuring and establishing public order. SPU was activated in 404 cases in 2019. 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].

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. 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 for investigating alpine accidents and other events.

Specialized Unit for Traffic Control [SUTC] cooperated 38 times in 2020 [41 times in 2019] with traffic police stations at the control of traffic on motorways and expressways according to the PEGAZ methodology, while it cooperated eight times [8 times in 2019] in implementing control with other police units.⁷⁷ Surveillance was harmonised by the Traffic Police Division at the Uniformed Police Directorate, some surveillances were implemented by the SUTC in agreement with police directorates and police stations. SUTC representatives cooperated in the training of other police officers who also control transport in road traffic and in trainings organised by Police Academy. They cooperated with other stakeholders [Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia of the Infrastructure, Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency, Financial Administration of

⁷⁶ Data of the General Police Division of the Uniformed Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate obtained on 3 February 2021.

⁷⁷ Data of the Uniformed Police Department of the General Police Directorate as of 31 December 2019 and 2020.

the Republic of Slovenia, Cestel, etc.] mostly at controlling driving schools [308 controls and found 50 violations] and undeclared work as well as overloaded vehicles [402 vehicles of 911 were overloaded]. 3,955 offences, detected by stationary radars, were found within automatic offence processing [5,423 in 2019]. More than one third of violations were caused by foreign citizens. Approximately 260 offenders were stopped directly after the offence was committed and had a fine issued. SUTC police officers cooperated on a daily basis at in-depth security of the state border and tracking illegal migrants. They also worked to detect suspicions for various criminal offences.

In 2020, **Specialised Unit for State Border Control** police officers [SUSBC] carried out their policing tasks due to an increased number in illegal migrations on the border with Croatia and also helped police directorates that were mostly burdened due to illegal border crossings. 14 police officers from various police directorates were temporarily posted to the SUSBC, of which 7 police officers were police dog handlers [including police dogs].⁷⁸ The basic task of temporarily posted police officers was quick response and help with the protection of the external border in those areas where there was greater pressure due to illegal migrations. The help from police dogs at border protection and tracing illegal migrants was effective and contributed to more successful work of the police in this area. They also carried out controls at bus and railways stations, around the asylum home and its branches. In August 2020, 6 police officers were temporarily posted to SUSBC to perform briefings [debriefers] who also interviewed persons who illegally crossed the state border; only five of the remained since October 2020. The collected information help identify and detect organised forms of illegal migrations. 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.

The members of the **Special Unit** cooperated with other police units and the Bank of Slovenia. Every task requires a lot of effort and appropriate skills of each officer and unit as well as appropriate material and technical tools. Despite some problems [for instance with objects for training and limitations due to the COVID-19 epidemic], the Special Unit proved that it is a homogeneous unit with excellent psychological and physical condition and top training. 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 2020, the Special Unit joined 504 operational actions and was activated by the Operation and Communication Centre 98 times, which is below a ten-year average [i.e. 100]. The Operational Activity Section intervened 9 times, mostly to apprehend a dangerous person, the Bomb Disposal Section intervened 89 times, mostly due to the detection of suspicious items.⁷⁹

The most frequent tasks of the Special Unit in 2020 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

⁷⁸ Data of Uniformed Police Directorate of General Police Directorate obtained on 31 December 2020.

⁷⁹ Data of the Special Unit obtained on 22 February 2021.



Photo: Marko Poje, Police Academy

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],
- searching for missing persons and traces of criminal acts in waters, caves and other circumstances and
- helping SPU police officers maintaining public order at protests.

The police officers of the **Air Support Unit** 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 February 2020, Air Support Unit received a new multi-purpose transport helicopter Agusta Westland AW 169. This is a technologically modern helicopter that will be used to perform police tasks. AW 169 fulfils the newest standards in air safety and noise, its purchase indicates the modernisation of Air Support Unit. The police

purchased the last helicopter in 2007; the last helicopter of the same class as AW 169, i.e. a multi-purpose transport helicopter, was purchased in 1987. Besides crews, helicopter users had to be trained for safe and effective work, which is the condition to maintain the helicopter so that it is operable.

The helicopters from this unit performed 1,121 hours of flying in 2020 [883 in 2019], of which:

- 583 hours for operational work [573 hours in 2019],
- 63 hours for humanitarian tasks [83 hours in 2019], most of which for mountain rescue,
- 274 hours for training crews and helicopter users [227 in 2019].
- 168 hours for flying after repair and technical flights,
- 33 hours of own activity [accompanying convoys of value shipments].⁸⁰

The hours of flying mostly depend on the number of security and other events, demanding the support of the Air Support Unit. Another important factor is the availability of helicopters to execute tasks.

⁸⁰ Data of Air Support Unit obtained on 20 January 2021.

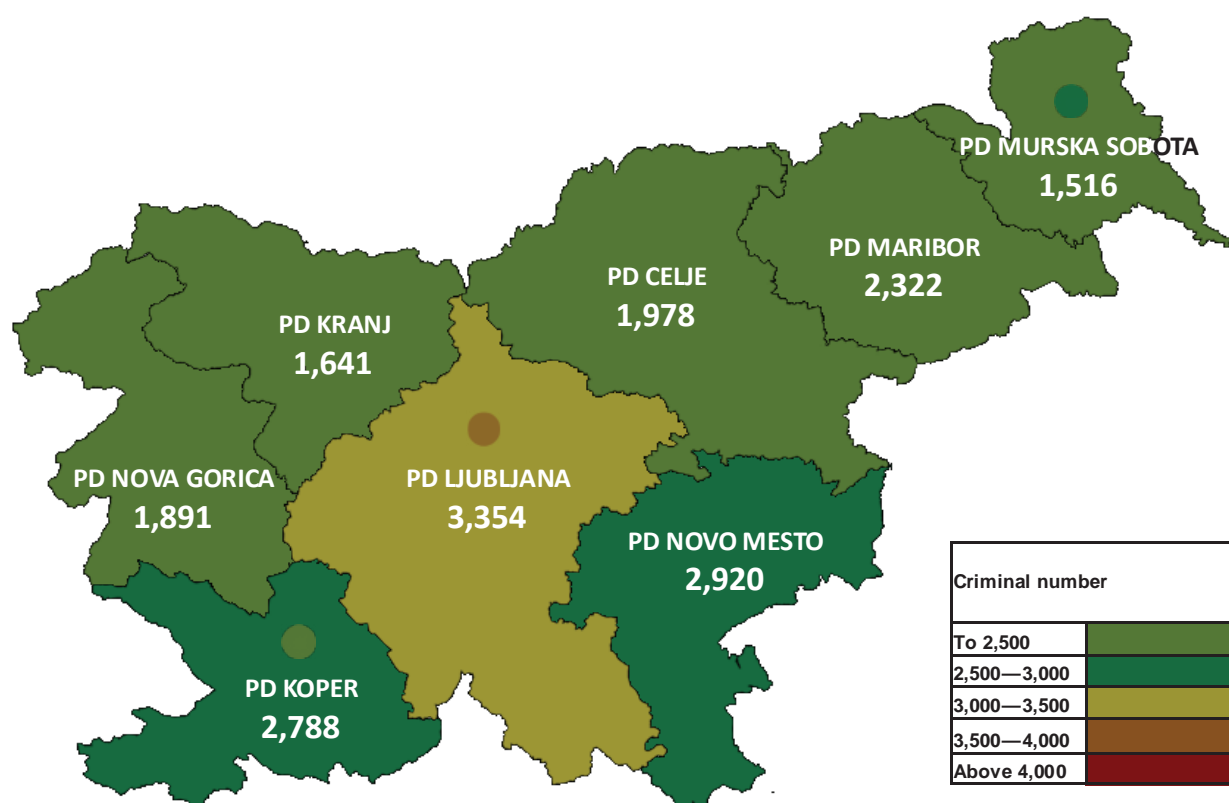


Annex 1:

STATISTICAL DATA

PREVENTING, DETECTING AND INVESTIGATING CRIME

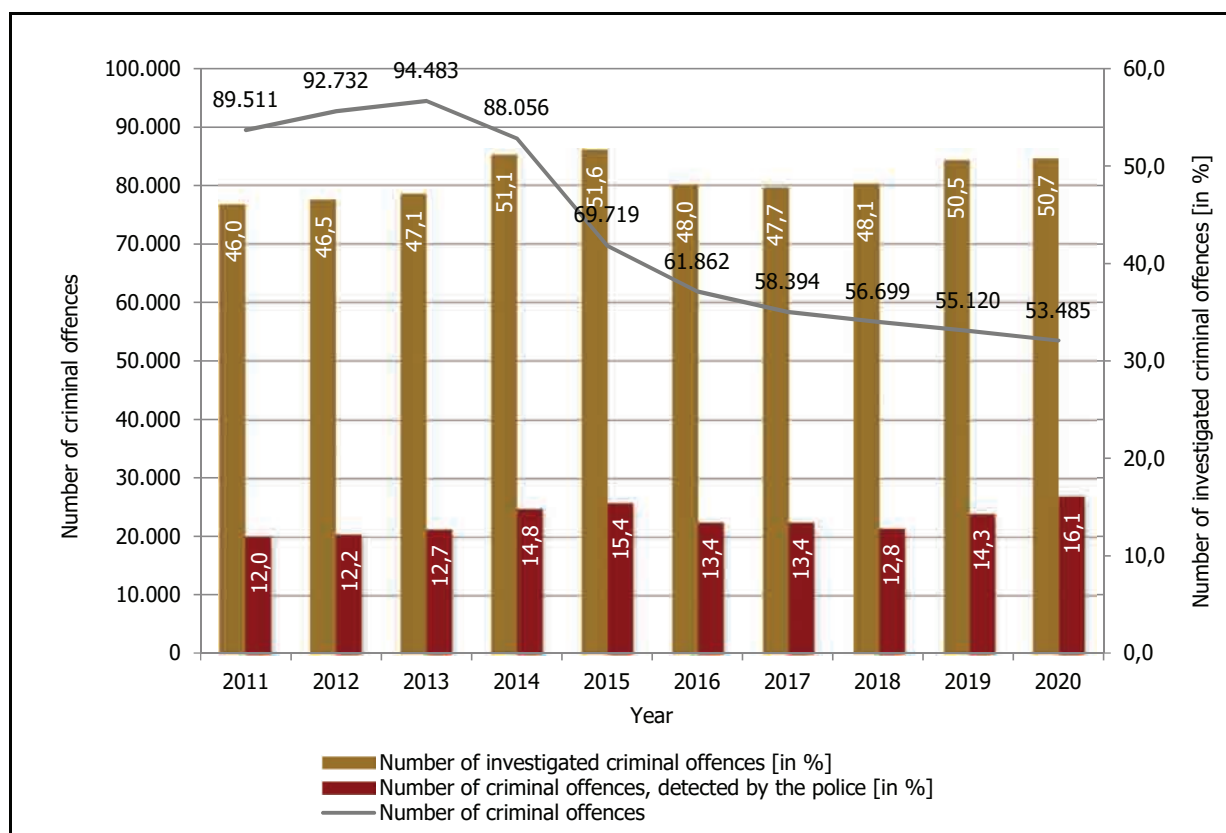
The number of criminal offences per 100,000 inhabitants as per police directorates



Criminal offences – basic overview

Basic overview	Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of criminal offences [total crime rates]	89,511	92,732	94,483	88,056	69,719	61,862	58,394	56,699	55,120	53,485
Number of investigated criminal offences	41,202	43,124	44,489	44,960	36,002	29,710	27,829	27,275	27,849	27,136
Number of criminal offences, detected by the police	10,731	11,294	11,960	13,027	10,733	8,295	7,826	7,262	7,907	8,593
Number of general criminal offences	76,501	79,774	77,964	70,985	56,805	51,685	49,411	48,301	47,035	45,567
Number of white-collar criminal offences	13,010	12,958	16,519	17,071	12,914	10,177	8,983	8,398	8,085	7,918
Number of criminal acts in organised crime	329	532	550	399	406	468	443	607	809	514
Number of juvenile delinquencies	2,084	2,026	2,107	1,939	1,358	1,316	1,357	1,329	1,412	1,194
Share of general crime [%]	85.5	86.0	82.5	80.6	81.5	83.5	84.6	85.2	85.3	85.2
Share of white-collar crime [%]	14.5	14.0	17.5	19.4	18.5	16.5	15.4	14.8	14.7	14.8
Share of organised crime [%]	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.0
Share of juvenile crime [%]	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.2
Number of dead people	42	40	40	31	53	34	35	26	31	27
Number of severely injured people	241	272	237	236	220	182	155	152	128	125
Number of mildly injured people	2,426	2,374	2,243	2,031	1,851	1,677	1,271	1,331	1,337	1,255
Damage [in EUR 1,000]	286,421.3	548,328.5	385,392.5	815,045.9	516,155.5	609,178.0	507,743.8	556,682.2	402,241.0	330,836.3
Damage due to white-collar crime [in EUR 1,000]	189,644.7	458,717.9	295,951.3	723,849.9	421,584.1	537,563.3	435,248.4	489,929.7	305,806.6	207,281.3
Share of damage due to white-collar crime [%]	66.2	83.7	76.8	88.8	81.7	88.2	85.7	88.0	76.0	62.7

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									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of criminal offences [total crime rates]	17,074	12,900	5,833	6,502	6,171	6,264	6,401	6,087	6,164	6,131
Number of general criminal offences	15,449	11,420	4,454	4,992	4,700	4,748	4,820	4,560	4,834	4,831
Number of white-collar criminal offences	1,625	1,480	1,379	1,510	1,471	1,516	1,581	1,527	1,330	1,300
Number of criminal acts in organised crime	5	8	7	12	22	18	12	20	13	11
Number of juvenile delinquencies	280	188	79	64	71	72	75	72	75	79
Share of general crime [%]	90.5	88.5	76.4	76.8	76.2	75.8	75.3	74.9	78.4	78.8
Share of white-collar crime [%]	9.5	11.5	23.6	23.2	23.8	24.2	24.7	25.1	21.6	21.2
Share of organised crime [%]	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Share of juvenile crime [%]	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3

Number of criminal offences by units

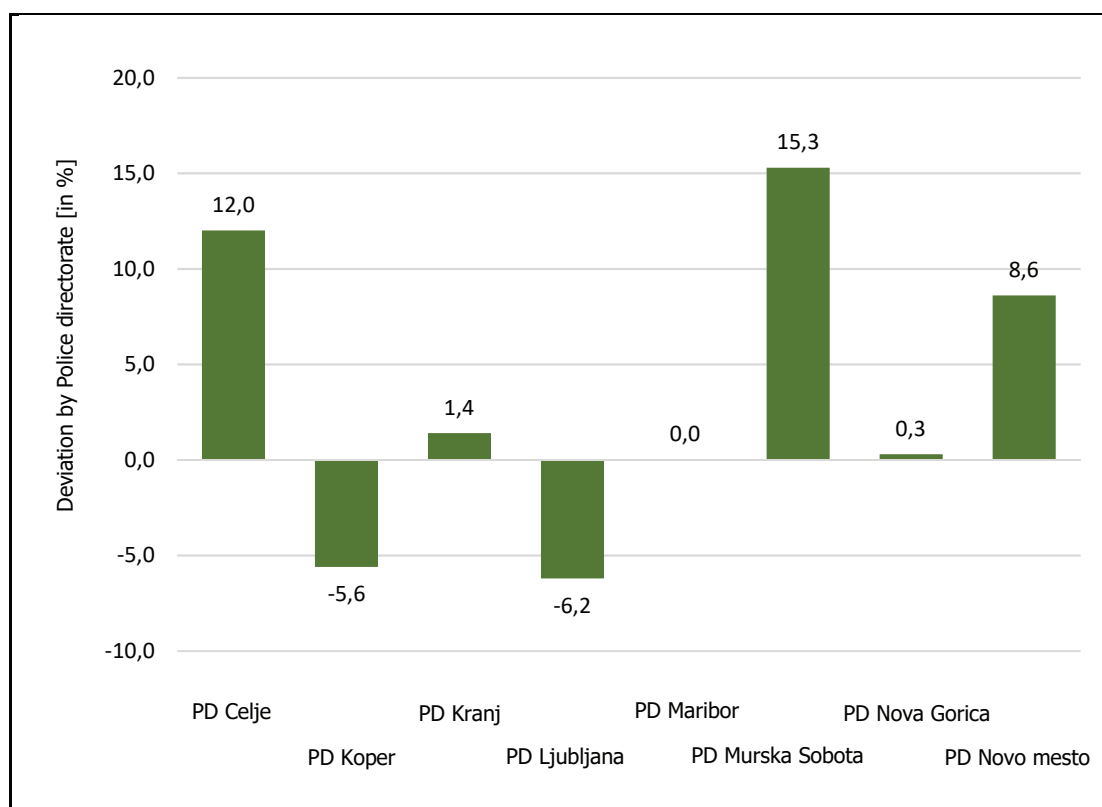
File unit	Number of criminal offences									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Celje Police Directorate	9,094	9,878	9,817	9,614	6,812	6,839	6,210	5,856	6,220	6,621
Koper Police Directorate	6,086	6,252	5,571	6,182	6,977	4,238	4,269	4,167	3,871	4,263
Kranj Police Directorate	5,804	6,030	7,290	6,074	5,422	4,570	3,864	4,125	3,327	3,411
Ljubljana Police Directorate	45,254	45,535	46,233	42,404	31,529	28,206	27,017	25,166	23,864	22,119
Maribor Police Directorate	12,036	12,551	12,544	11,390	8,906	7,713	7,299	7,102	7,191	7,582
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	2,879	2,930	2,853	3,187	3,002	2,460	2,347	2,418	3,105	1,734
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	2,381	2,631	2,537	2,939	2,173	2,519	2,279	2,164	1,941	2,239
Novo mesto Police Directorate	5,920	6,869	7,515	6,100	4,801	5,175	5,062	5,546	5,536	5,430
GPD	57	56	123	166	97	142	47	155	65	86
Total	89,511	92,732	94,483	88,056	69,719	61,862	58,394	56,699	55,120	53,485

Investigation of criminal offences by units

File unit	Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Celje Police Directorate	57.0	53.2	54.8	58.4	57.3	59.0	60.6	60.4	58.8	62.7
Koper Police Directorate	51.9	46.1	45.3	59.9	68.9	46.8	47.1	49.7	49.0	45.1
Kranj Police Directorate	49.2	48.5	51.9	55.6	55.0	47.1	44.1	52.3	48.6	52.1
Ljubljana Police Directorate	37.5	41.5	40.9	44.7	41.9	40.2	40.6	37.5	43.4	44.5
Maribor Police Directorate	52.1	49.0	51.8	51.8	53.5	49.7	51.6	52.5	50.5	50.7
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	68.3	61.4	64.6	68.6	72.2	67.2	67.9	66.9	76.6	66.0
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	53.3	49.7	47.7	47.4	54.1	53.2	50.4	50.0	53.4	51.0
Novo mesto Police Directorate	58.9	56.0	56.1	60.3	60.1	62.4	56.0	63.1	57.9	59.3
GPD	96.5	96.4	98.4	93.4	94.8	95.1	97.9	100.0	92.3	95.3
Total	46.0	46.5	47.1	51.1	51.6	48.0	47.7	48.1	50.5	50.7

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

File unit	The share of criminal offences, detected by the police [in %]									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Celje Police Directorate	14.6	14.0	13.3	19.0	14.5	16.4	16.2	18.4	18.2	23.6
Koper Police Directorate	13.2	12.3	13.7	27.5	47.9	12.8	15.5	15.3	15.6	14.2
Kranj Police Directorate	9.0	10.0	10.4	19.8	15.5	17.0	8.7	15.0	13.9	16.5
Ljubljana Police Directorate	8.2	9.4	9.3	8.2	6.0	8.9	8.4	5.9	11.9	14.7
Maribor Police Directorate	16.3	15.1	18.8	17.7	16.9	12.2	17.3	13.7	12.6	11.9
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	18.6	20.4	21.6	23.3	18.5	22.9	29.2	17.8	12.7	14.9
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	18.0	12.1	8.8	13.8	19.6	11.0	16.1	11.8	12.8	16.1
Novo mesto Police Directorate	23.7	20.8	20.9	25.1	23.6	28.1	23.9	29.5	22.6	18.7
GPD	61.4	55.4	40.7	67.5	63.9	83.8	51.1	90.3	84.6	72.1
Total	12.0	12.2	12.7	14.8	15.4	13.4	13.4	12.8	14.3	16.1

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									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Larceny	6,721	4,715	1,019	1,245	1,134	1,085	1,098	965	1,067	804
Fraud	660	570	392	504	391	399	385	347	467	392
Neglect and maltreatment of a minor	267	295	299	271	281	282	279	295	284	372
Domestic violence	314	278	289	272	271	274	249	220	215	274
Misappropriation	492	360	202	232	247	228	242	280	303	256
Damage to third-person property	3,654	2,492	243	193	231	234	258	225	246	244
Threat	1,000	578	198	225	197	218	225	197	208	236
Abduction of minors	110	127	133	145	145	124	156	154	177	216
Counterfeiting documents	219	219	227	242	203	151	275	181	171	164
Unlawful manufacture of and trade in narcotic drugs, illicit substances in sport and precursors for manufacturing narcotic drugs	107	110	84	124	98	136	119	122	137	159
Other criminal offences	3,530	3,156	2,747	3,049	2,973	3,133	3,115	3,101	2,889	3,014
Total	17,074	12,900	5,833	6,502	6,171	6,264	6,401	6,087	6,164	6,131

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

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Damage to third-person property	3,379	4,090	4,302	4,312	3,656	3,695	3,886	3,419
Larceny	5,678	5,954	5,662	5,110	4,067	4,184	3,924	3,025
Fraud	319	476	435	365	371	461	457	423
Threat	53	68	104	244	260	303	309	312
Misappropriation	302	376	342	312	355	433	456	309
Light bodily harm	275	260	274	234	193	268	322	193
Violation of inviolability of dwelling	117	132	96	114	117	103	196	115
Abuse of personal data	6	11	13	10	5	20	29	33
Stalking	0	0	4	6	18	22	27	23
Domestic violence	14	14	6	11	8	10	20	18
Other criminal offences	90	103	90	78	94	140	131	99
Total	10,233	11,484	11,328	10,796	9,144	9,639	9,757	7,969

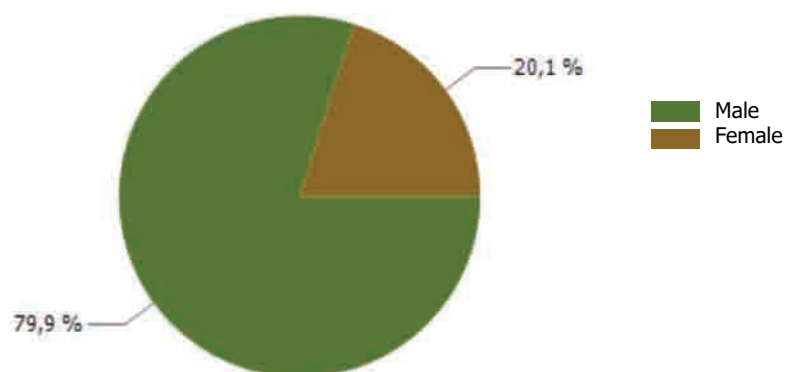
* Data are shown by date of detection since 2013.

Natural persons in criminal offences

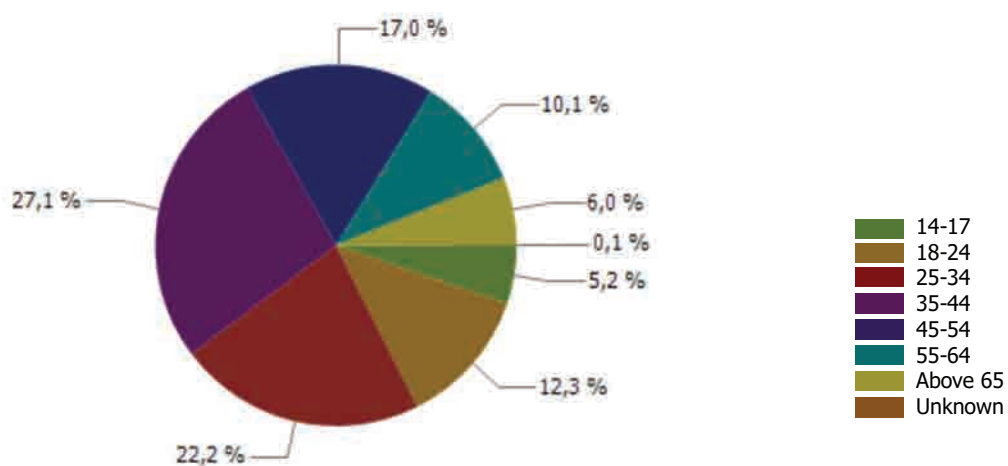
Natural entities	Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of charged people	20,153	19,608	19,330	19,319	16,702	16,127	15,820	15,659	16,080	15,363
Number of affected people	45,531	48,232	48,869	43,908	36,558	36,251	35,219	33,060	32,384	31,268

*Structure of charged people**

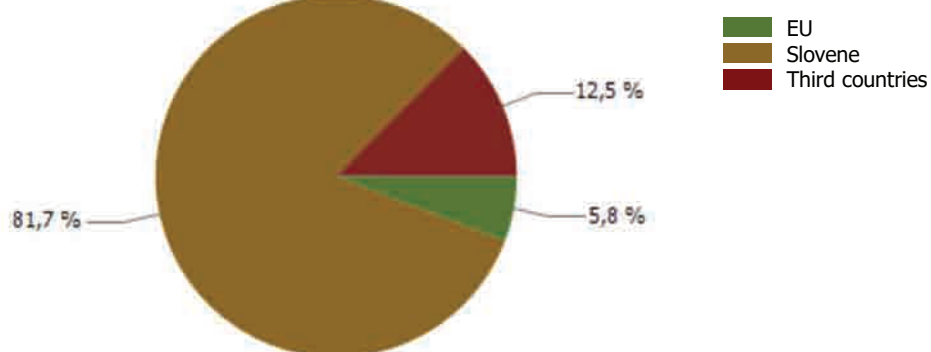
Gender



Age



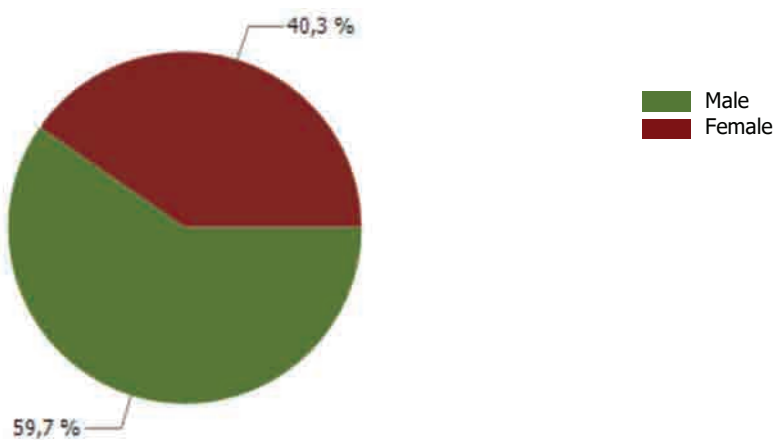
Citizenship



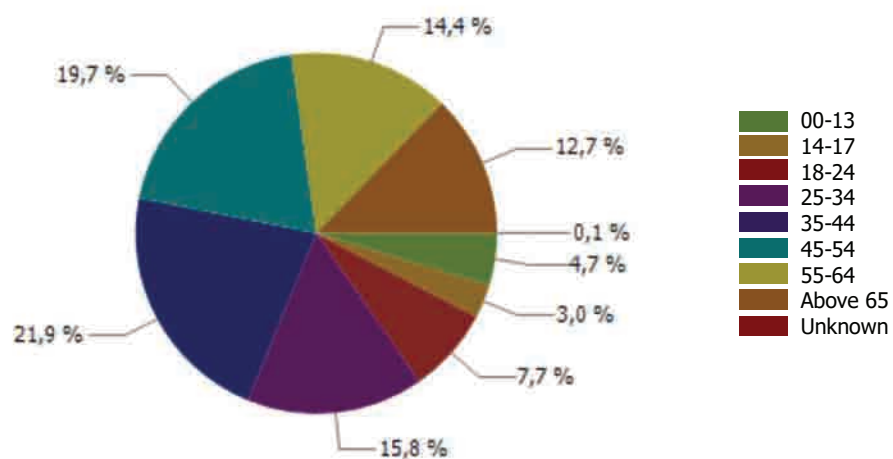
* The structure shown refers to the reporting year.

*Structure of affected people**

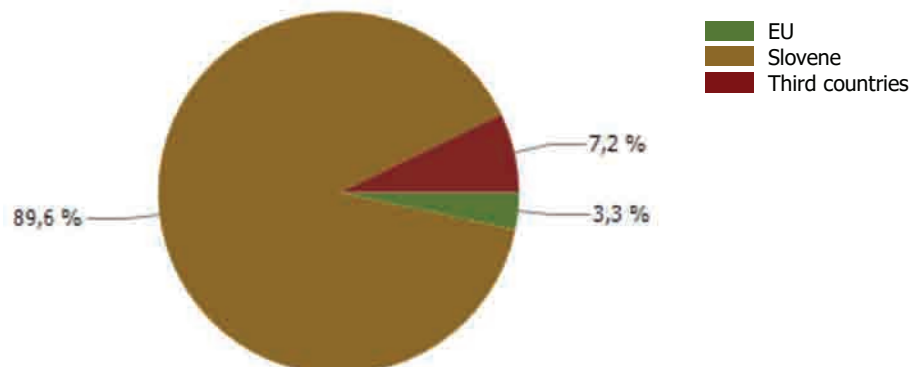
Gender



Age



Citizenship



* The structure shown refers to the reporting year.

Legal entities in criminal offences

Legal entities	Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
The number of criminal offences, considered on the basis of the the Liability of Legal Persons for Criminal Offences Act [Article 25]	3,808	4,010	4,866	4,220	3,711	4,231	2,997	3,107	3,202	2,976
Number of charged people	839	964	1,060	1,198	1,148	1,004	837	711	716	744
Number of affected people	9,551	10,110	10,173	9,219	7,184	7,397	7,138	6,590	6,458	6,465

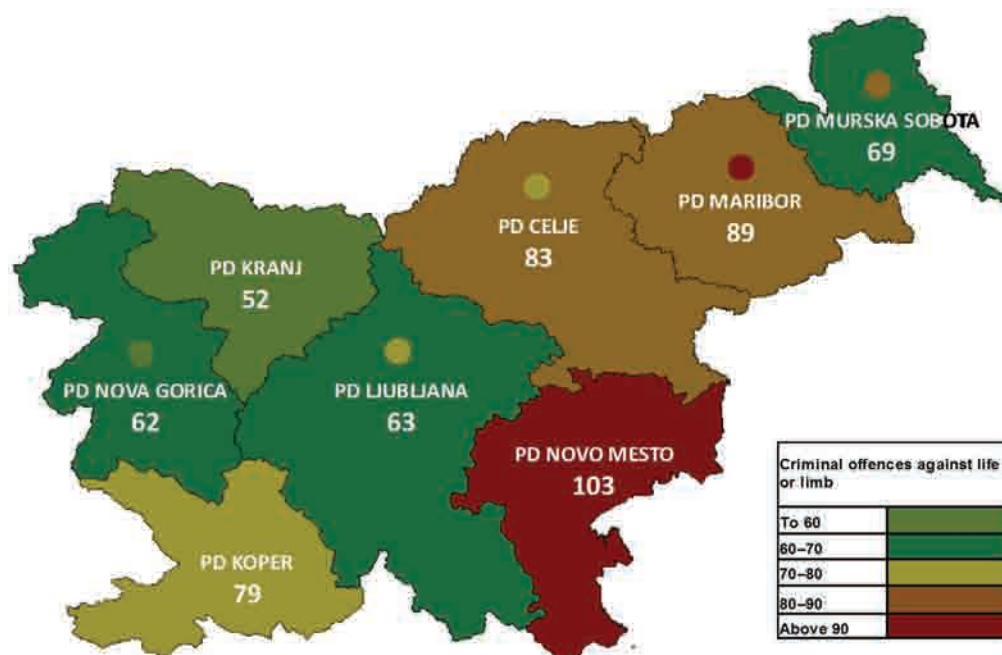
Criminal offences in general crime [10 most frequent offences]

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Larceny	20,397	19,045	18,496	16,688	15,170	25.8	25.2	26.5	30.0	30.9
Grand larceny	11,508	10,010	9,350	9,362	9,039	16.1	20.0	20.4	19.6	20.2
Damage to third-person property	3,011	3,197	3,377	3,330	3,705	23.4	23.2	21.1	23.6	25.5
Fraud	2,629	2,407	2,706	3,134	2,662	82.4	78.5	78.1	77.2	69.5
Threat	1,399	1,455	1,543	1,610	1,917	90.5	91.6	89.6	88.8	87.6
Domestic violence	1,347	1,274	1,371	1,336	1,477	95.0	96.5	97.6	97.1	98.7
Unlawful manufacture of and trade in narcotic drugs, illicit substances in sport and precursors for manufacturing narcotic drugs	1,470	1,650	1,517	1,252	1,366	93.5	94.0	92.4	92.7	93.0
Light bodily harm	1,346	1,256	1,399	1,425	1,312	88.9	89.2	90.4	88.6	90.8
Misappropriation	1,371	1,440	1,502	1,478	1,307	39.3	37.5	35.8	36.1	39.1
Counterfeiting documents	1,300	1,573	986	1,301	855	95.2	94.0	93.5	93.4	91.9
Other criminal offences	5,907	6,104	6,054	6,119	6,757	82.5	80.9	78.2	80.2	76.7
Total	51,685	49,411	48,301	47,035	45,567	42.1	43.7	43.9	46.4	47.0

Criminal offences against life or limb

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Manslaughter	13	20	30	17	29	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.6
Murder	13	21	16	14	16	100.0	100.0	100.0	64.3	100.0
Grievous bodily harm	3	8	8	6	4	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0
Aggravated bodily harm	152	143	143	137	123	82.2	83.2	83.2	80.3	82.9
Light bodily harm	1,346	1,256	1,399	1,425	1,312	88.9	89.2	90.4	88.6	90.8
Other criminal offences	69	60	45	44	73	94.2	93.3	91.1	97.7	95.9
Total	1,596	1,508	1,641	1,643	1,557	88.7	89.1	90.0	88.1	90.6

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



Criminal offences against life or limb

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Manslaughter	13	20	30	17	29	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.6
Murder	13	21	16	14	16	100.0	100.0	100.0	64.3	100.0
Grievous bodily harm	3	8	8	6	4	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0
Aggravated bodily harm	152	143	143	137	123	82.2	83.2	83.2	80.3	82.9
Light bodily harm	1,346	1,256	1,399	1,425	1,312	88.9	89.2	90.4	88.6	90.8
Other criminal offences	69	60	45	44	73	94.2	93.3	91.1	97.7	95.9
Total	1,596	1,508	1,641	1,643	1,557	88.7	89.1	90.0	88.1	90.6

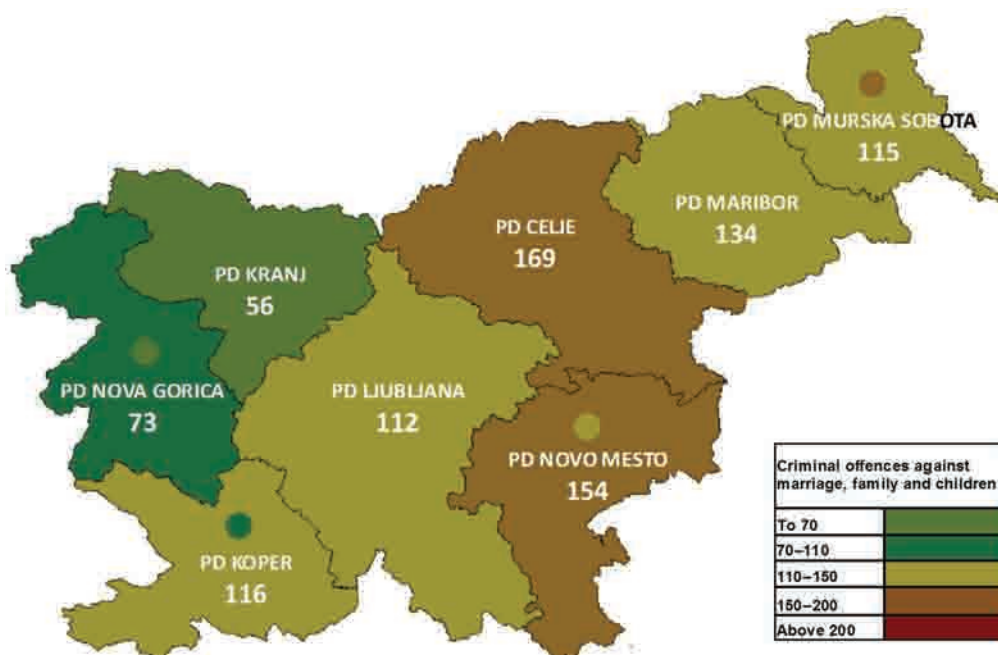
*Murders and manslaughters – without legal basis for prosecution**

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Manslaughter	5	5	4	9	10	11	4	5	12	11
Murder	4	3	7	5	4	13	8	7	3	1
Total	9	8	11	14	14	24	12	12	15	12

* There is no basis for criminal offence prosecution, which also includes the death of the perpetrator prior to the filing of the criminal complaint.

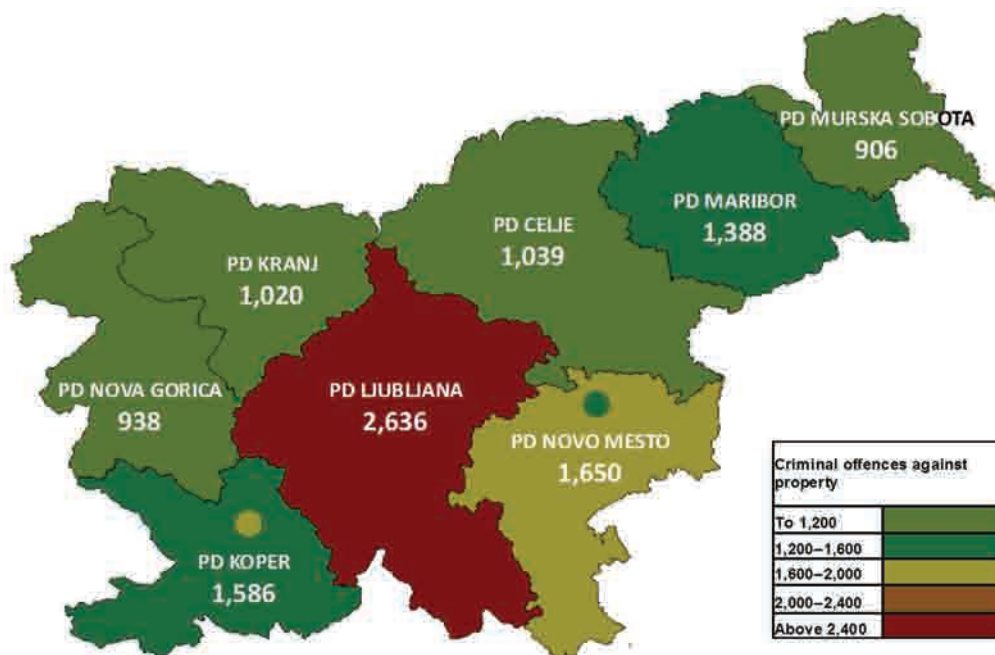
Criminal offences against the inviolability of sexual integrity

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rape	33	44	42	37	44	84.8	93.2	88.1	97.3	90.9
Sexual violence	43	43	33	41	43	79.1	88.4	90.9	87.8	83.7
Violation of sexual integrity by abuse of position	8	6	7	13	11	87.5	100.0	100.0	92.3	100.0
Sexual assault on a person under 15 years of age	132	114	96	145	100	87.1	87.7	89.6	90.3	98.0
Recruiting people under 15 years of age for sexual purposes	9	3	3	75	0	88.9	66.7	33.3	98.7	–
Presentation, manufacture, possession and distribution of pornographic material	106	189	141	134	150	89.6	87.8	80.1	94.0	81.3
Other criminal offences	22	32	40	24	27	81.8	84.4	95.0	75.0	96.3
Total	353	431	362	469	375	86.4	88.2	86.2	92.3	88.8

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 %]				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Abduction of minors	279	330	653	375	604	85.3	72.1	60.0	85.1	81.1
Domestic violence	1,347	1,274	1,371	1,336	1,477	95.0	96.5	97.6	97.1	98.7
Neglect and maltreatment of a minor	507	471	543	657	642	94.5	93.4	95.9	94.2	95.8
Non-payment of child support	337	238	216	176	205	94.1	97.1	96.8	98.9	98.0
Other criminal offences	8	5	8	7	4	87.5	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0
Total	2,478	2,318	2,791	2,551	2,932	93.6	92.5	88.4	94.7	94.4

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

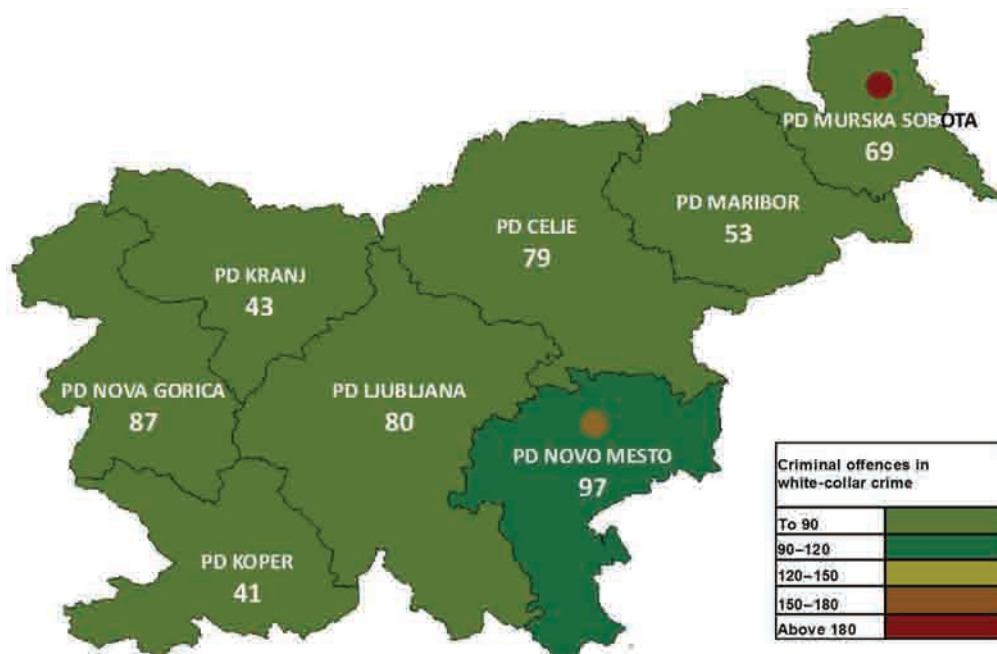


Criminal offences against property

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Damage to third-person property	3,011	3,197	3,377	3,330	3,705	23.4	23.2	21.1	23.6	25.5
Grand larceny	11,508	10,010	9,350	9,362	9,039	16.1	20.0	20.4	19.6	20.2
Larceny	20,397	19,045	18,496	16,688	15,170	25.8	25.2	26.5	30.0	30.9
Robbery	227	243	265	255	185	38.8	47.7	52.1	53.7	45.4
Robbery	54	52	58	59	70	77.8	71.2	70.7	76.3	82.9
Misappropriation	1,371	1,440	1,502	1,478	1,307	39.3	37.5	35.8	36.1	39.1
Fraud	2,629	2,407	2,706	3,134	2,662	82.4	78.5	78.1	77.2	69.5
Arson	63	71	64	46	46	25.4	26.8	32.8	26.1	30.4
Other criminal offences	920	1,098	813	801	877	81.4	81.8	76.1	72.2	69.6
Total	40,180	37,563	36,631	35,153	33,061	28.4	29.4	30.0	32.3	32.0

Sought and found vehicles

Type of criminal offence	Number of sought vehicles					Number of found vehicles				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Coach	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Working vehicle	5	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	1
Moped	262	146	141	133	223	60	50	56	44	71
Combined vehicle	12	6	4	10	4	5	3	1	6	2
Light trailer	5	7	7	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Light quadricycle	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	104	48	46	53	33	36	9	17	14	10
Passenger vehicle	538	336	321	296	291	142	125	119	137	97
Special passenger vehicle	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
Trailer vehicle	29	22	14	19	13	7	12	2	4	4
Quadricycle	6	5	3	1	6	1	0	2	0	1
Special goods vehicle	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Goods vehicle	48	31	25	32	35	30	19	15	12	20
Tractor	8	6	5	6	11	5	3	1	1	1
Tricycle	4	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Traction vehicle	8	7	1	4	1	1	5	0	2	1
Other vehicles	1	7	7	7	2	1	4	7	6	1
Total	1,033	627	577	569	627	294	231	222	228	210

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]				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Violation of fundamental rights of employees	3,055	1,338	1,519	2,420	1,947	12,944	8,101	6,327	8,332	5,977
Counterfeiting money	1,145	1,584	1,195	1,075	925	75	181	98	324	58
Counterfeit and unauthorised use of foreign property	642	518	643	593	847	3,690	5,272	6,036	5,192	5,677
Use of a counterfeit non-cash payment instrument	694	1,433	662	669	792	579	894	504	383	437
Counterfeiting or destruction of business documents	428	332	930	461	692	0	157	325	0	0
Business fraud	1,582	1,389	789	557	489	50,602	47,078	47,712	23,564	35,605
Abuse of position or trust in a business activity	168	289	256	210	330	167,452	256,113	77,110	187,284	61,667
Fraud	205	229	411	262	226	36,758	17,774	28,119	13,157	12,867
Tax evasion	75	56	93	128	183	13,483	4,324	10,556	31,179	49,727
Money laundering	56	66	31	58	68	1,200	3,325	9,755	8	295
Abuse of office or official duties	159	90	57	66	49	3,188	2,820	265,519	2,084	1,260
Defrauding creditors	47	30	27	33	35	18,688	32,152	7,117	10,278	4,534
Fraud to the detriment of the European Union	16	18	17	25	20	2,611	1,083	1,894	2,490	4,880
Bankruptcy through fraud or negligent operations	22	18	21	24	18	193,625	1,988	16,813	14,989	3,023
Abuse of a non-cash payment instrument	9	15	16	29	15	5	119	612	39	7
Extortion	15	23	27	11	7	59	205	276	655	273
Other criminal offences	1,859	1,555	1,704	1,464	1,275	32,603	53,663	11,157	5,850	20,995
Total	10,177	8,983	8,398	8,085	7,918	537,563	435,248	489,930	305,807	207,281

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

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Counterfeiting documents	388	511	763	438	119	186	334	428	265	222
Attack on information systems	243	132	229	163	166	261	171	213	216	215
Giving bribes	31	9	10	8	30	24	26	9	41	187
Abuse of personal data	230	670	237	457	379	146	120	134	197	180
Acceptance of bribes	38	9	5	4	28	80	30	5	83	92
Undeclared employment	42	57	187	76	79	88	44	55	38	63
Grand larceny	381	257	201	79	83	109	210	103	69	43
Notarisation of false content	10	39	50	160	103	51	154	324	152	37
Larceny	349	488	310	61	55	142	106	84	47	30
Abuse of enforcement	5	14	13	16	19	15	11	12	11	27

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

Type of criminal offence	Material damage [in EUR 1,000]									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Grand larceny	1,768	1,524	1,510	330	314	3,705	629	363	478	8,703
Careless work performance	69	24	1,164	3,959	211	9,073	90	748	1,242	4,953
Attack on information systems	62	444	231	249	201	563	737	1,018	892	3,381
Unlawful use of public funds	0	0	19	296	93	3,639	1,006	88	101	1,052
Misappropriation	851	723	1,120	344	210	730	1,364	797	531	845
Fraud in obtaining and using loans or benefits	3,898	4,054	2,139	3,234	8,251	8,612	370	7,022	476	682
Abuse of enforcement	4	485	816	3,073	130	27	48,141	141	27	433
Betrayal	367	179	241	1,310	782	1,628	45	468	583	266
Violation of material copyrights	18	0	81	300	0	82	260	0	15	220
Breaking into information systems	15	26	357	2	787	246	64	130	671	141

*Finalised financial investigations under the Criminal Procedure Act**

Finalised financial investigations under the ZKP	Year						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of financial investigations	322	317	298	348	399	463	428
Number of legal entities considered in financial investigations	188	187	170	193	207	307	190
Number of natural persons considered in financial investigations	499	500	526	598	661	626	515
Amount of proceeds [in EUR 1,000]	317,229	153,241	282,292	327,781	120,887	314,939	126,987
Damage [in EUR 1,000]	290,362	147,640	425,250	353,431	69,040	253,278	97,304
Number of initiatives	150	105	99	92	86	81	87
Number of legal entities subject to initiatives	82	71	43	44	60	42	35
Number of natural persons subject to initiatives	209	139	132	113	118	103	91
Number of reports	222	246	227	275	331	411	356

* Data have been collected since 2014.

Criminal offences in corruption crime

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Free voting decision violation	1	0	1	1	0	11	0	0	0	0
Accepting bribes in election	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unauthorised acceptance of gifts	10	4	6	23	9	22	5	54	10	8
Unauthorised giving of gifts	13	3	6	24	11	20	7	35	8	10
Acceptance of bribes	38	9	5	4	28	80	30	5	83	92
Giving bribes	31	9	10	8	30	24	26	9	41	187
Accepting benefits for illegal intermediation	17	16	9	6	11	27	9	2	23	0
Giving of gifts for illegal intervention	9	10	4	1	7	15	4	3	20	1
Total	119	52	41	67	96	199	81	108	185	298
Criminal offences with corruption elements [at least one crime mark 244K or 261 K]	17	23	31	32	32	65	48	105	34	14

Criminal offences in organised crime [10 most frequent offences]

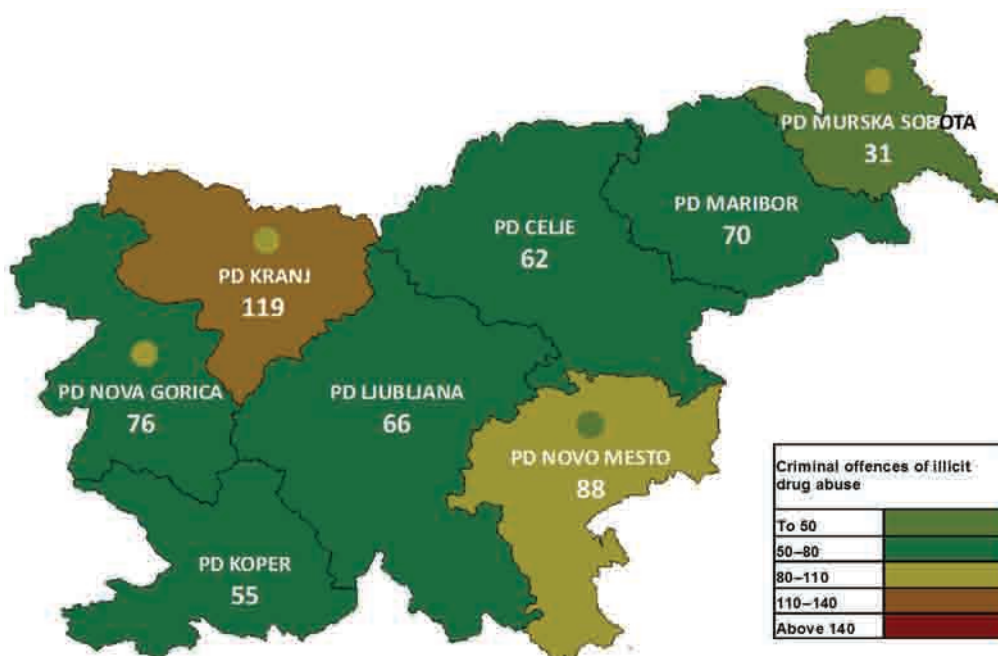
Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Unlawful manufacture of and trade in narcotic drugs, illicit substances in sport and precursors for manufacturing narcotic drugs	304	291	227	110	234	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	100.0
Prohibited crossing of state border or territory	52	71	116	294	158	100.0	90.1	87.9	96.6	88.0
Trafficking in human beings	26	55	71	9	28	96.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grand larceny	11	2	6	8	21	72.7	0.0	100.0	87.5	76.2
Money laundering	3	1	3	8	18	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Counterfeiting or destruction of business documents	6	0	0	39	15	100.0	–	–	100.0	100.0
Blackmail	14	6	4	4	11	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Concealing	0	0	2	1	10	–	–	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illegal manufacture of and trade in weapons or explosives	21	5	98	2	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Giving bribes	0	0	0	35	3	–	–	–	97.1	100.0
Other criminal offences	31	12	80	299	12	90.3	91.7	100.0	99.3	100.0
Total	468	443	607	809	514	98.3	97.5	96.7	98.3	95.3

Criminal offences in juvenile crime [10 most frequent offences]

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Larceny	489	455	451	427	373	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.5
Grand larceny	169	160	202	165	136	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	100.0
Violence	38	40	54	67	80	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Damage to third-person property	83	128	59	85	75	96.4	99.2	98.3	100.0	100.0
Unlawful manufacture of and trade in narcotic drugs, illicit substances in sport and precursors for manufacturing narcotic drugs	65	119	100	103	73	100.0	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0
Presentation, manufacture, possession and distribution of pornographic material	17	26	43	61	61	100.0	100.0	97.7	100.0	98.4
Light bodily harm	65	70	84	83	61	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Threat	28	38	44	39	43	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0
Fraud	27	33	36	36	32	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Robbery	19	18	29	33	25	100.0	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other criminal offences	316	270	227	313	235	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.1
Total	1,316	1,357	1,329	1,412	1,194	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.6

Criminal offences in cyber crime

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Production and acquisition of weapons and tools intended for committing a criminal offence	3	0	0	4	0	66.7	–	–	100.0	–
Violation of material copyrights	4	5	2	2	2	100.0	40.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
Attack on information systems	261	171	213	216	215	43.7	14.6	31.5	30.1	14.0
Breaking into information systems	11	33	26	23	16	36.4	15.2	11.5	8.7	18.8
Abuse of personal data	1	4	6	4	6	100.0	75.0	66.7	25.0	100.0
Total	280	213	247	249	239	44.6	16.4	30.8	29.7	16.7

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 %]				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Unlawful manufacture of and trade in narcotic drugs, illicit substances in sport and precursors for manufacturing narcotic drugs	1,470	1,650	1,517	1,252	1,366	93.5	94.0	92.4	92.7	93.0
Enabling the abuse of illicit drugs or illegal substances in sports	146	134	102	120	127	93.2	88.1	84.3	86.7	83.5
Total	1,616	1,784	1,619	1,372	1,493	93.4	93.6	91.8	92.1	92.2

Criminal offences, connected with weapons

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Production and acquisition of weapons and tools intended for committing a criminal offence	5	3	2	1	1	80.0	66.7	50.0	100.0	0.0
Illegal manufacture of and trade in weapons or explosives	93	63	161	58	62	96.8	92.1	96.3	93.1	90.3
Total	98	66	163	59	63	95.9	90.9	95.7	93.2	88.9

Abuse of prostitution and human trafficking

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Trafficking in human beings	32	67	71	12	29	93.8	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Exploitation through prostitution	0	10	24	6	1	–	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	32	77	95	18	30	93.8	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0

Forms of safety endangerment

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Threat	1,399	1,455	1,543	1,610	1,917	90.5	91.6	89.6	88.8	87.6
Blackmail	190	244	237	232	297	60.5	52.0	44.7	45.7	44.4
Endangerment of persons under international protection	0	0	0	1	0	–	–	–	100.0	–
Causing general danger	236	272	265	302	361	66.9	71.3	67.9	58.9	56.2
Illegal restraint	24	16	19	14	22	87.5	93.8	89.5	92.9	86.4
Arbitrariness	35	31	21	15	27	88.6	74.2	81.0	53.3	77.8
Kidnapping	3	0	6	11	3	66.7	–	83.3	100.0	100.0
Total	1,887	2,018	2,091	2,185	2,627	84.4	83.8	81.6	80.0	78.3

Other forms of crime

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences					Share of investigated criminal offences [in %]				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Counterfeiting money	1,152	1,603	1,209	1,095	936	12.4	9.7	10.5	8.3	10.9
Prohibited crossing of state border or territory	351	259	293	584	417	94.0	84.9	84.6	90.9	68.6
Smuggling	2	6	0	1	2	100.0	100.0	–	100.0	100.0
Total	1,505	1,868	1,502	1,680	1,355	31.6	20.4	25.0	37.1	28.8

Final documents of considered criminal offences

Type of the final document	Number of final documents									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Criminal complaint	66,322	66,176	43,059	31,937	24,291	25,133	23,745	23,013	23,297	23,608
Report to supplement a criminal complaint [148/9 ZKP]	17,415	18,321	19,489	18,364	15,684	15,191	14,536	14,619	14,650	17,077
Report on offences without legal basis for prosecution [148/7 ZKP; 148/10 ZKP-E]	17,584	13,517	6,505	7,592	7,233	7,263	7,219	6,996	7,090	6,917
Criminal complaint – shortened procedure*	23	4,589	31,613	30,613	25,907	23,792	28,231	30,972	29,307	26,357

* 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,
- 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									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Investigations of scenes of criminal acts	22,793	23,410	23,060	19,319	16,781	17,331	15,814	15,988	16,594	14,253
House investigation	2,321	2,161	2,115	2,235	1,697	1,722	1,631	1,479	1,610	1,530
Personal investigation	209	217	175	216	159	174	167	162	201	208
Seizure of items	14,686	15,164	15,436	15,489	13,014	13,171	13,748	13,381	14,731	12,135
Police interrogation	707	643	660	805	817	723	799	788	740	682

Covert investigative actions in investigating criminal offences

Type of action	Number measures/persons									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
The number of acquisitions of data on traffic in electronic communications network	1,110	953	1,026	647	485	566	437	486	393	483
The number of acquisitions of data on protecting communication-related traffic data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	195
The number of acquisitions of data about deposits, balance and transactions on bank account	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	118
Other covert investigative actions	975	956	765	794	793	721	633	613	815	812
The number of persons who had to provide data about electronic communication network traffic	675	517	628	477	256	331	220	238	199	206
The number of persons who had to provide data about protection of traffic data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	74
The number of persons who had to provide data about deposits and balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	96
The number of persons, subject to other covert investigative actions	326	371	296	293	255	249	247	259	301	318

Seized illicit drugs for all criminal conduct

Type of illicit drug	Measuring Unit	Quantity or number				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Amphetamine	grams	2,923.2	6,084.8	14,865.0	18,308.9	106,151.4
	millilitres	1,602.0	0.0	232.8	0.5	1,059.0
	tablets	158.0	312.0	62.0	79.4	20.0
Benzodiazepines	grams	24.7	115.8	24.9	27.1	66.0
	millilitres	6.0	288.5	98.3	141.0	65.0
	tablets	5,488.0	14,188.0	18,784.0	4,829.5	5,649.5
Ecstasy	grams	360.3	1,225.2	379.1	231.7	490.7
	tablets	449.7	1,661.8	1,089.7	9,801.2	13,029.0
Heroin	grams	46,706.1	10,730.8	344,876.5	758,522.2	4,702.9
	millilitres	61.4	43.4	10.7	3.2	71.2
Cocaine	grams	104,016.9	12,254.0	14,763.0	4,071.8	8,220.0
	millilitres	15.4	0.5	9.8	0.2	0.6
Cannabis – plant	grams	2.6	71.7	16.2	342.3	0.0
	pcs	14,632.7	13,606.8	25,641.2	8,811.6	22,689.6
Cannabis – plant [marijuana]	grams	501,349.8	842,469.2	542,069.3	703,649.2	772,186.0
Cannabis – resin [hashish]	grams	874.5	19,776.2	1,295.1	8,777.2	703.7
	millilitres	2,870.5	137.8	324.0	1,021.9	3,190.7
Cannabis – extracts	grams	58.7	24.8	338.6	2,791.3	198.6
	millilitres	57.6	1,559.1	6,395.0	9,391.1	5,399.3
LSD	grams	0.0	2.7	1.2	0.1	0.1
	pcs	27.0	28.0	107.0	63.0	64.0
Methadone	grams	236.5	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0
	millilitres	2,340.1	1,501.5	2,377.9	1,884.0	2,117.4
	tablets	0.0	0.0	44.0	0.0	0.0
Metamphetamine	grams	65.8	34.4	219.5	9,410.5	38.7
	tablets	81.5	177.0	96.0	203.5	468.4
Morphine	grams	26.3	131.5	4.0	82.1	3.4
	millilitres	0.0	602.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Illegal substances in sports	grams	228.6	366.1	891.7	95.3	83.2
	millilitres	7,186.1	80,455.2	56,840.5	288.4	724.1
	tablets	6,545.5	126,707.0	1,260.0	1,465.5	13,566.0
Opium	grams	4.0	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0
	millilitres	0.0	0.0	2.5	40.0	0.0
Other drugs used in medicine	grams	52.3	51.6	46.9	26.8	980.9
	millilitres	915.5	164.8	36.7	768.9	94.0
	tablets	7,729.0	4,206.0	3,546.5	3,148.0	1,415.0
Other drugs not used in medicine	grams	4,702.3	652.2	24,559.7	38,000,568.0	12,720,398.7
	millilitres	1,558.4	74.4	1,117.6	3,662.1	31.0
	tablets	415.0	185.1	65.0	46.5	40.0
Preliminary ingredients – precursors	grams	2.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0
	millilitres	0.0	0.0	3,000,000.0	7,000,000.0	2.5
Synthetic cannabinoids	grams	0.1	119.5	5.7	18.2	1.1
Synthetic cathinones	grams	10.1	1.8	28.9	0.0	13.7

Seized illicit drugs for criminal offences in organised crime

Type of illicit drug	Unit of measurement	Quantity or number				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Amphetamine	grams	0.0	0.7	9,868.0	15,518.9	101,385.1
	millilitres	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,000.0
	tablets	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benzodiazepines	grams	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	millilitres	0.0	20.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
	tablets	58.0	35.0	1,685.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	grams	3.8	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
	tablets	1.0	41.0	1.0	9,272.0	12,772.0
Heroin	grams	4,701.7	1,400.3	33,073.3	734,332.4	2,765.7
Cocaine	grams	103,027.3	795.3	10,614.6	1,599.9	2,948.0
Cannabis – plant	pcs	113.8	871.0	1,423.0	0.0	850.2
Cannabis – plant [marijuana]	grams	1,899.8	3,829.8	6,662.4	41,437.5	49,928.5
Cannabis – resin [hashish]	grams	1.4	7.4	15.8	8.8	47.6
	millilitres	1.2	1.6	6.9	0.0	0.0
Cannabis – extracts	grams	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0
	millilitres	0.0	0.0	1,059.5	0.0	5,014.0
LSD	pcs	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.0	0.0
Methadone	millilitres	572.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metamphetamine	grams	0.0	1.3	0.0	9,215.3	0.0
	tablets	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	296.0
Morphine	millilitres	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Illegal substances in sports	grams	0.0	0.0	856.0	0.0	22.9
	millilitres	859.0	44.5	59.0	0.0	98.5
	tablets	20.0	216.0	0.0	0.0	400.0
Other drugs used in medicine	grams	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0
	tablets	278.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other drugs not used in medicine	grams	419.8	0.0	0.0	71.8	0.0
Synthetic cathinones	grams	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3

Seized counterfeits

Type of counterfeit	Number of counterfeits									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Euro coins	1,459	1,956	1,307	1,181	1,092	1,030	1,002	1,397	2,237	2,622
Euro banknotes	1,174	2,362	1,597	4,869	1,751	1,970	3,293	10,397	1,839	8,491
Other currency banknotes	639	321	65	340	39	80	425	45	24	177

Issued actions

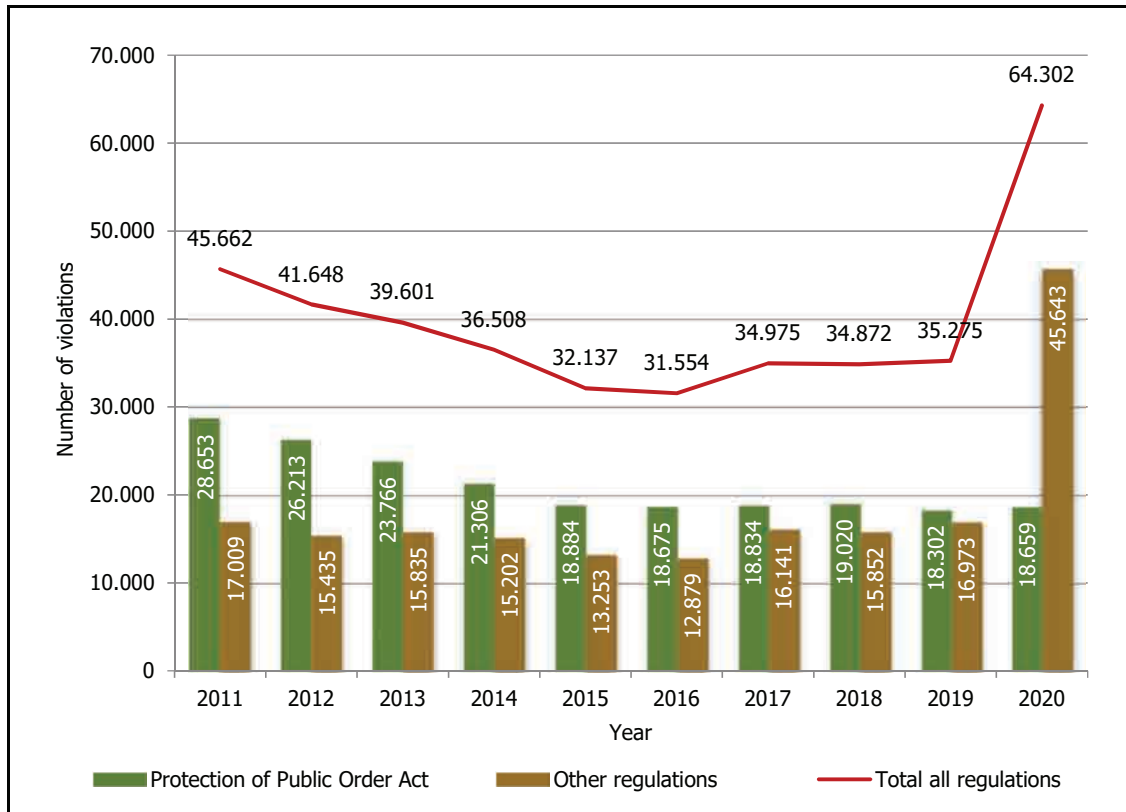
Type of action	Number of actions									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Measure upon court proposal due to unpaid fine [over EUR 300] to apprehend a person for compliance detention	717	1,107	1,035	606	–	–	–	–	–	–
Measure upon the court proposal due to evasion of procedure [permanent order and arrest warrant]	989	782	876	913	848	775	703	751	742	569
Measure upon the court proposal due to unknown address of residence and unsuccessful serving of court mail	574	475	680	733	561	513	580	477	484	484
Measure due to escape from prison	11	16	15	15	11	9	6	8	6	8
Measure due to escape of a person from Radeče Juvenile Correctional Facility	29	20	20	20	16	22	13	16	24	11
European arrest and surrender warrant	46	87	101	135	142	153	130	98	96	75
International arrest warrant, issued upon court proposal	48	61	97	123	143	150	122	105	100	72
International arrest warrant upon the request of a foreign authority	2	3	1	9	2	3	2	0	1	1
Search issued by the police due to a criminal offence	526	398	377	354	242	213	208	234	242	170
Measure due to an escape from a correctional facility	340	453	491	526	524	293	225	272	384	231
Search for a missing child or minor	78	124	134	120	121	145	182	175	255	150
Search for a missing adult	259	342	449	352	317	369	327	336	368	305
Announcement for identifying a found body	18	11	6	2	1	3	3	3	1	3
House arrest	73	99	100	71	64	60	41	44	44	35
House arrest	3	15	15	26	12	17	4	2	0	0
Covert or specific control	18	44	16	14	25	52	78	48	55	15
Refusal of entry to the Republic of Slovenia	50	102	146	125	126	213	182	159	350	434
Photocopying of a document	164	78	690	16	38	645	29	0	0	0
Other announcements in the warranty register	49	30	29	45	40	95	394	713	1,010	761

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

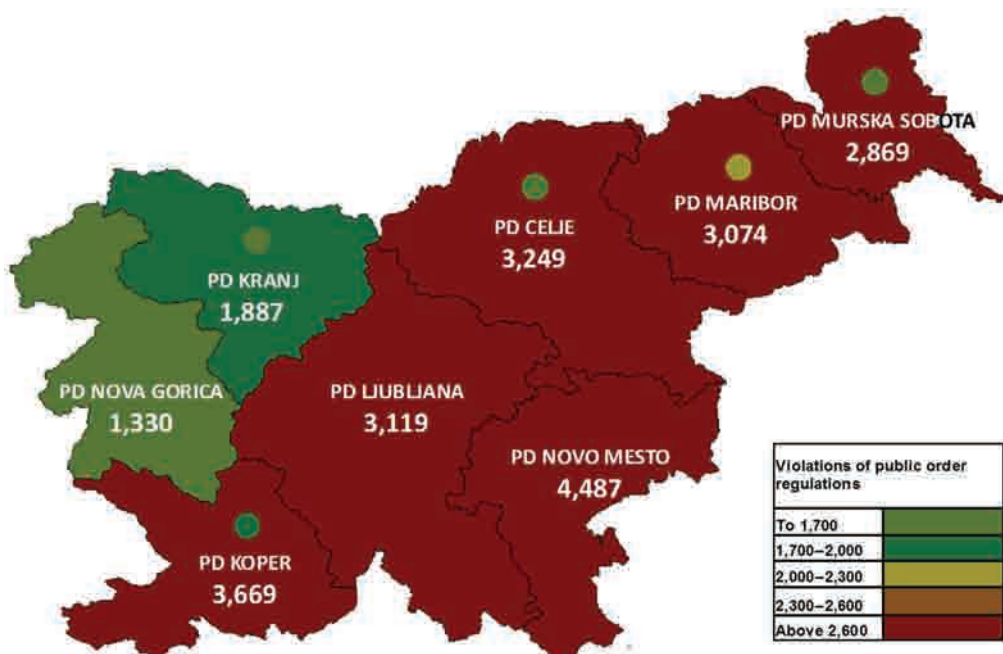
Type of search hit	Number of search hits in Slovenia on the basis of foreign announcements					Number of search hits abroad on the basis of announcements in Slovenia				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Person, sought due to extradition or surrender	77	122	120	114	73	58	62	73	61	38
Alien, subject to announced rejection of entry or prohibition of residence	2,654	2,408	1,544	1,553	1,101	15	47	77	145	153
Missing adult or adult requiring temporary police protection	44	80	82	62	63	12	19	18	28	16
Missing minor or minor requiring temporary police protection	55	120	114	88	69	4	26	81	123	78
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	1,207	2,285	2,520	2,803	2,100	262	403	554	555	372
Person, whose data are entered due to covert control	786	1,730	1,755	1,770	1,263	28	165	183	113	26
Vehicle, whose data are entered due to covert control	38	85	57	83	51	1	12	5	26	2
Person, whose data are entered due to specific control	112	318	346	383	294	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle, whose data are entered due to specific control	9	8	13	17	9	0	0	0	0	0
Covert control for national security reasons	42	95	170	164	129	0	0	0	0	0
Licence plate, sought due to seizure or providing evidence in criminal proceedings	70	118	61	73	128	39	56	40	29	20
Vehicle, sought due to seizure or providing evidence in criminal proceedings	32	33	37	41	41	0	0	0	0	0
Lost, stolen or illegally acquired vehicle	149	177	176	179	142	35	38	36	66	53
Document, sought due to seizure or providing evidence in criminal proceedings	303	1,339	1,880	1,502	1,052	170	581	442	332	237
Banknote, sought due to seizure or providing evidence in criminal proceedings	11	13	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon, sought due to seizure or providing evidence in criminal proceedings	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	0
Industrial equipment, sought due to seizure or providing evidence in criminal proceedings	3	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Vessels, sought due to seizure or providing evidence in criminal proceedings	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Outboard motors, sought due to seizure or providing evidence in criminal proceedings	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,592	8,942	8,883	8,837	6,524	625	1,409	1,509	1,480	995

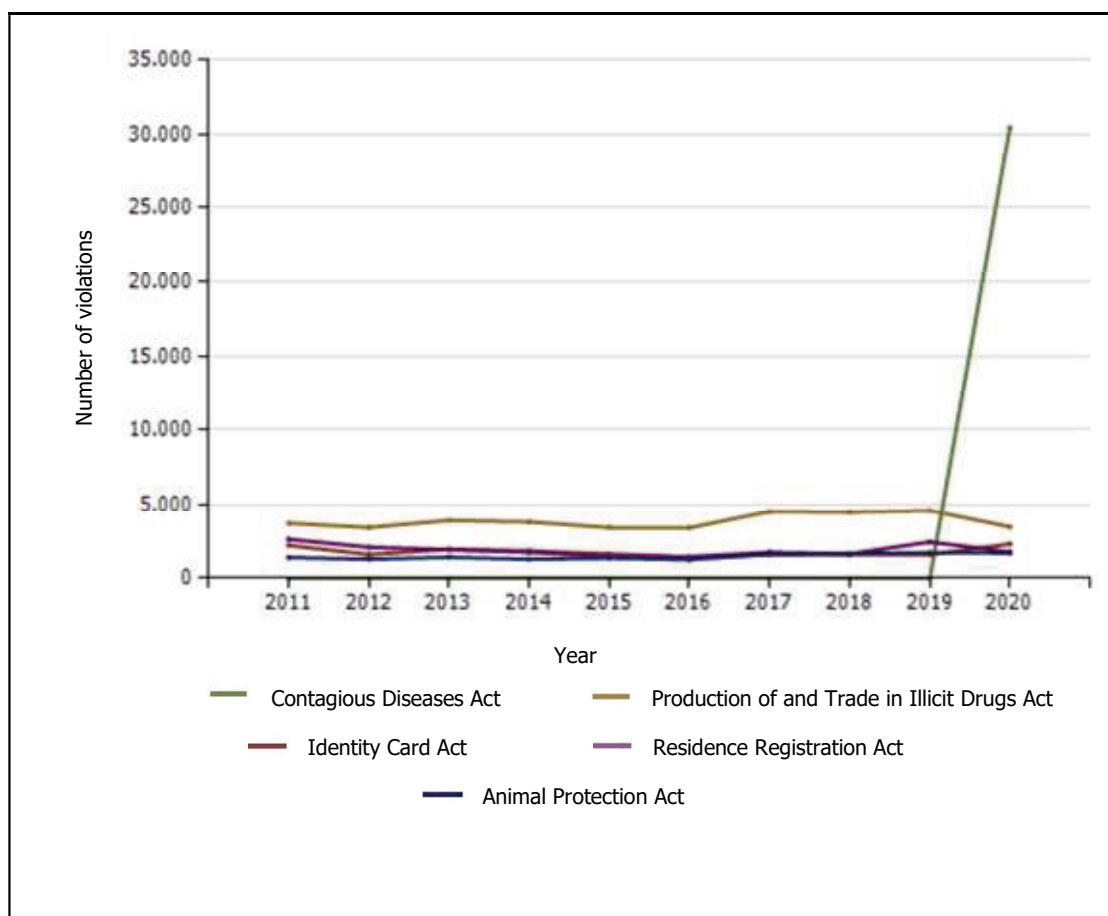
MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER AND PROVIDING GENERAL SECURITY OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY

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

Regulation	Number of offences									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Contagious Diseases Act	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	30,439
Production of and Trade in Illicit Drugs Act	3,721	3,441	3,922	3,815	3,431	3,416	4,521	4,483	4,587	3,483
Identity Card Act	2,229	1,623	1,969	1,854	1,653	1,454	1,600	1,597	1,604	2,323
Residence Registration Act	2,643	2,107	1,943	1,766	1,486	1,451	1,770	1,664	2,459	1,793
Animal Protection Act	1,419	1,299	1,435	1,294	1,371	1,275	1,631	1,688	1,743	1,713
Private Security Act	217	541	698	748	719	893	870	1,017	926	700
Firearms Act	1,097	966	879	991	1,074	923	1,194	939	861	700
Nature Conservation Act	52	39	25	159	448	387	463	395	504	553
Police Tasks and Powers Act	–	8	243	382	341	304	397	494	460	447
Prevention of Undeclared Work and Employment Act	636	635	592	637	407	406	508	438	394	440
Other regulations	4,995	4,776	4,129	3,556	2,321	2,369	3,187	3,137	3,435	3,052
Total	17,009	15,435	15,835	15,202	13,253	12,879	16,141	15,852	16,973	45,643

The number of violations of other public order regulations by units

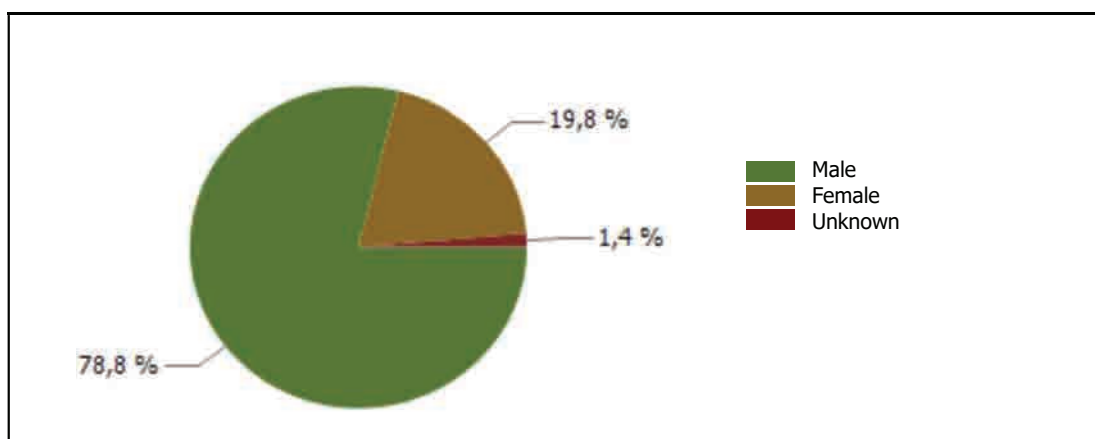
Unit that handled the violation	Number of offences									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Celje Police Directorate	6,363	6,325	5,700	5,446	4,808	4,648	5,236	4,822	4,767	10,874
Koper Police Directorate	3,687	3,038	3,038	2,971	2,442	2,322	2,725	2,590	3,092	5,610
Kranj Police Directorate	3,498	2,755	2,568	2,626	2,257	2,007	2,212	2,275	2,437	3,922
Ljubljana Police Directorate	16,867	14,359	13,965	12,375	10,729	11,085	11,860	12,441	12,010	20,569
Maribor Police Directorate	6,884	6,684	6,243	6,054	5,674	5,260	6,244	6,411	6,217	10,038
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	2,618	2,447	2,330	2,231	1,965	2,155	1,917	2,003	1,952	3,282
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	2,013	1,951	1,984	1,598	1,296	1,195	1,229	1,281	1,312	1,575
Novo mesto Police Directorate	3,704	4,052	3,741	3,170	2,936	2,858	3,502	3,013	3,459	8,345
GPD	28	37	32	37	30	24	50	36	29	87
Total	45,662	41,648	39,601	36,508	32,137	31,554	34,975	34,872	35,275	64,302

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

Unit that handled the violation	Number of offences									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Celje Police Directorate	4,398	4,453	3,913	3,711	3,173	2,886	3,087	2,822	2,520	2,714
Koper Police Directorate	2,325	1,948	1,852	1,796	1,486	1,445	1,559	1,521	1,550	1,720
Kranj Police Directorate	2,488	1,857	1,751	1,559	1,384	1,259	1,332	1,485	1,363	1,406
Ljubljana Police Directorate	9,767	8,398	7,432	6,621	5,864	6,135	6,026	6,185	5,774	5,777
Maribor Police Directorate	4,290	4,356	4,003	3,512	3,296	3,165	3,158	3,302	3,058	3,178
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	1,898	1,853	1,619	1,571	1,360	1,472	1,240	1,287	1,290	1,135
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	1,265	998	1,011	791	646	656	659	654	726	553
Novo mesto Police Directorate	2,198	2,329	2,166	1,721	1,651	1,643	1,750	1,756	2,011	2,157
GPD	24	21	19	24	24	14	23	8	10	19
Total	28,653	26,213	23,766	21,306	18,884	18,675	18,834	19,020	18,302	18,659

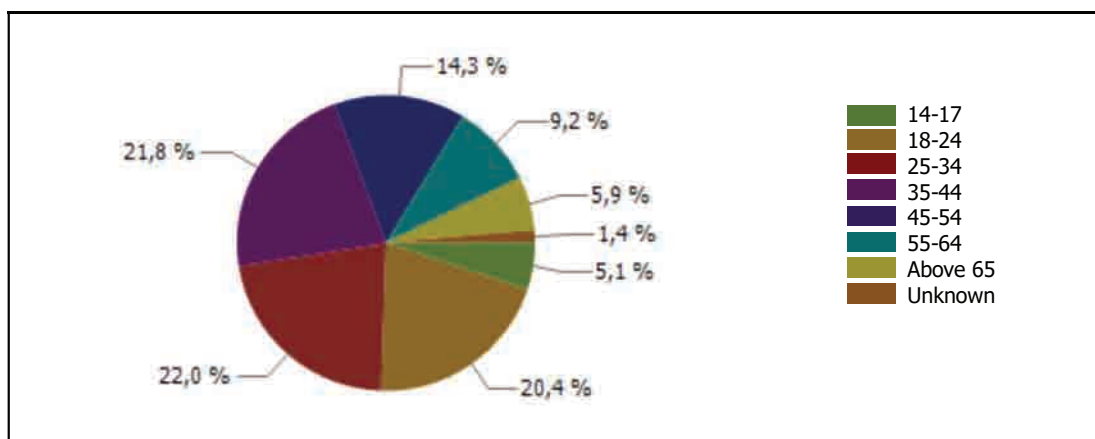
The number of violations of other public order regulations by units

Unit that handled the violation	Number of offences									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Celje Police Directorate	1,965	1,872	1,787	1,735	1,635	1,762	2,149	2,000	2,247	8,160
Koper Police Directorate	1,362	1,090	1,186	1,175	956	877	1,166	1,069	1,542	3,890
Kranj Police Directorate	1,010	898	817	1,067	873	748	880	790	1,074	2,516
Ljubljana Police Directorate	7,100	5,961	6,533	5,754	4,865	4,950	5,834	6,256	6,236	14,792
Maribor Police Directorate	2,594	2,328	2,240	2,542	2,378	2,095	3,086	3,109	3,159	6,860
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	720	594	711	660	605	683	677	716	662	2,147
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	748	953	973	807	650	539	570	627	586	1,022
Novo mesto Police Directorate	1,506	1,723	1,575	1,449	1,285	1,215	1,752	1,257	1,448	6,188
GPD	4	16	13	13	6	10	27	28	19	68
Total	17,009	15,435	15,835	15,202	13,253	12,879	16,141	15,852	16,973	45,643

*Gender of public order regulations offenders**

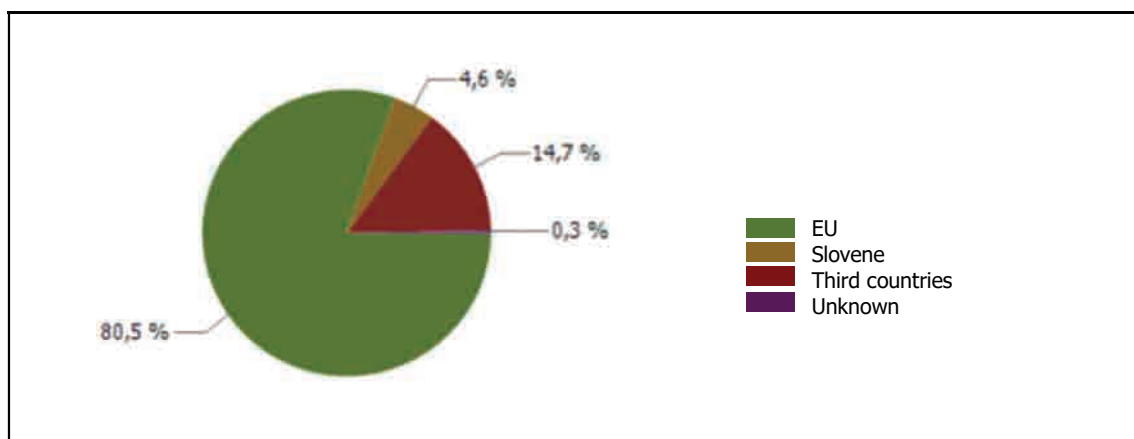
* The structure shown refers to the reporting year.

Gender	Number of people									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Men	20,400	18,932	17,661	16,962	15,128	14,167	16,137	15,442	15,294	23,674
Women	4,193	4,030	3,806	3,561	3,184	2,939	3,638	3,669	3,820	5,958
Unknown	831	706	595	610	398	416	485	436	425	410
Total	25,424	23,668	22,062	21,133	18,710	17,522	20,260	19,547	19,539	30,042

Age of public order regulations offenders

* The structure shown refers to the reporting year.

Age	Number of people									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
14-17	1,291	1,272	1,189	1,093	897	944	1,069	1,125	1,098	1,530
18-24	5,633	5,047	4,767	4,381	3,755	3,392	3,847	3,684	3,796	6,138
25-34	6,321	5,841	5,534	5,088	4,642	4,121	4,711	4,440	4,286	6,617
35-44	4,350	4,162	3,927	4,034	3,632	3,539	4,192	4,113	4,184	6,552
45-54	3,622	3,404	3,167	3,067	2,661	2,437	2,847	2,766	2,761	4,284
55-64	2,243	2,136	1,918	1,873	1,749	1,676	1,878	1,851	1,751	2,749
Over 65	1,132	1,100	961	984	975	990	1,227	1,130	1,236	1,759
Unknown	832	706	599	613	399	423	489	438	427	413
Total	25,424	23,668	22,062	21,133	18,710	17,522	20,260	19,547	19,539	30,042

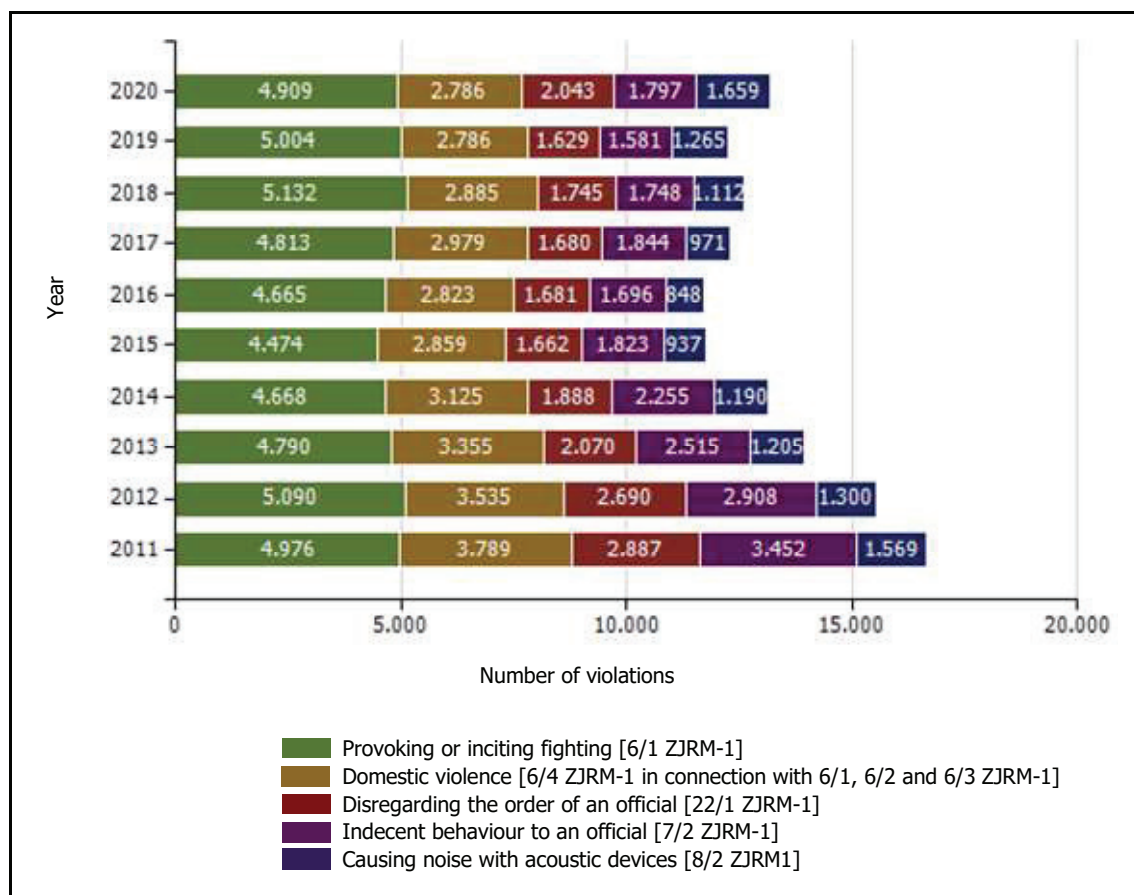
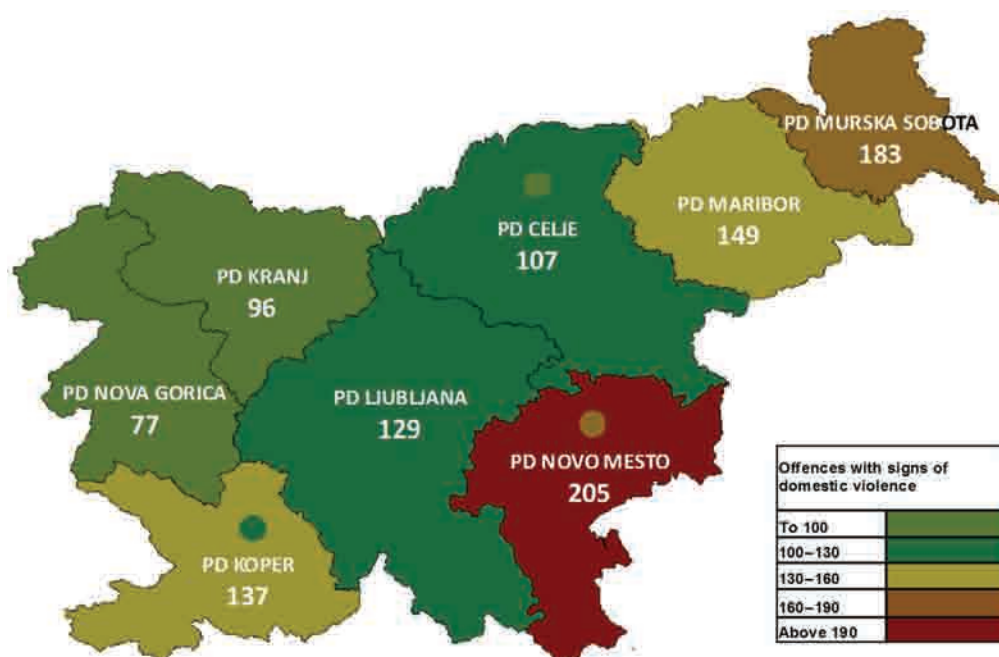
Nationality of public order regulations offenders

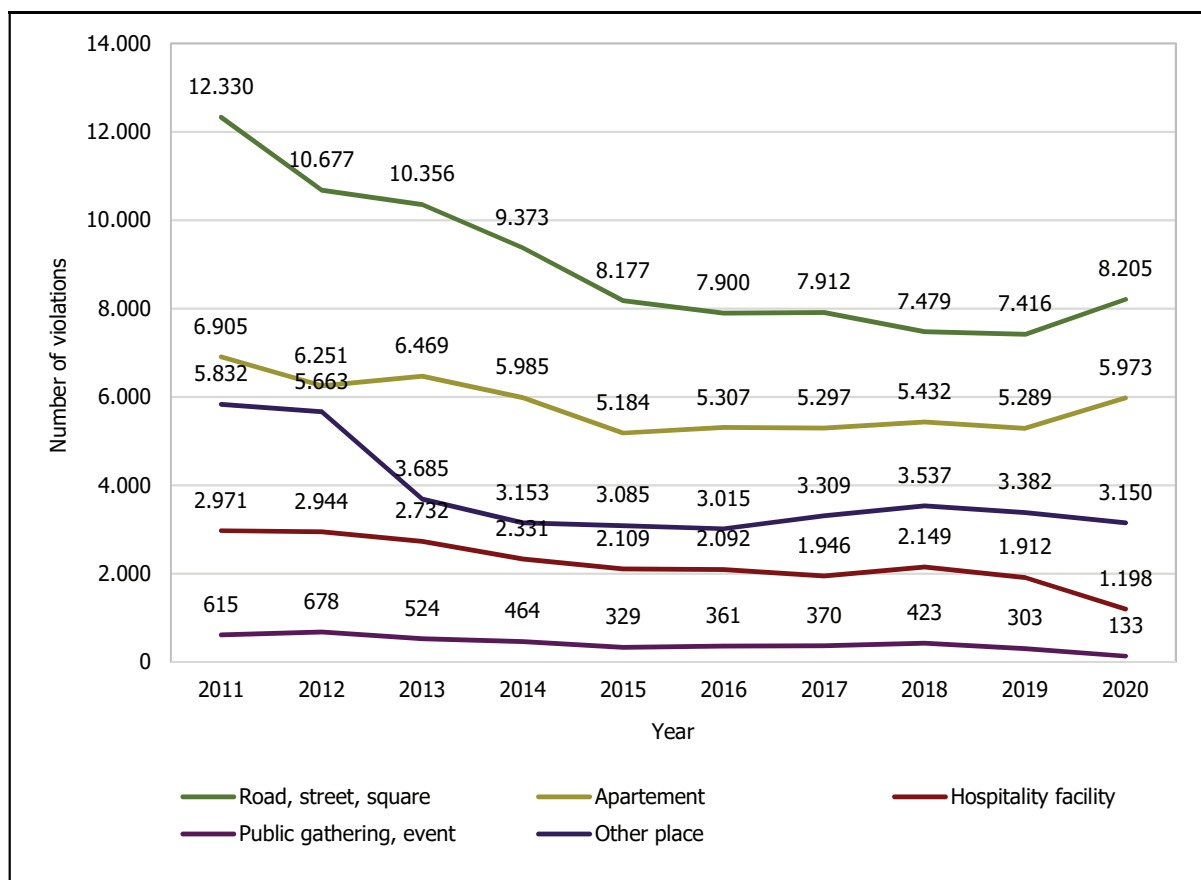
* The structure shown refers to the reporting year.

Nationality	Number of people									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Slovenian	22,405	21,123	19,516	18,579	16,043	15,310	17,012	16,471	16,340	24,172
EU	1,612	1,343	1,431	1,479	1,539	1,244	1,848	1,620	1,670	1,372
Third countries	1,293	1,121	1,034	973	1,063	884	1,270	1,356	1,447	4,417
Unknown	114	81	81	102	65	84	130	100	82	81
Total	25,424	23,668	22,062	21,133	18,710	17,522	20,260	19,547	19,539	30,042

The number of offenders of the Protection of Public Order Act

	Number of violations									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Provoking or inciting fighting [6/1 ZJRM-1]	4,976	5,090	4,790	4,668	4,474	4,665	4,813	5,132	5,004	4,909
Domestic violence [6/4 ZJRM-1 in connection with 6/1, 6/2 and 6/3 ZJRM-1]	3,789	3,535	3,355	3,125	2,859	2,823	2,979	2,885	2,786	2,786
Disregarding the order of an official [22/1 ZJRM-1]	2,887	2,690	2,070	1,888	1,662	1,681	1,680	1,745	1,629	2,043
Indecent behaviour to an official [7/2 ZJRM-1]	3,452	2,908	2,515	2,255	1,823	1,696	1,844	1,748	1,581	1,797
Causing noise with acoustic devices [8/2 ZJRM1]	1,569	1,300	1,205	1,190	937	848	971	1,112	1,265	1,659
Quarrels, yelling or indecent behaviour [7/1 ZJRM-1]	5,041	4,371	3,533	2,890	2,350	2,101	2,064	1,890	1,722	1,594
Hitting [6/2 ZJRM-1]	2,501	2,547	2,423	2,280	1,960	1,820	1,724	1,797	1,472	1,152
Disturbing night peace with noise [8/1 ZJRM-1]	867	754	786	638	756	777	734	755	840	1,073
Intrusive or offending harassment by begging at a public place [9 ZJRM-1]	538	501	479	420	344	581	345	257	294	192
Sleeping overnight in a public place [10 ZJRM-1]	298	181	192	127	99	119	143	125	109	186
Beating [6/3 ZJRM-1]	567	468	517	438	287	287	279	314	267	174
Provoking intolerance [20 ZJRM-1]	60	56	57	44	45	42	48	56	56	60
Vandalism [6/16 ZJRM-1]	131	131	92	79	69	67	61	43	74	56
Prohibition of entry of persons under 16 years of age at hospitality facilities at events [20 ZJRM-1]	11	10	13	3	3	3	3	7	1	3
Other violations	1,966	1,671	1,739	1,261	1,216	1,165	1,146	1,154	1,202	975
Total	28,653	26,213	23,766	21,306	18,884	18,675	18,834	19,020	18,302	18,659

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									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Road, street, square	12,330	10,677	10,356	9,373	8,177	7,900	7,912	7,479	7,416	8,205
Apartment	6,905	6,251	6,469	5,985	5,184	5,307	5,297	5,432	5,289	5,973
Hospitality facility	2,971	2,944	2,732	2,331	2,109	2,092	1,946	2,149	1,912	1,198
Public gathering, event	615	678	524	464	329	361	370	423	303	133
Other place	5,832	5,663	3,685	3,153	3,085	3,015	3,309	3,537	3,382	3,150
Total	28,653	26,213	23,766	21,306	18,884	18,675	18,834	19,020	18,302	18,659

Seized weapons

Type of weapon	Unit of measurement	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bomb	pcs	37	20	53	82	29	41	46	6	3	4
Parts of weapon	pcs	345	52	1,319	822	4,973	67	525	53	55	114
Other weapons	pcs	43	120	25	15	41	35	26	26	14	8
Explosives	grams	5,099	18,878	6,006	42,072	25,059	698	9,624	2,481	808	459
Arme blanche	pcs	735	621	786	735	650	555	809	604	500	447
Hunting weapons	pcs	163	118	111	171	82	88	107	90	57	55
Hunting ammunition	pcs	3,956	3,010	53,212	3,136	1,702	21,837	6,653	1,623	1,143	1,162
Manoeuvring rounds	pcs	567	290	264	367	2,257	299	207	520	70	39
Mine explosives	pcs	155	36	35	550	58	234	19	286	3	0
Sharp ammunition	pcs	20,552	17,011	23,259	19,949	38,288	27,696	21,417	14,234	10,650	10,416
Pistol	pcs	206	130	144	155	132	112	122	172	105	72
Gas weapons	pcs	85	54	38	48	64	54	60	46	39	30
Gas ammunition	pcs	664	438	570	232	538	537	3,712	219	89	445
Riffle	pcs	47	46	61	78	167	50	47	63	32	16
Ignition fuse	metres	46	57	63	37	23	251	1	10	4	53
Lighter	pcs	37	49	627	2,208	49	15	56	23	13	8
Air weapons	pcs	37	19	29	39	143	29	29	29	529	27

*Found weapons**

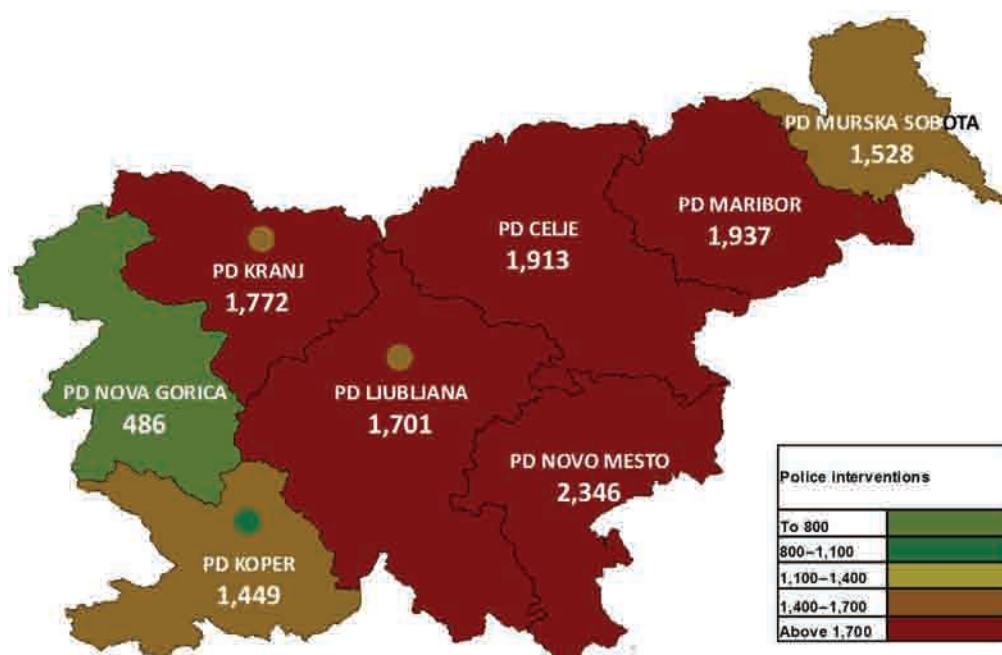
Type of weapon	Unit of measurement	2019	2020
Bomb	pcs	28	103
Parts of weapon	pcs	17	38
Other weapons	pcs	2	1
Explosives	pcs	1,250	4,500
Arme blanche	pcs	10	8
Hunting weapons	pcs	16	12
Hunting ammunition	pcs	1,594	39
Manoeuvring rounds	pcs	1,122	301
Mine explosives	pcs	11	5
Sharp ammunition	pcs	5,864	6,176
Pistol	pcs	55	42
Gas weapons	pcs	5	5
Gas ammunition	pcs	110	24
Riffle	pcs	19	3
Ignition fuse	pcs	4	0
Lighter	pcs	6	33
Air weapons	pcs	2	4

* Data have been collected since 2019.






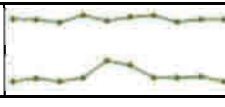







Weapon-related events

Type of event	Number of events									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Found unexploded ordnances*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	292	263
Implemented supervisions of hunters at joint hunt*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	239	154
Performed supervisions in shooting societies*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	42	12
Performed supervisions at weapon storage facilities*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	91	65
Initiatives for the introduction of an administrative procedure for weapon seizure	28	29	40	48	60	1,454	53	42	68	74
Weapon-induced injuries	9	11	6	6	3	514	3	3	14	5

* Data have been entered and collected since 2018.

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

Measures of police officers due to offences

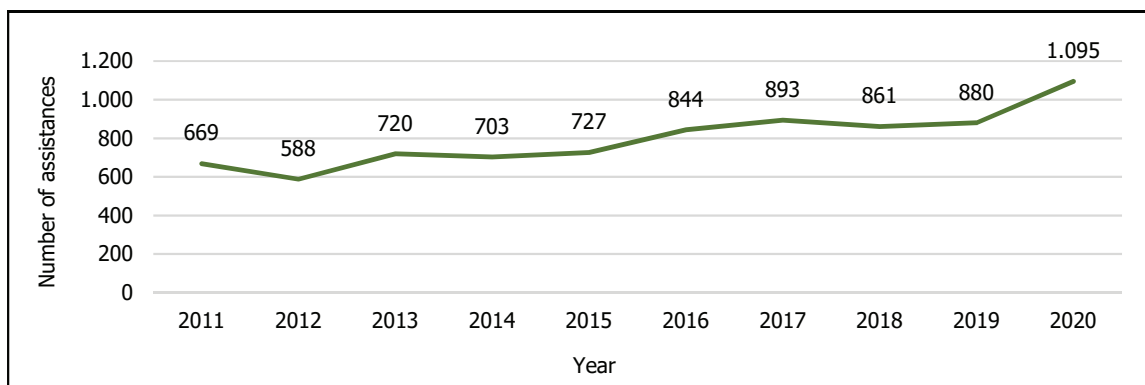
Type of action	Number of actions										Sparkline
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Detained persons											
– to 12 hours due to the disturbance or threat to public order [first line of 64/1 ZNPPol]*	–	–	62	51	46	36	55	96	51	46	
– to 12 hours due to the violation of a restraining order [second line of 64/1 ZNPPol]*	–	–	13	22	24	12	20	17	21	13	
– 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	0	
– detained by apprehension [110/2 ZP-1]	83	74	85	120	84	103	140	143	170	97	
– detained until sober [109/2 ZP-1]	1,784	1,693	1,340	1,267	1,073	1,145	1,034	1,055	1,035	1,064	
Performed inspections											
– home	228	220	194	264	211	247	260	199	223	223	
– personal	12	17	12	18	45	38	18	18	20	12	
Detentions by order											
– detentions upon court order	5,525	5,064	4,673	3,957	2,944	2,873	2,830	2,726	2,527	1,925	
– detentions upon orders of other authorised persons	75	58	80	65	70	67	36	17	20	6	
– detentions upon inspector order	32	29	29	25	37	21	18	10	15	6	
– detentions upon order of administrative bodies	48	54	56	55	46	54	25	30	21	9	
Other measures											
– unsuccessful home inspections	176	148	140	144	103	171	222	86	74	92	
– interventions	39,045	39,950	35,310	32,918	31,426	31,840	31,058	31,600	32,439	36,528	
– restraining orders	1,056	909	949	1,051	835	863	882	1,031	1,025	980	
– prohibition of attending sporting events*	–	–	11	28	5	15	30	17	33	5	

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

Accidents and other events

Type of event	Number of events									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fire	1,148	1,293	976	889	1,041	1,025	1,102	879	993	1,046
Accident at work	499	504	487	508	653	535	553	595	616	513
Attempted suicide	364	372	328	399	330	345	345	407	407	468
Suicide	438	469	476	391	413	364	396	328	335	343
Search operation	111	140	217	178	214	211	178	183	200	234
Mountain accident	52	53	51	42	45	61	60	84	101	124
Accident on a ski slope	60	73	53	44	99	71	141	93	92	95
Accident at sports or recreation*	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	52	59	71
Environment pollution or endangerment	50	27	25	23	38	26	31	24	39	45
Found suspicious item or substance*	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	27	32	25
Air space accident	43	48	39	28	26	30	37	22	33	23
Drowning	16	25	12	12	13	10	11	22	14	16
Accident or extraordinary incident in railway traffic	37	27	39	28	24	18	19	23	15	8
Explosion*	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	4	6
Water accident	10	5	5	9	11	9	7	9	6	4
Cableway accident	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	4	0	0

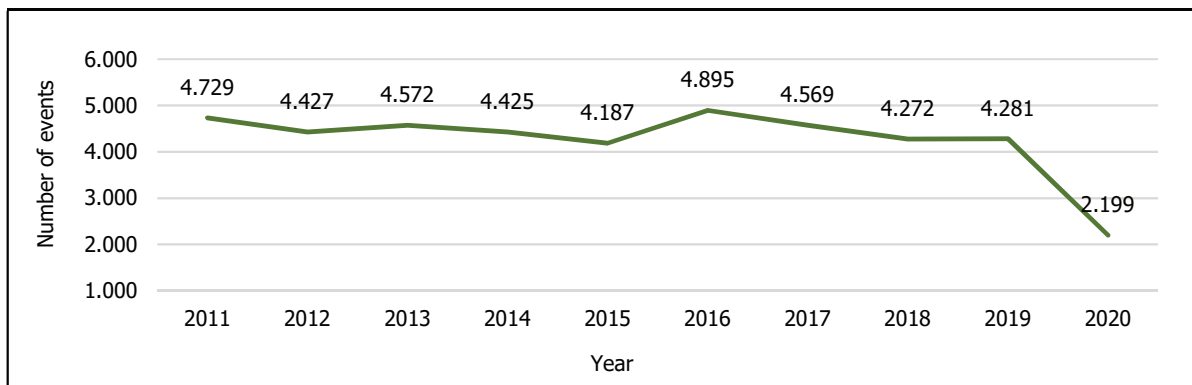
* Data have been entered and collected since 2017.

Police assistance to other beneficiaries [police assistance]*Police assistance by type of beneficiary*

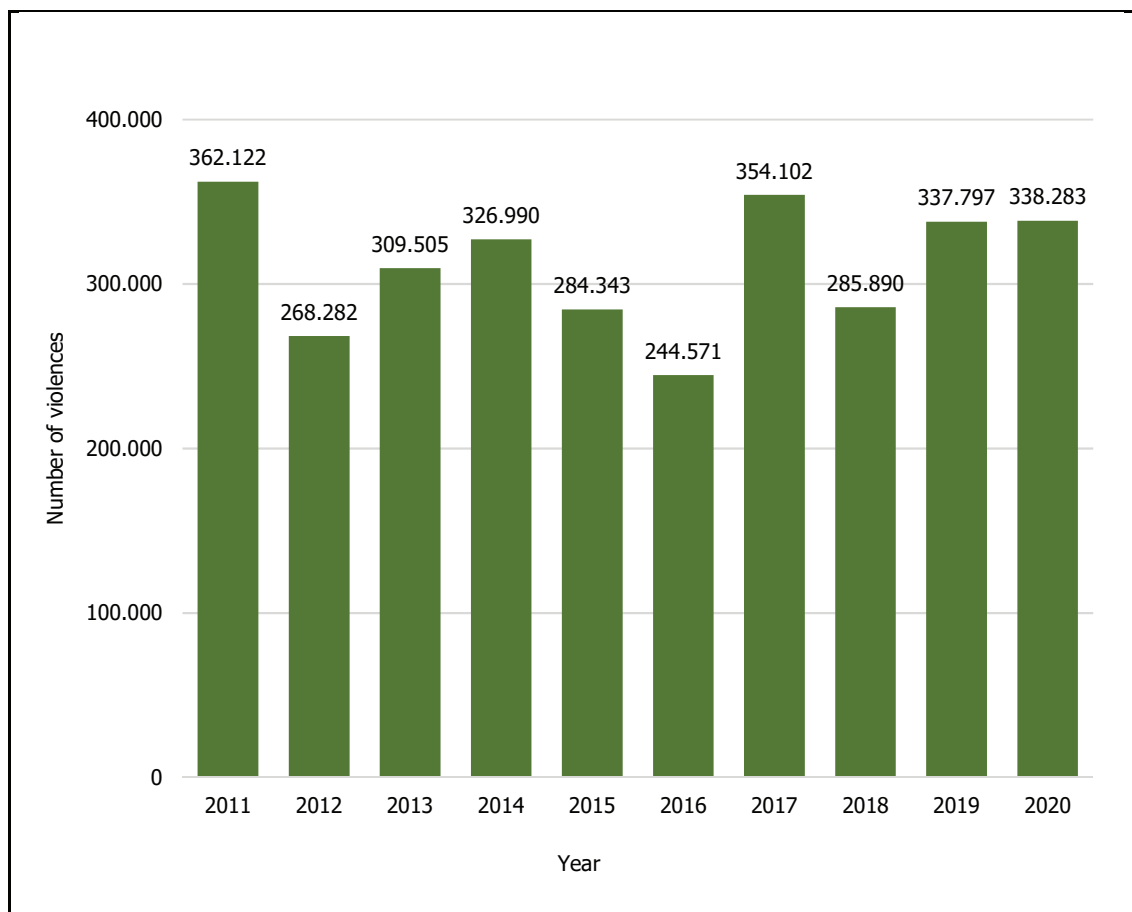
	Number of events requiring assistance									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Health care institutions	518	483	531	609	648	731	776	757	773	943
Courts	31	17	29	17	15	20	21	10	20	7
Inspection services	63	16	19	22	13	20	22	31	28	17
Social work centres	15	18	20	12	8	18	21	23	17	30
Other beneficiaries	42	54	121	43	43	55	53	40	42	98
Total	669	588	720	703	727	844	893	861	880	1,095

Number of mass violations of public order

	Number of mass violations									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mass violations of public order	9	16	8	11	8	2	5	7	4	5

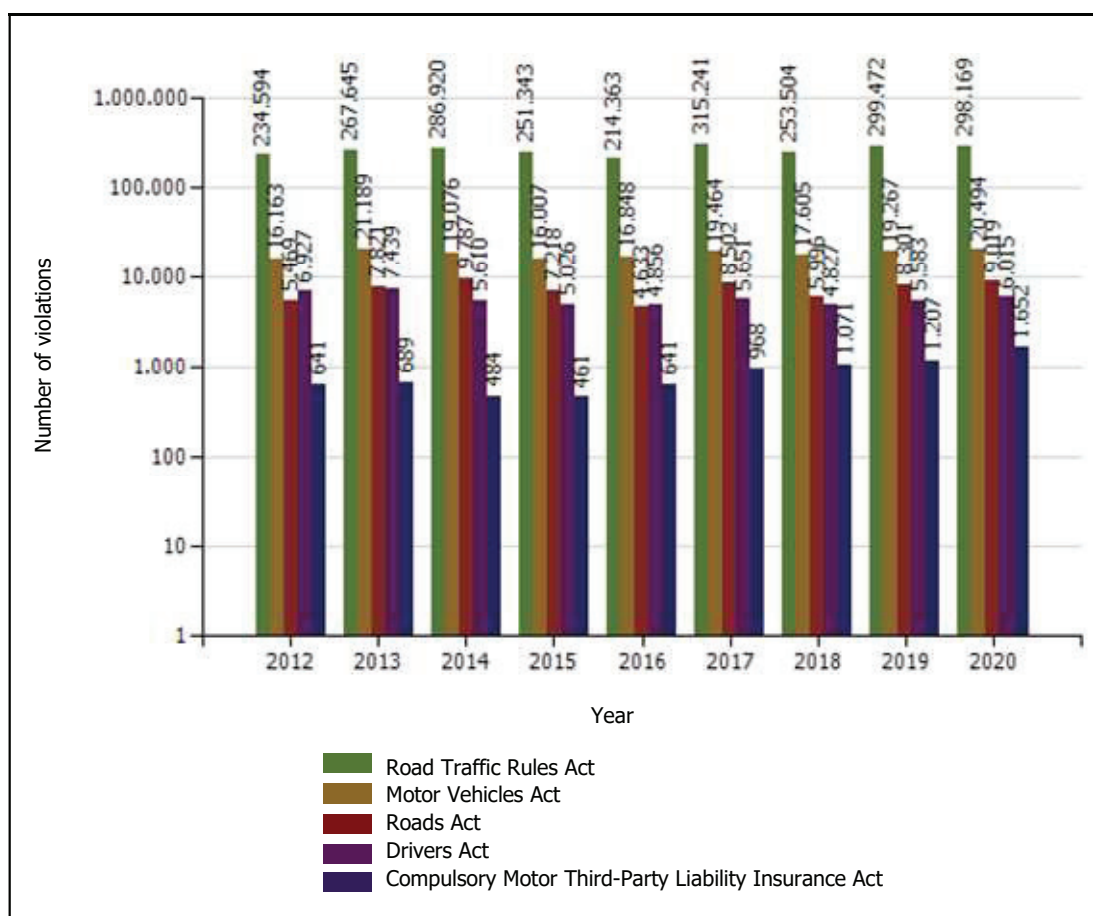
Number of public assemblies where police cooperated

Type of event	Number of events with police cooperation									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Public events	4,655	4,226	4,362	4,108	3,876	4,641	4,361	4,077	4,065	1,779
Public assemblies	74	201	210	317	311	254	208	195	216	420
Total	4,729	4,427	4,572	4,425	4,187	4,895	4,569	4,272	4,281	2,199

PROVIDING ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY*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									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Celje Police Directorate	50,292	42,824	59,280	58,094	50,354	47,794	65,836	59,106	68,579	71,705
Koper Police Directorate	22,698	16,501	17,856	19,543	16,602	11,750	19,123	13,801	18,233	20,530
Kranj Police Directorate	29,361	17,258	19,083	21,264	19,124	12,762	22,151	18,566	23,529	23,628
Ljubljana Police Directorate	115,711	81,331	87,589	92,225	85,230	68,448	88,230	77,034	89,188	83,143
Maribor Police Directorate	62,609	41,333	42,729	45,947	37,844	33,483	53,101	42,546	49,048	51,264
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	19,601	20,461	26,106	28,904	24,935	22,711	29,031	23,262	26,049	25,665
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	12,599	9,956	11,271	13,073	10,020	7,321	12,545	7,372	10,194	9,752
Novo mesto Police Directorate	37,286	30,055	33,441	34,404	29,467	30,712	41,946	31,335	37,852	37,314
GPD	11,965	8,563	12,150	13,536	10,767	9,590	22,139	12,868	15,125	15,282
Total	362,122	268,282	309,505	326,990	284,343	244,571	354,102	285,890	337,797	338,283

























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



Number of offences found at road traffic control [by laws]

Law	Number of offences								
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Road Traffic Rules Act	234,594	267,645	286,920	251,343	214,363	315,241	253,504	299,472	298,169
Motor Vehicles Act	16,163	21,189	19,076	16,007	16,848	19,464	17,605	19,267	20,494
Roads Act	5,469	7,821	9,787	7,218	4,633	8,502	5,996	8,301	9,019
Drivers Act	6,927	7,439	5,610	5,026	4,856	5,651	4,827	5,583	6,015
Compulsory Motor Third-Party Liability Insurance Act	641	689	484	461	641	968	1,071	1,207	1,652
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	2,421	1,580
Road Tolling Act	723	1,014	1,167	1,020	968	1,004	1,009	1,346	1,120
Road Transport Act	134	107	99	85	55	107	71	111	130
Transport of Dangerous Goods Act	53	69	75	52	41	74	76	86	104
Other laws	15	17	1	3	2	5	1	3	0
Total	268,282	309,505	326,990	284,343	244,571	354,102	285,890	337,797	338,283

The most common measures in road traffic control

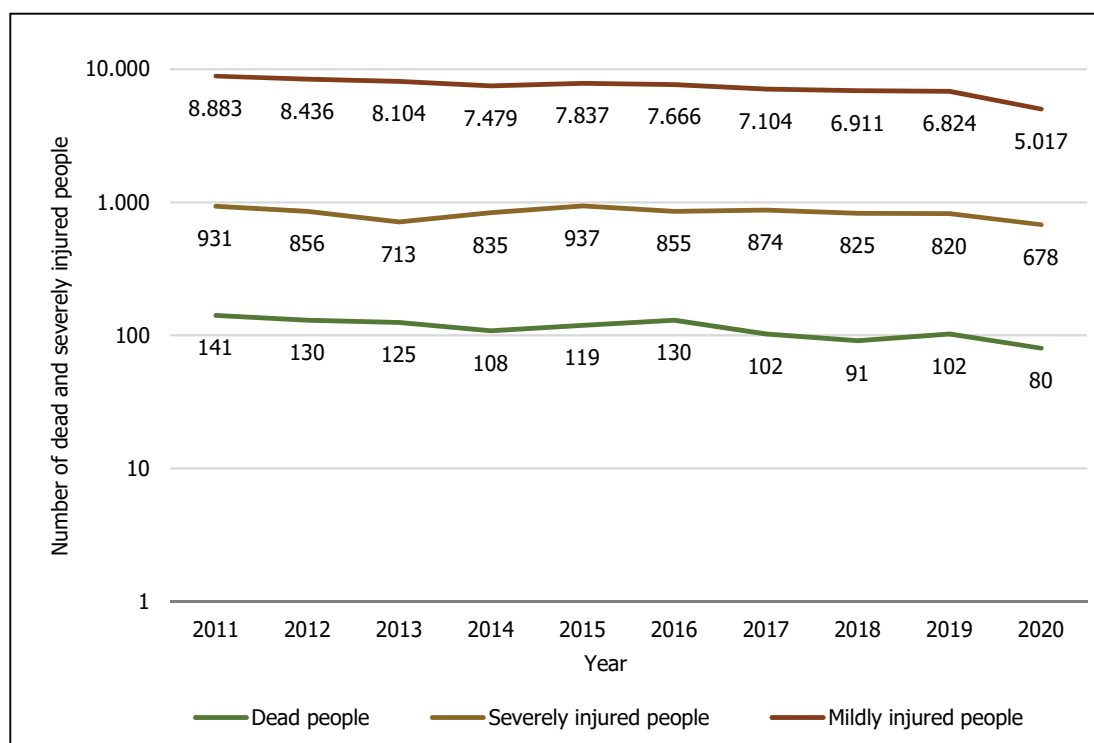
Type of action	Number of actions										Sparkline
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Number of blood alcohol level tests											
– all	388,019	330,318	379,721	384,204	322,858	293,931	395,482	352,929	423,247	361,220	
– positive	17,575	12,920	14,232	13,883	11,653	10,887	13,860	11,821	12,994	11,674	
– negative	369,439	316,575	364,789	369,825	310,707	282,410	381,152	340,644	409,857	349,153	
– refused	537	427	392	389	351	572	388	306	328	339	
Number of professional check-ups due to alcohol											
– all	1,920	1,695	1,395	1,203	1,177	1,258	1,254	1,094	1,200	1,014	
– positive	925	743	583	501	470	560	535	507	515	467	
– negative	681	663	596	544	528	475	526	373	436	356	
– refused	234	221	153	109	140	159	148	147	162	120	
Number of breathalyzer tests											
– all	243	33	66	205	62	32	51	41	32	22	
– positive	138	11	28	56	39	11	24	24	9	4	
– negative	31	10	18	130	5	5	11	8	14	10	
– refused	65	10	17	19	16	12	8	6	5	3	
Number of professional check-ups due to illicit drugs											
– all	1,184	764	759	757	684	875	1,327	1,238	1,623	1,673	
– positive [blood/saliva]	568	295	284	251	145	239	239	261	286	262	
– negative [blood/saliva]	329	312	282	267	283	242	300	241	269	256	
– refused [blood/saliva]	149	89	126	181	209	315	671	659	935	1,022	
– positive [urine]	168	176	190	167	116	151	199	217	223	218	
– negative [urine]	142	143	148	155	148	132	166	125	179	151	
– refused [urine]	20	45	57	83	122	164	417	387	503	672	
Number of detentions until sober											
– all	–	2,912	691	561	386	425	486	421	537	472	
– per ZPrCP	–	2,856	600	455	300	331	359	290	364	369	
– per ZP-1	–	56	91	106	86	94	127	131	173	103	
The number persons brought of Minor Offences Department at local courts											
– all	71	34	25	55	60	53	80	67	83	56	
Temporary confiscation of driving licence (Article 22 of ZPrCP)											
– all	11,947	5,611	6,531	6,858	5,661	4,824	6,713	5,420	6,051	4,964	

Type of action	Number of actions										Sparkline
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Number of confiscations of motor vehicles											
– all	3,875	2,513	1,715	3,812	3,314	2,869	3,433	3,215	3,690	3,669	
– per ZPrCP – confiscations of mopeds and/or motorbikes	451	266	194	629	550	465	505	380	446	549	
– per ZPrCP – confiscations of other motor vehicles	3,252	2,166	1,300	2,827	2,469	2,275	2,803	2,661	3,039	2,975	
– per ZP-1 – confiscations of mopeds and/or motorbikes	131	41	77	240	166	99	84	108	123	82	
– per ZP-1 – confiscations of other motor vehicles	41	40	144	116	129	30	41	66	82	63	

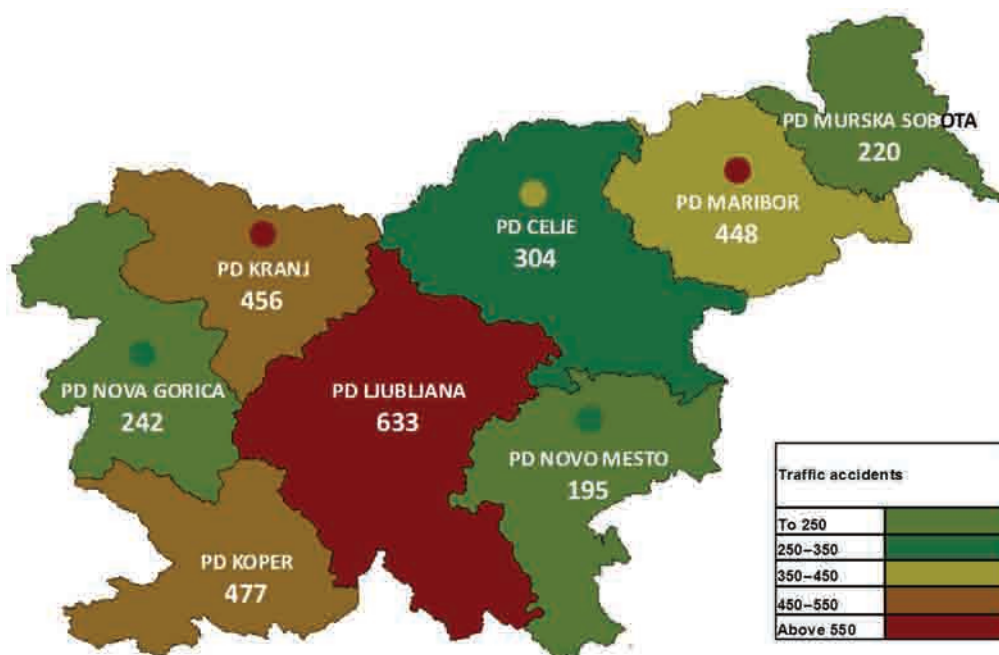
Traffic accidents [handling unit]

Type of traffic accident	Number of traffic accidents									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
With death	129	122	116	97	111	125	99	87	91	73
With bodily injuries	7,182	6,828	6,468	6,230	6,514	6,402	6,128	5,964	5,990	4,704
With material damage	15,802	15,249	12,369	11,989	11,369	11,441	11,455	12,271	12,871	10,194
All accidents	23,113	22,199	18,953	18,316	17,994	17,968	17,682	18,322	18,952	14,971

Dead and injured in traffic accidents [handling unit]



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

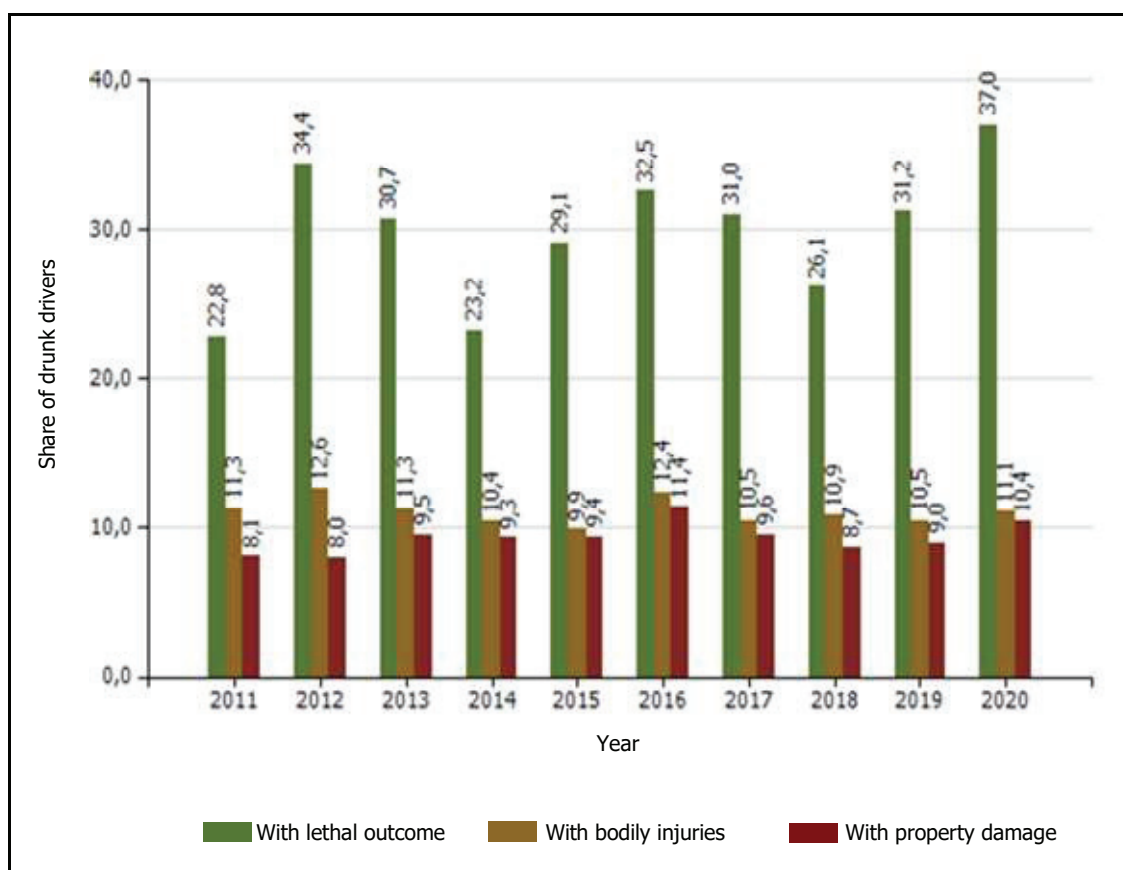


Traffic accidents [handling unit]

Unit handling the traffic accident	Number of traffic accidents									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Celje Police Directorate	3,355	3,707	3,234	2,952	3,107	2,913	2,995	2,906	2,999	2,277
Koper Police Directorate	2,198	2,003	1,528	1,537	1,435	1,346	1,295	1,348	1,367	1,233
Kranj Police Directorate	1,835	1,671	1,455	1,605	1,746	1,726	1,699	1,730	1,822	1,430
Ljubljana Police Directorate	6,937	6,391	5,761	5,453	5,273	5,343	5,025	5,447	5,951	4,586
Maribor Police Directorate	4,539	4,291	3,732	3,723	3,535	3,550	3,518	3,713	3,624	2,898
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	1,680	1,634	1,033	907	807	841	828	959	861	690
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	1,030	1,030	892	853	811	846	851	863	941	784
Novo mesto Police Directorate	1,539	1,472	1,318	1,286	1,280	1,400	1,471	1,356	1,387	1,073
GPD	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Total	23,113	22,199	18,953	18,316	17,994	17,968	17,682	18,322	18,952	14,971

Dead in traffic accidents [handling unit]

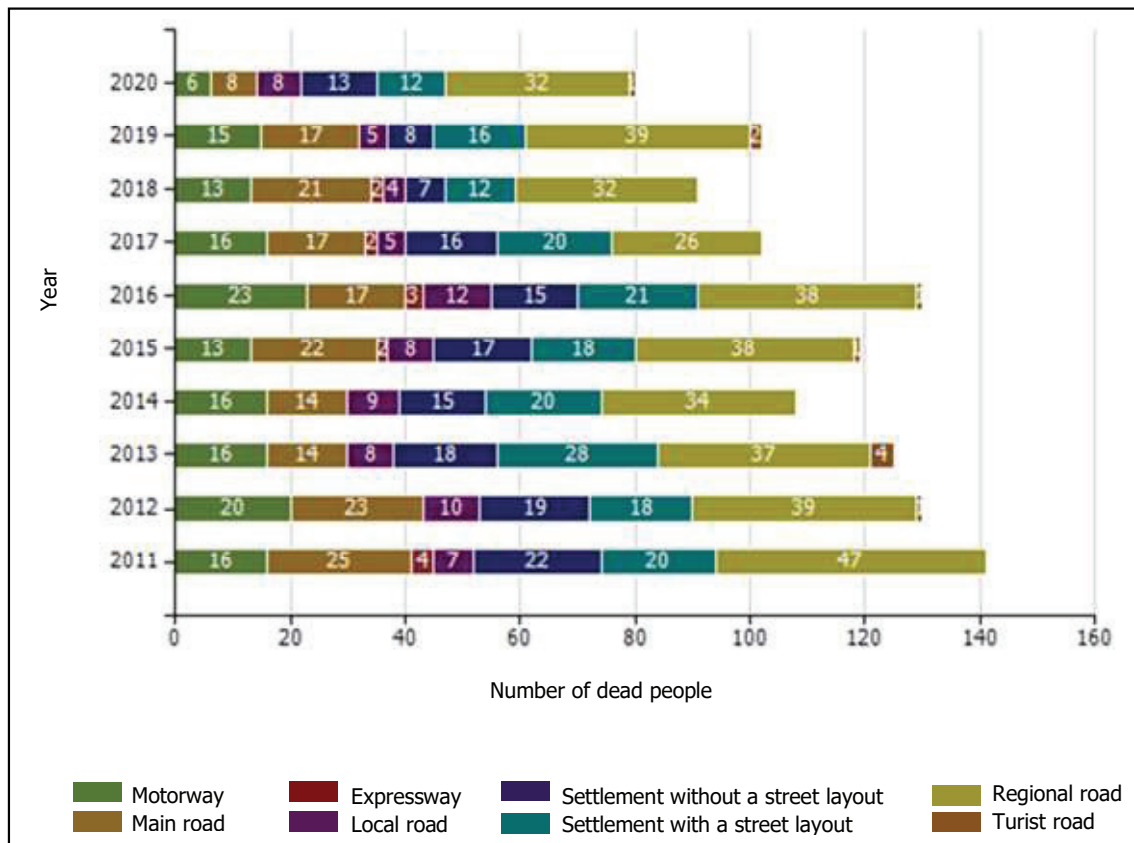
Unit handling the traffic accident	Number of dead people									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Celje Police Directorate	17	22	23	15	21	22	18	12	27	9
Koper Police Directorate	14	13	13	15	11	13	10	11	12	8
Kranj Police Directorate	16	16	15	10	10	8	9	6	9	11
Ljubljana Police Directorate	37	32	25	26	31	29	22	17	20	19
Maribor Police Directorate	32	15	16	21	20	24	19	19	12	15
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	3	9	9	5	3	7	5	4	1	6
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	11	12	6	9	14	12	8	9	13	3
Novo mesto Police Directorate	11	11	18	7	9	14	11	13	8	9
GPD	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	141	130	125	108	119	130	102	91	102	80

Share of drunk drivers causing traffic accidents [handling unit]

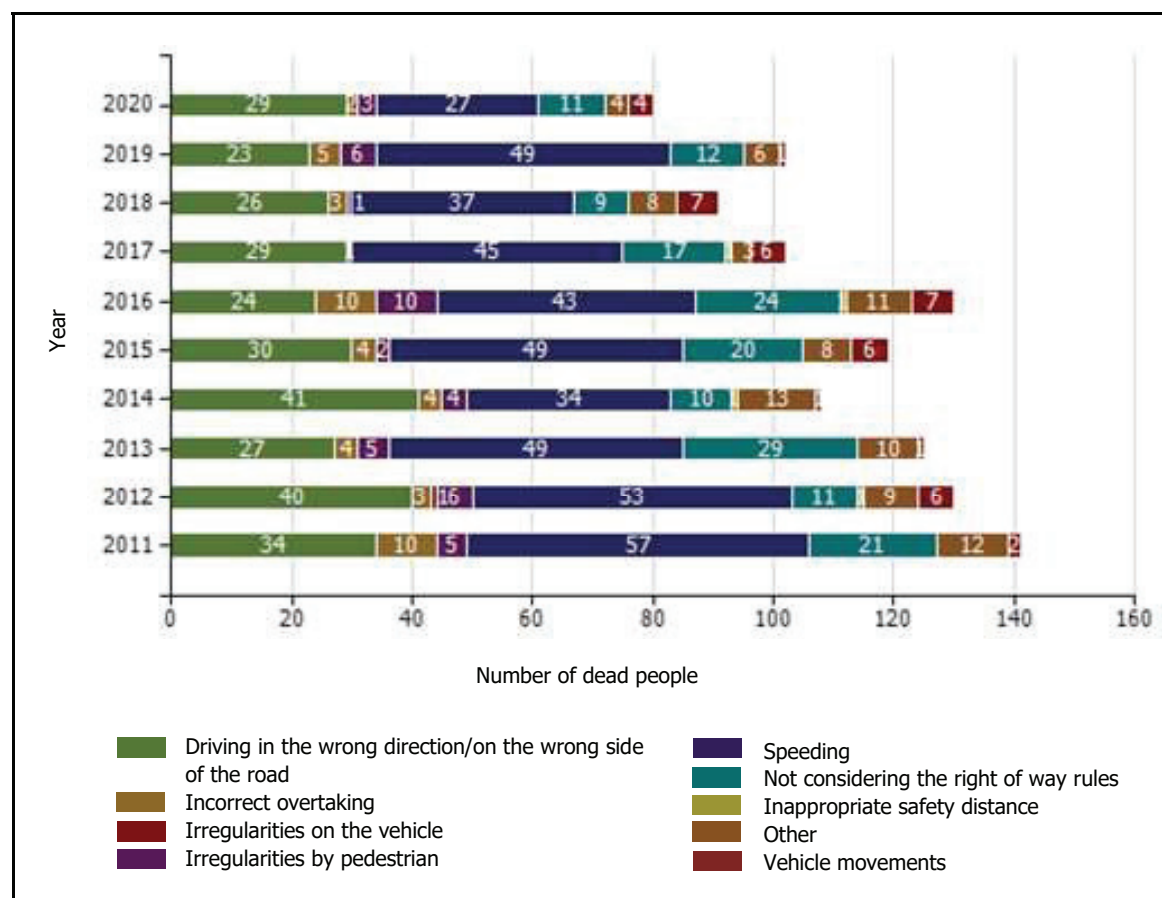
Average alcohol level of drunk drivers causing traffic accidents [handling unit]



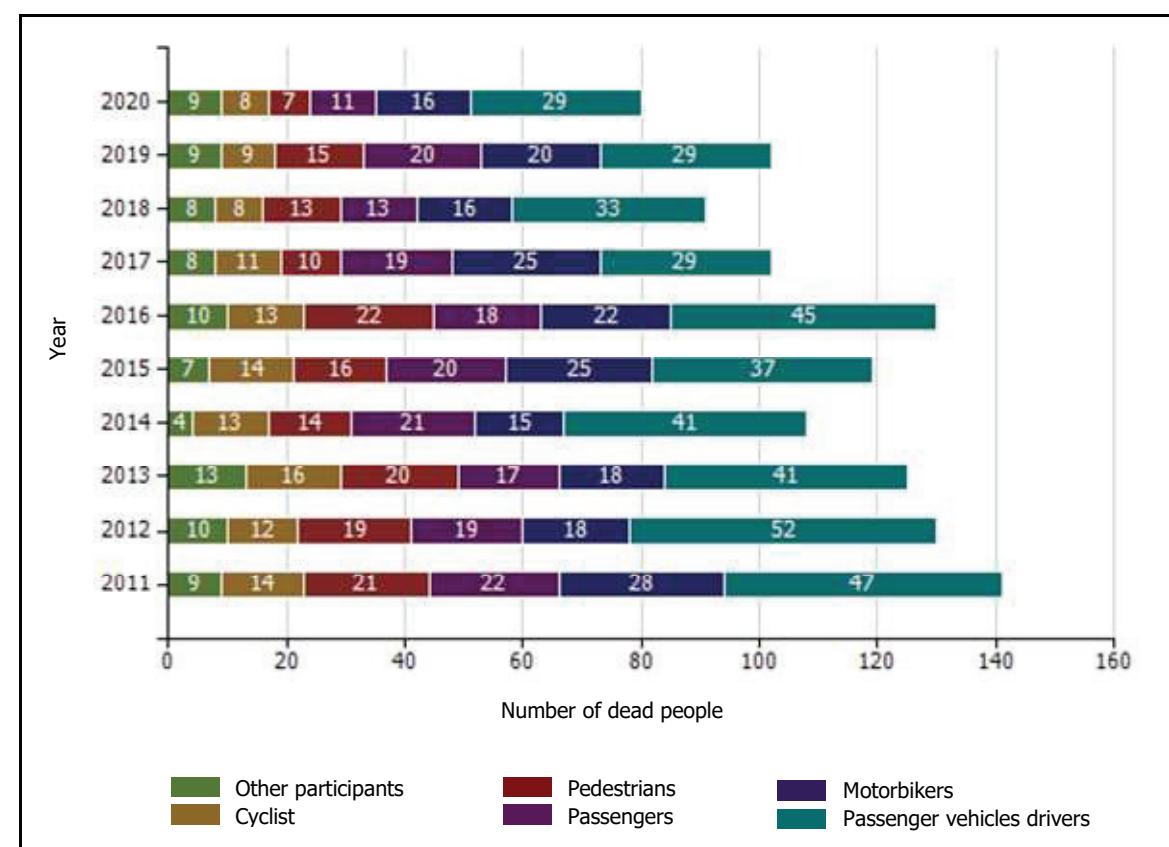
Number of dead people in traffic accidents by type of road [handling unit]



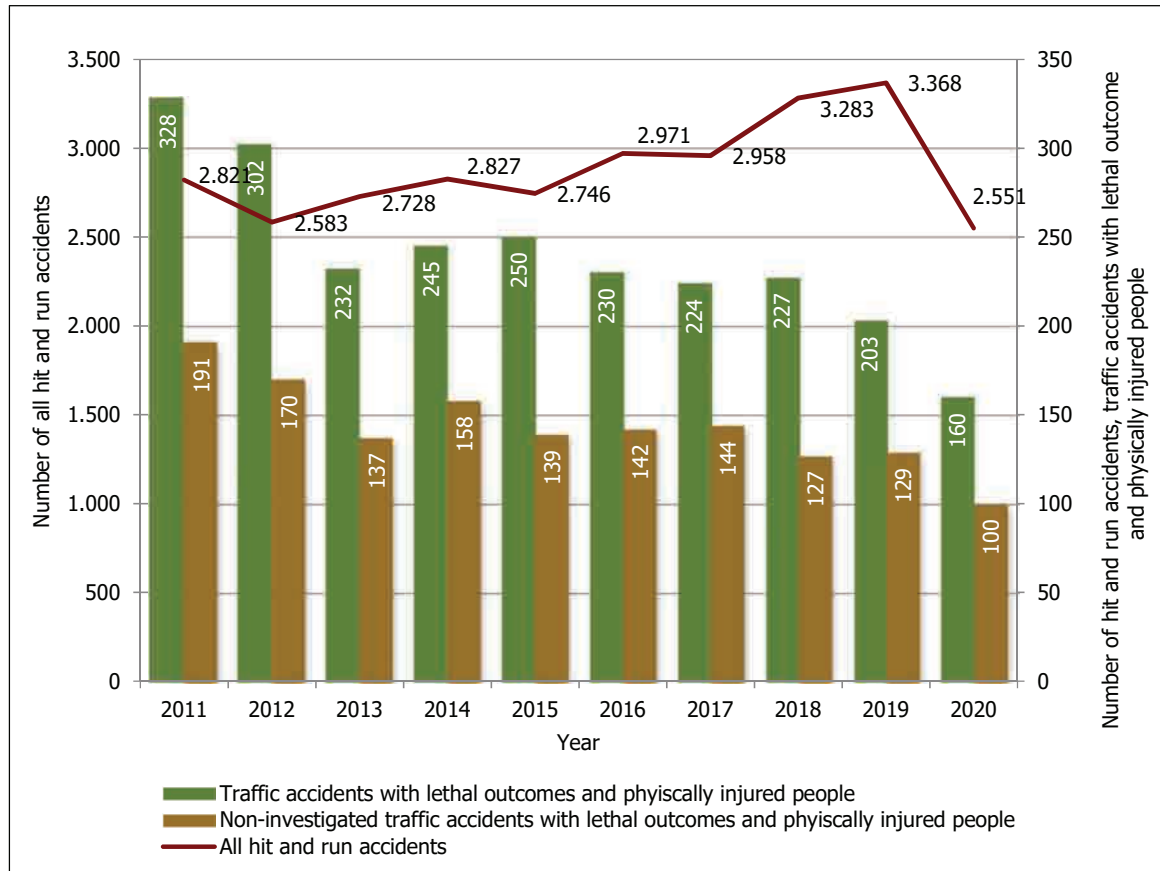
Number of dead people in traffic accidents by cause of accident [handling unit]



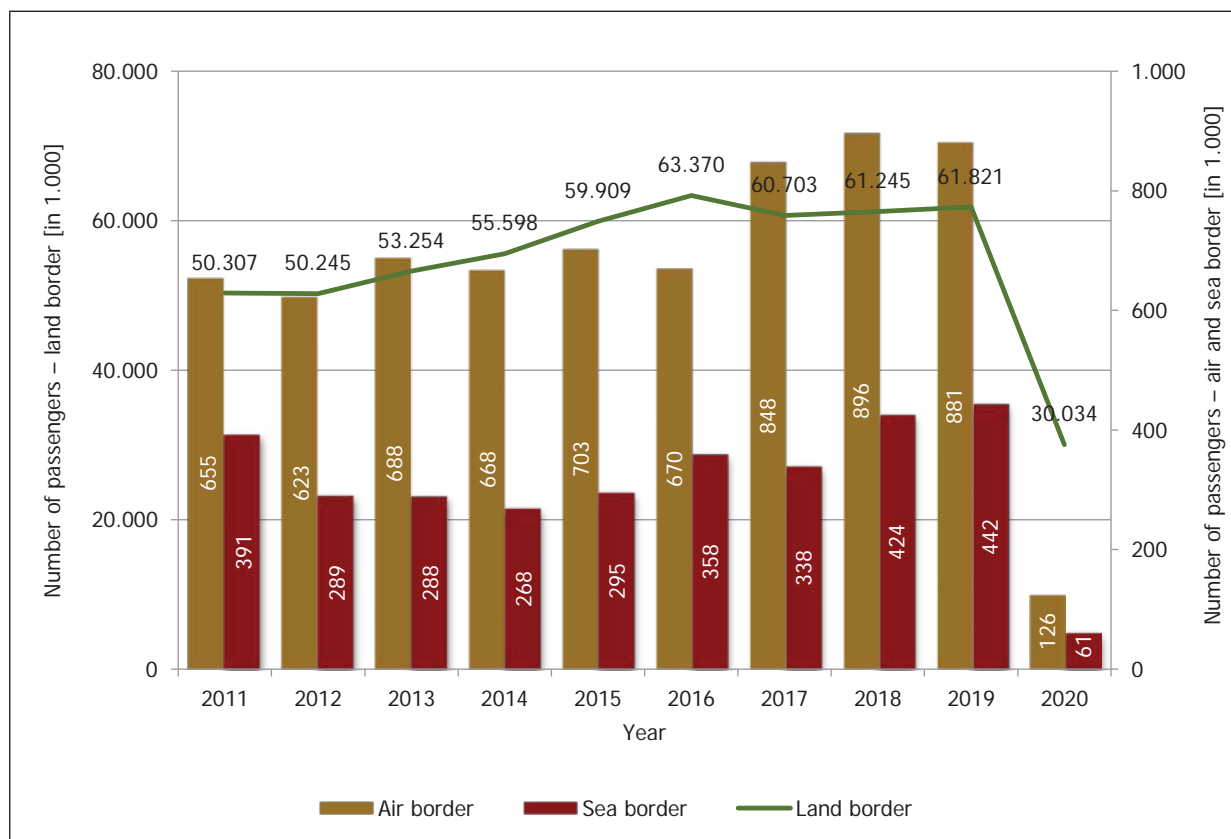
Type of participants, deceased in traffic accidents [handling unit]



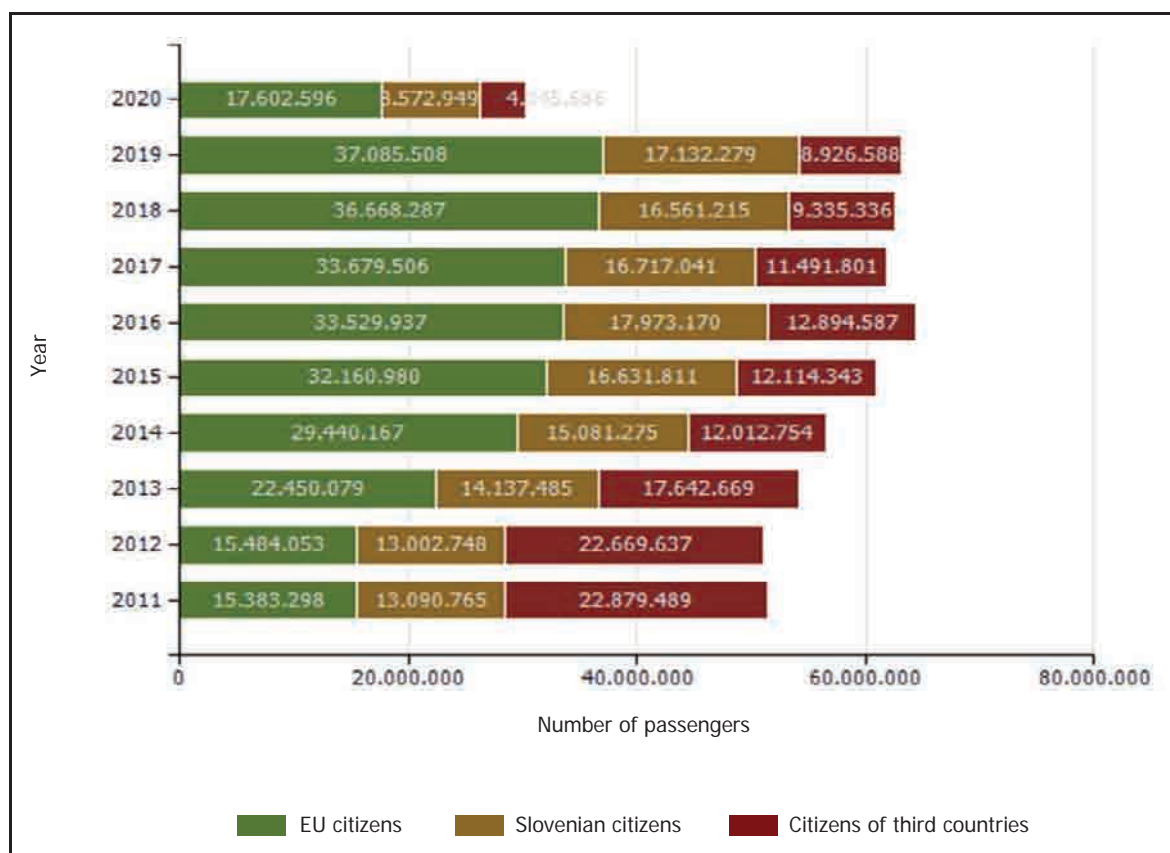
Number of hit and runs [handling unit]



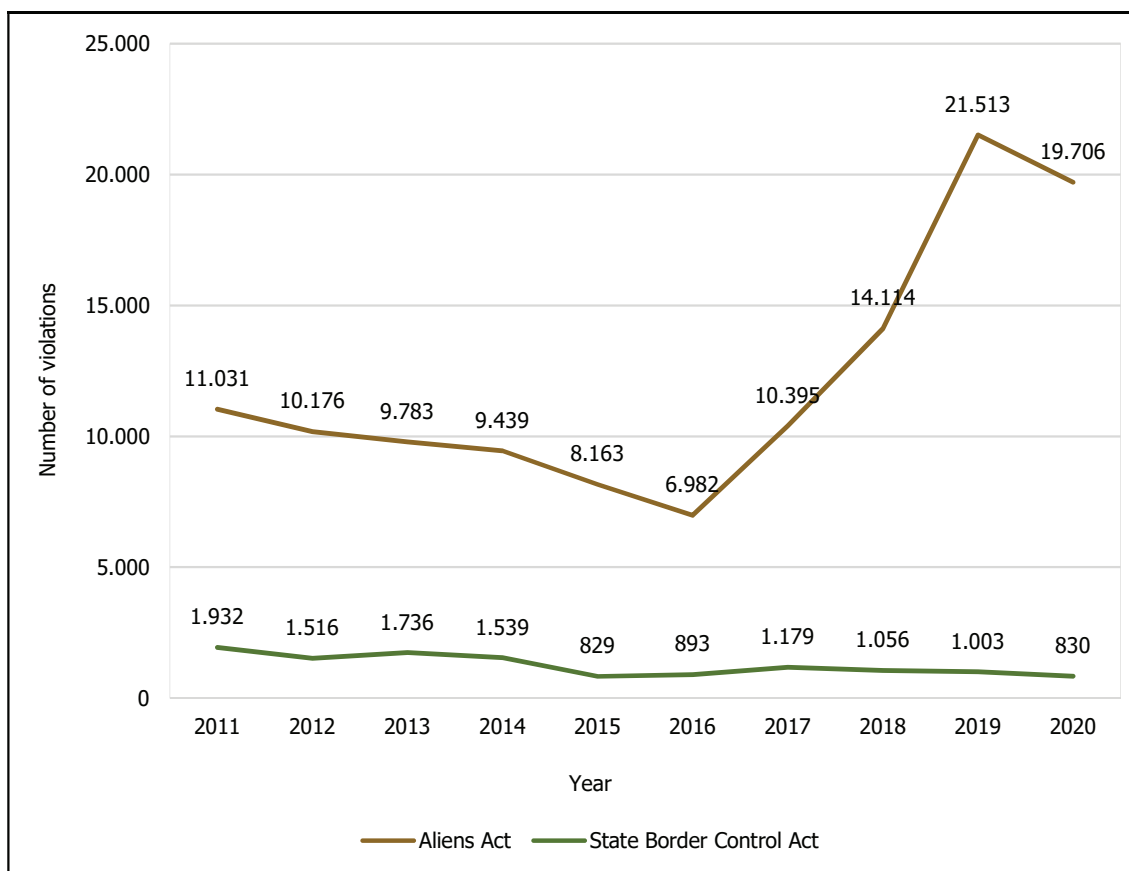
NATIONAL BORDER CONTROL AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGULATIONS ON FOREIGNERS

Passenger transport with regard to border type

Year	Land border	Air border	Sea border
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	61,821,261	881,442	441,672
2020	30,034,382	125,862	60,987

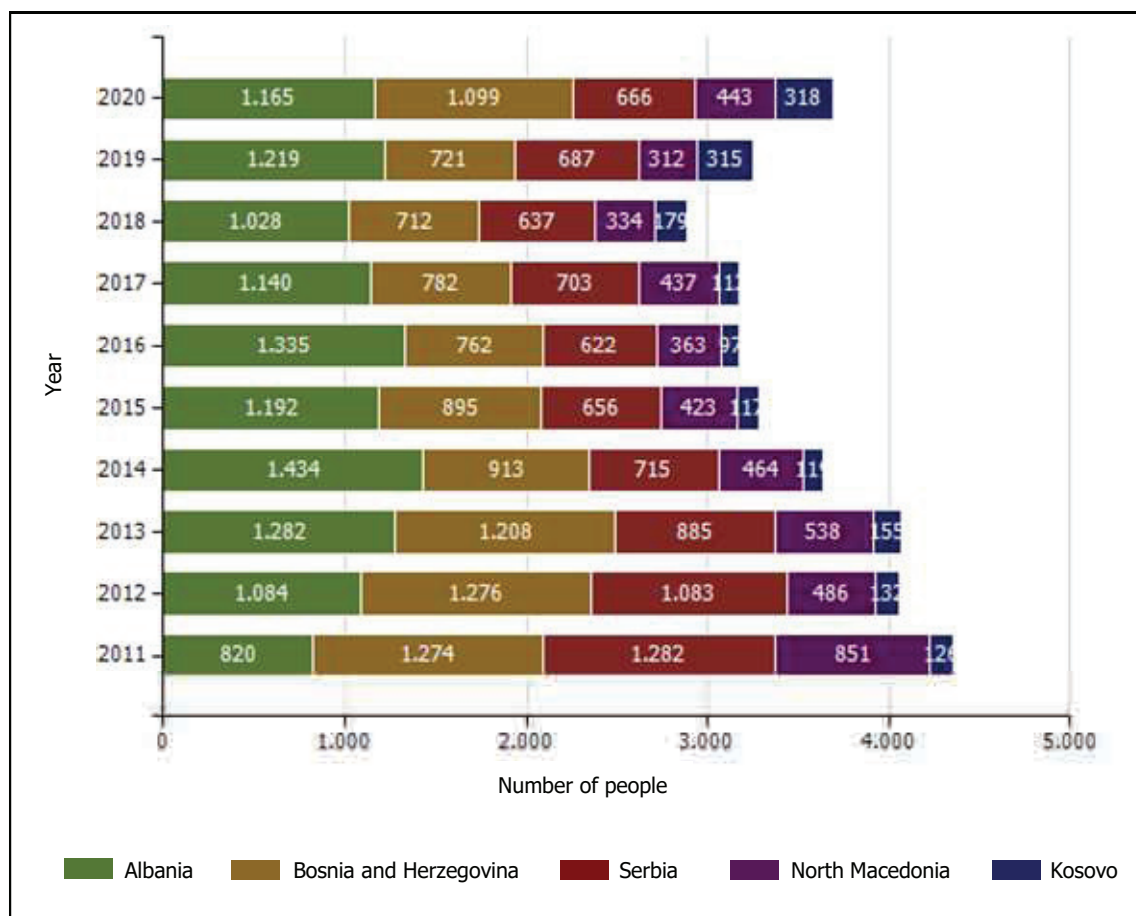
Structures of persons travelling across the national border

Number of violations of the Aliens Act and State Border Control Act as well as other regulations in this area



Regulation	Number of violations									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Aliens Act	11,031	10,176	9,783	9,439	8,163	6,982	10,395	14,114	21,513	19,706
State Border Control Act	1,932	1,516	1,736	1,539	829	893	1,179	1,056	1,003	830
Other regulations	105	62	61	51	43	38	56	36	36	58
Total	13,068	11,754	11,580	11,029	9,035	7,913	11,630	15,206	22,552	20,594

Nationality and the number of aliens, rejected at border crossings [5 most frequent nationalities]



Nationality and the number of aliens, rejected at border crossings [10 most frequent nationalities]

Nationality	Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Albania	820	1,084	1,282	1,434	1,192	1,335	1,140	1,028	1,219	1,165
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,274	1,276	1,208	913	895	762	782	712	721	1,099
Serbia	1,282	1,083	885	715	656	622	703	637	687	666
North Macedonia	851	486	538	464	423	363	437	334	312	443
Kosovo	126	132	155	119	117	97	113	179	315	318
Afghanistan	3	54	15	59	8	279	48	175	167	237
Turkey	184	214	158	311	177	166	121	135	117	92
Montenegro	85	76	71	63	55	43	61	40	58	50
Morocco	2	1	10	12	9	19	3	2	6	46
Russia	210	187	128	74	56	26	49	51	71	41
Other countries	3,427	3,406	2,044	379	341	962	343	489	434	418
Total	8,264	7,999	6,494	4,543	3,929	4,674	3,800	3,782	4,107	4,575

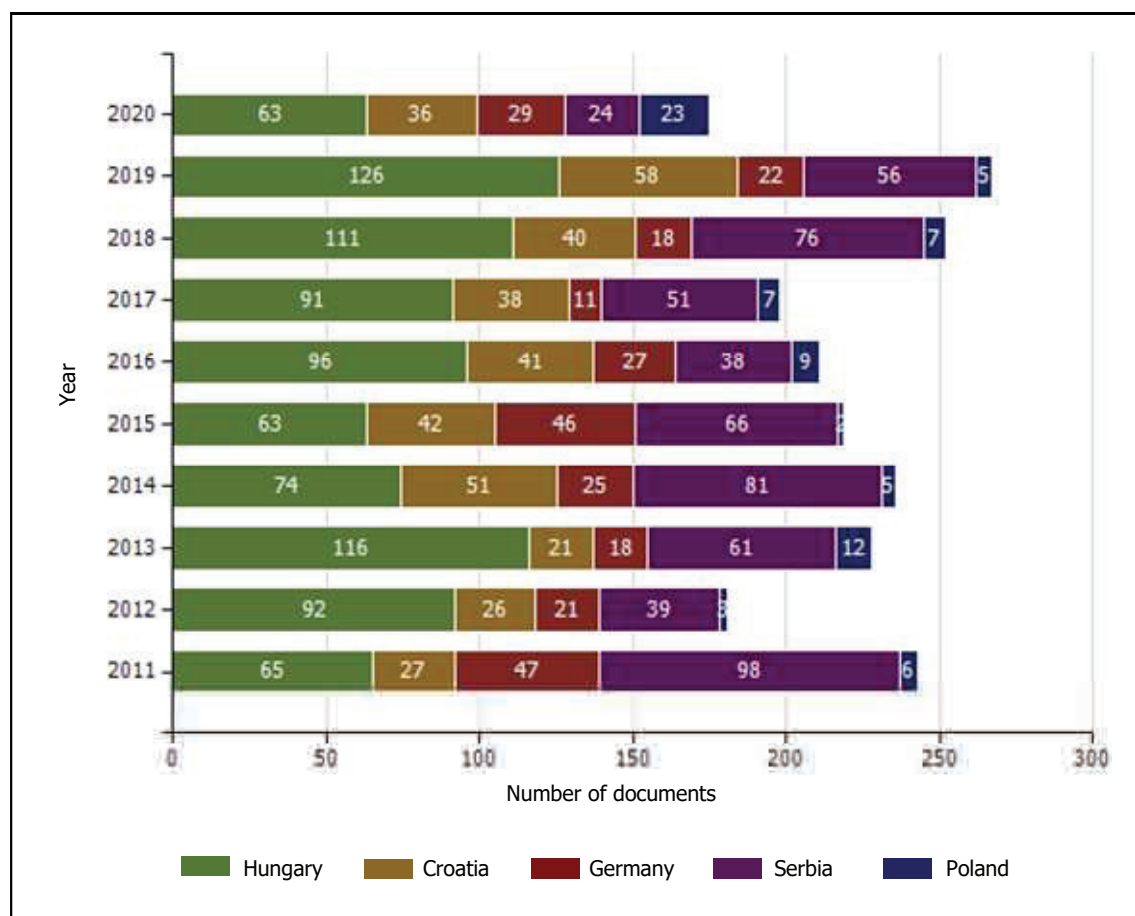
Type and quantity of weapons, seized at the border

Type of weapon	Unit of measurement	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bomb	pcs	0	0	0	59	6	0	0	0	0	0
Parts of weapon	pcs	2	3	17	2	17	0	475	0	4	3
Other weapons	pcs	0	102	1	0	11	14	8	0	2	0
Explosives	grams	827	37	2	0	6,503	0	0	3	1	0
Arme blanche	pcs	420	278	289	279	402	259	502	314	250	159
Hunting weapons	pcs	14	16	7	14	1	4	8	8	8	13
Hunting ammunition	pcs	331	406	504	340	112	392	755	327	150	2
Manoeuvring rounds	pcs	9	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
Mine explosives	pcs	0	0	0	19	3	2	0	286	0	0
Sharp ammunition	pcs	174	285	91	217	421	244	914	923	195	50
Pistol	pcs	2	5	1	6	6	1	7	5	3	1
Gas weapons	pcs	7	11	3	9	8	6	11	4	4	3
Gas ammunition	pcs	19	107	23	125	267	35	143	57	3	60
Rifle	pcs	3	6	1	5	3	2	18	0	1	0
Ignition fuse	metres	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lighter	pcs	0	21	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air weapons	pcs	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Abuse of documents at state borders

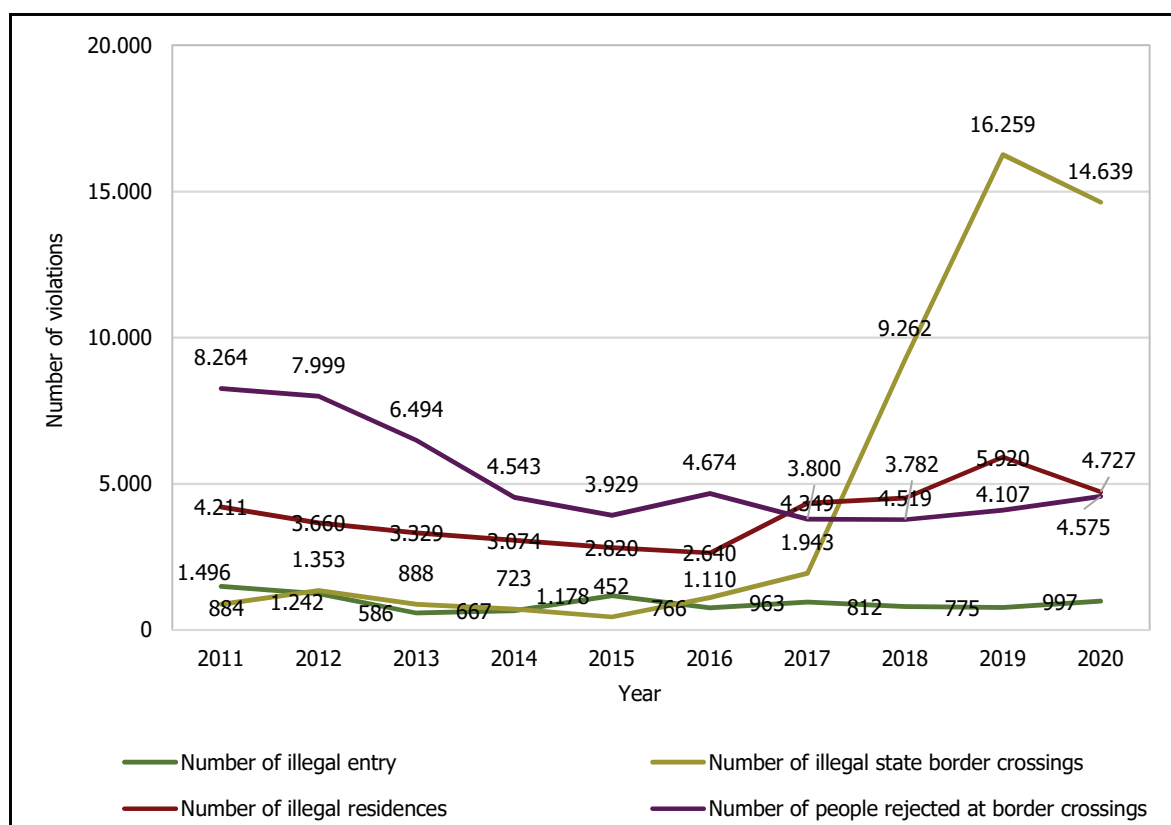
Number of abuses by type of document	Number of documents									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Counterfeit and altered residential and work permits	81	56	25	35	26	29	23	12	20	13
Counterfeit or altered car licences	23	21	13	11	12	9	9	4	10	4
Counterfeit or altered driving licences	318	267	189	169	122	127	167	118	87	51
Other counterfeit and altered documents	261	73	304	506	138	55	73	114	37	16
Counterfeit and altered personal cards	59	185	56	73	72	60	64	61	57	25
Counterfeit and altered passports	154	157	171	167	71	71	49	38	44	19
Counterfeit and altered visas	7	11	12	10	4	20	9	7	19	3
Counterfeit and altered border control stamps	0	230	315	340	436	308	271	263	351	208
Usage of foreign passports	17	26	9	9	8	7	11	28	13	3
Total	920	1,026	1,094	1,320	889	686	676	645	638	342

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



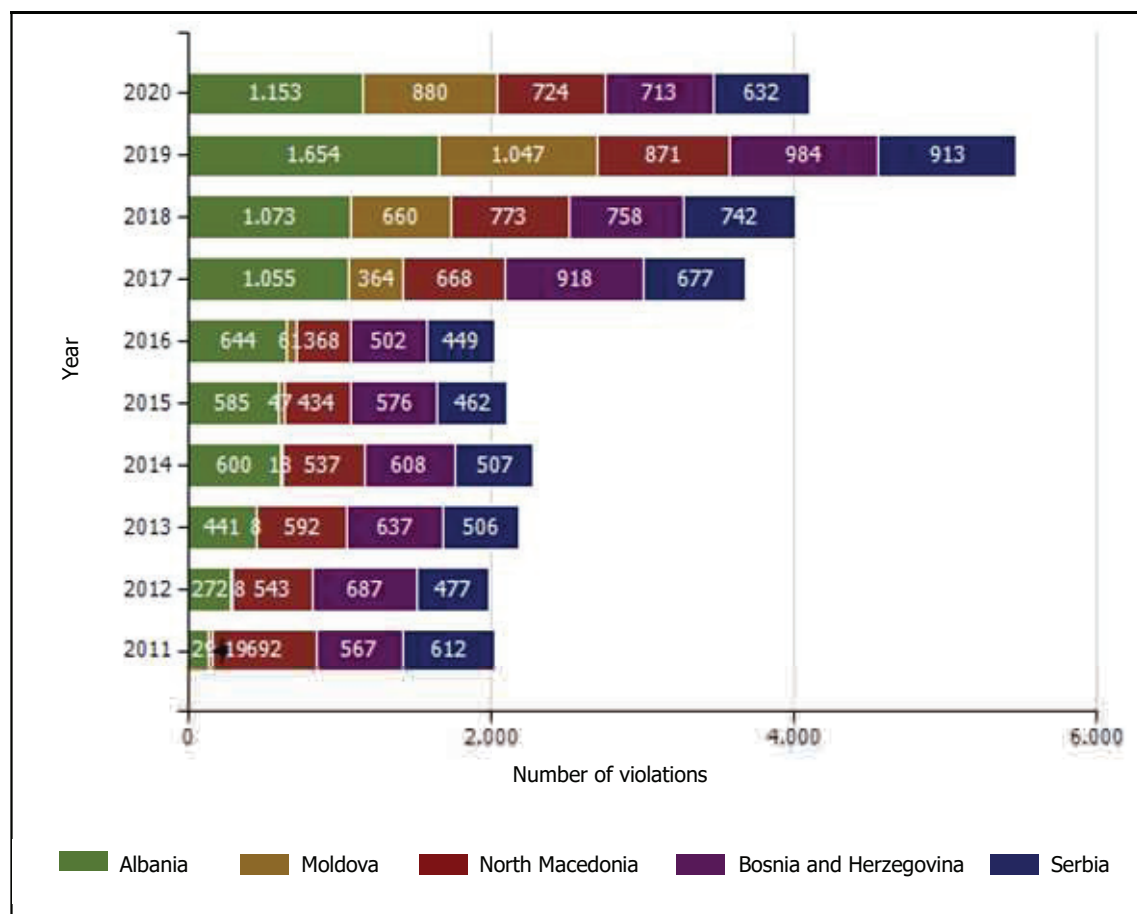
Original country of counterfeit and altered documents as well as foreign passports at border crossings [10 most frequent countries]

Country of origin	Number of documents									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hungary	65	92	116	74	63	96	91	111	126	63
Croatia	27	26	21	51	42	41	38	40	58	36
Germany	47	21	18	25	46	27	11	18	22	29
Serbia	98	39	61	81	66	38	51	76	56	24
Poland	6	3	12	5	2	9	7	7	5	23
Greece	43	54	47	127	109	65	45	22	29	22
Italy	79	63	100	83	94	50	85	84	75	21
Slovenia	51	100	198	404	66	54	49	28	43	21
Bulgaria	106	92	59	71	60	58	57	30	29	17
Romania	14	146	13	10	13	12	8	14	14	8
Other countries	384	390	449	389	328	236	234	215	181	78
Total	920	1,026	1,094	1,320	889	686	676	645	638	342

Illegal residence, illegal entry, illegal state border crossings and people rejected at border crossings*Nationality and number of violations of persons considered due to illegal state border crossing*

Nationality	Number of offences									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Pakistan	40	55	31	51	0	109	159	2,688	4,098	3,525
Afghanistan	210	273	110	35	17	297	654	1,063	1,736	3,058
Morocco	6	25	23	3	4	45	37	406	1,402	2,416
Bangladesh	1	3	3	10	0	6	16	225	1,304	1,508
Croatia	81	86	45	34	23	22	32	281	430	636
Algeria	4	122	52	27	6	48	144	922	1,914	627
Iraq	3	11	1	1	19	47	42	546	856	550
Iran	19	11	4	0	5	31	81	804	696	375
Turkey	120	105	44	11	8	79	165	272	780	306
Syria	2	62	60	70	77	79	66	714	923	290
Other countries	398	600	515	481	293	347	547	1,341	2,120	1,348
Total	884	1,353	888	723	452	1,110	1,943	9,262	16,259	14,639

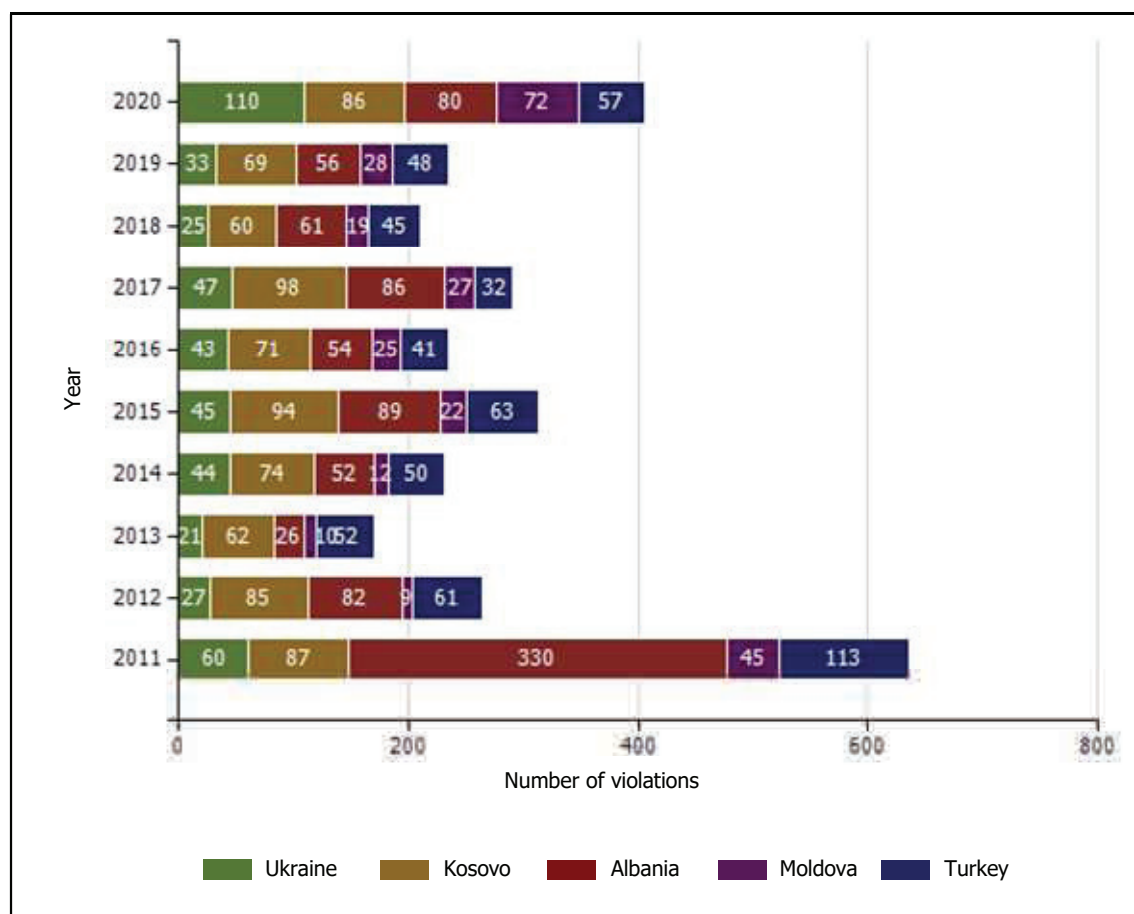
Nationality and number of violations of persons considered due to illegal residence [5 most frequent nationalities]



Nationality and number of violations of persons considered due to illegal residence [10 most frequent nationalities]

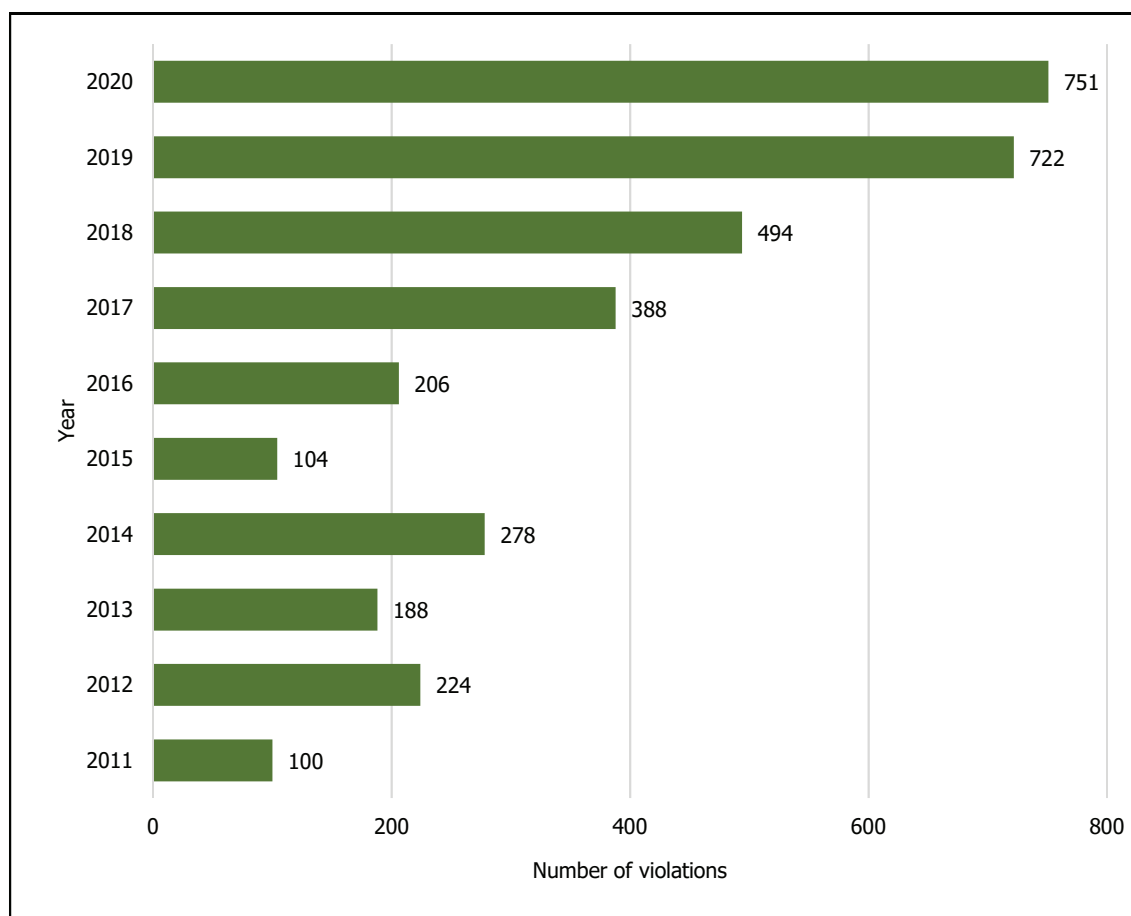
Nationality	Number of offences									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Albania	129	272	441	600	585	644	1,055	1,073	1,654	1,153
Moldova	19	8	8	18	47	61	364	660	1,047	880
North Macedonia	692	543	592	537	434	368	668	773	871	724
Bosnia and Herzegovina	567	687	637	608	576	502	918	758	984	713
Serbia	612	477	506	507	462	449	677	742	913	632
Ukraine	109	79	83	84	75	51	108	46	61	320
Turkey	11	105	182	365	314	227	177	204	151	78
Montenegro	33	29	25	44	34	40	49	42	66	72
Kosovo	48	46	45	58	42	59	48	47	42	26
Georgia	1	0	0	1	1	2	3	2	10	21
Other countries	1,990	1,414	810	252	250	237	282	172	121	108
Total	4,211	3,660	3,329	3,074	2,820	2,640	4,349	4,519	5,920	4,727

Nationality and number of violations of persons considered due to illegal entry to Slovenia at the internal border [5 most frequent nationalities]



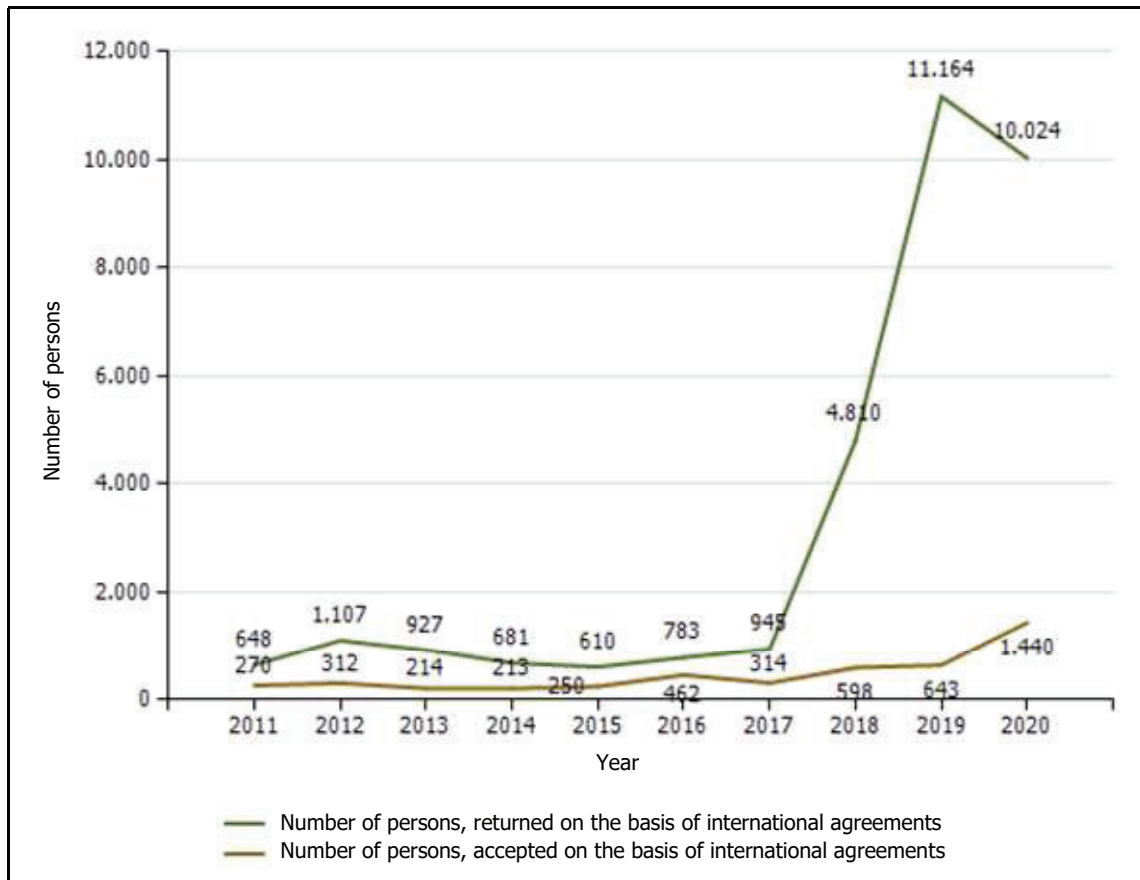
Nationality and number of violations of persons considered due to illegal entry to Slovenia at internal border [10 most frequent nationalities]

Nationality	Number of offences									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ukraine	60	27	21	44	45	43	47	25	33	110
Kosovo	87	85	62	74	94	71	98	60	69	86
Albania	330	82	26	52	89	54	86	61	56	80
Moldova	45	9	10	12	22	25	27	19	28	72
Turkey	113	61	52	50	63	41	32	45	48	57
Russia	22	9	7	10	29	21	27	17	23	49
Syria	0	2	2	35	36	32	27	22	30	49
Serbia	143	325	71	54	62	34	48	33	37	42
China	63	46	21	42	69	37	59	63	55	37
Morocco	27	8	8	8	17	13	29	32	24	32
Other countries	606	588	306	286	652	395	483	435	372	383
Total	1,496	1,242	586	667	1,178	766	963	812	775	997

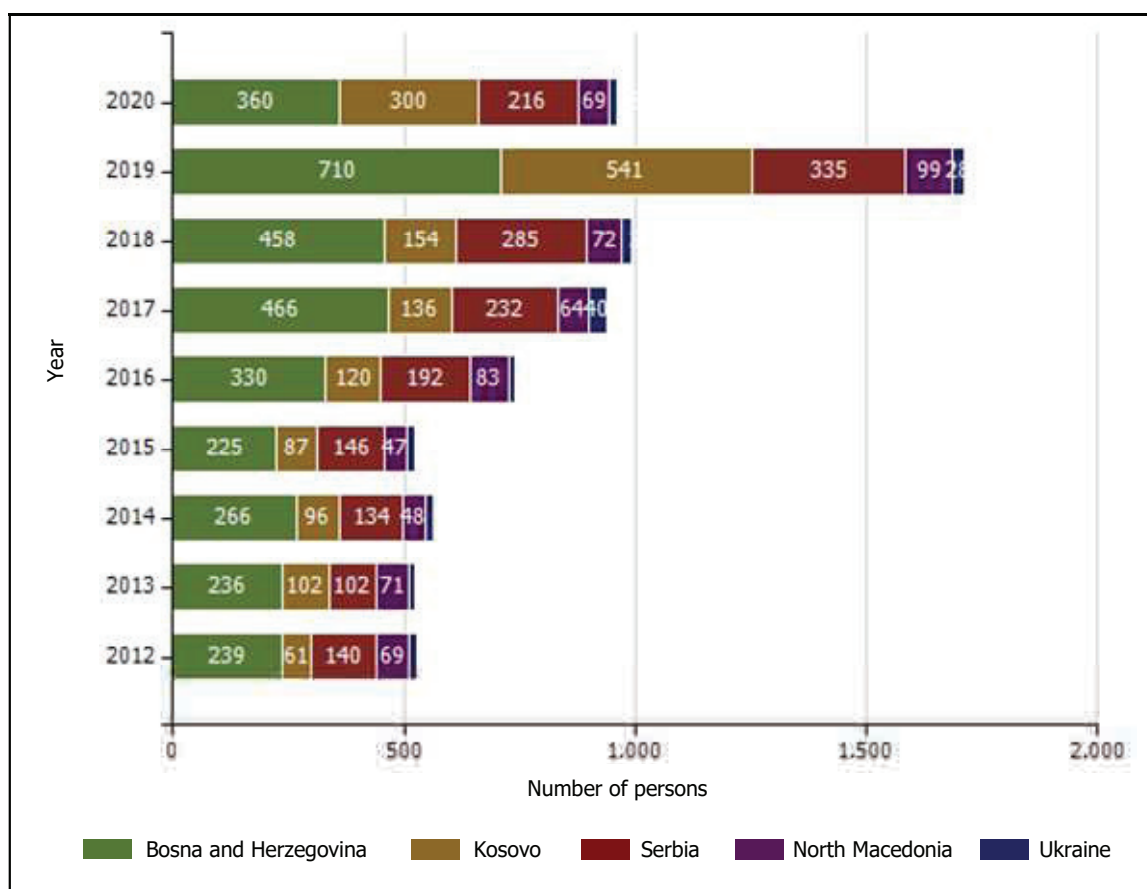
Number of violations of persons considered due to the avoidance of border control*Nationality and number of violations of persons considered due to the avoidance of border control [10 most frequent nationalities]*

Nationality	Number of offences									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Afghanistan	27	78	17	76	16	49	124	220	363	422
Morocco	0	2	7	6	0	15	9	1	40	97
Egypt	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	4	30
Slovenia	1	4	7	6	16	5	24	14	26	21
Algeria	0	12	23	2	0	24	46	18	44	21
Italy	8	4	4	6	7	6	23	15	27	19
Bangladesh	0	0	2	8	0	2	0	47	11	19
Pakistan	3	11	5	9	0	8	17	58	32	16
Iraq	0	1	0	3	3	8	4	4	23	15
Iran	0	0	0	1	14	5	4	43	17	13
Other countries	61	112	123	158	48	84	134	74	135	78
Total	100	224	188	278	104	206	388	494	722	751

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]



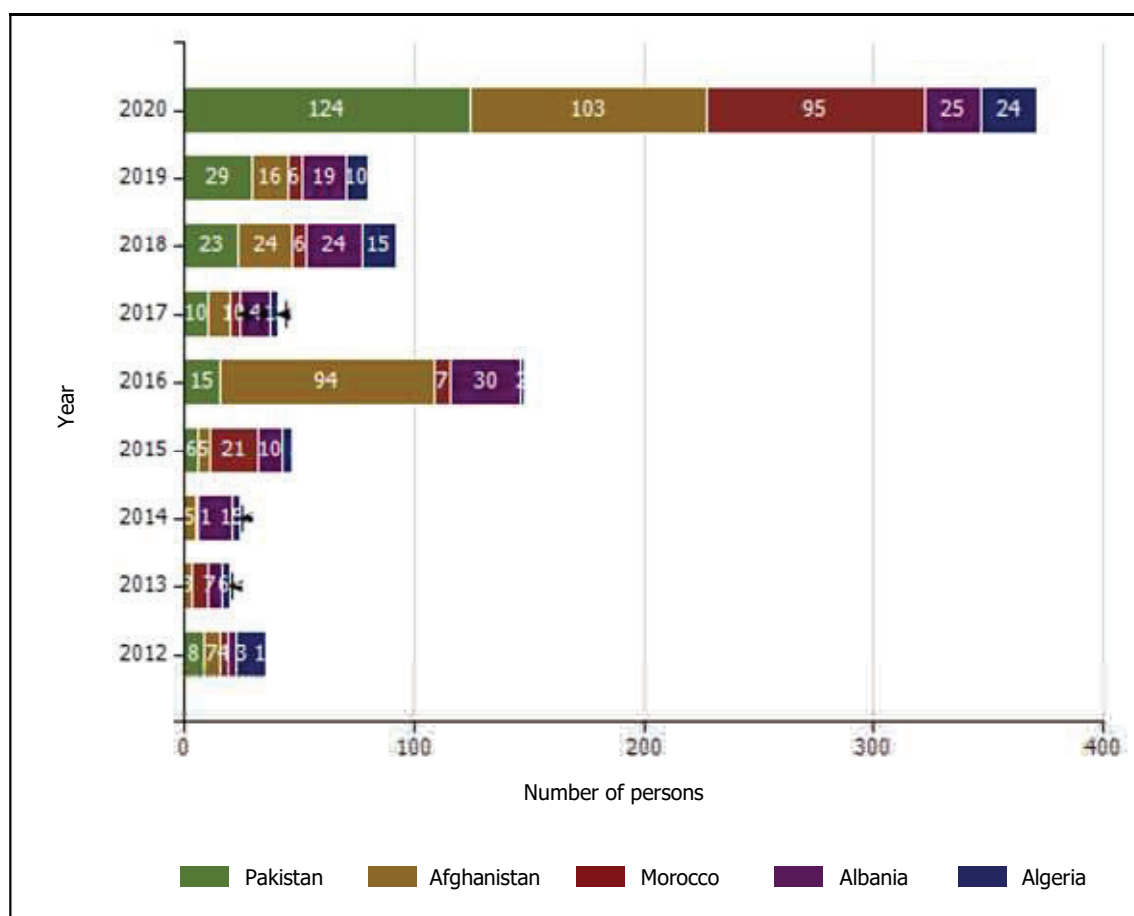
* Data have been collected since 2012.

Nationality and number of persons with issued decisions on voluntary return* [10 most frequent nationalities]

Nationality	Number of people								
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bosnia and Herzegovina	239	236	266	225	330	466	458	710	360
Kosovo	61	102	96	87	120	136	154	541	300
Serbia	140	102	134	146	192	232	285	335	216
North Macedonia	69	71	48	47	83	64	72	99	69
Ukraine	21	14	19	17	17	40	22	28	18
Russia	6	5	8	19	21	23	15	17	16
China	14	8	19	10	9	17	8	10	11
Turkey	1	13	6	10	22	31	18	14	9
Croatia	95	46	3	2	4	9	6	6	9
Albania	0	9	8	14	9	21	17	18	9
Other countries	97	72	81	89	134	136	106	109	72
Total	743	678	688	666	941	1,175	1,161	1,887	1,089

* Data have been collected since 2012.

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



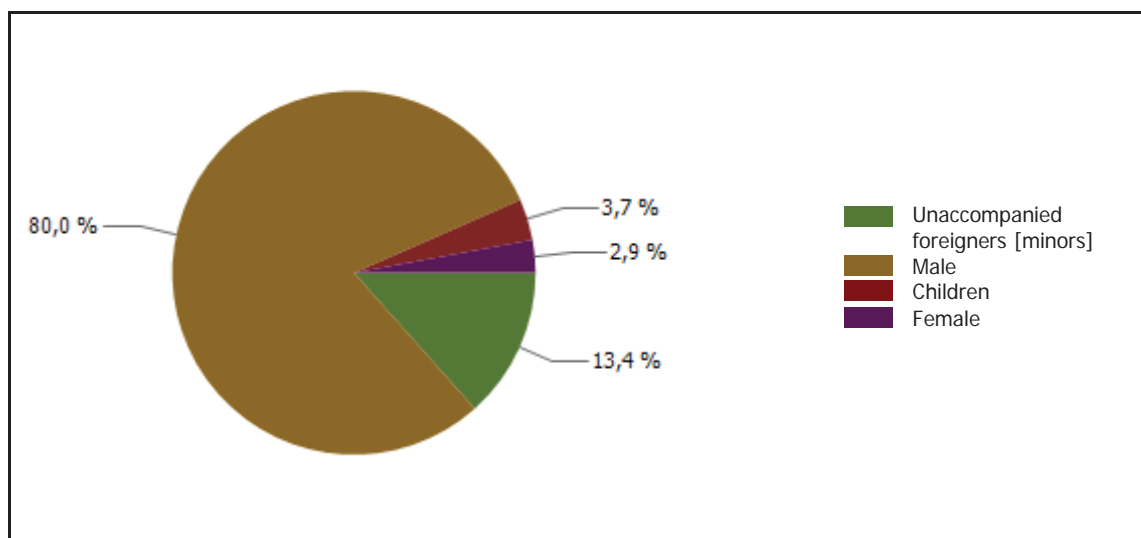
* Data have been collected since 2012.

Nationality and number of persons with issued decisions on return* [10 most frequent nationalities]

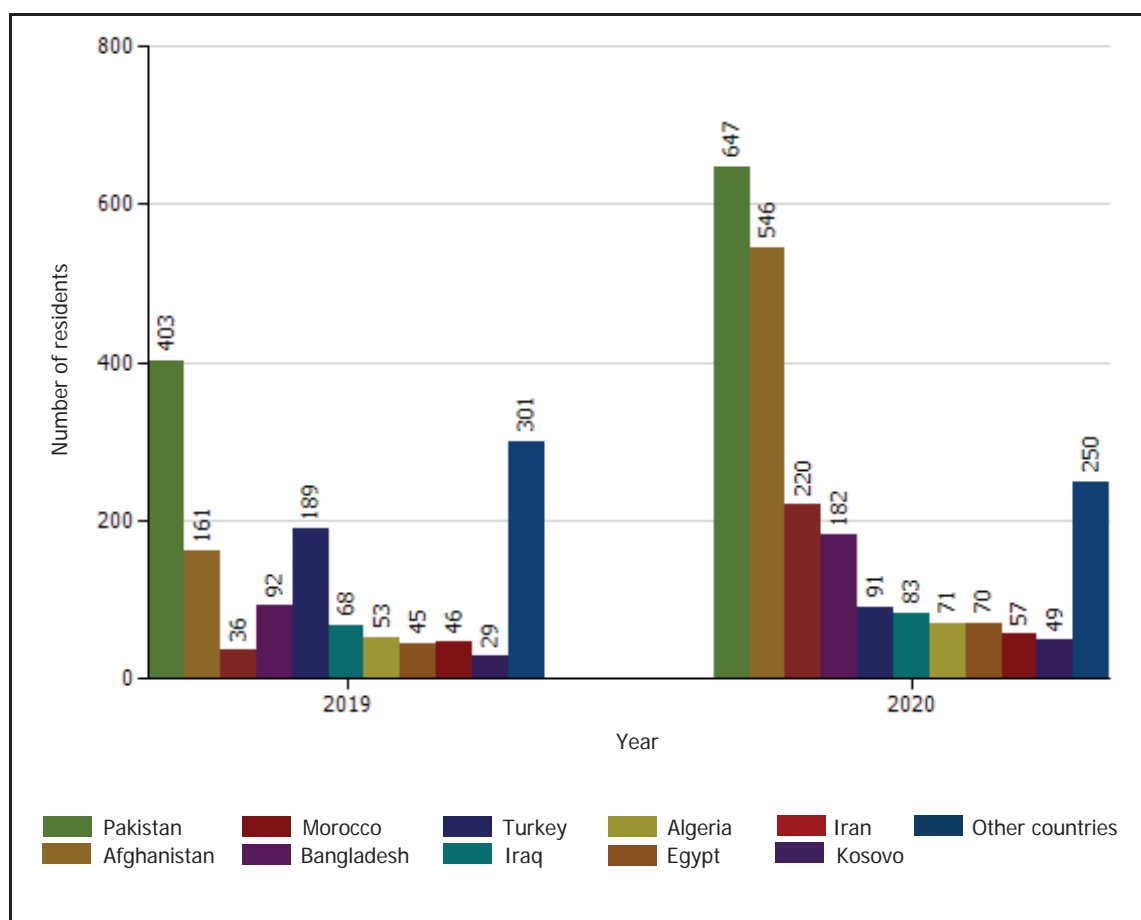
Nationality	Number of people								
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Pakistan	8	0	0	6	15	10	23	29	124
Afghanistan	7	3	5	5	94	10	24	16	103
Morocco	4	7	1	21	7	4	6	6	95
Albania	3	6	15	10	30	13	24	19	25
Algeria	13	4	3	5	2	4	15	10	24
Kosovo	11	21	31	24	39	23	13	16	22
Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	21
Iraq	1	3	0	8	50	4	14	14	19
Iran	0	1	2	1	22	2	9	9	18
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20	36	37	19	28	28	19	22	16
Other countries	48	82	68	86	241	67	107	151	69
Total	115	163	162	185	528	165	255	312	536

* Data have been collected since 2012.

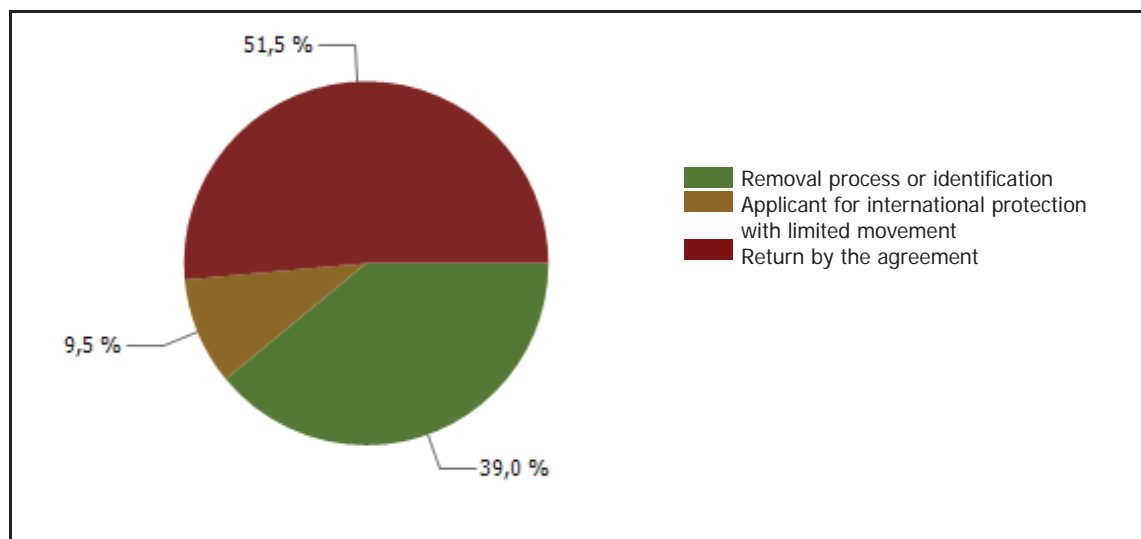
Categories of aliens residing at the Centre for Foreigners



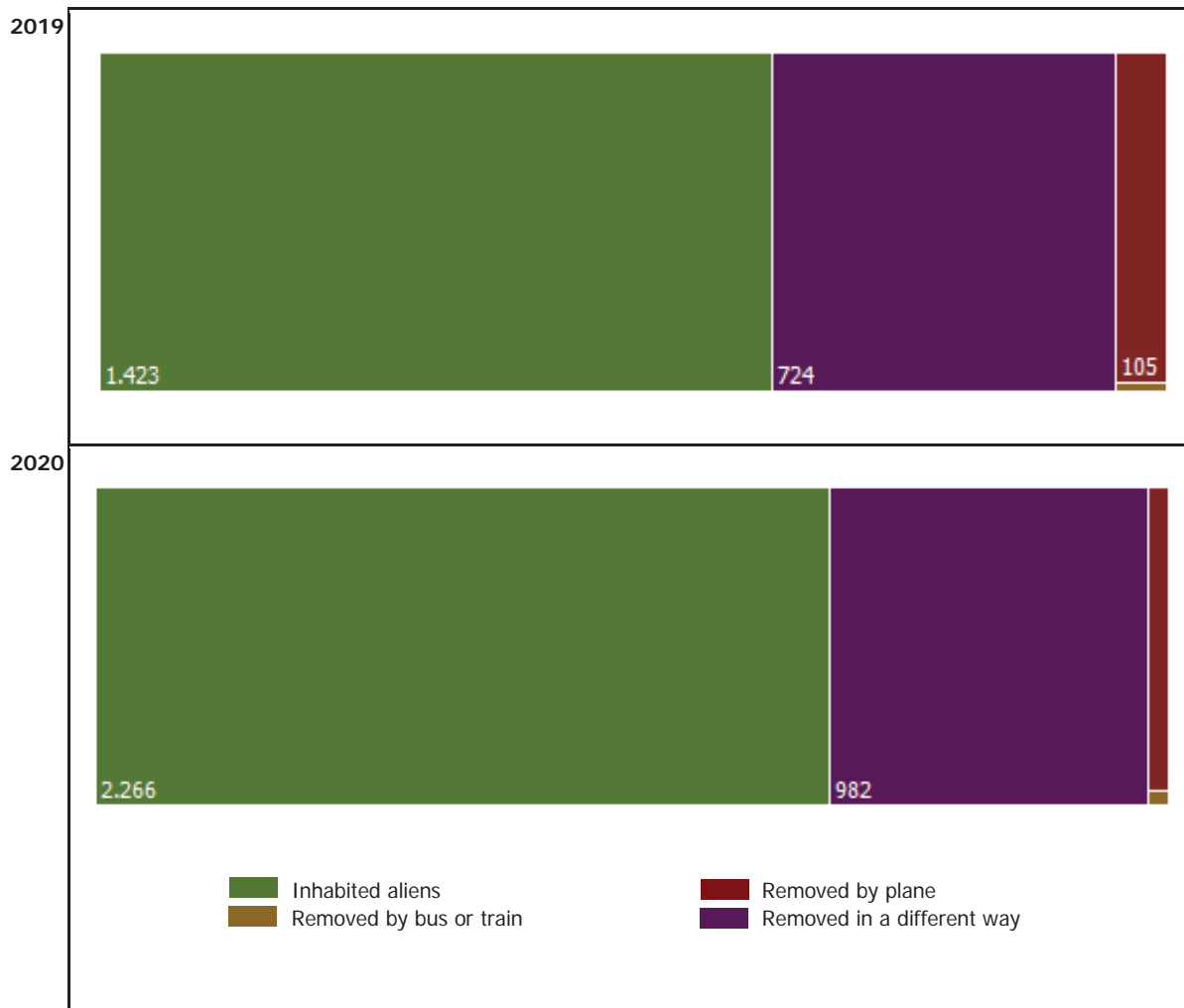
Nationality and number of aliens residing at the Centre for Foreigners



Reasons for alien accommodation at the Centre for Foreigners



Number of aliens residing at the Centre for Foreigners and taken from the centre [by method of removal; last two reporting years]



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

		Number of people									
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Accommodated foreigners		285	398	425	337	2,338	1,482	285	1,303	1,423	2,266
Removed	Total	154	111	331	248	320	289	172	771	832	1,047
	Coach	4	3	10	7	9	13	9	4	2	1
	Train	9	16	4	5	3	13	1	0	1	2
	Aeroplane	95	51	74	80	71	146	68	71	105	62
	Other	37	39	243	154	237	110	81	693	722	982
	Police vehicle	9	2	0	2	1	7	13	3	2	0

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	
	2019	2020
Warning	48,401	55,459
Notice about minor offence	8,926	10,743
Payment order	270,199	274,763
Fast-track decision [without explanatory note]	15,835	14,168
Fast-track decision [with explanatory note]	1,081	734
Accusation petition	12,297	11,495
Petition made to another minor offence authority	2,275	13,741

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

Legal remedies	Number of filed legal remedies	
	2019	2020
Request for court protection due to issued payment order	5,394	6,479
Complaint due to issued payment order	45	38
Announcement of request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision	1,027	1,045
Request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision	15	9
Request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision with explanatory note	808	868

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	
	2020	2020	2019	
Warning	1,555	1,661	3,105	13,148
Notice about minor offence	0	0	45	59
Payment order	13,465	14,267	4,128	12,344
Fast-track decision [without explanatory note]	2,057	1,706	6,080	4,557
Fast-track decision [with explanatory note]	395	286	239	134
Accusation petition	829	739	1,155	1,277
Petition made to another minor offence authority	0	0	2,221	14,122

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	
	2019	2020	2019	2020
Request for court protection due to issued payment order	900	1,031	155	591
Complaint due to issued payment order	0	0	0	2
Announcement of request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision	376	353	209	173
Request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision	8	4	6	4
Request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision with explanatory note	291	270	161	151

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

Procedures	Number of offences	
	2019	2020
Warning	42,358	40,860
Notice about minor offence	9,028	11,191
Payment order	257,919	259,244
Fast-track decision [without explanatory note]	10,817	10,555
Fast-track decision [with explanatory note]	848	610
Accusation petition	15,678	14,835
Petition made to another minor offence authority	130	141

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

Legal remedies	Number of filed legal remedies	
	2019	2020
Request for court protection due to issued payment order	4,249	4,135
Complaint due to issued payment order	45	36
Announcement of request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision	454	520
Request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision	1	1
Request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision with explanatory note	363	448

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

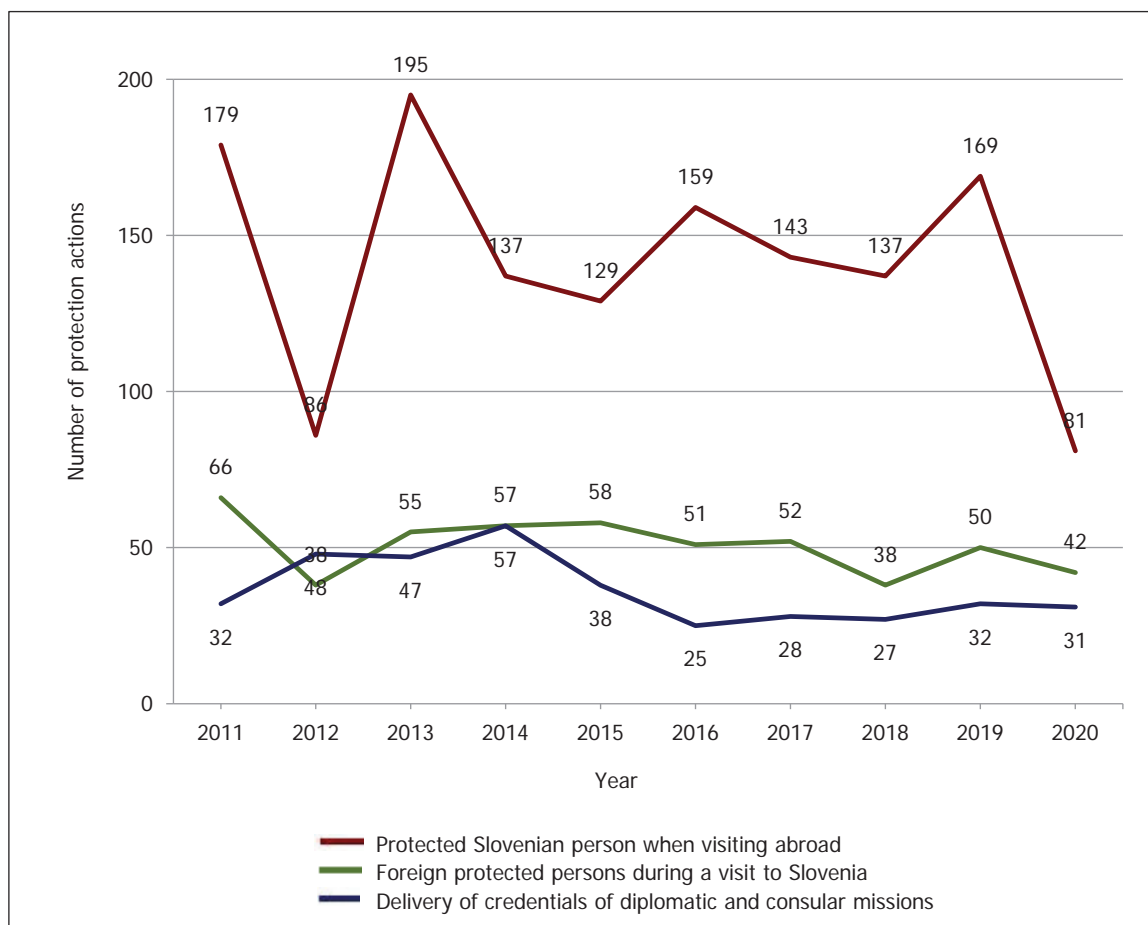
Procedures	Number of violations of the Aliens Act		Number of violations of the State Border Control Act		Number of violations of other regulations	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Warning	1,987	2,011	515	276	0	0
Payment order	19,179	17,527	449	529	0	0
Fast-track decision [without explanatory note]	87	21	5	1	0	0
Fast-track decision [with explanatory note]	10	7	0	0	0	0
Accusation petition	249	140	34	24	0	0
Petition made to another minor offence authority	0	0	0	0	36	58

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

Legal remedies	Number of violations of the State Border Control Act		Number of violations of the Aliens Act	
	2019	2020	2019	2020
Request for court protection due to an issued payment order	13	11	162	884
Announcement of request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision	0	0	5	14
Request for court protection due to the fast-track procedure decision with explanatory note	0	0	5	14

PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND BUILDINGS

Protection of Slovenians and foreigners



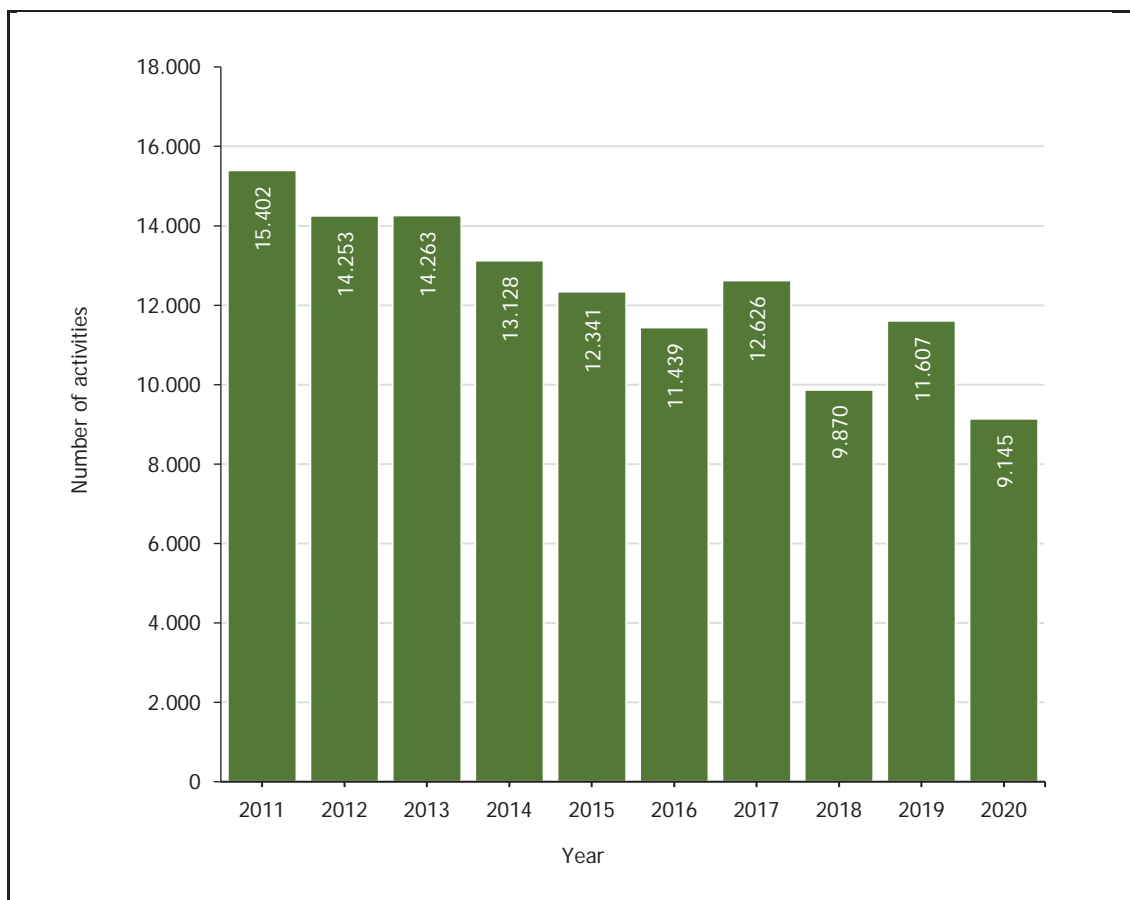
Source: General Police Directorate, Security and Protection Centre, 11 January 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Work related to the protection of persons and subjects

	Number										Sparkline
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Prepared or supplemented threat assessments	269	272	171	184	147	162	164	142	167	152	
Protection within operative actions [extremely demanding protection]	10	8	8	6	13	9	5	5	11	2	
Anonymous and other letters to protected persons	148	133	78	52	33	27	26	36	30	74	
– share of letters by unknown authors [in %]	56.8	42.6	57.7	42.3	45.4	37	38.5	41.7	26.7	73.0	
– share of letters with threats and insults [in %]	68.3	43.6	44.9	42.3	43.3	44.4	46.2	58.3	36.7	55.4	
Interventions due to signalling and security devices activation at protected facilities	208	182	129	86	109	162	197	114	140	134	
Execution of additional security measures at facilities with head offices of state bodies	728	894	1,019	959	1,084	1,043	1021	853	1,056	721	
Protection at receptions in diplomatic and consular representation offices	37	48	47	57	38	50	41	53	83	12	
Execution of additional security measures due to protests around protected facilities	24	45	60	125	45	72	23	49	68	148	

Source: General Police Directorate, Security and Protection Centre, 11 January 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

COMMUNITY POLICING AND PREVENTIVE ACTIVITIES

Number of prevention activities*Areas and quantity of prevention and community policing*

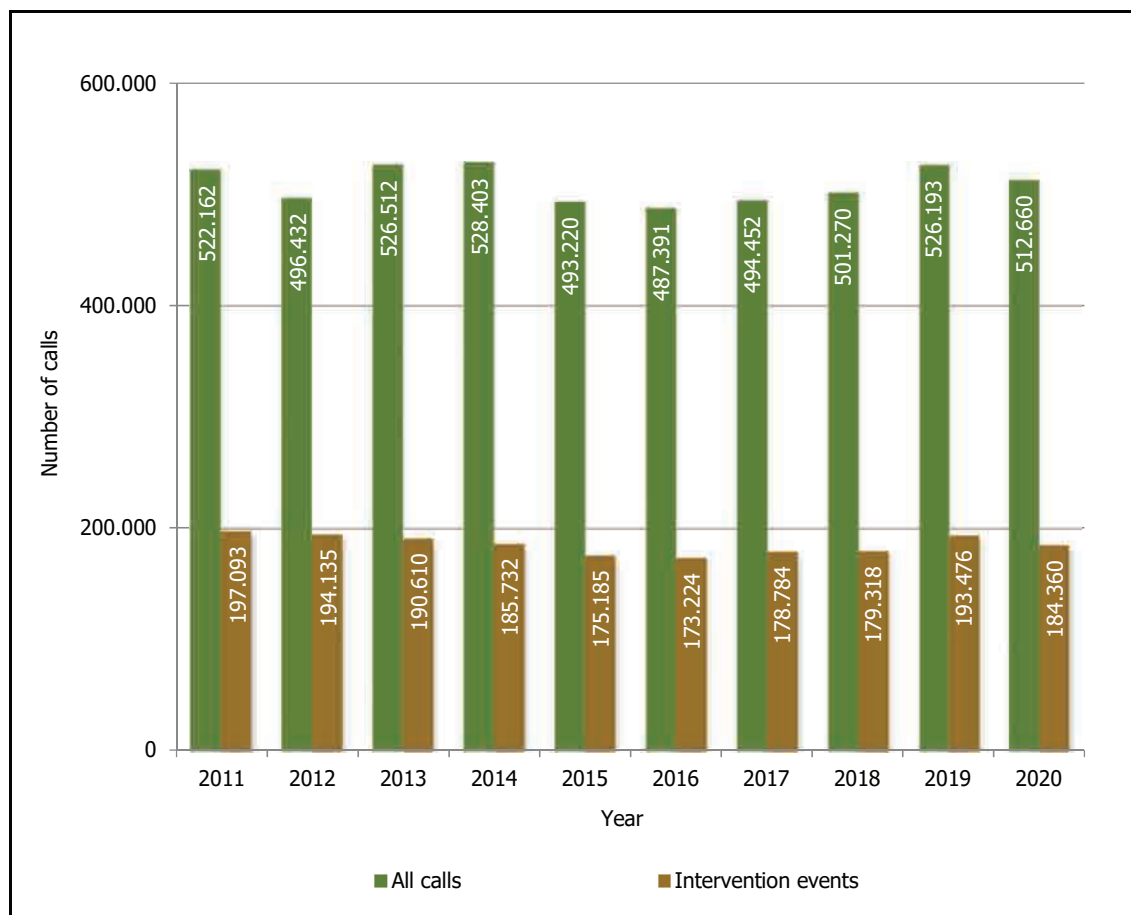
Subject	Number of actions									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Crime	3,924	3,412	3,180	2,919	2,739	2,290	2,472	1,697	1,867	2,054
Public peace and order	4,396	4,295	4,442	3,995	3,377	3,395	3,694	2,924	3,633	2,585
Traffic safety	5,341	4,565	4,501	4,200	4,109	3,920	4,215	3,378	3,712	2,460
Border issues	397	313	376	155	193	167	239	141	221	212
Other fields of work	1,344	1,668	1,764	1,859	1,923	1,667	2,006	1,730	2,174	1,834
Total	15,402	14,253	14,263	13,128	12,341	11,439	12,626	9,870	11,607	9,145

Prevention and community policing by subjects

Subject	Number of actions									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Natural person – adults	2,980	2,663	2,677	2,287	2,236	2,070	2,378	1,691	2,126	2,490
Primary School	4,641	4,442	4,317	4,265	3,955	3,918	4,137	3,588	3,974	1,996
Other associations	914	890	951	871	878	744	905	724	893	536
Hospitality premises	673	680	703	564	507	387	453	299	498	499
Local community – municipality	513	498	516	381	379	427	410	336	428	459
Media [radio, television, newspaper, magazine, internet]	487	485	448	520	389	312	366	286	249	348
Shop	433	308	312	215	193	228	207	131	171	270
Natural person – child	743	652	679	584	566	483	489	407	423	255
Private company	433	408	397	477	404	379	392	288	227	225
Local community	291	264	234	176	225	155	252	143	223	221
Council for the Prevention and Education in Road Traffic	225	158	202	180	178	186	231	172	190	163
Sole proprietor	181	173	155	153	85	77	138	59	110	157
Tourist company	126	133	138	156	127	99	164	162	168	152
Natural person – the elderly	211	222	255	196	187	163	171	113	133	147
Financial institution	465	334	376	286	308	149	202	128	131	147
Education institution	555	535	476	539	459	431	459	392	493	147
Roma community	141	194	250	176	139	185	141	74	107	126
State company	151	146	141	144	128	116	138	100	121	120
Secondary school	188	139	191	184	247	214	179	193	215	111
State authority	86	119	108	69	104	109	118	90	119	105
Social Work Centre	149	149	100	116	105	88	124	86	103	74
Religious community	136	75	80	100	76	118	94	35	46	64
Natural person – parents	137	158	124	109	106	108	127	77	81	51
Local community – city municipality	76	57	77	62	54	45	48	38	36	47
Healthcare institutions	63	61	37	43	43	41	58	36	64	42
Cultural institution	27	19	23	24	21	30	27	13	27	38
Pensioners' Association	68	64	54	65	58	32	47	73	69	37
Local community – city district	98	64	65	47	62	46	59	37	54	27
Nursing home	77	50	59	54	39	28	50	43	46	27
Local community – village community	31	24	31	13	14	12	12	10	16	18
Private security agency	31	31	21	28	19	18	25	15	16	13
Local Action Group	32	16	21	21	27	15	11	13	20	12
Foreign security authority	16	25	31	9	5	6	5	3	8	7
Faculty	13	7	6	13	14	13	5	10	8	3
College	2	2	1	0	1	2	2	2	5	2
Public assembly or public event	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Justice authority	4	3	6	1	2	2	2	3	2	0
Higher school	3	5	1	0	1	3	0	0	3	0
No data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9
Total	15,402	14,253	14,263	13,128	12,341	11,439	12,626	9,870	11,607	9,145

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									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Celje Police Directorate	75,212	73,656	78,285	74,139	67,480	64,566	66,548	67,614	69,029	67,978
Koper Police Directorate	55,891	50,915	45,712	50,644	45,981	46,390	47,232	51,520	52,669	55,085
Kranj Police Directorate	34,704	33,222	43,971	42,808	40,611	40,938	41,060	38,344	38,287	38,410
Ljubljana Police Directorate	163,968	158,828	182,530	175,424	155,091	156,245	153,501	150,965	159,294	151,272
Maribor Police Directorate	87,167	81,981	75,560	77,804	80,823	76,903	79,272	79,928	83,120	78,442
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	32,336	29,435	28,961	30,240	27,520	25,928	25,651	24,553	26,268	26,539
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	25,428	24,981	29,207	32,580	32,864	32,885	34,248	38,180	38,943	37,207
Novo mesto Police Directorate	47,456	43,414	42,286	44,764	42,850	43,536	46,940	50,166	58,583	57,727
Total	522,162	496,432	526,512	528,403	493,220	487,391	494,452	501,270	526,193	512,660

Number of emergency events by units

Unit	Number of events									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Celje Police Directorate	23,424	26,062	23,694	25,411	23,724	22,985	25,501	25,094	25,322	24,033
Koper Police Directorate	17,153	14,846	13,558	12,677	12,086	12,407	12,425	12,926	14,931	15,629
Kranj Police Directorate	13,737	13,556	13,452	14,257	15,553	14,783	14,800	14,275	14,851	14,976
Ljubljana Police Directorate	72,450	70,455	72,567	66,737	59,907	58,284	57,768	59,307	64,924	59,791
Maribor Police Directorate	35,372	34,001	32,647	31,347	30,045	30,394	31,948	30,589	32,265	30,442
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	12,586	12,861	11,680	12,749	11,608	11,115	11,387	11,655	11,936	11,577
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	7,586	7,048	7,276	7,666	7,736	7,673	7,894	7,870	8,701	8,798
Novo mesto Police Directorate	14,785	15,306	15,736	14,888	14,526	15,583	17,061	17,602	20,546	19,114
Total	197,093	194,135	190,610	185,732	175,185	173,224	178,784	179,318	193,476	184,360
Share of the number of calls	37.7	39.1	36.2	35.1	35.5	35.5	36.2	35.8	36.8	36.0

Average response times by units

Unit	Average response time [mm:ss]									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Celje Police Directorate	10:32	12:14	10:56	11:35	10:50	10:27	10:29	10:34	09:36	09:07
Koper Police Directorate	09:51	10:33	11:20	10:30	09:39	09:58	10:34	11:34	10:34	09:28
Kranj Police Directorate	13:46	13:00	13:35	13:51	12:14	13:03	13:04	13:13	12:06	11:57
Ljubljana Police Directorate	12:28	12:00	12:35	12:28	12:01	12:06	11:43	11:31	11:15	10:42
Maribor Police Directorate	12:25	11:52	12:54	11:14	11:28	12:22	12:08	11:12	10:11	10:45
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	08:50	08:39	10:50	11:19	10:33	09:26	10:18	10:29	10:43	10:04
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	14:52	12:38	13:24	15:27	14:49	14:25	14:19	15:06	14:43	14:51
Novo mesto Police Directorate	10:03	11:17	10:00	10:09	11:37	12:42	11:51	11:54	12:27	13:02
Total	12:12	11:58	12:25	12:17	11:49	12:06	11:52	11:46	11:19	11:08

Average ringing times by units

Unit	The average ringing time [s]									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Celje Police Directorate	6.2	6.4	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.3	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8
Koper Police Directorate	5.1	5.2	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.1
Kranj Police Directorate	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.6
Ljubljana Police Directorate	7.1	7.4	9.0	9.6	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.2
Maribor Police Directorate	7.7	7.6	8.2	8.1	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.0
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.5
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.5	6.6	7.2	7.3	6.4	6.4	6.3
Novo mesto Police Directorate	6.7	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.7	7.5
Total	6.7	6.8	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.0

Calls accepted in the first 12 seconds, by units

Unit	Calls accepted in the first 12 seconds [in %]									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Celje Police Directorate	89.8	88.2	85.2	87.4	89.3	90.7	92.2	92.3	92.8	92.7
Koper Police Directorate	94.3	94.6	94.0	92.1	92.4	91.4	91.7	91.3	92.6	92.1
Kranj Police Directorate	87.9	88.0	86.2	85.8	88.4	88.2	86.5	86.0	87.7	90.2
Ljubljana Police Directorate	88.2	87.7	80.7	77.5	78.6	78.1	78.3	80.8	81.7	82.9
Maribor Police Directorate	84.1	84.3	81.5	82.7	85.8	85.3	83.8	84.9	85.7	87.9
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	91.5	93.4	93.2	91.5	92.5	91.5	93.3	93.6	94.4	94.0
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	92.5	91.7	89.4	90.2	90.1	88.5	88.0	89.9	90.0	90.8
Novo mesto Police Directorate	88.8	90.5	91.0	91.1	89.4	87.1	87.2	85.3	83.5	85.5
Total	88.9	88.8	85.2	84.6	85.9	85.3	85.4	86.3	86.8	88.0

*Informed**

Entities	Number of informed									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Heads of departments	7,523	7,484	5,452	6,520	5,157	4,806	5,070	5,893	10,980	9,135
Police units	32,383	31,838	25,973	20,126	17,160	15,953	14,893	14,818	16,233	14,392
Investigating judge	25,939	26,106	21,992	19,141	17,314	17,888	16,897	17,253	17,871	16,014
State prosecutor	26,797	27,043	24,054	20,871	19,181	19,887	18,778	18,772	19,373	17,230
RCO	8,110	8,485	10,795	13,043	12,003	11,702	12,693	11,836	12,433	11,586
Road maintenance officers	8,791	9,678	10,930	12,851	11,991	11,147	11,114	10,218	10,035	8,135
Towing services	6,185	5,052	2,767	4,121	3,843	3,747	4,005	3,752	4,706	4,249
Other	50,941	20,191	68,947	70,449	69,140	72,686	72,277	78,519	95,237	89,918
Total	166,669	135,877	170,910	167,122	155,789	157,816	155,727	161,061	186,868	170,659

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

*Dispatched**

Dispatched*	Number of dispatched police patrols									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Celje Police Directorate	20,200	23,426	29,876	28,180	26,210	25,006	25,204	25,158	24,609	23,199
Koper Police Directorate	20,970	19,765	16,574	15,397	13,988	15,148	14,930	15,822	19,096	21,496
Kranj Police Directorate	12,437	8,692	16,166	16,441	17,929	17,281	17,397	16,883	17,950	17,312
Ljubljana Police Directorate	104,096	101,807	89,833	82,474	72,465	72,320	73,166	78,901	87,949	83,476
Maribor Police Directorate	38,077	36,483	36,456	35,928	34,240	34,586	36,551	35,051	37,920	36,884
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	14,115	14,415	14,036	14,564	13,372	13,057	13,542	13,674	13,871	13,476
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	6,799	6,584	7,673	8,013	8,288	8,519	8,453	8,730	9,605	9,200
Novo mesto Police Directorate	14,269	15,196	17,460	16,953	16,503	17,616	18,539	20,109	24,005	22,569
Total	230,963	226,368	228,074	217,950	202,995	203,533	207,782	214,328	235,005	227,612

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

Missing persons

	Number of missing persons and requests									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Request for location	0	154	135	129	137	153	120	181	185	121
Persons, found alive	0	126	115	96	112	120	95	143	153	99
Persons, found dead	0	0	0	18	22	25	22	35	26	17
Persons, still in search	0	0	0	3	3	8	3	3	6	5

Calls to the anonymous number 080 1200

	Number of received calls									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Calls received at the anonymous number 080 1200	581	596	680	589	595	520	430	435	434	544

FORENSIC AND CRIMINAL TECHNICIAN ACTIVITIES*Requests for investigations and reports of the National Forensic Laboratory*

Laboratory	Number of requests and reports									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Physical examination section	666	619	613	968	855	669	696	706	674	719
Chemical examination section	1,013	1,141	1,252	1,309	1,136	1,098	1,358	1,024	1,050	1,141
Biological examination section	2,496	2,173	2,190	1,679	1,793	2,225	2,249	2,712	2,818	2,631
Document examination section NAC/CNAC	2,220	1,941	2,011	2,466	1,717	1,627	2,146	1,574	1,585	1,221
Dactiloscopia section	1,403	1,203	1,313	704	816	749	791	632	805	681
Total	7,798	7,077	7,379	7,126	6,317	6,368	7,240	6,648	6,932	6,393

Processed sample of the National Forensic Laboratory

Laboratory	Number of analysed samples									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Physical examination section	1,049	1,269	1,117	3,734	4,280	7,648	4,592	4,328	4,320	5,184
Chemical examination section	0	0	0	0	0	4,054	5,318	5,344	9,575	6,355
Biological examination section	8,846	10,619	10,273	8,217	9,787	18,540	10,182	10,148	13,386	9,900
Document examination section NAC/CNAC	3,095	12,376	11,267	12,748	5,955	5,197	6,951	17,568	7,426	16,290
Dactiloscopia section	6,524	5,689	1,475	2,644	1,538	3,632	2,087	4,071	2,412	3,149
Total	19,514	29,953	24,132	27,343	21,560	39,071	29,130	41,459	37,119	40,878

Laboratory	Number of instrumental analyses									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Physical examination section	262	786	1,184	3,616	2,711	2,775	2,870	2,781	2,760	3,312
Chemical examination section	12,545	11,109	11,864	13,156	12,502	13,524	14,714	13,939	15,796	15,468
Biological examination section *	11,755	12,815	12,311	31,526	31,839	33,258	71,505	35,518	44,894	42,198
Document examination section NAC/CNAC**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dactiloscopia section **	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	24,562	24,710	25,359	48,298	47,052	49,557	89,089	52,238	63,450	60,978

* The Biological examination section modified the counting of instrumental analyses in 2020.

** Document examination section NAC/CNAC and dactiloscopia section do not carry out instrumental analyses.

The most frequent researches of the National Forensic Laboratory

Subject of research	Number of researches									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
DNA	3,365	2,911	2,937	2,335	2,576	3,217	3,169	2,712	2,791	2,631
Cash	1,893	1,726	1,658	1,659	1,488	1,353	1,928	1,340	1,329	949
Drugs and similar substances	810	1,044	1,102	1,089	965	960	1,187	861	818	850
Papillary lines	849	818	937	691	819	748	741	632	753	674
Ballistics	542	466	402	360	354	340	608	548	590	728
Tools	93	58	99	110	84	0	202	181	185	243
Suspicious documents	206	163	286	759	180	206	158	169	178	207
Shoes	554	402	534	408	302	78	133	133	93	177
Key locks	205	230	211	156	152	200	138	104	135	163
Fire and explosions	114	104	83	109	93	99	120	93	139	139
Handwriting	101	68	75	52	57	72	62	70	60	104
Researches of videos*	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	86	59	67
Paints and varnishes	108	71	62	121	87	40	75	67	69	56
Fibres and hair	123	79	79	48	47	65	54	93	61	50
Glass	68	0	24	39	35	36	35	57	28	33
Person identity [on the basis of dactiloscropy]	0	0	7	5	0	2	3	307	432	0
Total	9,031	8,140	8,496	7,941	7,239	7,416	8,659	7,453	7,720	7,071

* Data have been collected since 2017.

Requests for researches at crime research divisions

Subject of research	Number of requests								
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Drugs and similar substances	3,916	4,271	4,310	3,969	3,786	5,008	4,904	5,103	4,252
DNA	2,149	2,426	1,953	2,093	2,333	2,475	2,778	3,242	2,910
Shoes	2,239	2,558	2,492	2,521	2,856	2,578	2,617	2,268	1,683
Papillary lines	1,377	1,884	1,567	1,541	1,585	1,391	1,376	1,459	1,172
Number of identified traces	1,392	1,223	954	1,044	976	1,051	1,125	986	1,146
Weapons	353	375	449	433	392	479	418	506	543
Tool traces	376	483	443	519	547	530	535	588	482
Glass	247	304	297	329	389	319	402	415	367
Key locks	527	666	578	483	493	341	252	345	321
Paints and varnishes	198	244	226	214	246	222	206	269	288
Fire and explosions	126	154	222	182	210	260	206	259	258
Fibres and hair	235	312	269	256	267	249	310	294	200
Suspicious documents	164	171	327	127	143	130	115	254	108
Handwriting	33	52	31	46	55	54	79	56	73
Reconstruction	107	117	98	97	72	71	69	64	61
Gunpowder traces	30	40	32	38	46	60	49	49	55
Refraction surface	32	24	18	15	21	17	24	22	22
Ecology	31	26	18	21	27	32	20	23	19
Traps	25	27	35	21	18	21	21	8	13
Light bulbs	13	7	11	10	7	3	10	1	2

Other professional tasks at crime offences investigation

Types of professional tasks	Number of actions									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Polygraph investigations*	106	111	78	84	94	128	134	126	94	58
Police sketches**	50	16	13	21	17	8	11	17	15	6
Records on securing electronic devices and their inspections	2,409	2,964	2,820	3,140	2,898	3,233	3,371	3,456	3,595	3,111
Identifying persons from photographs	1,736	1,657	1,360	1,474	1,188	1,323	1,219	1,214	1,318	1,029

* Data on polygraph investigations are shown at the police level.

** 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.

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

Types of criminal investigation activities	Number of actions									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Inspections of criminal offences and other events	23,458	24,447	24,048	20,321	18,305	19,008	17,461	17,596	18,249	16,562
Inspections assisted by experts of criminal technology departments*	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,977	2,952	3,065	2,675
— number of inspections, conducted by the crime police unit*	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,140	1,138	1,192	1,187
— number of inspections, conducted by police stations*	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,837	1,814	1,873	1,488
Photographed persons	3,020	2,975	2,508	2,481	2,030	1,710	2,058	2,076	2,095	1,667
Persons, whose fingerprints were taken	2,977	2,986	2,469	2,339	1,916	1,598	1,926	1,825	1,687	1,431
Conducted oral swabs**	1,855	1,911	1,515	1,342	1,188	1,388	1,463	1,338	2,150**	1,382

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

** Including oral swabs of police officers who were eliminated from records.

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	2020
Applications by Police College students	45	56	18	12	14	9	7
Applications by other subjects	202	227	215	117	130	128	126
Total	247	283	233	129	144	137	133

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	2020
Applications by Police College students	0	3	5	0	0	0	1
Applications by other subjects	8	34	35	17	26	25	22
Total	8	37	40	17	26	25	23

Police research projects and cooperation in international research projects

Project/cooperation	Number of projects/cooperation						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Police research projects	0	4	4	5	4	1	1
Cooperation in international research projects	0	0	3	1	1	1	1
Total	0	4	7	6	5	2	2

SUPERVISORY ACTIVITY

Executed supervisions

Type of supervision	Number of supervisions										Sparkline
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Supervisions of work by employees	79	99	129	104	61	41	135	147	89	59	
General supervisions	19	20	21	20	17	31	16	13	15	8	
Expert supervisions	219	208	161	182	106	146	352	255	281	199	
Repeated supervisions	40	27	27	18	11	20	16	14	10	16	
Total	357	354	338	324	195	238	519	429	395	282	

Source: Supervision Monitoring application, 2 March 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Supervisions of work of employees by GPD and PD units

GPD	Number of supervisions of work of employees by GPD and PD units										
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	PD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Service of the Director General of the Police	0	5	0	1	6	Celje	0	21	26	4	19
Uniformed Police Directorate	0	9	12	0	0	Koper	13	2	22	17	5
Criminal Police Directorate	0	0	0	0	0	Kranj	0	48	52	42	0
National Forensic Laboratory	0	0	0	0	0	Ljubljana	16	22	14	16	14
Police Specialities Directorate	0	1	0	0	0	Maribor	2	3	20	1	14
Police Academy	0	1	0	0	0	Murska Sobota	9	19	0	0	0
IT and Telecommunications Office	0	0	0	0	0	Nova Gorica	0	1	0	0	1
Total	0	16	12	1	6	Novo Mesto	1	3	1	9	0
						Total	41	119	135	89	53

Source: Supervision Monitoring application, 2 March 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2017, 2018 and 2019.

General supervisions

Police directorates	Number of general supervisions of PD work					Number of general supervisions of PS work				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Celje	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	2	2	0
Koper	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	2	1
Kranj	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0
Ljubljana	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	3	3	1
Maribor	0	1	0	3	0	2	3	3	3	3
Murska Sobota	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1
Nova Gorica	0	0	0	2	0	20	1	1	2	0
Novo Mesto	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Total	1	2	0	15	0	30	14	13	14	7

Source: Supervision Monitoring application, 2 March 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2017, 2018 and 2019.

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				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Service of the Director General of the Police	13	14	19	9	9	0	2	2	1	0
Uniformed Police Directorate	15	6	13	13	15	1	2	0	2	0
Criminal Police Directorate	3	2	5	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
National Forensic Laboratory	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Police Specialities Directorate	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Police Academy	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
IT and Telecommunications Office	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	24	41	34	32	1	4	2	3	0

Source: Supervision Monitoring application, 2 March 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2017, 2018 and 2019.

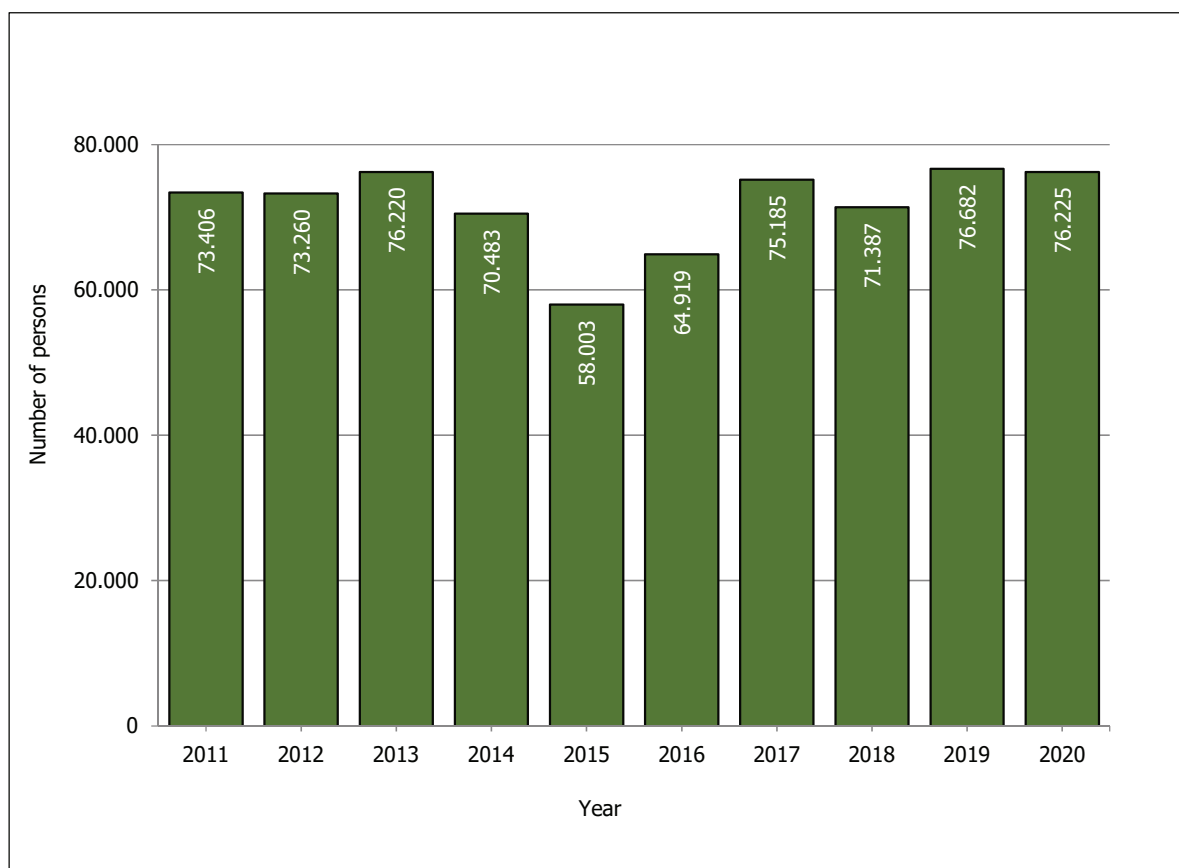
Performed expert and repetitive supervisions of PD

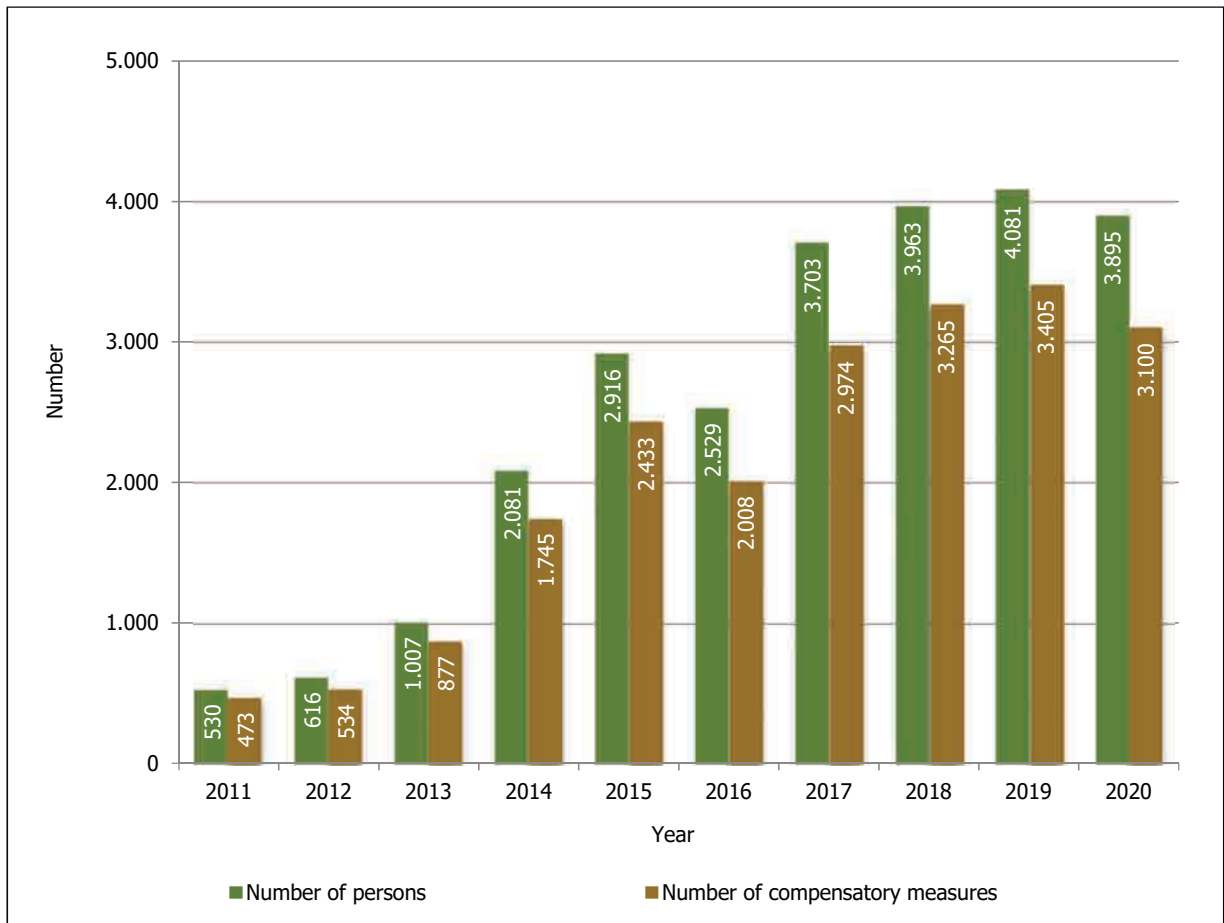
GPD	Number of expert supervisions carried out by PD					Number of repetitive supervisions of PD carried out by GPD IOU					Number of repetitive supervisions carried out by PD				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Celje	12	91	33	55	7	0	0	4	3	0	1	2	1	2	0
Koper	16	11	7	6	29	1	0	0	8	1	4	2	1	0	1
Kranj	19	27	16	48	21	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	0
Ljubljana	0	105	92	64	38	0	1	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	1
Maribor	22	24	26	27	26	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	4	4	3
Murska Sobota	34	26	12	22	15	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	0
Nova Gorica	2	28	15	13	16	0	0	1	4	0	11	0	1	0	1
Novo Mesto	7	16	13	14	13	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	10
Total	112	328	214	249	165	1	2	5	33	7	18	10	7	7	16

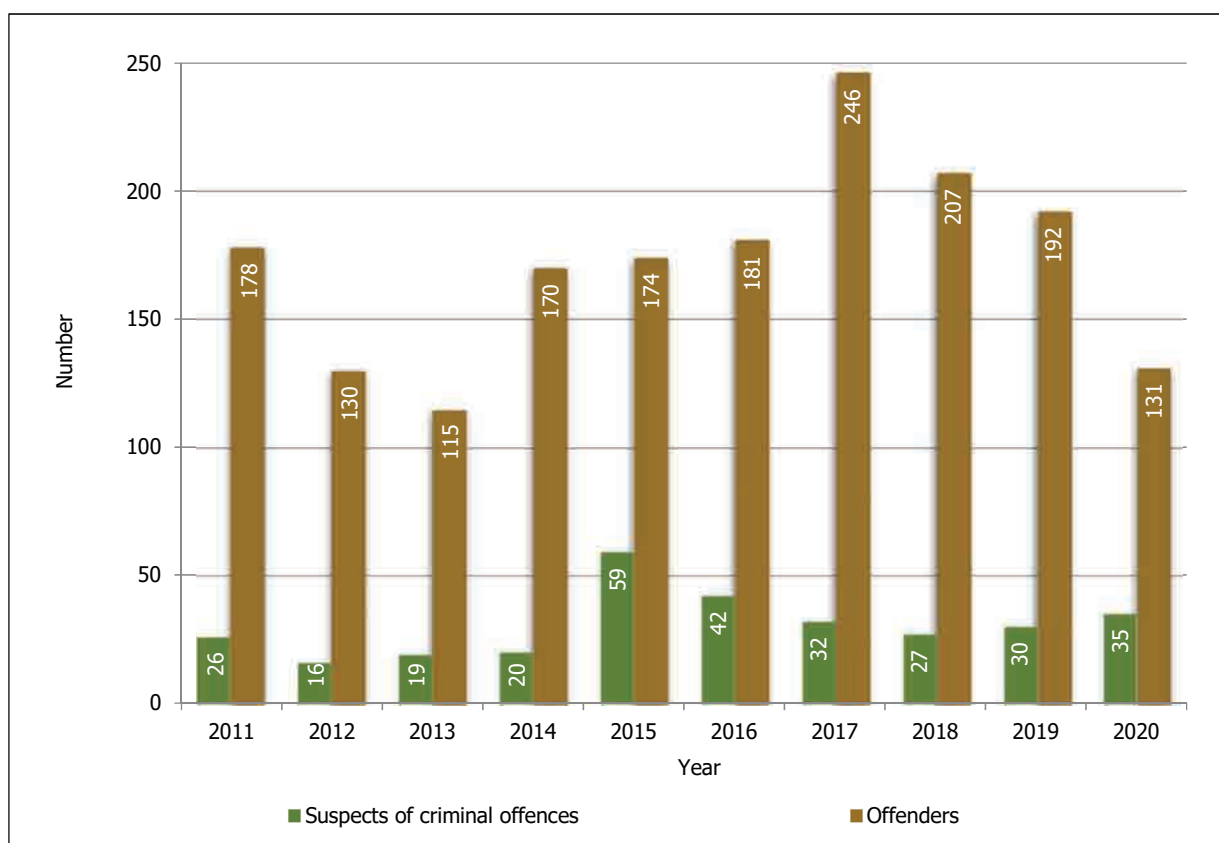
Source: Supervision Monitoring application, 2 March 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2017, 2018 and 2019.

MONITORING OF IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICE POWERS AND ENDANGERMENT OF POLICE OFFICERS

Persons, whose identity was determined by the police



Compensatory measures

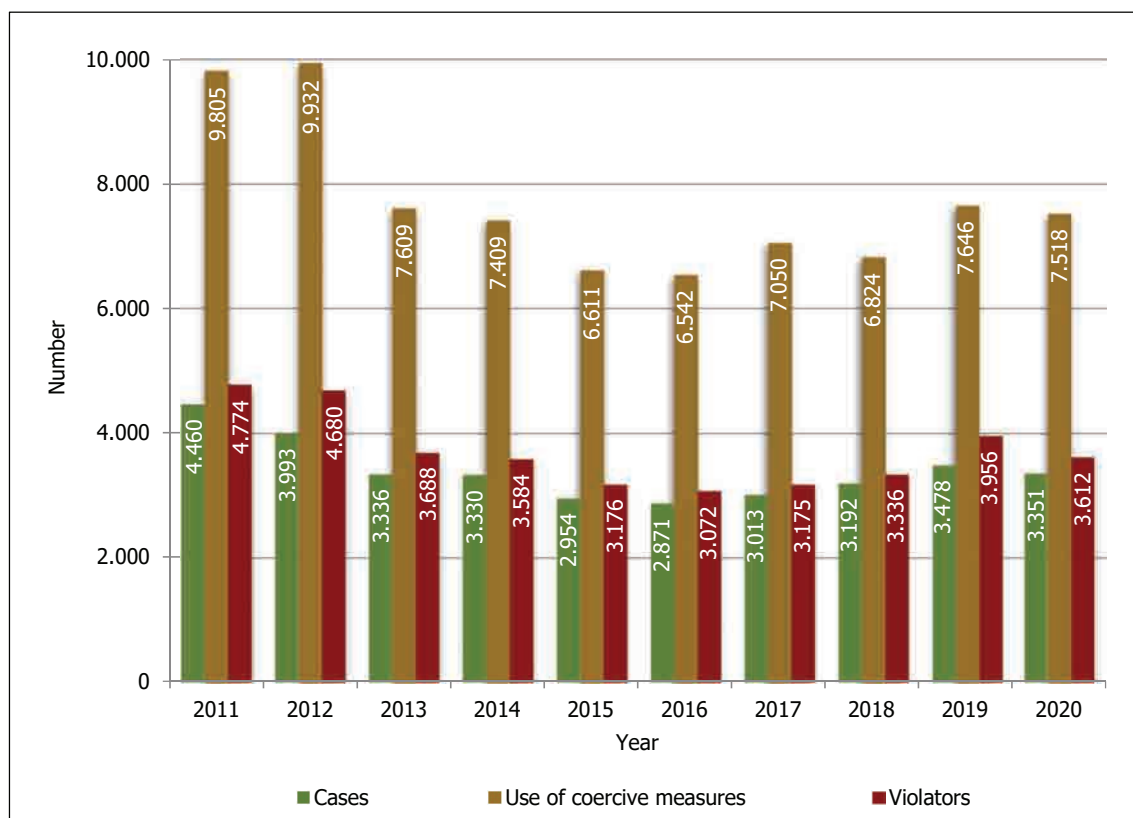
Persons brought to court due to criminal offence or violation procedure

Persons brought to court	Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Suspects of criminal offences	26	16	19	20	59	42	32	27	30	35
Offenders	178	130	115	170	174	181	246	207	192	131
Total	204	146	134	190	233	223	278	234	222	166

Retained, detained and arrested persons

Type of action	Number of people									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total ZNPPol*	833	1,419	1,052	917	685	1,101	1,248	6,292	12,026	10,786
– 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	46
– to 12 hours due to the violation of a restraining order [second line of 64/1 ZNPPol]*	–	–	13	22	24	12	20	17	21	13
– 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	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	10,727
– to 24 hours [43/1 ZPol]	230	300	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– to 48 hours [43/2 ZPol]	603	1,119	491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ZP-1	1,871	1,768	1,430	1,389	1,158	1,250	1,174	1,199	1,208	1,163
– until sober as per court order [to 12 hours] [109/1 ZP-1]	4	1	5	2	1	2	0	1	3	2
– detained until sober [109/2 ZP-1]	1,784	1,693	1,340	1,267	1,073	1,145	1,034	1,055	1,035	1,064
– detained by apprehension [110/2 ZP-1]	83	74	85	120	84	103	140	143	170	97
Total from 6 to 12 hours [Article 24 of ZPrCP]	2,789	2,857	602	456	301	331	361	290	364	372
Total to 48 hours [Article 32 of ZNDM]	775	643	554	733	518	1,375	749	856	1,642	963
Total ZKP	3,099	2,941	2,479	2,383	1,846	1,497	1,414	1,445	1,671	1,362
– arrest and apprehension to the investigating judge [157/1 ZKP]	26	16	19	20	59	42	32	27	30	35
– to 48 hours [157/2 ZKP]	3,073	2,925	2,460	2,363	1,787	1,455	1,382	1,418	1,641	1,327
Total	9,367	9,628	6,117	5,878	4,508	5,554	4,946	10,082	16,911	14,646

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

*Use of coercive measures against individuals**

* Data on the use of coercive measures against masses are not included.

*Use of coercive measures against individuals and warning shot**

Type of coercive measures	Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Handcuffs and instruments of restraint	4,438	4,041	3,486	3,429	2,889	2,858	2,957	3,123	3,837	3,404
Bodily force	4,934	5,015	3,804	3,819	3,500	3,506	3,825	3,576	3,665	3,937
Gas dispenser	232	390	229	97	135	121	182	81	58	78
Rod	139	287	72	24	49	42	59	21	31	26
Police dog	41	26	3	25	14	2	5	10	16	35
Measures for stopping means of transport by force	16	20	14	13	14	8	14	11	30	21
Mounted police	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water cannon	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas instruments and other instruments for incapacitation as stipulated by law	1	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Electric paralysers**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Firearms	0	1	0	1	8	2	0	0	1	5
Warning shot***	2	6	0	0	0	2	5	2	2	5
No data about the type of coercive measures	2	75	1	1	2	1	3	0	5	1
Total	9,805	9,932	7,609	7,409	6,611	6,542	7,050	6,824	7,646	7,518

* Data on the use of coercive measures against masses are not included.

** Electric paralysers have been used since 1 September 2020.

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

*Use of individual types of coercive measures against individuals 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	Electric paralysers**	Firearms	Warning shot***	No data about the type of coercive measures	Total
Celje Police Directorate	459	732	15	3	1	8	0	2	5	0	0	1,225
Koper Police Directorate	332	435	11	1	5	3	0	—	0	0	0	787
Kranj Police Directorate	286	200	0	2	1	0	1	—	0	0	0	490
Ljubljana Police Directorate	1,053	1,257	21	9	11	7	0	—	0	2	0	2,360
Maribor Police Directorate	416	567	5	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	988
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	123	153	9	3	1	1	0	—	0	0	0	290
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	55	116	3	0	0	0	2	—	0	0	0	176
Novo mesto Police Directorate	488	372	14	8	1	2	1	—	0	3	1	890
GPD	192	105	0	0	15	0	0	—	0	0	0	312
Total	3,404	3,937	78	26	35	21	4	2	5	5	1	7,518

* Data on the use of coercive measures against masses are not included.

** Electric paralysers have been used since 1 September 2020.

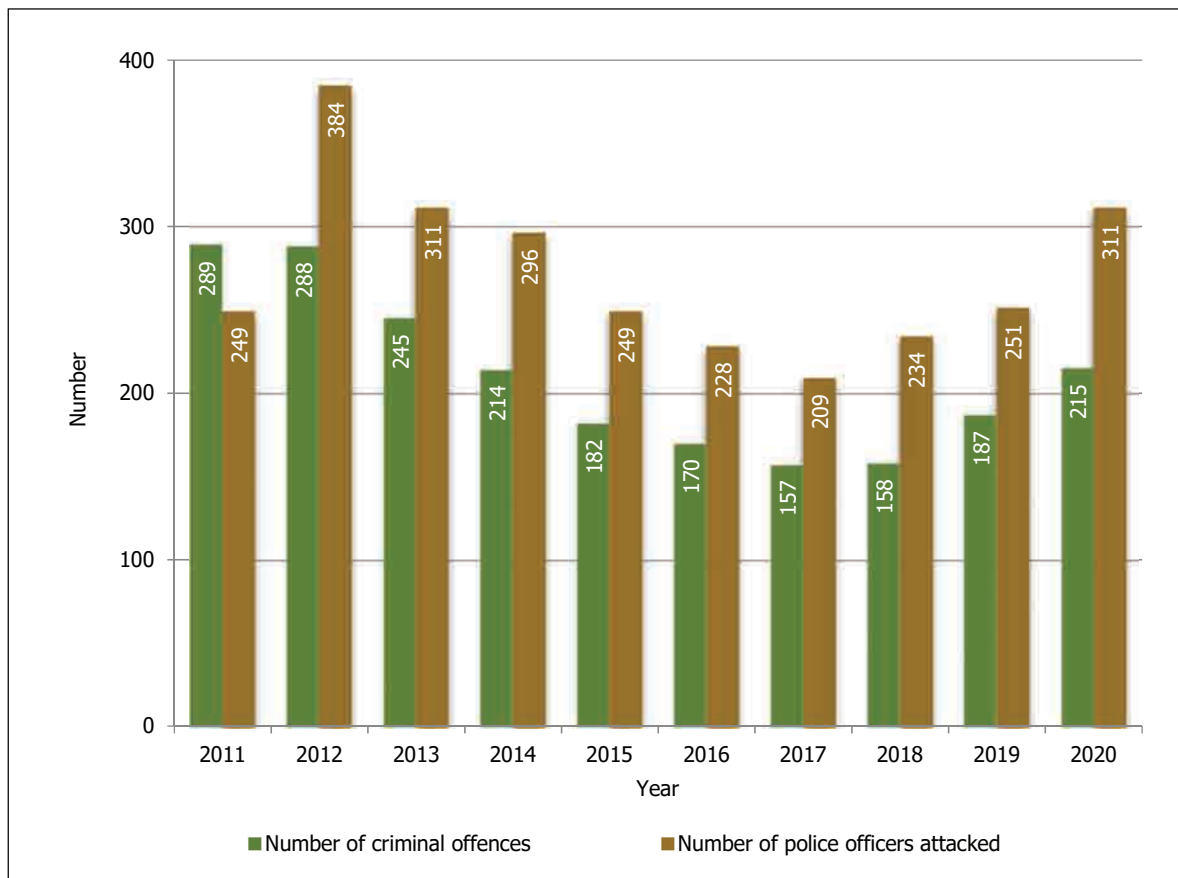
*** A warning shot is not considered as a coercive measure.

Consequences of the use of coercive measures with police officers

Type of consequence	Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No consequences	6,648	6,192	5,077	4,960	4,445	4,452	4,739	4,630	5,068	5,065
Material damage	3	7	1	6	4	0	1	3	5	2
Visible external signs	42	34	22	35	35	27	20	36	21	22
Light bodily harm	126	147	109	111	85	57	64	62	83	69
Aggravated bodily harm	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	2	1
Grievous bodily harm	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,821	6,381	5,209	5,112	4,570	4,538	4,824	4,735	5,163	5,159

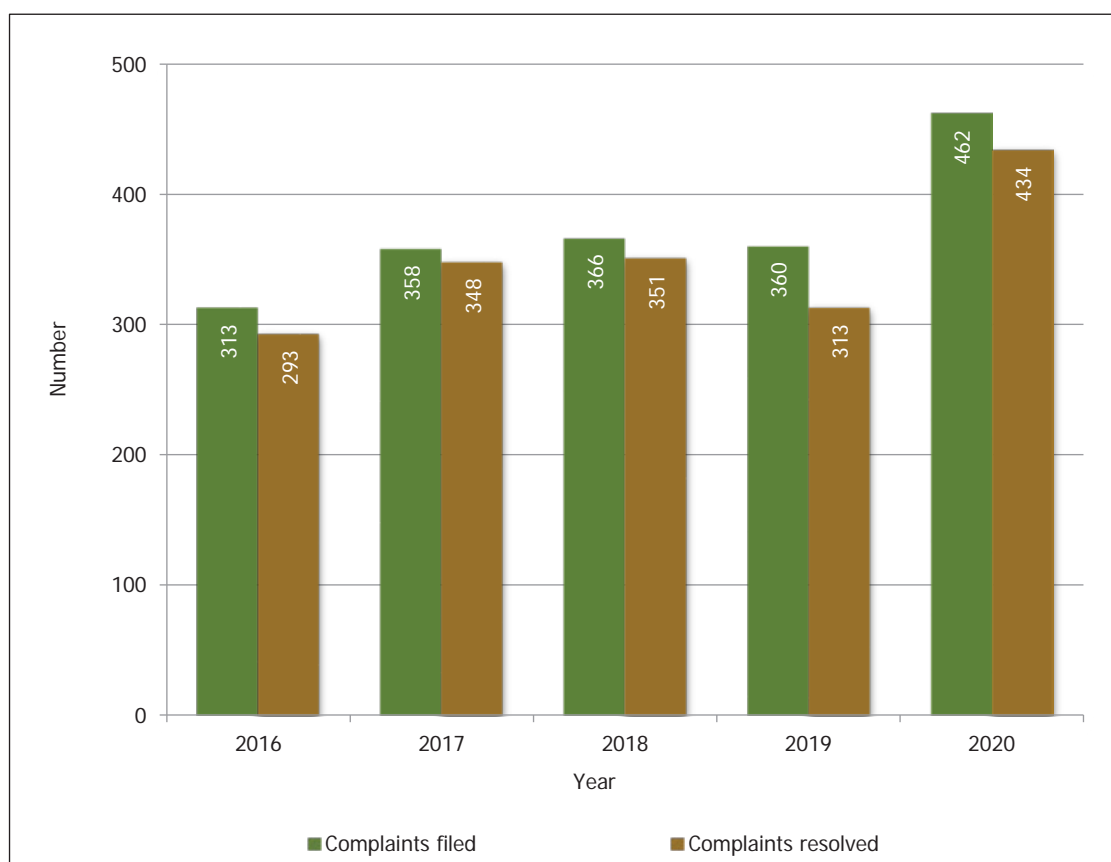
Consequences of the use of coercive measures with offenders

Type of consequence	Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No consequences	4,179	4,034	3,091	3,099	2,669	2,543	2,540	2,673	3,199	2,846
Material damage	4	2	2	3	4	2	4	3	5	6
Visible external signs	495	552	520	425	442	473	585	610	692	700
Light bodily harm	95	91	75	54	59	53	45	51	57	64
Aggravated bodily harm	1	1	0	3	1	0	1	1	3	1
Grievous bodily harm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Death	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
No data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	4,774	4,680	3,688	3,584	3,176	3,072	3,175	3,339	3,956	3,617

Assaults on police officers*Threats to police officers*

Level of threat	Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Low	84	62	58	64	53	56	37	35	43	54
Secondary	4	4	3	7	5	5	1	2	4	6
High	4	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0
Total	92	67	61	71	59	63	39	37	48	60

RESOLUTION OF COMPLAINTS

Complaints against the work of police officers*Resolved complaints with regard to the resolution method*

Type of procedure	Number of procedures				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Conciliation procedures	77	112	131	106	143
– successfully concluded [150/5ZNPPol]	52	70	85	69	83
– unsuccessfully concluded [148/3 ZNPPol]	25	42	46	37	60
– conduct of police officers, in accordance with regulations	72	97	112	83	105
– conduct of police officers, not in accordance with regulations	5	13	11	12	14
Senates	69	72	73	56	58
– unsuccessfully concluded conciliation procedures [148/3 ZNPPol]	34	28	35	18	27
– direct hearing at the senate [148/3 ZNPPol]	35	44	38	38	31
– founded complaints, heard by the senate	12	17	10	7	10
Conclusion without hearing	147	164	147	151	233
Total resolved complaints	293	348	351	313	434

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	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Conciliation procedures	36	37	39	50	50	91	4	10	12	18
– successfully concluded [150/5ZNPPol]	20	27	25	30	31	46	3	5	7	6
– unsuccessfully concluded [148/3 ZNPPol]	16	10	14	20	19	45	1	5	5	12
– conduct of police officers, in accordance with regulations	26	27	31	40	44	74	3	7	9	10
– conduct of police officers, not in accordance with regulations	5	5	6	2	2	10	0	0	3	4
Senates	20	24	30	34	26	23	9	13	8	6
– unsuccessfully concluded conciliation procedures [148/3 ZNPPol]	7	13	12	14	5	11	1	0	0	6
– direct hearing at the senate [148/3 ZNPPol]	13	11	18	20	21	12	8	13	8	0
– founded complaints, heard by the senate	0	5	7	17	3	2	1	0	3	2
Conclusion without hearing	38	37	45	70	66	82	4	19	15	31
Total resolved complaints	94	98	114	154	142	196	17	42	35	55

Complaints resolved by complaint reasons

Type of procedure	Communication		Failure to act		Use of powers		Use of coercive measures	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Conciliation procedures	75	90	38	35	56	81	10	8
– successfully concluded [150/5ZNPPol]	52	56	24	21	30	42	8	2
– unsuccessfully concluded [148/3 ZNPPol]	23	34	14	14	26	39	2	6
– conduct of police officers, in accordance with regulations	58	72	28	22	44	66	8	7
– conduct of police officers, not in accordance with regulations	11	9	5	7	6	7	0	1
Senates	33	46	25	29	44	38	13	16
– unsuccessfully concluded conciliation procedures [148/3 ZNPPol]	13	18	5	17	19	16	1	4
– direct hearing at the senate [148/3 ZNPPol]	20	28	20	12	25	22	12	12
– founded complaints, heard by the senate	4	9	0	11	10	6	2	2
Conclusion without hearing	56	93	44	62	68	96	2	7
Total resolved complaints	164	229	107	126	168	215	25	31

Consequences of complaint procedures

Type of action	Year				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proposal for initiation of a disciplinary procedure	0	1	1	0	0
Report sent to the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office [147/3 ZKP]	2	3	3	0	2
Warning and interview	17	29	16	17	20
Warning before ordinary termination of employment	0	0	1	0	0
Total	19	33	21	17	22

Bases for complaint hearing directly at the senate

	Year				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Persons suffered [very] severe bodily harm or died	1	0	0	0	0
Police officers used firearms in the procedure	1	0	0	0	0
Children, minors and/or other vulnerable groups were included in the procedure	12	7	10	5	4
Complaint against the heads of police units or heads of internal organisational police units	2	2	3	2	1
Complaint by an alien not residing in Slovenia	10	15	13	17	17
Complaint with other recrimination of gross interference in human rights and fundamental freedoms	9	20	12	14	9
Total	35	44	38	38	31

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

	Year				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No hearing by the senate after an unsuccessful conciliation procedure [152/2 ZNPPol]	19	23	34	22	4

INTERNAL SECURITY

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

File unit	Number of criminal offences									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Celje Police Directorate	11	11	6	2	8	6	2	8	17	14
Koper Police Directorate	2	5	2	4	6	8	5	5	7	6
Kranj Police Directorate	6	4	0	3	5	6	5	7	7	4
Ljubljana Police Directorate	14	11	15	12	14	21	13	15	22	18
Maribor Police Directorate	14	15	8	16	9	12	15	17	23	34
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	4	6	11	7	4	7	13	8	17	22
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	2	3	1	1	7	4	1	0	0	1
Novo mesto Police Directorate	2	6	6	3	5	10	9	5	20	6
GPD	13	3	0	8	5	3	13	7	11	9
Total	68	64	49	56	63	77	76	72	124	114

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									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Celje Police Directorate	10	12	7	2	8	5	2	13	15	13
Koper Police Directorate	2	5	2	4	5	7	5	6	6	5
Kranj Police Directorate	6	5	0	3	4	6	4	7	8	3
Ljubljana Police Directorate	18	11	13	13	15	21	15	16	20	31
Maribor Police Directorate	14	13	10	16	10	8	14	17	24	32
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	3	6	11	6	4	6	9	7	17	14
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	2	3	1	1	7	5	1	0	0	1
Novo mesto Police Directorate	2	6	5	3	5	8	8	5	14	8
GPD	12	3	0	10	6	3	9	6	13	10
Total	69	64	49	58	64	69	67	77	117	117

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES*Number of accesses to ITSP at border crossings*

Reason for access	Number of accesses									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Verification of persons	8,445,128	8,103,350	5,157,848	3,940,244	3,913,123	4,084,324	19,801,990	23,461,768	22,572,326	13,802,696
Verification of documents	7,982,772	7,846,640	5,019,706	3,836,614	3,615,820	3,929,621	19,732,273	23,981,142	23,927,938	14,600,263
Verification of vehicles	394,243	313,662	559,200	246,924	195,141	193,887	289,692	288,919	291,375	218,963
Found persons in SIS	6,230	5,922	5,412	5,140	4,832	5,050	7,248	7,839	7,640	5,449
Other search results in SIS	887	870	742	858	786	676	1,870	2,246	1,914	1,451

Number of other accesses to ITSP

Reason for access	Number of accesses									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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	3,176,386
Persons, found on the basis of hotel guest registration forms	194	225	234	199	177	161	318	852	923	582
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	7,391,959
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	3,647,881
Forms, prepared in the ePolicist* ePoliceOfficer notebook	—	—	—	—	—	—	101,841	149,130	194,337	188,662
Access to operative forum*	—	—	—	—	—	—	836,690	1,351,819	1,305,118	1,290,620

* Data have been collected since 2017.

Number of electronically sent information to external organisations

Type of information	Number of electronic information									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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	10,640
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	5,138
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	19,251,365

Number of accesses from ITSP to information systems of external institutions

Type of access	Number of accesses									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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	1,344,355
Access to External Data Sources app	34,514	48,721	74,161	88,452	83,343	79,672	68,488	94,508	97,480	104,422

ITSP failures – central information systems

Type of failure	Time of failure [in min]									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Planned failures	2,570	1,916	1,406	1,237	2,074	1,562	1,156	614	1,180	495
Unplanned failures	386	3,610	1,424	70	403	300	545	789	343	341

Security activities of GPD ITO

Security activities	Number of activities				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Requests for copies of video surveillance systems of police premises	0	0	144	145	163
Personal Data Protection Act [ZVOP]	0	0	266	730	1,167
Registration phone	0	0	202	208	260
Drone flights [hours]	0	0	0	220	168
Traffic control within PEGAZ 5 campaign	0	0	0	86	84
Operative assistance to police officers at public events	0	0	0	16	34
Internet abuse attempts [in mio]	0	5	5	3	2
Detected firmware	0	3,734	2,610	5,509	1,626

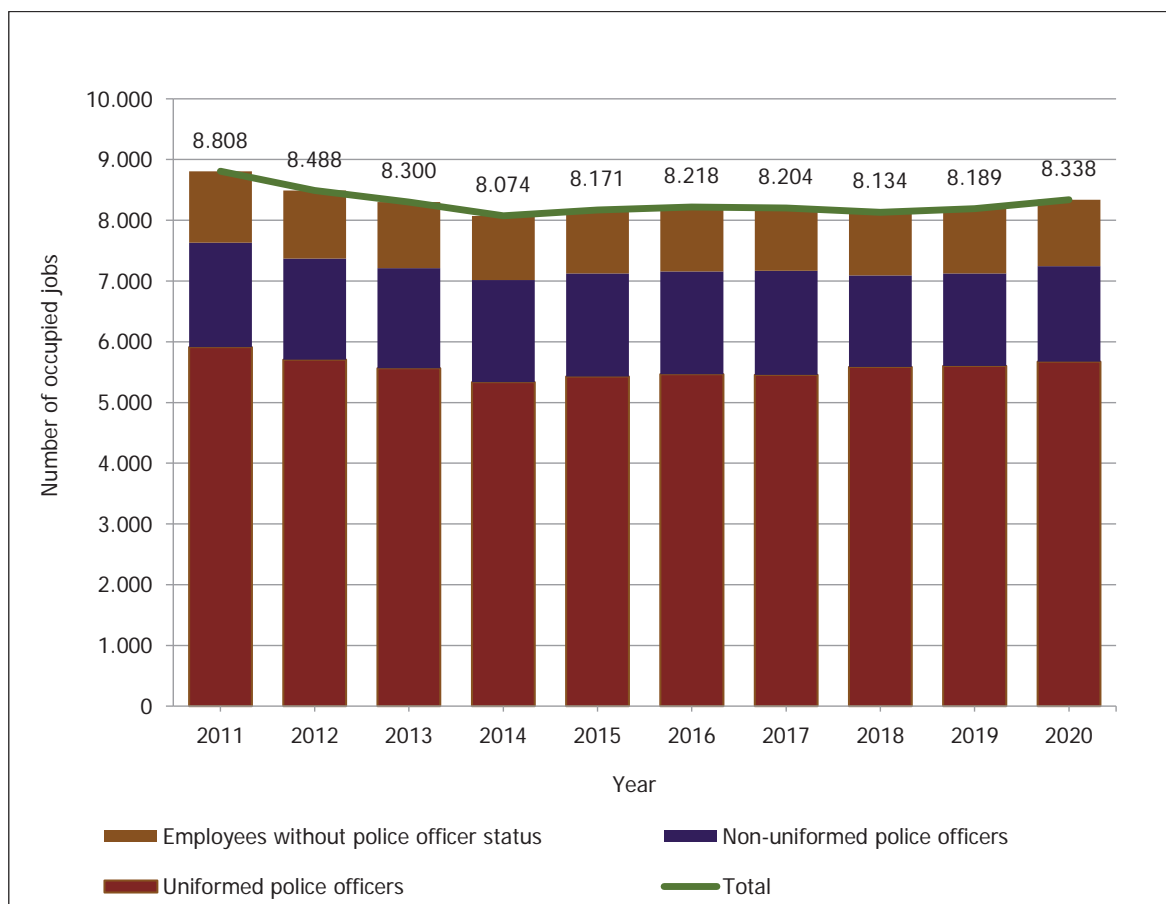
Assistance to users

Type of assistance	Number of assistances				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Service requests of police network users	0	18,882	18,292	26,181	23,069
Service requests of the Ministry of the Interior	0	278	346	238	300
Incidents*	0	0	1,894	1,935	2,509
Discussed complaints about decisions and payment orders	0	18,500	15,141	18,292	18,102
Revocations of enforcements, sent to FURS	0	1,212	1,494	1,288	1,381
Monetary payment orders for fines, paid after enforcement	0	847	925	888	905
Requests for updating data in police records	0	16,000	17,105	8,422	9,098
Interventions in records about persons in police records**	0	9,000	10,383	62,820	61,858

* An incident is an unexpected error or failure of application/service that impacts greater number of users. An incident also refers to hardware error.

** Since 2019, the GPD ITO also counts copy corrections besides police unit corrections.

PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATIONAL MATTERS

Changes in the number of employees at the police

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Personnel Office, MFERAC, 22 February 2021.

Systematised and occupied jobs

Year	Systematised 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
2011	7,396	1,894	1,245	10,535	5,911	1,720	1,177	8,808
2012	7,338	1,900	1,217	10,455	5,704	1,667	1,117	8,488
2013	7,332	1,895	1,218	10,445	5,563	1,649	1,088	8,300
2014	7,247	1,930	1,213	10,390	5,333	1,681	1,060	8,074
2015	7,238	1,938	1,211	10,387	5,427	1,700	1,044	8,171
2016	7,178	1,983	1,242	10,403	5,463	1,696	1,059	8,218
2017	7,228	1,987	1,244	10,459	5,457	1,713	1,034	8,204
2018	7,458	1,765	1,246	10,469	5,587	1,504	1,043	8,134
2019	7,477	1,795	1,249	10,521	5,601	1,524	1,064	8,189
2020	7,700	1,804	1,249	10,753	5,673	1,569	1,096	8,338

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Personnel Office, MFERAC, 22 February 2021.

* The number includes police officer candidates.

Systematised and occupied jobs by units

Unit	Number of systematised 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	12	1	3	16	10	1	3	14
GPD, Service of the Director General of the Police	68	62	8	138	60	45	8	113
GPD, Uniformed Police Directorate	207	0	34	241	160	2	31	193
GPD, Criminal Police Directorate	–	325	19	344	–	292	19	311
GPD, National Forensic Laboratory	–	77	5	82	–	69	5	74
GPD, Police Specialities Directorate	290	189	31	510	200	183	28	411
GPD, Police Academy	542	5	42	589	405	4	40	449
GPD, IT and Telecommunications Office	–	175	10	185	–	144	10	154
Total GPD	1,119	834	152	2,105	835	740	144	1,719
Celje Police Directorate	862	151	150	1,163	644	123	132	899
Koper Police Directorate	1,026	118	137	1,281	658	99	114	871
Kranj Police Directorate	418	78	91	587	343	62	73	478
Ljubljana Police Directorate	1,418	259	242	1,919	1,128	224	210	1,562
Maribor Police Directorate	1,111	155	183	1,449	790	135	162	1,087
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	476	63	102	641	366	59	92	517
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	251	48	74	373	186	36	64	286
Novo mesto Police Directorate	1,019	98	118	1,235	723	91	105	919
Total PD	6,581	970	1,097	8,648	4,838	829	952	6,619
Total	7,700	1,804	1,249	10,753	5,673	1,569	1,096	8,338

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Personnel Office, MFERAC, 22 February 2021.

* The number includes police officer candidates.

Required and actual education of employees

Required education	Number of systematised jobs	Number of employees by actual education							Number of occupied jobs
		primary	secondary	college	higher	university	spec./master's	doctorate	
Less than secondary	318	224	32	1	0	0	0	0	257
Secondary	1,821	53	1,178	76	89	20	1	0	1,417
Higher	6,472	5	2,927	1,290	439	90	6	0	4,757
High	2,002	0	13	19	1,034	582	112	19	1,779
University or higher vocational with specialisation/master's degree	140	0	0	0	1	87	33	7	140
Total	10,753	282	4,150	1,386	1,563	779	152	26	8,338

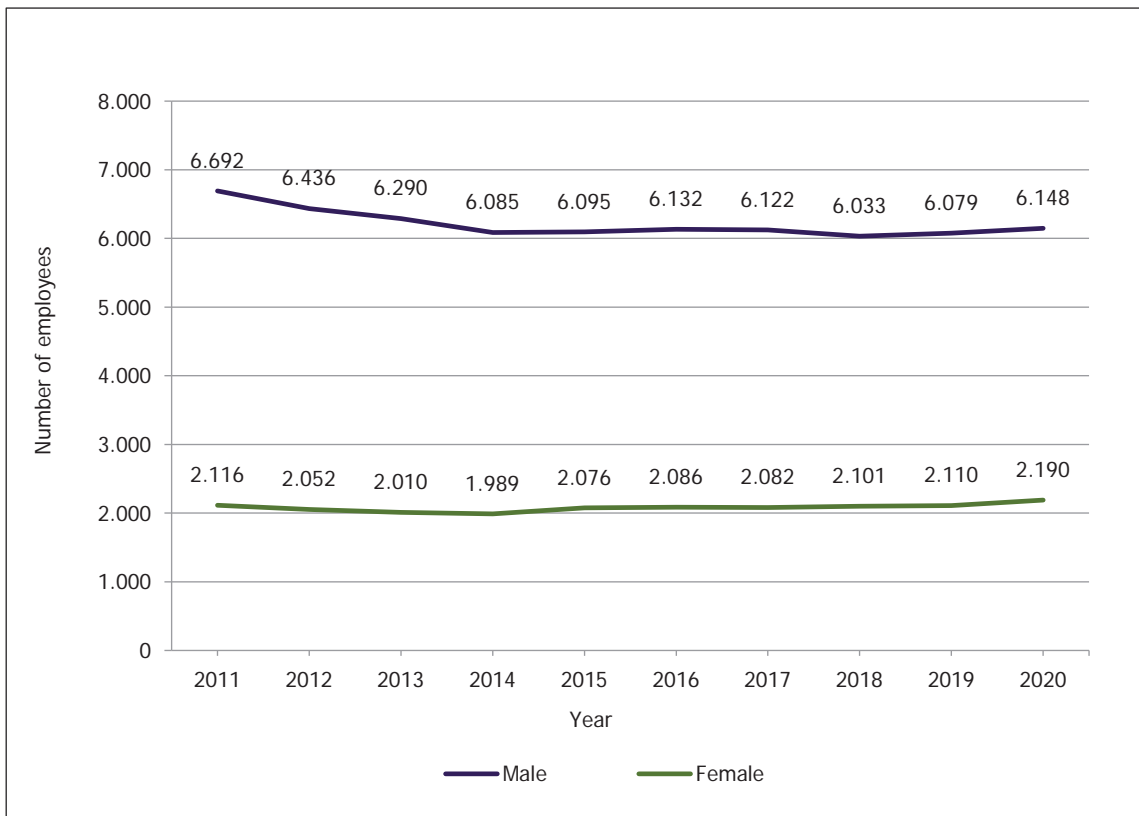
Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Personnel Office, MFERAC, 22 February 2021.

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	4,687	1,263	198	6,148
Female	986	306	898	2,190
Average age — total	41.7	45.6	48.0	43.3
Male	42.6	46.1	48.6	43.5
Female	37.5	43.4	47.8	42.6

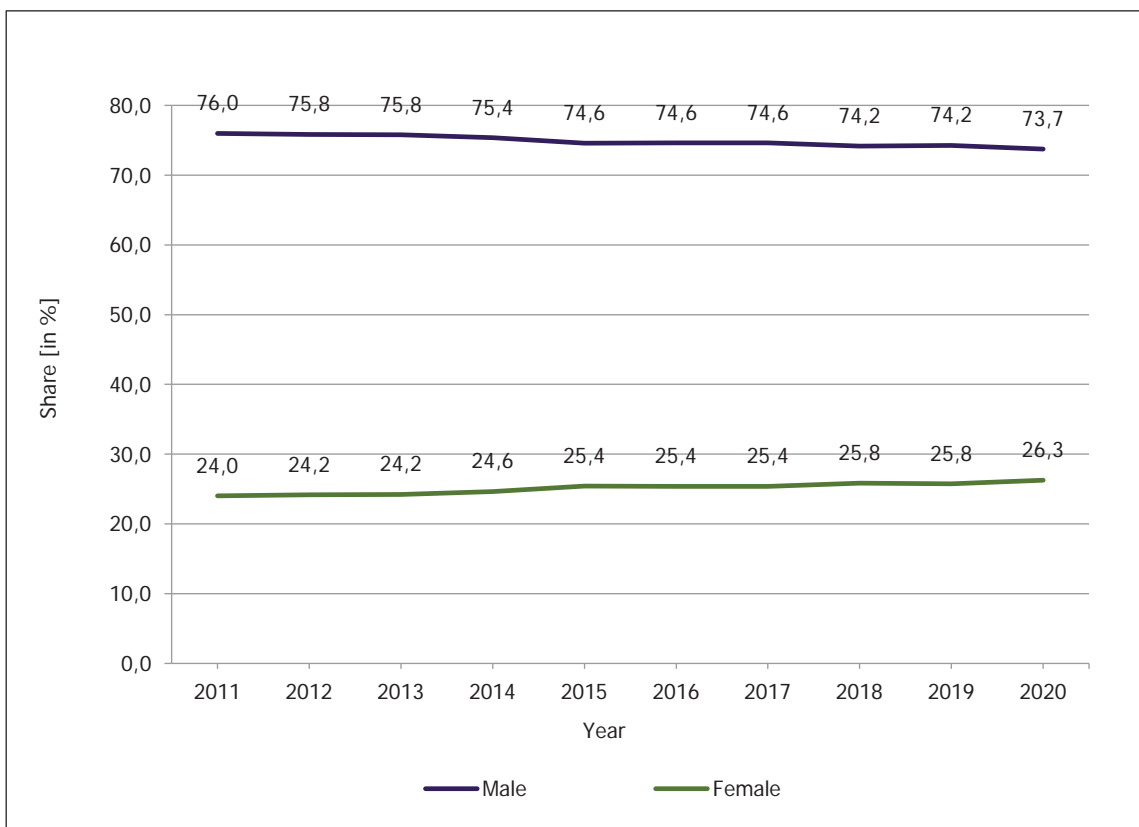
Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Personnel Office, MFERAC, 22 February 2021.

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

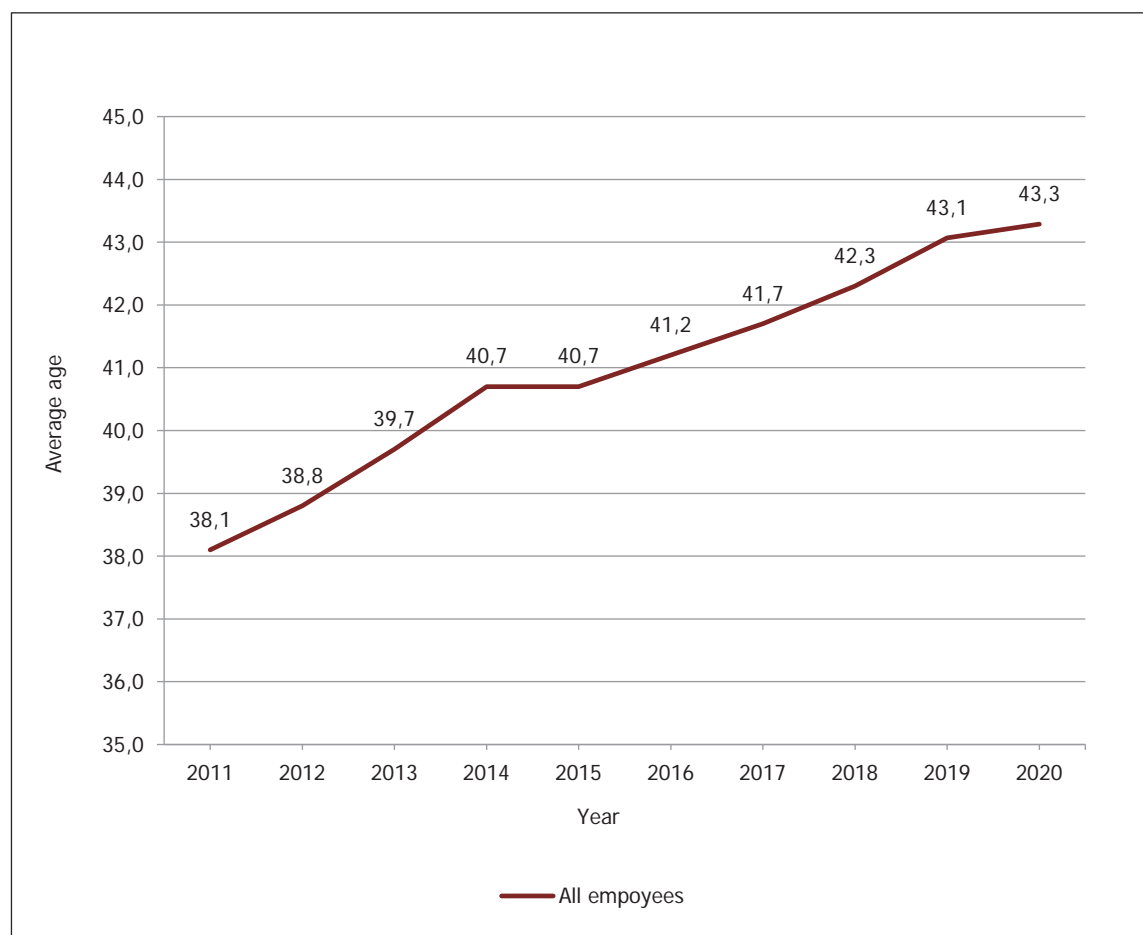


Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Personnel Office, MFERAC, 22 February 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Gender ratio



Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Personnel Office, MFERAC, 22 February 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

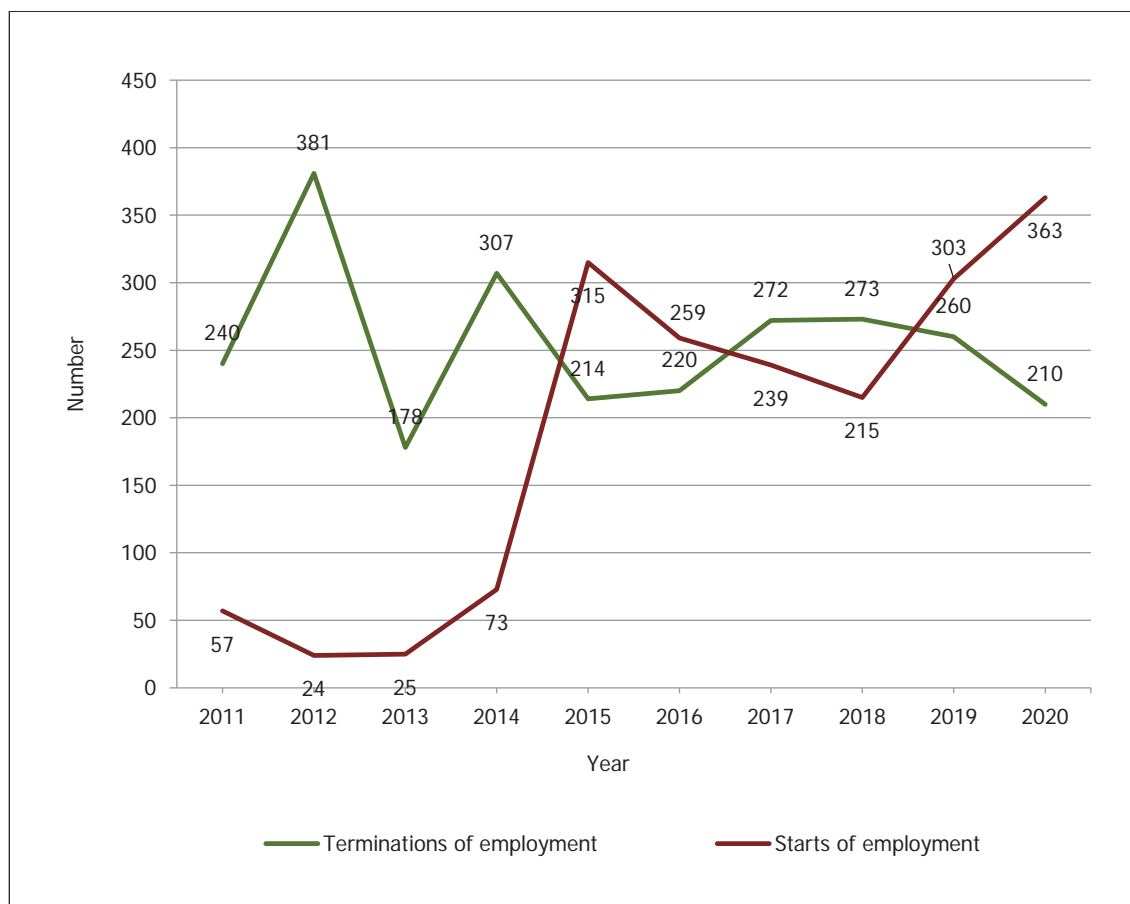
Average age of employees

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Personnel Office, MFERAC, 22 February 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

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	49	14	2	65
	Start	217	20	10	247
Police Directorates	Termination	78	23	44	145
	Start	39	7	70	116
– Police Directorates	Termination	8	23	19	50
	Start	1	7	29	37
– Police stations	Termination	70	0	25	95
	Start	38	0	41	79
Total	Termination	127	37	46	210
	Start	256	27	80	363

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Personnel Office, MFERAC, 22 February 2021.

Change in the number of terminations and starts of employment

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Personnel Office, MFERAC, 22 February 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Complaints and requests for the protection of employment rights by units

Unit	Number of complaints	Number of requests	Total
Celje Police Directorate	11	10	21
Koper Police Directorate	18	22	40
Kranj Police Directorate	7	7	14
Ljubljana Police Directorate	23	32	55
Maribor Police Directorate	31	29	60
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	7	18	25
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	2	3	5
Novo mesto Police Directorate	11	27	38
GPD	30	57	87
Total	140	205	345

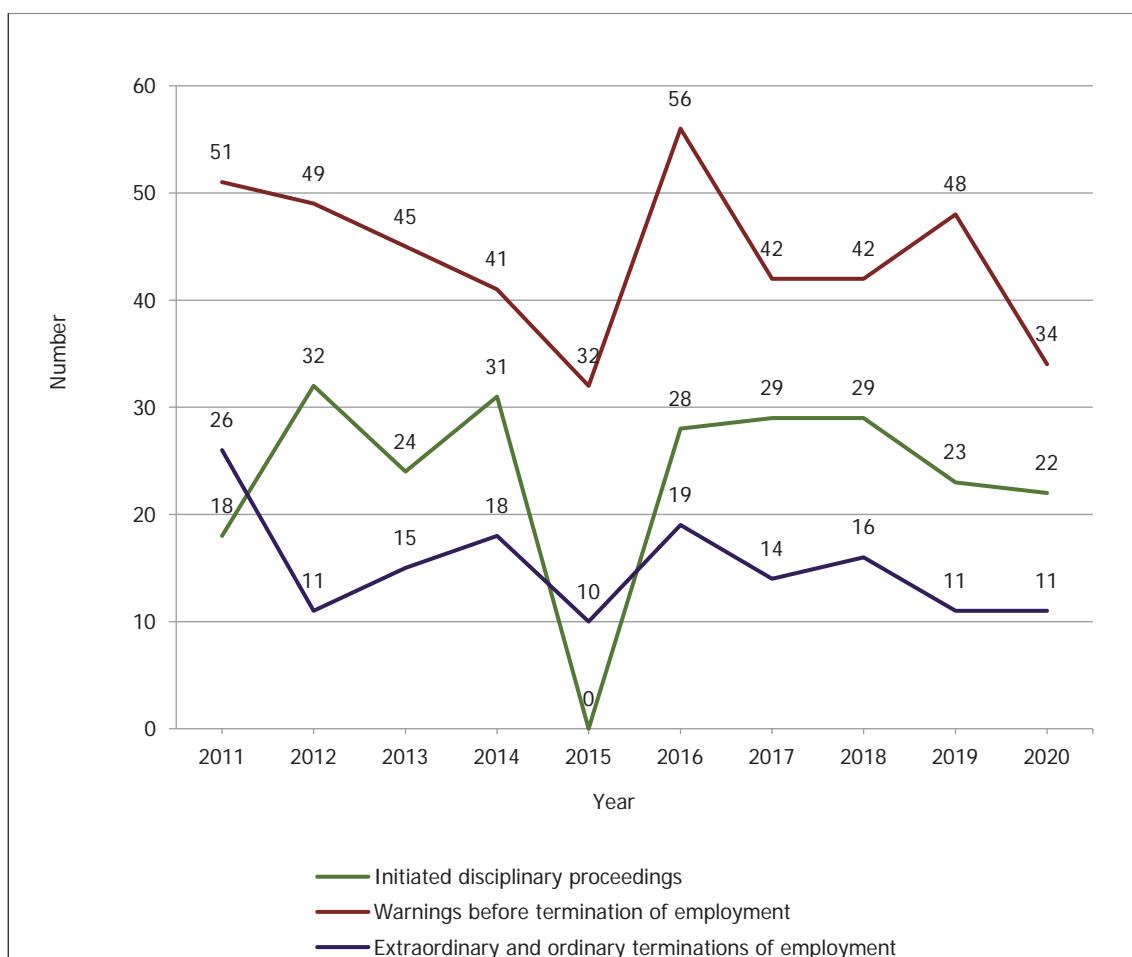
Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Personnel Office, 25 January 2021.

Disciplinary measures by units

Type of action	Celje Police Directorate	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	4	0	4	6	2	1	3	2	0	22
– reminder	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	5
– fine – low	2	0	4	3	1	1	1	1	0	13
– fine – high	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
– termination of proceedings	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Warnings before ordinary termination	8	5	0	5	6	5	2	2	1	34
Extraordinary termination	1	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	9
Ordinary termination	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Organisation and Personnel Office, 25 January 2021.

*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 Personnel Office, MFERAC, 25 January 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

* 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	2020
Family problems or problems in partnerships	9	75	62	70	38
Suicide risk [attempt, threat]	3	7	7	14	11
Suspicion for mental disease [signs, symptoms, change of behaviour]	14	25	17	22	19
Condition after a work-related traumatic event [endangered life, severe bodily injury treatment ...]	33	27	24	29	63
Psychological assistance to a public official or his/her family members in case of sudden death or serious illness	21	25	35	24	37
Suspicion of mobbing or mental distress due to poor relationships in the workplace	30	19	27	31	39
Stress due to work organisation	29	49	33	40	54
Police officer in disciplinary or criminal proceedings	11	8	15	15	16
Suspicion of addiction [alcohol, drugs, gaming]	6	8	7	14	6
Condition after a traumatic event, not related to work	16	6	48	10	19
Other	15	27	40	33	65
Total	187	276	315	302	367

Emergency psychological support [all sessions]

Reasons	Psychological support by police counsels				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Family problems or problems in partnerships	65	75	52	43	46
Suicide risk [attempt, threat]	0	1	4	9	0
Suspicion for mental disease [signs, symptoms, change of behaviour]	6	1	4	5	10
Condition after a work-related traumatic event [endangered life, severe bodily injury treatment ...]	22	8	10	8	28
Psychological assistance to a public official or his/her family members in case of sudden death or serious illness	11	18	10	3	11
Suspicion of mobbing or mental distress due to poor relationships in the workplace	2	61	7	5	11
Stress due to work organisation	52	2	39	32	42
Police officer in disciplinary or criminal proceedings	15	42	6	12	9
Suspicion of addiction [alcohol, drugs, gaming]	18	4	27	32	46
Condition after a traumatic event, not related to work	5	7	11	10	11
Other	13	19	37	33	38
Total	209	238	207	192	252

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	57	93.4
	IV.	2014	131	122	93.2
	V.	2015	70	61	87.1
	VI.	2015	50	46	92.0
	VII.	2017	76	53	69.7
	VIII.	2018	125	108	86.4
	IX.	2019	123	58	47.2
	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	88	88.0
	V.	2019	104	80	76.9
	VI.	2020	200	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	9	81.8
	XI.	2020	21	20	95.2


* 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.

** 6th generation of students in the programme Police Officer – full-time study have not yet concluded their studies.

Implementing programmes of upskilling and training by areas

Field of work	Number of executed programmes									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
General police tasks and specialisations	723	384	521	416	401	384	350	341	387	75
Crime investigation	140	241	161	156	131	161	252	96	93	38
Social skills and working with people	63	82	61	54	42	34	29	31	24	11
International trainings	24	56	48	44	72	62	89	97	69	8
Police dog handlers' work	25	32	37	28	29	25	22	48	14	13
IT and computer science	71	74	104	54	82	39	41	147	39	35
Operating with documentary materials	22	4	1	5	15	4	1	1	0	0
Health and safety at work	80	77	88	59	40	44	40	54	14	46
Special unit's work	20	25	10	19	16	12	23	17	10	10
Protecting people and objects	8	15	6	34	11	29	25	60	12	37
Linguistic training	24	20	21	33	26	9	15	18	13	13
Internal security and assistance to police officers	1	0	1	3	0	0	4	3	0	0
Total	1,201	1,010	1,059	905	865	803	891	913	675	286
										

Number of participants at programmes of upskilling and training by areas

Field of work	Number of participants*									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
General police tasks and specialisations	12,098	7,811	12,772	11,542	10,578	8,406	7,972	8,002	8,125	2,224
Crime investigation	3,558	4,972	4,237	5,586	5,230	6,912	5,712	6,970	2,337	1,664
Social skills and working with people	1,298	796	761	864	639	526	732	545	452	135
International trainings	106	198	167	123	281	225	152	215	252	14
Police dog handlers' work	142	120	149	105	135	113	165	196	31	37
IT and computer science	782	911	8,276	14,808	12,554	9,424	7,632	17,098	15,087	7,867
Operating with documentary materials	1,860	246	172	56	296	370	79	77	0	0
Health and safety at work	2,052	1,293	1,006	1,496	1,708	1,031	1,357	1,354	154	1,572
Special unit's work	258	294	170	256	304	253	315	296	210	144
Protecting people and objects	130	216	90	443	116	383	307	604	122	262
Linguistic training	317	325	295	315	274	70	146	149	125	93
Internal security and assistance to police officers	9	0	53	111	0	0	132	151	0	0
Total	22,610	17,182	28,148	35,705	32,115	27,713	24,701	35,657	26,895	14,012
										

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

FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL MATTERS

Police budgetary funds expenditure by purpose [in EUR]*

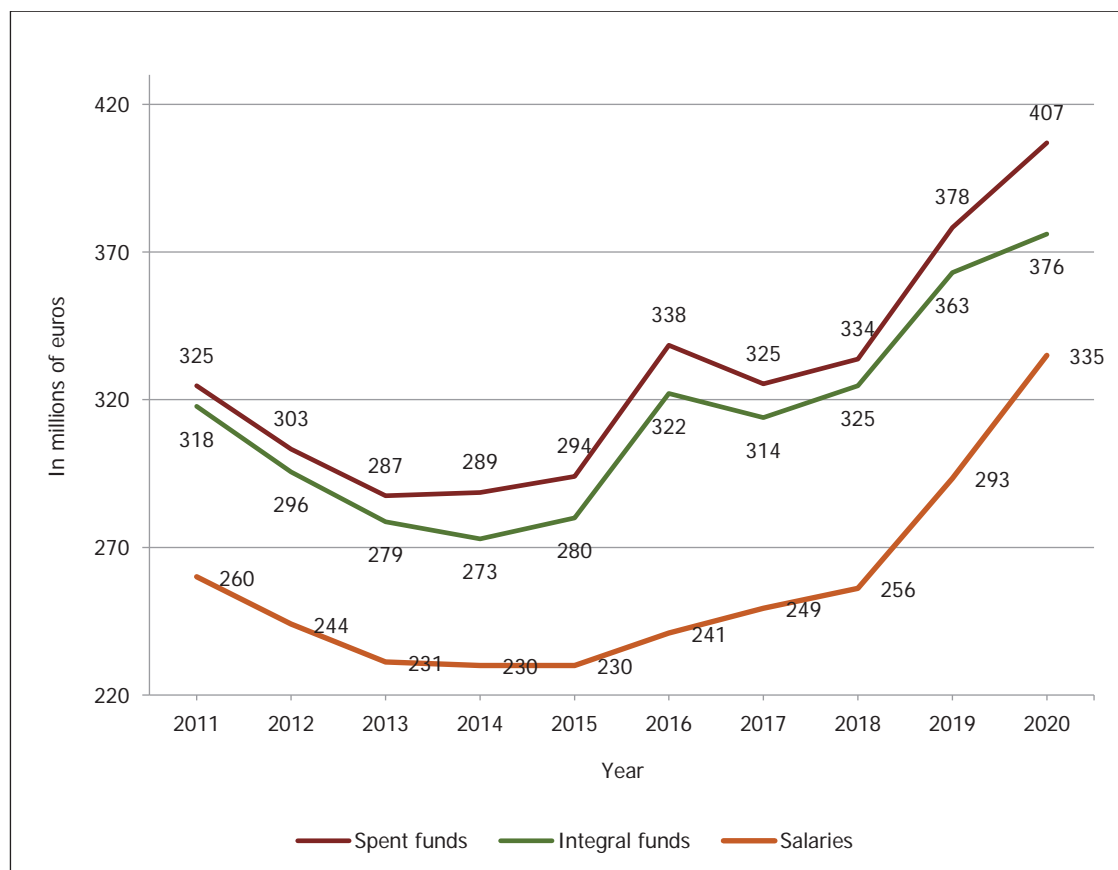
Purpose	Adopted budget	Valid budget**	Spent funds	Spending structure [in %]	Share of spending [in %]
Salaries	335,381,785	336,318,389	335,009,624	82.3	99.6
Transfers	39,000	39,000	35,461	0.0	90.9
Material costs	63,968,385	65,894,410	59,194,297	14.5	89.8
Investments	17,979,464	18,351,059	12,735,105	3.1	69.4
Investment transfers	0	346,210	0	0.0	0.0
Total	417,368,635	420,949,068	406,974,488	100.0	96.7

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Finance and Accounting Office, 23 February 2021

* 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 budget of the Slovene Intelligence and Security Agency to police investments, from salaries and material costs of the police to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, from material costs of the police in the current budgetary reserve and the reserve of the Republic of Slovenia, donations, income from sale and replacement of physical assets and income from own activity.

Use of police's budgetary resources



Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Finance and Accounting Office, 23 February 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2019.

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

Type of budgetary item	2019			2020			Expenditure index 2020/2019
	Valid budget	Expenditure	Share of expenditure [in %]	Valid budget	Expenditure	Share of expenditure [in %]	
Integral funds [supra-group type 1]	363,271,691	363,025,293	99.9	398,277,294	396,458,051	99.5	109.2
Budgetary appropriations	363,271,691	363,025,293	99.9	377,855,456	376,091,465	99.5	103.6
Salaries [type 1]	292,867,102	292,832,732	100.0	316,228,440	315,082,471	99.6	107.6
Transfers to individuals and households [type 1]	37,714	37,714	100.0	39,000	35,461	90.9	94.0
Material costs [type 1]	51,856,167	51,644,658	99.6	53,551,546	53,139,866	99.2	102.9
Investments [type 1]	18,510,708	18,510,189	100.0	8,036,471	7,833,666	97.5	42.3
COVID-19 budgetary expenses – regular rights to use [type 200]	0	0	...	934,800	915,652	98.0	...
Material costs [type 200]	0	0	...	934,800	915,652	98.0	...
COVID-19 budgetary expenses – additional indebtedness [type 202]	0	0	...	19,487,038	19,450,935	99.8	...
Salaries [type 202]	0	0	...	19,487,038	19,450,935	99.8	...
Earmarked funds	13,235,581	4,928,591	37.2	11,707,773	2,843,536	24.3	57.7
Sales and replacement of physical assets [type 5]	6,017,454	1,629,275	27.1	5,103,804	113,541	2.2	7.0
Own activity [type 6]	1,962,710	1,146,123	58.4	2,020,118	978,681	48.4	85.4
Compensations from property insurance [type 7]	991,577	304,916	30.8	1,186,835	369,641	31.1	121.2
Rents [type 18]	3,408,380	997,477	29.3	3,367,179	1,381,674	41.0	138.5
Donations [type 30]	855,460	850,799	99.5	29,839	0	0.0	0.0
EU-funds and Slovenia's participation	15,412,129	10,381,183	67.4	10,964,000	7,672,901	70.0	73.9
EU 14-20 Transferred execution of tasks [type 34]	613,620	497,298	81.0	444,300	305,697	68.8	61.5
EU 14-20 Cohesion Fund [CF] [type 721]	2,088,884	0	0.0	0	0
EU 14-20 Centralised and other EU programmes [type 801]	10,278,736	7,640,913	74.3	9,057,495	6,024,544	66.5	78.8
EU 14-20 Centralised and other EU programmes – Slovenia's participation [type 811]	2,430,888	2,242,972	92.3	1,462,205	1,342,661	91.8	59.9
Total	391,919,401	378,335,067	96.5	420,949,068	406,974,488	96.7	107.6

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Finance and Accounting Office, 23 February 2021

* The values are rounded up by individual types of budgetary items, thus their sum can differ from the total sum, which was calculated with not rounded up values.

Transport means with regard to ownership

Type of vehicle	Year								
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Own vehicles	2,088	2,090	2,264	2,338	2,546	2,373	2,216	2,237	2,204
Vehicles under financial lease	286	101	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles under operational lease	0	0	0	0	0	348	347	345	342
Total	2,374	2,191	2,269	2,338	2,546	2,721	2,563	2,582	2,546

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Procurement and Logistics Directorate, 31 December 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Transport means with regard to type of vehicle

Type of vehicle	Year								
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Civil passenger vehicles	1,055	986	1,061	1,112	1,267	1,256	1,196	1,217	1,198
Patrol passenger vehicles	575	506	551	545	250	695	627	626	606
Police intervention vehicles	129	123	90	105	135	115	110	101	98
Combined vehicles	174	164	182	198	216	233	220	211	205
Off-road vehicles	205	188	172	167	162	152	169	196	186
Motorcycles	154	148	138	137	161	148	150	140	135
Goods and delivery vehicles	82	76	75	74	85	104	84	84	111
Other vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	18	7	7	7
Total	2,374	2,191	2,269	2,338	2,546	2,721	2,563	2,582	2,546

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Procurement and Logistics Directorate, 31 December 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

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	2020
Police intervention vehicles	7.0	5.4	5.7	5.6	4.4	4.3	5.4	5.9	5.8
Motorcycles	7.9	8.9	9.5	10.5	9.1	9.3	9.7	10.2	9.8
Civil passenger vehicles	7.5	7.7	7.2	7.5	6.5	6.9	7.4	7.6	7.2
Patrol passenger vehicles	6.4	7.2	5.6	6.4	6.7	3.1	4.2	4.6	4.2
Off-road vehicles	9.2	9.3	10.0	11.0	10.5	10.3	8.8	7.1	6.5
Goods and delivery vehicles	10.6	9.2	10.3	11.4	9.0	8.8	10.0	10.5	8.7
Combined vehicles	7.0	5.4	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.7	9.8	10.5	10.2
All means of transport	6.6	7.9	7.3	7.8	7.4	6.3	7.0	7.2	6.9

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Procurement and Logistics Directorate, 31 December 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Apartments and one-person rooms by units

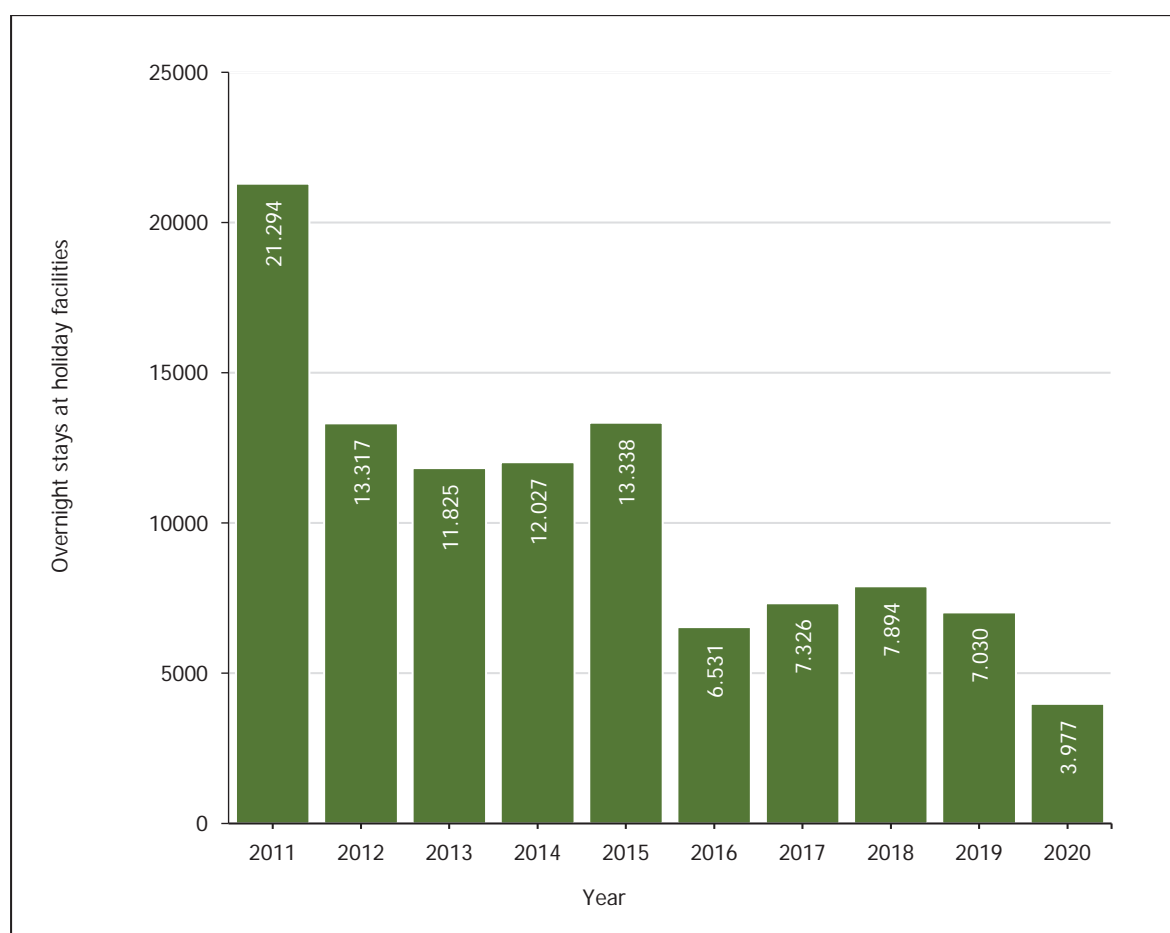
Unit	Number of employer provided apartments	Number of unoccupied employer provided apartments	Number of rental apartments	Number of beds	Number of occupied beds
Celje PD	59	15	3	5	0
Koper PD	87	13	2	33	19
Kranj PD	58	4	2	16	3
Ljubljana PD	61	7	4	82	37
Maribor PD	64	11	9	16	0
Murska Sobota PD	26	4	1	3	0
Nova Gorica PD	35	6	0	88	0
Novo mesto PD	62	17	0	8	2
GPD	138	11	4	99	23
Total	590	88	25	350	84

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Procurement and Logistics Directorate, 31 December 2020.

Subletting, sales and purchases of apartments

	Number of apartments						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Subletting of apartments at non-profit rent							
– regularly allocated [tenders]	48	34	49	33	27	26	42
– on the basis of shown staff interest	2	2	3	1	1	1	3
– extraordinary allocations	9	9	19	9	1	1	0
Subletting of apartments at profit rent	2	1	8	2	2	2	1
Sale of apartments	10	10	6	4	4	1	7
Purchase of apartments	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Procurement and Logistics Directorate, 31 December 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Overnight stays at holiday facilities

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Procurement and Logistics Directorate, 31 December 2020 and annual reports on police work for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

		Country/place	Year						
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Police officers on ICM	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo [EULEX]	Kosovo	15	15	21	12	7	6	7
	European Union Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support [EUPOLL COPPS]	Palestine	2	3	2	2	2	1	2
	Total		17	18	23	14	9	7	9
Liaison officers	Interpol	France/Lyon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Frontex	Poland/Warsaw	0	1	1	1	2	1	1
	Europol	Netherlands/Hague	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Total		3	4	4	4	5	4	4
Posted officers	European Asylum Support Office (EASO)	Malta/Valetta	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	European Commission [OLAF]	Belgium/Brussels	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	EU's special representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina [EUSR BiH]	BiH/Sarajevo	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Police attachés	The Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Sarajevo	BiH	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	The Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Belgrade	Serbia	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	The Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Skopje	North Macedonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	The Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Zagreb	Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	The Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Vienna	Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	The Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Rome	Italy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		2	2	2	2	2	2	5

Source: GPD, Service of the Director General of the Police, International Police Operation Division, register of posted employees on ICM and other organisations, 22 February 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Work in public relations

Type of activity	Number of activities						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of press conferences, public statements and photo sessions	100	137	137	113	114	119	353
Number of messages, notifications and information for the public	4,445	6,415	5,638	5,119	5,559	5,241	5,057
Number of written and oral replies to journalist questions	8,406	11,024	12,196	10,187	10,458	10,743	12,277
Number of written and oral replies to questions of citizens	2,412	2,524	2,330	2,123	2,090	2,936	6,236
Number of responses to media releases	31	27	17	24	25	47	52
Number of posts on Twitter	151	179	101	121	133	167	153
Number of posts on YouTube	17	10	5	36	21	15	42
Number of posts on Facebook	179	146	204	231	1,423	2,307	2,686
Number of posts on Instagram*	–	–	22	25	56	186	499
Number of posts on the internet [editorial work]	253	1,116	413	367	490	381	414
Number of posts on the intranet [own posts]	1,657	1,154	1,112	1,546	1,555	1,499	1,398
Number of posts on the intranet [editorial work]	685	767	830	1,263	1,006	562	403
Cooperation at publications [editorial work]	7	3	4	8	6	7	2
Number of "Varnost" journal editions	4	4	4	4	4	3	1
Number of "addresses" [speeches]	81	57	53	47	66	76	71
Number of recorded/prepared and edited videos	15	12	5	9	105	262	181
Number of participations at promotional and preventive events [fairs, humanitarian events etc.]	113	102	118	110	116	227	114
Number of requests for assistance/cooperation at recordings	30	41	51	63	73	27	16
Number of events with protocolary activities	54	204	240	288	282	279	162

Source: GPD Service of the Director General of the Police, Public Relations Divisions, 15 March 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

* The Instagram account was created in 2016.

Police Orchestra activity

Type of activity	Number of activities						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Concerts at the Slovenian Philharmonic, Cankarjev dom or Union Hall	6	2	3	3	5	2	0
Concerts organised by the Ljubljana Music Youth	7	6	6	6	5	5	3
Other concerts around Slovenia	19	18	21	14	17	15	8
Concerts abroad	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Performances at ceremonies and cultural events	108	133	133	119	145	142	79
Performances at protocol receptions	26	50	65	57	71	106	82
Performances at commemorations and funerals	91	75	74	74	90	84	50
Video recordings	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Audio recordings	7	3	4	7	1	0	0

Source: GPD, Service of the Director General of the Police, Police Orchestra 18 January 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

*Work in the area of social skills**

Type of action	Number of actions					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
OIEP opinions and responses to questions of employees sent to tointegriteta@policija.si	7	5	3	5	1	1
Assessment of organisational climate [in all units or in individual units upon request of heads of units]	2	0	1	1	1	1
Conflict management and mediation	10	14	9	6	6	12
Provision of assistance in the regulation of mutual relations	13	10	15	12	21	31
Provision of information at alleged discrimination	24	23	17	36	9	3
Provision of assistance and information about the measures in connection to protecting dignity at work**	–	–	–	–	34	22
The number of notifications about alleged sexual and other harassment or bullying at workplace**	–	–	–	–	10	8
Activities in multi-cultural communities	75	52	210	226	265	126

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

** Data have been collected since 2019.

*Museum activity**

Type of activity	Number of activities					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Visits to the Museum of Slovenian Police	1,200	600	700	600	600	450
Exhibitions in police units or other institutions	8	14	17	28	35	15
Visitors to exhibitions [number assessment]	7,000	11,000	17,000	28,000	31,000	9,000

* 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]									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Public events security	67:55	50:55	11:30	04:35	11:35	18:35	46:35	19:35	21:20	11:20
State Border Control	355:00	285:45	289:25	398:10	503:05	479:15	349:20	455:30	308:10	459:05
Traffic control	351:00	194:40	44:20	0:0	35:00	51:10	114:35	124:15	23:05	04:30
Search for criminal offenders	96:45	88:40	56:00	45:20	52:50	24:20	26:15	53:35	20:05	17:35
Search operation	125:00	91:50	83:55	63:25	81:45	107:00	54:50	129:10	50:25	49:50
Transport between clinics	29:25	51:05	68:25	88:35	84:50	57:20	25:48	02:10	01:10	0:0
Incubator transport	39:20	87:25	55:45	49:20	40:50	32:55	71:20	01:15	0:0	0:0
Helicopter Emergency Medical Services	301:45	237:20	172:50	202:25	194:55	119:40	233:55	152:30	04:40	01:30
Mountain rescue	25:25	57:35	78:40	46:25	46:05	08:35	77:42	40:55	61:45	61:45
Own activity*	03:05	08:00	03:55	0:0	0:0	02:20	08:25	25:30	01:00	33:10
Recording for police needs	77:40	50:05	23:50	41:40	45:55	31:55	56:20	28:45	02:35	40:25
ASU pilot training	101:00	145:35	55:15	133:00	219:25	85:45	184:05	236:30	152:05	230:05
Training**	99:35	99:30	180:00	263:20	159:15	50:55	80:00	78:55	52:50	44:00
Fly over	115:55	22:55	75:20	73:40	108:45	193:35	111:38	69:50	64:15	168:28
Total	1,788:50	1,471:20	1,199:10	1,410:20	1,584:15	1,264:40	1,440:48	1,417:40	763:25	1,121:43







Source: GPD, Police Specialities Directorate, Air Support Unit, Flights Log, 20 January 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

* 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 ASU and police officers, landing and mountain rescue exercises.




*** Fly overs, training and technical flights.

Mountain rescue with helicopters

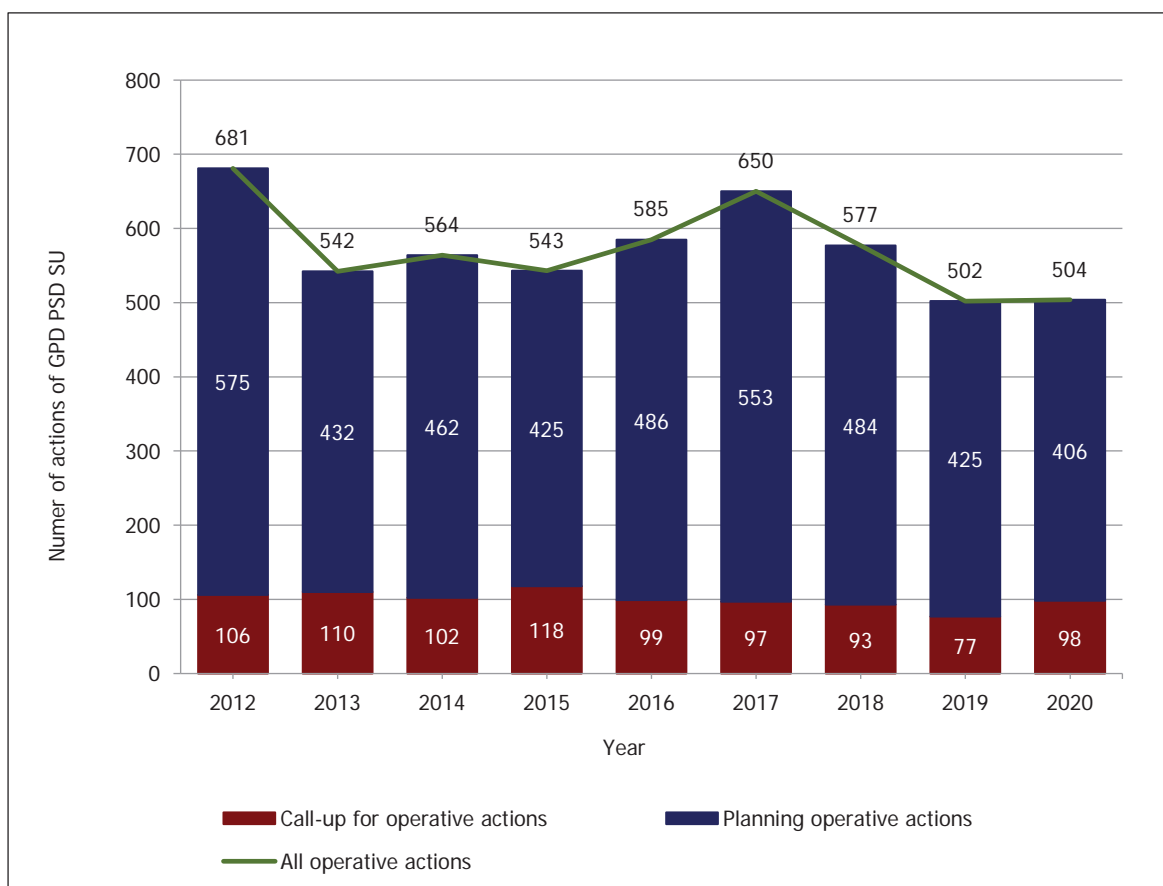
Year	Number of actions	Number of helicopter flights	Number of transferred persons			
			Dead people	Injured people	Missing people	Total
2011	17	65	3	12	4	19
2012	43	148	1	40	2	43
2013	61	192	2	60	2	64
2014	36	128	2	36	1	39
2015	36	128	3	29	4	36
2016	9	27	0	12	0	12
2017	65	234	3	63	1	67
2018	35	105	0	35	0	35
2019	51	84	0	62	0	62
2020	53	89	0	64	0	64
Sparkline						

Source: GPD, Police Specialities Directorate, Air Support Unit, 20 January 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Helicopter Emergency Medical Services

Year	Number of actions	Number of helicopter flights	Number of transferred persons
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
2020	1	1	1
Sparkline			

Source: GPD, Police Specialities Directorate, Air Support Unit, 20 January 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Operative actions of the Special Unit

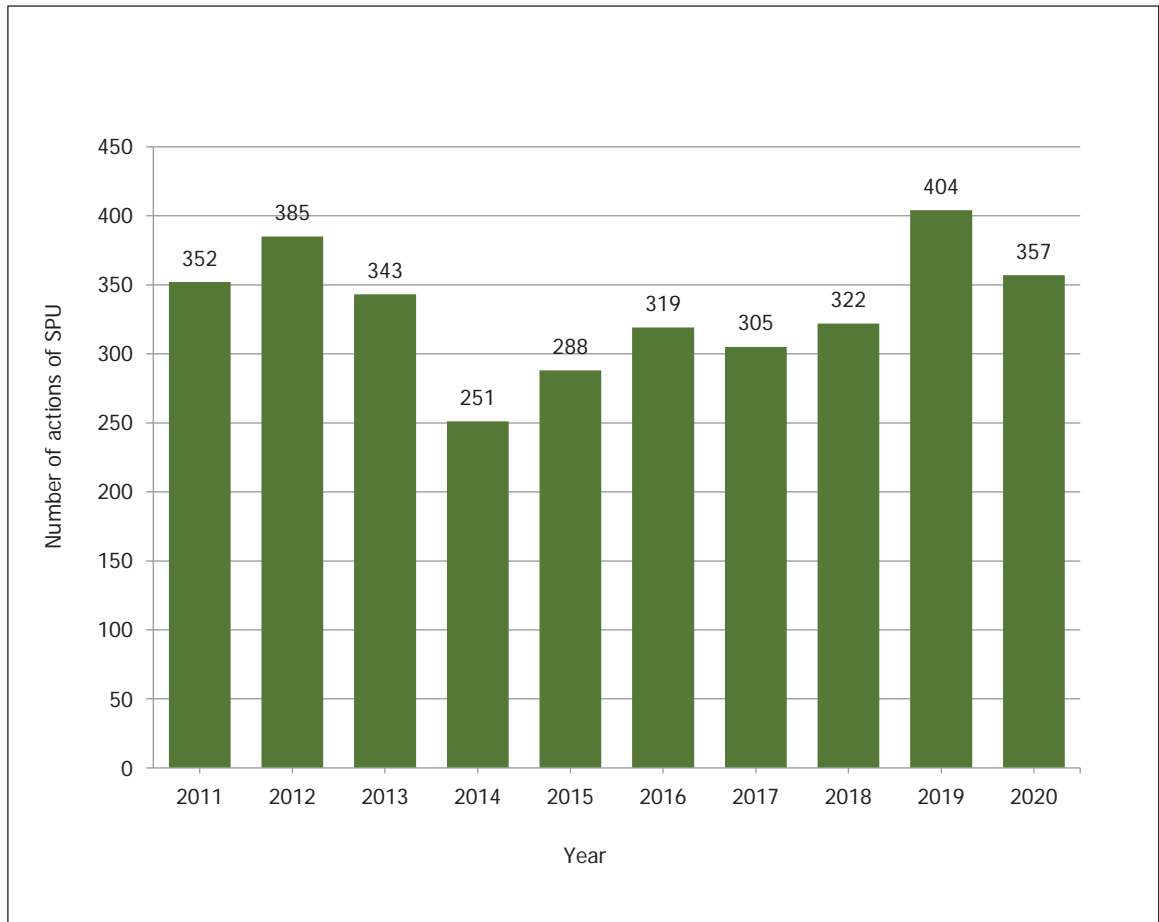
Source: GPD, Special Police Unit, 25 February 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Activities of call-up units

Unit	2019						2020					
	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		
	SPU I	SPU II	SPU III	SPU I	SPU II	SPU III	SPU I	SPU II	SPU III	SPU I	SPU II	SPU III
Celje Police Directorate	22	2	31	10	2	3	14	1	31	14	4	1
Koper Police Directorate	2	11	0	2	1	0	7	6	0	3	1	0
Kranj Police Directorate	4	6	49	6	8	3	4	3	47	6	9	1
Ljubljana Police Directorate	8	29	25	2	3	5	24	34	3	5	3	0
Maribor Police Directorate	3	23	7	3	8	0	0	19	6	1	9	0
Murska Sobota Police Directorate	26	6	0	9	2	0	7	1	0	6	2	0
Nova Gorica Police Directorate	4	1	37	4	4	1	0	0	24	2	6	0
Novo mesto Police Directorate	23	3	0	6	0	0	29	7	0	8	3	0
Total	92	81	149	42	28	12	85	71	111	45	37	2

Source: GPD Uniformed Police Directorate, Special Police Units [SPU] activities, 3 February 2021 and annual report on police work for 2019.

Call-ups of the Special Police Unit



Source: GPD Uniformed Police Directorate, Special Police Units activities, 3 February 2021 and annual reports on police work for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

COVID-19 EPIDEMIC

Police actions due to violations of the Contagious Diseases Act, connected to COVID-19

Violation*	2020		
	Minor offences	Warnings	Total
Non-use of a protective mask	2,233	5,743	7,976
Prohibited movement between municipalities	2,513	1,473	3,986
Prohibited movement between statistical regions	847	519	1,366
Non-consideration of movement limitation from 21:00 and 6:00	1,790	1,365	3,155
Restriction of assembly	1,070	1,289	2,359
Illegitimate entry or exit from the Coastal Karst Region	0	0	0
Failure to sanitise hands at entry to indoor premises	8	9	17
Organisation of people assembly at public places	0	10	10

* Data have been entered and collected since 24 October 2020.

Operation of the info.koronavirus@policija.si call centre

Month	Number of phone calls	Number of replies to messages	Number of automatic replies to e-mails	Total number of replies
April	12,864	5,454	0	18,318
May	11,536	5,121	0	16,657
June	9,863	8,165	0	18,028
July	11,027	6,017	2,608	19,652
August	9,887	474	5,163	15,394
September	10,524	599	4,191	15,314
October	14,103	568	3,743	18,414
November	8,179	388	2,010	10,577
December	6,983	325	1,771	9,079
Total	94,966	27,111	19,486	141,433

Source: Statistics of the call centre info.koronavirus@policija.si, obtained on 14 March 2021.

Number of forms on providing information about the measures to prevent the spreading of COVID-19 and the procedures regarding quarantine.

Month	Submitted statement	Issued quarantine order	Issued order for minors	Certificate about referral to quarantine	Certificate about referral for minors	Revoked forms	Total
July	149	3,394	639	–	–	–	4,182
August	4	21,253	5,891	–	–	–	27,148
September	0	16,943	1,321	–	–	–	18,264
October	1	6,070	700	1,449	223	0	8,443
November	–	–	–	5,854	971	63	6,888
December	–	–	–	12,224	2,683	89	14,996
Total	154	47,660	8,551	19,527	3,877	152	79,921

Source: Data from COVID-19 chart – total data for transit and quarantine that was introduced in June 2020, obtained on 15 March 2021.

Supervised transit via Slovenia during the first wave of the epidemic

	Number
Monitoring cargo vehicles [14 March 2020–25. May 2020]	66,729
– Towards Croatia and to other countries	24,567
– Towards Hungary and to other countries	42,162
– Organised convoys	
– The number of convoys from border with Italy to border with Hungary [22 March] 2020	35
Number of cargo vehicles	1,428
– Number of convoys from the border with Italy to the border with Croatia	115
Number of cargo vehicles	4,891
– Transit of cargo vehicles as per the special protocol agreed with Croatia and Hungary*	60,410

Source: Data from the Report on activities of protection, rescue and assistance caused due to COVID-19, prepared by the Ministry of Defence and confirmed by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia: at its 27th regular session on 23 July 2020.

* As of 22 March 2020 [with Hungary] and as of 19 April 2020 [with Croatia] to 25 May 2020, transit of cargo vehicles was regulated from control points Fernetiči, Škofije, Krvavi Potok and Vrtojba.



LIST OF MOST COMMONLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

AFIS	Automated Finger Identification System
AHL	Alps Hockey League
AJPES	Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services
AMIF	Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund
AVP	Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency
AVRR	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
Celje PD	Celje Police Directorate
CEPIS	Central Police Information System
Cepol or CEPOL	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training
Cestel	Slovenian company that produces bridges for weighing vehicles during driving
CF	Centre for Foreigners
CIRAM	Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model
COSI	Standing Committee on Operational Cooperation on Internal Security
CTi	Counter Terrorism Initiative
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
EASO	European Asylum Support Office
EES	Entry-Exit System
EMPACT	European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats
EPPO	European Public Prosecutor's Office
ETIAS	European Travel Information and Authorisation System
EUAM Ukraine	The European Union Advisory Mission in Ukraine
EU	European Union
EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
EUMM Georgia	European Union Monitoring Mission in Georgia
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]
EU SOCTA	The European Union Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment
FIO	Phonetic Index of Persons
Frontex	European Border and Coast Agency
FUO	Found unexploded ordnance
FURS	Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPD ASU	General Police Directorate, Police Specialities Directorate, Air Support Unit
GPD CPD	General Police Directorate, Criminal Police Directorate
GPD	General Police Directorate
GPD ITO	General Police Directorate, IT and Telecommunications Office
GPD NFL	General Police Directorate National Forensic Laboratory
GPD PA	General Police Directorate, Police Academy
GPD PSD OCC	General Police Directorate, Police Specialities Directorate, Operation and Communication Centre
GPD SDGP	General Police Directorate, Service of the Director General of the Police
GPD SDGP IIID	General Police Directorate, Service for the Director General of the Police, Internal Investigations and Integrity Division
GPD SDGP IPOD	General Police Directorate, Service of the Director General of the Police, International Police Operation Division

GPD SDGP PO	General Police Directorate, Service of the Director General of the Police, Police Orchestra
GPD SPC	General Police Directorate, Security and Protection Centre
GPD UPD	General Police Directorate, Uniformed Police Directorate
GRECO	Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption
ICM	International civil missions
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
ITPS	Information Telecommunications Police System
JIT	Joint Investigation Team
km	kilometre
Koper PD	Koper Police Directorate
Kranj PD	Kranj Police Directorate
KZ-1[B]	Criminal Code
LIMS	Laboratory Information System
Ljubljana PD	Ljubljana Police Directorate
LTE	Long Term Evolution
Maribor PD	Maribor Police Directorate
MFERAC	Computer application for finance, accounting and HR data management, maintained by the Ministry of Finance
mm:ss	Time in minutes and seconds
MNZ IPPD	Ministry of the Interior, International Protection Procedures Division
Murska Sobota PD	Murska Sobota Police Directorate
NBI	National Bureau of Investigation [at GPD Criminal Police Directorate]
NBS	National border supervisor
NBS police officer	Police officer – national border supervisor
NFIP	National Football Information Point
NFL	National Forensic Laboratory
NIJZ	National Institute of Public Health
Nova Gorica PD	Nova Gorica Police Directorate
Novo mesto PD	Novo mesto Police Directorate
OIEP	Police Integrity and Ethics Committee
OKCP	Operational Verification Application
PCCC	Police and Customs Cooperation Centres
PD	Police directorate
PEGAZ	Stricter surveillance of road traffic methodology
PEN-MP	Police Expert Network on Missing Persons
PLD	Procurement and Logistics Directorate [organisation units of the Ministry of the Interior]
PNR	Passenger Name Record
QUEST	Querying Europol's systems
RAILPOL	European Association Of Railway Police Forces
ROADPOL	European Roads Policing Network
RS	Republic of Slovenia
SARS-CoV-2	Virus; known as the new coronavirus

Scan	Scientific Content Analysis
SEPA	Central European Police Academy
SIB	Steria Interconnection Box
SIFOROMA	National Platform for the Roma
SIRENE	Supplementary Information Request at National Entry
SIS II	Schengen Information System II
SIS	Schengen Information System
SPU	Special Police Unit
SQL	Structured Query Language
SRA	Security Risk Areas
SRSS	EU Structural Reform Support Service
SURS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
SUSBC	Specialised Unit for State Border Control
SUTC	Specialised Unit for Traffic Control
TB	Terrabi ^{te} dat ^a quantity unit, 240 [1012]]
U-21 [euro]	European Football Under-21 Championship
Uefa	The Union of European Football Associations
UKC	University Medical Centre in Ljubljana
WB-RAN	Western Balkans Risk Analysis Network
WBCSCi	Western Balkans Counter Serious Crime Initiative
WBCTi	Western Balkan Counter Terrorism Initiative
WHO	World Health Organization
ZJRM-1	Protection of Public Order Act
ZKP, ZKP-E, ZKP-N, ZKP-O	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	Road Traffic Rules Act
ZVOPOKD	Act on the Protection of Personal Data in the Area of Treatment of Criminal Offences

