

Annual report on the work of the Police for 2024

Number: 0101-26/2025/106 (2061-01)

Ljubljana, 15 April 2025

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# Address by the Acting Director General of the Police

Dear readers,

Before you is an overview of the work of the Police in 2024 – a year marked by intense developments both in Slovenia and around the world, which also affected the security situation at home. We encountered certain security phenomena that, until recently, we had primarily observed in other countries. One such example is the emergence of threats in schools, which made it unmistakably clear that we are part of a globalised world and not immune to events we once only read about in the media.

We have long recognised that security cannot be viewed in isolation from wider societal developments, and that it is neither guaranteed nor permanently secured, but requires constant effort.

The Slovenian Police continuously monitor changing circumstances and invest every effort into ensuring a safe living environment for the people of Slovenia. Thanks to enhanced analytics, extensive professional expertise, strong cooperation with other national institutions and local communities, and the dedicated work of numerous employees who are constantly seeking solutions and planning necessary operational and organisational measures, we are successfully adapting to evolving forms of crime and other security challenges.

That the past few years have been particularly demanding for the Police is clearly reflected in the annual report before you. While figures can never tell the full story, they do provide insight into the scope and effectiveness of the work carried out by police officers, criminal investigators, and other staff across our organisation.

In 2024, we received just over half a million calls to the emergency number 113, more than 200,000 of which required immediate intervention. We dealt with just under 60,000 criminal offences, over 30,000 public order disturbances, and more than 330,000 road traffic violations. We also intercepted 46,000 individuals who entered the country irregularly. The Riot Police Unit was deployed 578 times, while the Special Unit carried out 104 urgent operational actions. This is merely a brief overview of some of the key tasks we performed with fewer than 8,000 employees – by the end of the year, the Police numbered just 7,899. The decline in staff was mainly due to a wave of retirements among the older generation, as well as resignations in favour of other professions, which – offering lower exposure to risk and higher pay – are often more appealing, particularly to younger individuals.

Nevertheless, there is once again a growing interest in joining our ranks. It appears that the values embodied by the policing profession are still respected and recognised by the public. For this reason, we are hopeful that in the coming years we will be able to strengthen our ranks and ensure the continuity of our successful work, which contributes to a safe living environment for the people of Slovenia – a value that is increasingly acknowledged beyond our borders.

However, it is important to emphasise that the level of safety in a country does not depend solely on the effective work of the Police. This is becoming increasingly evident in various societal developments. Much more must be done to ensure security – both nationally and globally.

At the national level, it is crucial to ensure economic and social development that does not lead to the polarisation of society. The state must commit to fostering equality and justice, and to promoting ethical values that unite rather than divide, encourage solidarity among people, and oblige both institutions and individuals to respect fundamental human rights. The absence of such an approach leads to unrest, a rise in crime, and – if institutions fail – attempts to take justice into one’s own hands.

At the same time, we must also consider the international context. In today's globalised world, traditional forms of crime and security threats have long been joined by those that transcend national borders. Terrorism, extremism, radicalisation, irregular migration, international organised crime, cyberattacks targeting key and critical infrastructure, and hybrid threats have for years been a reality – and a security challenge that has long demanded attention. What is perhaps new is the accelerating speed at which new *modi operandi* emerge, most recently through the misuse of artificial intelligence as the latest technological tool. In light of this, it is essential to foster a broad public debate on what is required to ensure people's safety. Beyond the obvious – strengthening the police force, advancing professional expertise and legislation in line with the evolution of crime, and fostering international cooperation – security also demands something often overlooked: a strong political will to ensure peace, freedom, justice, and the basic conditions for a dignified life on a global scale. The consequences of emerging crises and conflicts quickly spill over national borders and affect security even in seemingly distant parts of the world. In today's highly interdependent world, modern threats are growing more transnational and more dangerous due to having been underestimated for far too long.

This is why I hope that security – as the most fundamental and vital prerequisite for a dignified life – will finally be recognised, both in Slovenia and internationally, as a shared goal we must pursue together. Such recognition would provide valuable support to security services around the world, including the dedicated efforts of Slovenian police officers, who risk their own safety day after day to ensure a secure life for all residents of Slovenia.

Damjan Petrič

Acting Director General of the Police

# Methodological notes

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he Annual report on the work of the Police for 2024 (hereinafter: the annual report) includes statistical data, most of which were obtained from the *Statistics – annual report* application (hereinafter: the statistics application), available within the Police information and telecommunications system. All tables and graphs in the statistics application were generated using the system tool SQL *Server Reporting Services*, with the exception of regional geographical statistics, which were created using Visual Studio. The classification method applied was equal interval, whereby class intervals are automatically defined based on the minimum and maximum values. Police data were supplemented with external sources, specifically:

* the Central Population Register (as of 6 June 2024) – including all residents with registered residence in Slovenia (a total of 2,162,373), assigned to police directorate areas based on their place of residence;
* the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services (AJPES) – with data from June 2024 (210,966 active legal entities, assigned to police directorate areas based on the location of the company’s registered office);
* the Ministry of Infrastructure, Slovenian Infrastructure Agency – with data on the length of national roads and e-roads by municipality and region, dating from 2002 onwards.[[1]](#footnote-1)

*Due to extraordinary security incidents, statistical data may vary significantly from year to year. The figures for 2016 show considerable deviations as a result of the migrant crisis and a police strike, while those for 2020 and 2021 reflect the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic.*

*On 1 January 2023, Croatia became a full member of the Schengen Area, which means that Slovenia now has only five border crossing points on the external Schengen border: three at air borders and two at maritime borders. Due to terrorism-related risks, the Police introduced temporary controls at the internal land borders with Croatia and Hungary on 21 October 2023, subsequently extending these measures. As a result, data for 2023 and 2024 are not directly comparable with figures from previous years.*

The data for previous years, as well as explanations, sources and similar clarifications are presented in brackets. Percentage figures in tables are rounded to one decimal place. A comma is used to separate thousands, and a full stop is used for millions (e.g. 1.2 million).

Data for previous years, obtained from the statistics application and included in this annual report, may differ from the corresponding data presented in earlier annual reports. All statistical data for all years are captured on a specific date; for the 2024 annual report, they were made available to all units on 10 February 2025. This means that any corrections and subsequent entries were included in all datasets. Consequently, the statistical data are no longer fully comparable over time, in particular towards the end of the multi-year period under review. An additional factor contributing to the lack of comparability is legislative change (e.g. amendments to the Criminal Code affect the number of criminal offences recorded).

Statistical data are generally presented over longer time periods (five or ten years). Some data are presented over shorter periods – either because they have only recently begun to be recorded or due to frequent legislative changes in recent years (e.g. amendments to the Minor Offences Act). Two-year comparisons (increases or decreases) are not provided; instead, the focus on long-term changes in the frequency of security incidents (trend). A negative trend indicates a long-term decrease in the number of incidents, whereas a positive trend indicates a long-term increase. Instead of the term 'trend', the term 'trend line' may also be used, which can slope either upwards or downwards. From a security perspective, a negative trend for certain data – such as the number of casualties in road traffic accidents – is favourable, whereas a negative trend in the number of prevention activities is considered unfavourable.

Statistical data on crime are presented according to the date of the first final document (criminal complaint or report supplementing a criminal complaint).[[2]](#footnote-2) The statistics cover all criminal offences handled by the Police, including those related to road traffic. Incidents with elements of a criminal offence committed by children are not included. Criminal offences that are prosecuted upon the proposal of the injured party, where the injured party had already withdrawn the proposal at the time of filing (by means of a written statement or a declaration of withdrawal) are shown in a separate table but are not included in the total number of handled criminal offences. The category of handled criminal offences includes those for which the Police filed a criminal complaint or a report supplementing a criminal complaint. Criminal offences are considered investigated if the suspect was already known at the time the offence was reported or discovered, or if the suspect was subsequently identified by the Police.

Data on wanted and recovered vehicles are presented according to the date of the final document of the associated criminal offence. Data on seized illicit drugs are shown for all types of criminal conduct (both criminal offences and minor offences), based on the date of entry into the database. For reported and discovered criminal offences committed by officials of the Police and the Ministry of the Interior, an additional condition applies: the first final document must be the form used for referral to the Specialised State Prosecutor's Office (i.e. form KR86).

To classify a criminal offence as a result of organised criminal activity, four mandatory criteria and at least two out of seven variable (optional) criteria must be met. The mandatory criteria are: the existence of a group of at least three individuals, activity over an extended period of time, the pursuit of unlawful financial gain and/or social power, the commission of criminal offences that are prosecuted *ex officio*. The variable criteria include: the use of violence and/or corruption, cross-border operations, involvement in money laundering, internal rules of conduct and a division of roles and tasks among, an entrepreneurial mode of operation, and influence over the media, the economy, state administration and/or politics.

Multiple covert measures may be authorised against one person, and a single covert measure may be authorised against several persons.

Until 2019, the Police reported the number of covert investigative measures as the number of requests for traffic data in the electronic communications network (Article 149b of the Criminal Procedure Act) and the number of other covert investigative measures (Article 149a, paragraph one of Article 150, and Articles 151, 155, and 155a of the Criminal Procedure Act). Since 2019, this has also included the number of requests for secured traffic data related to communications (Article 149c of the Criminal Procedure Act) and the number of requests for data on deposits, account balances, and transactions (Article 156 of the Criminal procedure Act). As of August 2024, the Police have also been recording the number of requests for subscriber data on the owner or user of a communication medium under Article 149č of the Criminal Procedure Act.

The statistical data are thus drawn from two separate databases. One of them comprises measures under Articles 149b, 149c, 149č, and 156 of the Criminal Procedure Act, while data on the remaining measures (Article 149a, paragraph one of Article 150, and Articles 151, 155, and 155a of the Criminal Procedure Act) are collected by the Special Assignment Division of the Criminal Police Directorate at the General Police Directorate.

Since 2024, the Police have been reporting data on the following measures: the illegal crossing of the state border by a minor, the search for an unidentified person (where the Police only have a trace), and the disappearance of an unaccompanied foreign minor. While the first two measures have only begun to be recorded in 2024, the data on unaccompanied foreign minors reported missing are presented for the entire ten-year period.

The annual report includes statistical data on the number of actual – rather than statistical – individuals, except in the case of persons subject to covert investigative measures. This means that in a given reporting period (year), one person may be suspected of one or more criminal offences, may be the victim of one or more criminal offences, or may have committed one or more minor offences.

The restraining order under the Police Tasks and Powers Act is a police security measure issued directly by the Police against a perpetrator of violence in cases involving criminal offences or minor offences where the victim's life, personal safety, or liberty is directly at risk. By contrast, the restraining orders under the Criminal Procedure Act or the Domestic Violence Prevention Act are issued by a court through orders or decisions (in the case of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, at the proposal of the victim). Under the Criminal Procedure Act, this is a procedural measure – a milder alternative to detention – imposed by an investigating judge, while under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, it is imposed in non-contentious proceedings, in which the Police are not involved. The terminology used for the measure also differs. Another important difference lies in the monitoring of compliance with the measure, which is not carried out by the Police under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act.

Since Croatia became a full member of the Schengen Area on 1 January 2023, systematic state border controls at the Slovenian-Croatian land border have been abolished. Free movement of traffic is now permitted along this internal Schengen border. At the external Schengen border, Slovenia retains only five border crossing points: three at air borders and two at maritime borders. The data for 2023 and 2024 is therefore not directly comparable with the data for previous years.

Compensatory measures are measures carried out by the Police at internal borders with the aim of preventing, detecting, and investigating cross-border crime and preventing irregular migration. These measures include the following police powers: checks on persons, verification of persons, inspection of documents and inspection of means of transport and items. Following Croatia's accession to the Schengen Area, police stations for compensatory measures were reinforced with additional staff, and the number of compensatory measures increased (to compensate for the abolished systematic state border control). For this reason, the data for 2023 are also not directly comparable with those from previous years.

A return decision is issued to a foreigner who is staying illegally in Slovenia. A return decision with a deadline for voluntary departure grants the individual a period of ten or thirty days to leave the country. If the foreigner fails to comply with this deadline, the Police carry out the removal from the country. A foreigner who is staying illegally in Slovenia and presents a risk of absconding (Article 68 of the Foreigners Act), or whose stay poses a threat to public order, public safety, or national security (paragraph seven of Article 66 of the Foreigners Act) is issued a return decision without a deadline for voluntary departure. In such cases as well, the foreigner is removed from the country by the Police. The data on return decisions with and without a deadline for voluntary departure also include the number of decisions issued by administrative units. While administrative units issue the majority of return decisions with a deadline for voluntary departure, police units are responsible for most of those issued without one.

As minor offence proceedings may cover multiple violations under different legal bases (substantive regulations), the total number of such proceedings is generally lower than the combined number of violations recorded across individual fields (maintaining public order and ensuring general security of people and property, road safety, state border control, and enforcement of regulations concerning foreigners).

For emergency calls made to the number 113, the answering time is measured from the moment the phone starts ringing at the call reception centre to the moment the call is answered.

Emergency events are incidents involving an imminent threat to life, situations where a police officer is assaulted or needs assistance, road traffic accidents resulting in serious bodily injury or posing a risk to the safety of other road users, incidents where preparatory actions for committing a criminal offence are reported or where a criminal offence is already in progress and the perpetrator may attempt to flee, and any other situations that, in the opinion of the shift supervisor at the Operations and Communication Centre, require immediate police intervention (Article 88 of the Police Rules).

Criminal offences categorised as attacks on police officers include offences under Articles 299, 300, 301, and 302 of the Criminal Code: preventing an official act or revenge on an official, assault on an official performing security tasks, participation in a group obstructing an official act, and incitement to resistance.

A single complaint may cite multiple grounds for complaint, meaning the number of grounds is higher than the number of complaints resolved (a complaint may relate to various fields of police work).

With regard to employment-related measures (disciplinary proceedings, warnings prior to ordinary termination of employment, and extraordinary and ordinary termination of employment contracts), only final measures are reported for the respective year.

Training activities are addressed across multiple chapters. A more comprehensive overview is provided in the dedicated chapter 'Education and training', while particular aspects are highlighted in the relevant thematic chapters.

International cooperation is likewise covered throughout several chapters. A more detailed account is presented in the dedicated chapter 'International cooperation', while particular aspects are highlighted in the relevant thematic chapters.

# 1 Characteristics of police work in 2024

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he Police's priority tasks were defined in the mid-term development and work plan of the Police 2023–2027, the 2024 annual work plan of the Police, and other strategic documents. In 2024, the Police faced a range of security challenges, such as violence – particularly peer violence, domestic violence, and disturbances at sporting events – as well as irregular migration, which resulted in the continuation of temporary internal border controls. Security in local communities in 2024 was also affected by unresolved issues concerning multi-ethnic communities and by foreign nationals as perpetrators of criminal offences. At the beginning of summer, the Police intensified their activities in municipalities with multi-ethnic populations, particularly in south-eastern Slovenia. Addressing outstanding issues in multi-ethnic communities can only be effective through genuine dialogue and cooperation among all local stakeholders.

The positive results achieved across various areas of police work, as well as increased public satisfaction with police performance – as shown by the public opinion survey Perceptions and attitudes of the Slovenian public towards police work 2024[[3]](#footnote-3), were somewhat overshadowed by allegations of irregularities and anomalies in the work of the Security and Protection Centre, as well as by concerns regarding the legality of the appointment of the Director General of the Police.

In 2024, the Police devoted significant attention to air support activities, especially through the Helicopter Emergency Medical Assistance project. This service is planned to be carried out long‑term as a state-run activity using dedicated police helicopters.

In the field of human resources and organisation, 2024 was marked by a reform of the pay system and, above all, a continued decline in the number of police personnel. By the end of 2024, the number of employees in the Police had fallen below 8,000. Given the economic situation and high employment rates in Slovenia, the Police faced similar staffing challenges as other institutions, despite ongoing efforts to attract new candidates in line with the Police profession promotion strategy 2023–2025.

## **Tasks related to ensuring public safety in the country**

Significant changes in the area of *irregular migration* were also influenced by Croatia’s accession to the Schengen Area on 1 January 2023 and the subsequent abolition of systematic controls at the internal border with Croatia until, which remained in place until 21 October 2023. At that point, controls were temporarily reintroduced at the internal land borders with Croatia and Hungary, and the Police maintained them throughout 2024 (and continue to do so in 2025). The Police continuously monitored and analysed the situation at the border with Croatia and more broadly across the Western Balkans region. All police measures were adapted to the security situation at the time with the aim of ensuring Slovenia’s security and preventing irregular migration, including measures permitted under Schengen rules.

*Due to risks related to terrorism and irregular migration, the Police continued implementing temporary controls at the internal land borders with neighbouring Croatia and Hungary in 2024.*

*The consequences of climate change* are also increasingly becoming a security risk factor. Following the large wildfire in the Karst region in 2022, the storms in July and the floods in August 2023, wildfires broke out again in 2024, this time in the Trstelj area. These events required a coordinated response from all protection and rescue services, including the Police. Police activities primarily focused on rescuing and evacuating people, delivering essential equipment and technical personnel to inaccessible areas, checking road conditions and their passability, and protecting homes and other property left unsecured.

Natural disasters have shown how fragile the balance of the environment is, which is why it is important that it is not further endangered by the improper disposal of waste. *Environmental crime* – particularly the illegal shipment of hazardous and non-hazardous waste – is one of the more profitable illegal activities within the EU. Illegal waste shipments represent a new form of criminal activity that are atypical of organised crime investigations, making them more complex to investigate and requiring more proactive efforts by the Police.

*Organised crime* extends along the so-called Balkan route, from the Western Balkans to Western Europe, and from South America and China to Slovenia – specifically to the Port of Koper, which is one of the most important ports in the vicinity of the Western Balkans. Europol analyses identify the Western Balkans as a major criminal hotspot, where the logistics of illicit trade are concentrated, new criminal markets are emerging, and fresh opportunities are arising for criminal organisations. For such organisations, Slovenia represents an important transit area for entry into EU markets. Due to the cross‑border nature of crime, the Police continued in 2024 to plan and carry out joint operations with law enforcement authorities from EU member states and with Europol, aimed at detecting and preventing serious and organised forms of crime – particularly in the investigation and prevention of the operations of high-risk criminal networks and organised criminal groups involved in illicit drugs, firearms, migrant smuggling and irregular migration, trafficking in human beings, property crime, fraud involving defaulting economic operators, excise duty fraud, counterfeiting, money laundering, and cybercrime. A number of these activities were also conducted within the framework of the European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT 2022+).

Modern communication technologies have a significant impact on international *trafficking in human beings*, as they allow traffickers greater anonymity, real-time encrypted communication, the ability to operate on a broader scale (in terms of both victims and clients), geographic mobility, and the capacity to control victims remotely. Traffickers exploit modern technology throughout the entire process of sexual exploitation – from recruiting and advertising victims to blackmailing them with photos and videos and monitoring their movements. Financial management of criminal operations is also often conducted online. For this reason, the Police cooperated with the private sector, particularly with various online platforms, to obtain data on trafficking in human beings, raise awareness, and encourage the reporting of suspected criminal offences of this kind.

*In 2024, 25 specialised investigative teams were active in the field of economic crime, four of which were newly established. This was the result of strengthened cooperation between the Police, the competent supervisory authorities, and the State Prosecutor’s Office.*

The detection and investigation of *economic crime and corruption*, which also includes the protection of the financial interests of the Republic of Slovenia and the EU, has been a priority of the Police for many years. In this area, the Police aim to ensure a high level of responsiveness with the available resources, including through active cooperation with all competent supervisory bodies, the State Prosecutor’s Office, and institutions both in Slovenia and abroad. A key factor in the effective detection and investigation of criminal offences is awareness of current trends in economic crime. In 2024, online fraud stood out, taking various forms that required specific expertise for detection and investigation – particularly in the areas of information technology, business operations, and data analysis. Significant efforts were also made to uncover potential criminal offences related to the use of funds allocated for recovery and resilience in connection with the pandemic and post-flood reconstruction. In detecting and preventing criminal offences affecting Slovenian and EU budgets, financial crime, cybercrime, and money laundering, the Police carried out joint activities within the framework of the European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT 2022+) and cooperated with other competent authorities at home and abroad. Financial investigations were conducted with the aim of identifying illicit proceeds. The Police proposed measures for provisional seizure and initiated proceedings to determine the origin of unlawfully obtained assets. To improve effectiveness, the Police continued to promote joint working arrangements, such as specialised and joint investigation teams, while also strengthening interinstitutional cooperation with competent state authorities and institutions, including in the field of professional training.

The covert nature of corruption offences and the mutual benefits involved (typically, the giver receives a more favourable service, while the recipient gains an improved material position) required the Police to act proactively, adapt investigative methods, and continuously improve strategies. Key challenges remain in identifying the forms of corruption and in determining the areas where the risk is greatest, in both the public and private sectors. Effectively combating corruption and investigating corruption offences require encouraging the reporting of such offences, protecting whistleblowers, and working together with other state authorities, businesses, and the public to raise awareness of the risks and consequences of corruption.

*Terrorism and violent extremism* remained one of the primary threats to the EU in 2024. In the EU – partly as a result of an increasingly polarised society – new forms of violent extremism are emerging, primarily driven by political or special-interest motives. New security risks are linked to the security situations in the Middle East, Ukraine, and Africa. Hybrid operations and cyber incidents further contribute to the complexity and unpredictability of terrorism and violent extremism. The level of terrorist threat in Slovenia was medium (level 3 on a five-level scale). The Police participated in the Counter-Terrorism Programme Board (CTPB), which operates within the European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC), and cooperated with other stakeholders at both operational and systemic levels. Emerging trends and risks call for urgent adaptation of the Slovenian Police, which, among EU member states facing comparable threat levels, operates with some of the most limited resources. Widespread digitalisation, technological advances, and the distinctly cross-border nature of criminal activity make it necessary for the Police to strengthen its operational and technological capabilities in this area as well.

As regards *general crime*, property offences predominated, with their number increasing again over the past three years. The volume of these offences depends on socio-economic conditions, unemployment rates, the level of organisation of perpetrators, and similar factors. The methods and trends in committing property offences have also evolved over the years. In 2024, the Police again detected foreign organised criminal groups, most of which specialised in particular forms of property crime – from ATM attacks and residential burglaries to fuel theft and other property offences. Such groups systematically committed property crime, exploiting the free movement of persons within the EU. Burglaries of flats, houses, and business premises were the most common offences committed by mobile organised criminal groups.

In the field of *juvenile crime*, in addition to investigating the sexual abuse of children and identifying victims and perpetrators of such abuse, priority tasks also included the effective protection of the victims of domestic violence, the handling of peer violence, and interinstitutional cooperation in all areas, with an emphasis on prevention, awareness-raising, and training. Criminal investigators and police officers received training in the professional handling of domestic violence cases, addressing juvenile crime, investigating child sexual abuse –including abuse committed online – and implementing preventive activities aimed at preventing and promptly detecting violence against and among young people. The Police cooperated with educational institutions, the National Education Institute of the Republic of Slovenia, the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Education and Sport, and school principals and their associations. Awareness-raising activities on violence, the early recognition of violence, and effective action to protect victims were carried out in kindergartens and primary and secondary schools. A handbook comprehensively covering this topic was also issued. It is intended to raise public awareness of violence, facilitate its early detection, and promote appropriate responses, as well as to support professionals in handling cases of violence more effectively.

Due to the nature of its work, its methods, and the objectives set at its establishment, the *National Bureau of Investigation* primarily investigates criminal offences that require project-based work and involve lengthy investigations. Among the cases that marked the Bureau's work and attracted public attention in 2024 were: the purchase of the court building on Litijska cesta, irregularities at the Motorway Company of the Republic of Slovenia (DARS d.d.), illegal waste disposal in the Novo mesto area, international economic cases, the purchase of laptops, and a contract killing in late November in Ljubljana, among others. The Bureau also examined potential irregularities with elements of criminal offences in other major national infrastructure projects and investments, including in the healthcare sector. As an example of good practice by the National Bureau of Investigation in 2024, one case stands out in which a review of SKY communication[[4]](#footnote-4) and an analysis of the related documentation linked a suspect in an economic crime to offences involving the illicit production and trafficking of drugs with an international dimension.

In 2024, the Police began upgrading its system for monitoring electronic communications and its tools for tracking and analysing crypto transactions in order to investigate criminal offences in which perpetrators use modern information and communication technologies. Both updates will be completed in 2025. The Police also initiated a procurement procedure to renew licences for tools used in investigating criminal offences on the dark web and acquired additional technical equipment to support the implementation of covert investigative measures and the transfer of evidence.

In the field of *forensic science and crime scene investigation*, Slovenian Accreditation began assessing the National Forensic Laboratory in order to maintain its status as an accredited laboratory under the international standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017, with the assessment scheduled for completion in 2025. The National Forensic Laboratory has a total of 28 accredited methods. The integration of new instruments and equipment into the laboratory infrastructure enables safe and competent work. New equipment was procured for two sections of the National Forensic Laboratory – the biological examination and physical examination sections – while evidence drying cabinets were purchased for the forensic sections of police directorates.

*The Ministry of the Interior requested an explanation from the Police regarding the events during the intervention by officers from the Ljubljana Police Directorate at a public assembly of the Albanian community at the BTC shopping centre in Ljubljana on 28 November 2024.*

In the field of *public order*, 2024 was again marked by notified and non-notified public assemblies, which increased by 20% compared with 2022 and 2023. These assemblies were a response by various social groups and civil society movements to current events in Slovenia and abroad (for example, the crisis in Slovenian healthcare and agriculture, dissatisfaction among certain professional groups with the valuation of their status, the status of migrants in Slovenia, climate change, and developments related to the armed conflicts in Ukraine and Israel). The Police engaged roughly the same level of human and material resources as in 2023. Following the intervention by officers from the Ljubljana Police Directorate at a public assembly of members of the Albanian community at the BTC shopping centre in Ljubljana on 28 November 2024, the Police and Security Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior requested explanations from the Police regarding their activities and procedures for ensuring safety at the assembly, which the Police duly provided.

In 2024, the Police maintained zero tolerance for all forms of violence. In its procedures, it strived to uphold human dignity, particularly in relation to vulnerable groups. The Resolution on the national programme for the prevention and suppression of crime 2024–2028 defines key risk factors and programmes aimed at improving the recognition of violence at sporting events, domestic violence, peer violence, and online violence against children. The Police analysed manifestations of intolerance, monitored trends, and provided knowledge and information to support the effective detection, prevention, and prosecution of criminal offences involving elements of intolerance.

In 2024, the Police devoted considerable attention to the issue of *peer violence*. While fewer cases were handled compared to previous years, this does not necessarily indicate a decrease in such violence – rather, it reflects increased societal sensitivity to the issue. Police activities, together with those of educational institutions, were focused on improving the recognition of peer violence, raising awareness among young people of the importance of reporting such acts, and maintaining zero tolerance whenever such acts were identified. The Police treated every potential threat of school violence with the utmost seriousness. Following a threat posted on an online platform in early April 2024, a meeting took place in mid-April between the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Education, the Director of the Government Communication Office, and the Director General of the Police. They agreed to improve cooperation in three key areas: first, improving the protocol for notifying and communicating about similar situations and threats between the Police, the Ministry of Education, and schools; second, improving the response protocol through the introduction of a traffic light system; and third, strengthening preventive activities to raise awareness and provide education and training for principals, school leadership, teachers, and parents to ensure appropriate responses.

*The Threat Notification and Response Protocol for Educational Institutions was signed on 14 June 2024. Threats in educational institutions are categorised into three levels, corresponding to the traffic light colours, according to the degree of risk. For each of the three risk levels, specific notification procedures have been defined. On  7 December 2024, the Threat Notification and Response Protocol for Higher Education Institutions was also signed.*

The Minister of the Interior also ordered an extraordinary inspection of police work in connection with a comment posted on 2 April 2024 on an online portal, stating that a shooting would take place at a Slovenian school on 10 April 2024. The post caused public alarm and fear. The extraordinary inspection of police work, carried out by the Police and Security Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior, revealed various irregularities and shortcomings in relation to the potential threat of school violence. Despite these findings, the directorate emphasised that the Police successfully concluded the investigation andidentified the perpetrator who had posted the comment in question. This case must also be viewed in the context of tragic school incidents around the world. Slovenia faced such a generalised threat for the first time, and therefore no precise protocol for inter-ministerial notification existed. In light of the identified shortcomings, Minister Poklukar issued the Police guidelines and mandatory instructions for their elimination.

Together with the Association of State Prosecutors of Slovenia and the Judicial Training Centre, a two‑day conference on peer violence was held in Ljubljana, while a consultation on addressing domestic violence through a theatre performance was organised in Nova Gorica. In cooperation with the Faculty of Computer and Information Science and the Barnahus (Children's House), the Police developed a software tool to support training on interviewing children. The Police also participated in a roundtable on peer violence and in the 3rd Presidential Forum on domestic and peer violence, held at Brdo pri Kranju.

To improve the quality and efficiency of protecting victims of domestic violence, in cases where a restraining order is imposed on perpetrators under the Police Tasks and Powers Act, the Police developed an application-based solution, which they began using on 1 January 2025. The application enables standardised entry of completed compliance checks into a central database, automatically alerts units when a check needs to be carried out or entered into the database, and provides geographic visualisation of both the measures and the (un)performed checks.

Based on the National programme of measures for the Roma of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for the 2021–2030 period[[5]](#footnote-5), police officers carried out their duties in areas with *multi-ethnic communities*. Every demanding police intervention in areas with a predominantly Roma population was subject to a dedicated analysis. To reduce professional errors, improve work efficiency, and increase the safety of all persons involved in interventions, the findings of these analyses were shared with the officers directly conducting them.

In the field of *road safety*, the Police aligned their activities with the objectives and tasks defined in the Fundamental objectives for the work of the Police in the field of road safety for 2024 and the Resolution on the national road safety programme for the 2023–2030 period. The resolution envisaged that the number of road fatalities in 2024 should not exceed 89 and the number of seriously injured persons should not exceed 708. In 2024, 68 people lost their lives in road traffic accidents, 953 were seriously injured, and 6,907 sustained minor injuries. The Police procured new technical equipment to simplify and improve the detection of various road traffic violations. Police officers responsible for road traffic control strengthened their specialised knowledge through various training courses. Together with other stakeholders, the Police devoted considerable attention to raising awareness among road users to influence their behaviour and promote greater responsibility in road traffic.

Among the main priorities of the Police were *ensuring the security of the national and Schengen borders* and *preventing illegal border crossings*. The Police implemented tighter controls with the purpose of detecting and preventing irregular migration and identifying migrant smugglers. Auxiliary police officers were deployed where necessary. At individual police directorates, task forces were set up to investigate criminal offences of illegal crossing of the state border or territory. The Police participated in operational activities at the external borders of EU member states and in certain third countries, coordinated by Frontex. The focus was on the regions of South-East Europe, the Western Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean, in particular on addressing irregular migration along the routes passing through these areas. The Police also cooperated with neighbouring countries in the form of mixed patrols.

*In preventing, detecting, and investigating migrant smuggling, the Police exchanged information with security authorities of other countries via Rapid Response Entry Points of the Task Force Western Balkans as part of the EMPACT2022+ project.*

As irregular migration is increasingly linked with other forms of crime (including radicalisation and terrorism), the Police carried out all lawful measures to *prevent, detect, and investigate irregular migration*. The Police continued to face a large number of criminal offences related to migrant smuggling in 2024. Combating migrant smuggling is complex, requiring cooperation among various stakeholders and the implementation of a range of activities and measures, such as the work of the international Operational Task Force ZeBRa. In 2024, the Police participated in 25 international investigations into migrant smuggling (some of which are still ongoing). The Police also continued the Brdo Migrant Smuggling project, launched in November 2022, which is aimed at enhancing and further developing police cooperation and joint actions with Western Balkan and neighbouring countries in the fight against migrant smuggling.

In the field of *protection of persons and facilities*, attention in 2024 was not focused on successfully completed protection tasks, but rather on developments at the Protection and Security Centre of the General Police Directorate. Due to identified irregularities, an extraordinary inspection was ordered in spring 2024, with the results becoming available in the autumn; however, the report was classified. Given the extensive media coverage and the serious allegations made by a protected prosecutor against the Police regarding protection measures, reassuring statements and assurances from the leadership of the Police and the Ministry of the Interior that irregularities were being addressed and that a comprehensive reorganisation of the unit was underway were not sufficient.

Due to considerable public interest, in mid-December 2024, classified data were redacted from the final report on the extraordinary inspection of the tasks performed and powers exercised at the Protection and Security Centre, in accordance with Article 11 of the Decree on the protection of classified information. The inspection uncovered numerous systemic and individual irregularities, which, despite the unit having been subjected to several inspections since 2012, had over the years given rise to dissatisfaction and internal tensions – ultimately escalating into serious problems that can no longer be overlooked. These irregularities call for a thorough re-evaluation of the organisational and operational framework of this police unit. The Minister of the Interior also instructed the Police to establish an appropriate supervisory mechanism for the management and protection of police-owned video surveillance systems used at protected persons’ locations.

## Ensuring conditions for police work, police oversight, and police cooperation with other stakeholders

F

or the proper functioning of the Police, stability and continuity are essential, as are good leadership and a positive organisational climate. It is the responsibility of the Police, and in particular of its leadership, to ensure this. On 8 September 2023, the Police appointed a new Director General for a five-year term, with the possibility of re-appointment. However, following an administrative dispute initiated by the unsuccessful candidate against the decision of the Council of Officials, claiming that the appointed Director General did not meet the eligibility criteria, the matter received considerable media attention, particularly after the Administrative Court’s ruling. The court found the decision to be unlawful due to insufficient reasoning. The Ministry of the Interior responded to the judgment concerning regarding the appointment of the Director General of the Police. As the Administrative Court did not rule that Mr Senad Jušić failed to meet the eligibility criteria, it neither annulled nor revoked he decision of the Council of Officials. Following the ruling, various professional and political figures called for the resignation of the Director General and for the selection procedure to be repeated. While this did not have a direct impact on the implementation of the Police’s statutory tasks, it indirectly cast doubt on the legality of the appointment process. Mr Senad Jušić remained Director General of the Police until mid-January 2025, when he resigned from the post.

In 2024, constructive dialogue continued with both unions, based on openness and proper mutual cooperation with the aim of finding common solutions for the benefit of the Police and its employees. As a result, on 15 November 2024, the Collective agreement for the public order and security sector was signed.

On 26 April 2024, the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the Resolution on the national programme for the prevention and suppression of crime 2024–2028. The resolution paves the way for greater safety for individuals and serves as a key guiding document for the development of a national security policy. It addresses key areas such as security in local communities, prevention of all forms of violence, hate speech and public incitement to hatred and intolerance, economic crime, corruption and protection of the financial interests of the Republic of Slovenia and the European Union in relation to EU funds, threats to public health, information security and cybercrime, radicalisation, violent extremism and terrorism, and organised crime.

The Resolution on the national programme on illicit drugs 2023–2030, adopted in July 2023, began to be implemented through a two-year action plan covering the years 2024 and 2025.

In December 2024, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the Action plan for the implementation of the Resolution on the national programme for the prevention of domestic violence and violence against women. The 2024–2025 action plan includes measures to strengthen social protection and other support programmes, and to improve the treatment and position of victims of domestic violence and violence against women. It also sets out measures aimed at achieving zero tolerance for such violence, raising societal awareness of this issue, and promoting preventive action.

In 2024, the Police participated in the preparation of the new Resolution on the long-term development programme for the Police for the period 2026–2035, which is expected to be adopted in 2025. It also took part in the drafting of the Resolution on the prevention of corruption in the Republic of Slovenia, coordinated by the Ministry of Justice. The Police was additionally involved in the revision of Directive 2012/29/EU establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA.[[6]](#footnote-6)

Police work was also affected by changes in domestic legislation. In June 2024, the Act Amending the Criminal Procedure Act was adopted, introducing important changes to police work. The main objective of the amendment was to adapt procedural provisions for the timely acquisition of electronic communications and banking data, in accordance with the decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia of 6 July 2023. The amendment also fully harmonised criminal procedure with two EU directives (on the right of access to a solicitor in criminal proceedings and on procedural safeguards for children who are suspects or accused persons in criminal proceedings), which had already been largely transposed into national law, and introduced some minor legislative adjustments to address issues identified in practice.

At the end of 2024, an amendment to the State Border Control Act was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia. Following Croatia’s accession to the Schengen Area and the abolition of border controls at all land borders, the amendment defined, among other things, border crossing points and strategic border points and their areas, regulated spatial planning along the border line, laid down the obligations of passengers and other persons, governed the management of immovable property at border crossing points, strategic border points, and at former land border crossings without the status of strategic points where checks on persons at the border had been abolished, and provided for financial compensation to municipalities due to the reintroduction of temporary controls at internal borders.

In October 2024, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia issued a decision annulling[[7]](#footnote-7) certain provisions of the Foreigners Act, which has been in force since 28 October 2011 and has been amended several times since. The Police participated in drafting the amendments to the Foreigners Act to transpose provisions of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 of 12 September 2019 establishing a European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS).

In March 2024, amendments to the Road Transport Act were adopted, tasking the Police – under the revised Article 117 (point four) – with on-the-roadinspections *to ensure compliance with provisions governing licences and Community licences, permits and authorisations for the transport of passengers and goods required by foreign and EU carriers, cabotage, and documents that drivers must carry on board their vehicles*.

The most extensive normative work of the Police in 2024 concerned the drafting of the Act Amending the Police Tasks and Powers Act, which transposes into national law Directive (EU) 2023/977 of 10 May 2023 on the exchange of information between the law enforcement authorities of Member States and repealing Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA, and regulates the implementation of the following EU regulations:

* Regulation (EU) 2019/817 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems in the field of borders and visas and amending Regulations (EC) No 767/2008, (EU) 2016/399, (EU) 2017/2226, (EU) 2018/1240, (EU) 2018/1726 and (EU) 2018/1861 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Decision 2004/512/EC and Council Decision 2008/633/JHA;
* Regulation (EU) 2018/1860 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 November 2018 on the use of the Schengen Information System for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals;
* Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 November 2018 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in the field of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, amending and repealing Council Decision 2007/533/JHA, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1986/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Decision 2010/261/EU; and
* Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 September 2018 establishing a European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) and amending Regulations (EU) No 1077/2011, (EU) No 515/2014, (EU) 2016/399, (EU) 2016/1624 and (EU) 2017/2226, in the part governing the national unit and its work in the field of preventing, detecting, and investigating criminal offences, and the ETIAS watchlist.

The Slovenian Police also participated in drafting the proposal for amendments to the Confiscation of Assets of Illicit Origin Act, aimed at improving the effectiveness of confiscation procedures, strengthening cooperation among all stakeholders involved in such procedures, and eliminating shortcomings and ambiguities in the current legislative framework identified in practice. These amendments also transpose elements of Directive (EU) 2024/1260 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 April 2024 on asset recovery and confiscation.

An additional task and burden for police officers in 2024 was the escorting of detainees. Since spring 2024, police officers have been assisting prison guards in carrying out court orders for the transport of detainees (and prisoners) to hearings and trials. Despite being understaffed, the Police is obliged to comply with such court orders.

In 2024, the Police faced a negative turnover trend. Despite an active recruitment policy and implementation of the Police Profession Promotion Strategy 2023–2025, prevailing labour market conditions and low unemployment rates hindered efforts to increase staffing levels. The remuneration for police work was not sufficiently attractive compared to other, less stressful jobs with similar or even lower pay and more favourable working hours. A procedural guide was prepared to consolidate all information on vacancy announcements, transfers, and new recruitment for both leadership and other positions. The National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) programme became operational in the second half of 2024, with the first candidates already obtaining professional qualifications for the position of senior police officer. At the same time, calls for applications were open for new generations of senior police officer candidates, as well as for SE border police officers and others requiring supplementary education.

In 2024, the work of the Police Academy was characterised by a high volume of education at the Police College, which delivers the higher vocational study programme 'Police Officer'. The programme was delivered as a full-time study programme for police officers with secondary education – candidates of the Police College – and as a part-time study programme for two specific target groups: police officers fulfilling the provisions of Article 110 of the Organisation and Work of the Police Act,[[8]](#footnote-8) and police officers working as border control officers who had been redeployed under transfer guidelines issued as part of the organisational and staffing adjustments of the police following Croatia’s accession to the Schengen Area. The education programme was more demanding than in previous years, not only because of the number of target groups but also because of the diversity of its content, as each group required a different curriculum. Support had to be sought from relevant experts from other police units and external specialists, particularly in the fields of police tactics, firearms, and communication skills. The part-time course of study for police officers also had to be adapted due to spatial constraints.

In 2024, the Police Security Operations Centre for protection against cyberattacks on the Police information and telecommunications system again recorded more attempted cyberattacks via the internet than in the previous year. As a result, the Police implemented essential measures in the field of information and communication technology to strengthen its cybersecurity. These included the introduction of a comprehensive cyber defence strategy and awareness-raising among all police employees on recognising cyber threats. Particular emphasis was placed on the interoperability of information systems within the EU and on projects under the 'Digitalisation of Internal Security' component of the Recovery and Resilience Plan, including the TETRA project, modernisation of the Police’s CEPIS cloud, development of the *ePolicistNG* mobile solution, and ABIS – the Automated Biometric Identification System for facial comparison.

In 2024, the Police was involved in implementing projects funded from the so-called national envelope and other decentralised *EU financial resources under the 2021–2027 programming period*. In addition, acting as a partner institution, the Police submitted applications in response to calls for funding published by the European Commission and its agencies. In 2024, the Slovenian Police participated as a partner organisation in numerous centralised projects co-financed under the new EU framework programme for research and innovation – Horizon Europe – for the 2021–2027 period. It was also involved as a partner in pre-accession assistance projects, known as IPA projects (Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance). At the same time, the Police engaged in a wide range of other international activities, including participation in joint operational investigations and actions, international civilian missions, trainings, as well as in international conferences, organisations, and associations.

## Police in numbers

**59,234** criminal offences

**51.4%** criminal offences investigated

**31.6%** property offences investigated

**38.7%** share of economic damage within the total damage caused by criminal offences

**349** financial investigations under the Criminal Procedure Act

**73** criminal offences handled by the National Bureau of Investigation

**30,288** public order violations

**4,376** minor offences of provoking or inciting a fight

**3,213** indecent behaviour towards an official and non-compliance with their orders

**2,048** minor offences related to domestic violence

**1,088** restraining orders imposed

**332,158** road traffic violations

**68** fatalities in road traffic accidents

**23** fatalities in road traffic accidents due to driving on the wrong side or in the wrong direction

**30** fatalities in road traffic accidents due to speeding

**28.3%** of drivers responsible for fatal road traffic accidents were under the influence of alcohol

**46,209** irregular entries into Slovenia at the internal border

**8,727** violations of the Foreigners Act

**2,291** foreigners refused entry at border crossing points

**144** persons returned to foreign law enforcement authorities by Slovenian police officers

**8,097** procedures in which compensatory measures were carried out against 9,990 persons

**59,976** warnings issued under the Minor Offences Act

**12,960** offence notices issued under the Minor Offences Act

**233,270** payment orders issued for minor offences

**16,593** decisions issued in expedited proceedings

**9,212** accusatory instruments

**2,465** referrals to another minor offence authority

**170** cases of protection of Slovenian nationals abroad

**85** cases of protection of foreign nationals visiting Slovenia

**24** deliveries of letters of credence presented by diplomatic and consular missions

**89** threat assessments prepared or updated

**22** anonymous and other letters sent to protected persons

**15,766** prevention activities

**348** general, expert and follow-up inspections, and inspections of employees' work

**514** complaints filed against the work of police officers

**499** complaints resolved

**18** instances of police conduct found to be non-compliant with regulations in conciliation procedures

**533,201** calls to the emergency number 113

**219,088** intervention events

**87.7%** of calls answered within the first 12 seconds

**7.1** seconds average answering time

**7,271** detected malware cases

**967** flight hours with unmanned aircrafts

**7,440** requests for analyses and reports by the National Forensic Laboratory

**44,546** samples analysed

**64,574** instrumental analyses carried out by the National Forensic Laboratory

**18,636** crime scene and other examinations

**2,609** examinations with expert assistance provided by forensic sections

**6,279** detained and escorted persons

**8,530** cases of use of instruments of restraint and warning shots against individuals

**13** cases of use of instruments of restraint against crowds

**88** police officers and

**56** offenders injured due to the use of instruments of restraint

**228** police officers assaulted

**7,899** police employees

**574** employment terminations

**360** new employment contracts

**44.4** years average age of employees

**456.8** million euros in budgetary expenditure

**2,771** vehicles

**6.6** years average age of vehicles

**2,041** flight hours with helicopters

**555** flight hours with helicopters for state border control

**167** persons transported by helicopter in mountain rescue operations

**578** deployments of the Riot Police Unit

**104** urgent operational actions of the Special Unit

# 2 Individual areas of work

## 2.1 Core activities

### 2.1.1 Prevention, detection and investigation of crime

C

riminal investigations demand a high level of specialist knowledge and specific skills. To address this, the Police placed strong emphasis on training and skills development. A total of 82 training courses were conducted, the majority of which focused on areas such as digital forensics, property crime, domestic violence, juvenile crime and trafficking in human beings. Trainings were held for mobile criminal investigation units, and specialist trainings in criminal intelligence analysis, working with informants and sources, and on counter-terrorism activities were delivered. Training was also provided for investigators of the National Bureau of Investigation. In line with the national programme for drawing on EU funds from the Internal Security Fund, which provides financing for specialist training under individual projects of the action plan, a total of 36 training sessions were conducted in 2024. These included a criminal investigation course, attended by five participants in the basic module and 38 participants completing the practical module. Among the letter were a representative from the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Slovenia, a representative from the Institute of Forensic Medicine, and two representatives from the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia.

*In 2024, the Police dealt with 59,234 criminal offences for which they filed criminal complaints or reports supplementing criminal complaints. The clearance rate was 51.4%.*

In 2024, the Police dealt with 59,234 criminal offences for which it filed criminal complaints or reports supplementing criminal complaints (hereinafter: criminal offences). This is the highest number recorded in the past eight years and exceeds the ten-year average of 56,292. The clearance rate stood at 51.4%, compared to 50.8% over the previous ten years. The rise in the number of processed criminal offences was primarily driven by an increase in general offences, with property crime representing the largest share. After several years of decline, the downward trend reversed in 2022. The rise in property crime is attributable to increased activity by domestic offenders, a greater presence of foreign criminal groups, and opening of borders following Croatia's accession to the Schengen Area. A continuous rise in the number of economic crime cases was also observed.

Most criminal offences are dealt with by police units at regional and local levels, while some are also dealt with by the General Police Directorate, in particular the National Bureau of Investigation. Over the past five years, the Bureau has handled an average of 91 criminal offences per year. In 2024, the Bureau handled 73 cases, comprising 54 related to economic crime and 19 to general crime. Seventeen of the recorded criminal offences met the criteria for classification as organised crime. Their clearance rate for 2024 was 98.6%, comparable to the five-year average of 95%. The estimated damages or the illegal proceeds amounted to EUR 7.7 million. Criminal offences investigated by the Bureau, which involved seven natural persons and 17 legal entities as victims, resulted in charges being brought against 81 individuals.

In 2024, the National Bureau of Investigation conducted numerous pre-trial investigations involving economic crimes – some of which attracted considerable public attention (breaches of restrictive measures, abuse of position in connection with the purchase of real estate for use by the judiciary) – and organised crime committed by criminal groups. The latter cases included house searches carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Confiscation of Assets of Illicit Origin Act. Several real estate properties and high-end motor vehicles were seized, over EUR 300,000 in securities were frozen, and a substantial amount of cash was confiscated. The Bureau continued its investigations into newly established illegal facilities for the illicit production of tobacco products. At the Bureau's initiative, a new Joint Investigation Team (JIT) was established in cooperation with foreign law enforcement authorities. The Bureau also investigated allegations of over 100 criminal offences related to fraud, criminal association, and money laundering connected to the advertisement of unlawful acquisition of Slovenian citizenship. Priority was given to suspected corruption offences, encompassing several pre-trial investigations concerning the operations of the Motorway Company of the Republic of Slovenia (DARS d.d.), alleged bribery, and suspected offences related to the procurement of specific medical supplies.

The Bureau concluded 2024 with an investigation into a suspected murder, the unauthorised production and trafficking in illicit drugs, and the unauthorised manufacture and trafficking in weapons or explosives. On 29 November 2024, investigators conducted a crime scene examination at the site of the murder. Based on their findings, collected information, and the use of covert investigative measures, three suspects were apprehended in Ljubljana six days after the murder, on 5 December. In December, the Bureau also filed a criminal complaint against a physician who had abused his position of trust by selling harmful medical products and was also involved in illicit drug trafficking.

As a result of project-based activities carried out by the Bureau, including closer cooperation with other national authorities and foreign law enforcement authorities, a criminal investigation into an organised criminal group was successfully concluded. The group was found to have committed 21 criminal offences of abuse of position or trust in a business activity, 21 criminal offences of money laundering, and one criminal offence of criminal association. The total illicit proceeds derived from these criminal offences exceeded EUR 5 million. During the pre-trial investigations, two investigation teams were established: a specialised investigation team with the Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia and the Office of the Republic of Slovenia for Money Laundering Prevention, and a JIT with law enforcement authorities from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Economic crime and corruption are becoming increasingly complex, sophisticated, organised, often intertwined with international elements and carried out under the guise of apparent legality, which further complicates the collection of evidence. The Police focused on detecting and investigating criminal offences generating substantial illicit proceeds, particularly to the detriment of the Slovenian and European Union budgets. Efforts also concentrated on conducting financial investigations with the aim of confiscating illicit proceeds, proposing provisional safeguarding measures, and initiating proceedings to establish the illicit origin of assets.

The number of economic offences had been declining until 2021 but has been rising again since 2022. In 2024, a total of 9,855 such offences were dealt with – the highest figure in the past eight years and exceeding both the ten-year average of 8,900 and the five-year average of 8,085.

The share of economic damage in relation to the total damage caused by criminal offences was 38.7% in 2024, the lowest share within the ten-year period. Previously, the lowest share of economic damage had been 50.9% in 2023, while the highest was 88.8% in 2016. The five-year average stands at 62.9%, and the ten-year average at 77.1%. Such fluctuations are common and result from individual cases involving unusually large amounts of damage or illicit proceeds being concluded in particular periods.

*Among economic offences, the Police recorded an unprecedented number of attacks on information systems – 1,346 cases, which is three times the five-year average of 429.*

Among the more serious forms of economic crime, abuse of position or trust in a business activity was most prominent in 2024. Police handled 782 such offences, well above the five-year average of 499. The trend for commercial fraud also shows an upward trajectory. In 2024, the Police handled 734 such cases, exceeding the five-year average of 597. By contrast, a downward trend continued in offences relating to violations of fundamental employee rights, and embezzlement and the unlawful use of another person’s property. A total of 452 such offences were recorded in 2024, the lowest figure the five-year period. The five-year average for the criminal offence of embezzlement and unlawful use of another person’s property is 593. In 2024, the Police dealt with 762 violations of fundamental employee rights, also the lowest figure in the last five years. The five‑year average of such criminal offences stands at 1,244. This decrease is attributed to legislative changes[[9]](#footnote-9) and to standardisation of offence-handling practices at the level of police units.[[10]](#footnote-10)

In the area of public sector crime, particularly with regard to the abuse of office or official powers as well as fraud to the detriment of the European Union's financial interests, the number of recorded criminal offences fluctuated. In 2024, the Police handled 25 offences of abuse of office or official powers – the lowest number in the last five years – yet these cases caused damage amounting to EUR 2.4 million, exceeding the five-year average of EUR 1.9 million. In 2024, the Police dealt with 23 cases of fraud to the detriment of the European Union's financial interests, consistent with the five‑year average.

Over the past three years, the number of offences involving abuse of non-cash means of payment has risen sharply, following changes in substantive criminal law concerning counterfeit and stolen payment cards. Whereas previously only a dozen or two such cases were recorded each year, the average over the past three years has been 537, and in 2024 alone, the Police dealt with 541 such offences.

Over the past five years, the number of tax evasions has been declining. In 2024, the Police handled 56 such cases, well below the five-year average of 110. The financial damage from these offences fell to EUR 8.7 million in 2024, the lowest in the past five year, against a five-year average of EUR 22.2 million. In tackling tax evasion and other forms of financial crime, the Slovenian Police also cooperated with other EU member states within EMPACT projects.

As in previous years, abuse of position or trust in a business activity was the offence causing greatest financial damage. In 2024, this offence alone accounted for EUR 33.8 million, representing nearly one‑third of all damage caused by economic crime. Fraud offences resulted in EUR 15.5 million in damage (representing 13.6% of the total economic damage). There was also a sharp increase in damage arising from loan and benefit fraud, which in 2024 amounted to EUR 9.4 million, well above the five‑year average of EUR 3.4 million.

In the past three years, the number of money laundering offences has been rising, partly as a result of an increase in online fraud cases involving both domestic and foreign victims and the related financial transactions. In 2024, the Police handled 311 money laundering cases (the five-year average stands at 139). The figure was also influenced by the investigation of a major economic crime case in which a larger number of money laundering offences were identified.

In 2024, a total of 349 financial investigations were conducted under the Criminal Procedure Act, the lowest figure in the past seven years and below the ten-year average of 389. The major fluctuations in the value of detected damage and illegal proceeds are the result of individual cases concluded between 2017 and 2021, which involved exceptionally high amounts.

Corruption offences are typically committed within a closed circle in which all participants benefit, leaving little incentive for disclosure of these offences or reporting to the Police or other law enforcement authorities. This requires the Police to act proactively, adapt their working methods, and continuously refine their strategies. In 2024, the Police detected 81.6% of all corruption offences and 69% and of criminal offences with elements of corruption through their own activities. A total of 98 corruption offences were recorded, which is below the ten-year average of 155 per year. Among such offences, the most frequent were 54 corruption offences against official duties and public authority, followed by 44 corruption offences against the economy. In 2024, the Police also dealt with 604 criminal offences with elements of corruption – including abuse of official position or official powers and abuse of position or trust in a business activity where elements of corruption were identified – the highest number in the last ten years and nearly four times the ten-year average of 151. The total number of corruption offences and offences with elements of corruption in 2024 thus amounted to 702. The ten-year trend indicates a steady growth of both of corruption offences and offences with elements of corruption; however, annual figures fluctuate due to lengthy, extensive, and complex pre-trial procedures.

The number of general offences had been declining over the past decade until 2021 but has risen again in the last three years. In 2024, Police recorded 49,379 general offences, exceeding the ten-year average of 47,393. It is important to note, however, that the average is slightly reduced by the sharp fall in 2021, when the Police handled only 37,568 general offences during the COVID-19 pandemic, a period marked by restrictive containment measures. The level of general crime in 2024 therefore remains considerably lower than in the period 2001–2015, when the Police dealt with an average of 74,323 general offences per year.

The proportion of general offences within the total number of recorded criminal offences has remained relatively stable over the past decade, averaging 84.2%. In 2024, the general offences accounted for 83.4% of all criminal offences. The clearance rate of general offences in 2024 was 46.3%.

Among general offences, property crime accounted for the largest share, with 36,268 recorded in 2024 – the highest figure in the past five years. The five-year average stands at 31,624. The clearance rate for property offences was 31.6%, which is consistent with previous years. Given the changing geopolitical situation in the region and societal context, the increase in such offences is to be expected. Police estimates indicate that this upward trend in the largest category of offences is likely to continue.

The Police handled 230 robberies, exceeding the five‑year average of 186. Fraud and larceny (theft) offences also showed an increase, continuing an upward trend. In 2024, several organised crime groups involved in property crime operated in Slovenia, carrying out burglaries and attacks on ATMs.

*The number of stolen vehicles has increased in the past two years. In 2024, the Police conducted searches for 580 vehicles. As in the previous years, the Police again detected the activities of organised crime groups from Eastern Europe, primarily involved in stealing tractors, construction machinery, and their parts. Slovenia continues to be primarily a transit country for the transport of stolen vehicles to the East.*

Although illegal trade and transport of hazardous and non-hazardous waste are less frequent than property offences, they pose a greater risk to the environment and society. In 2024, the Police dealt with an increased number of cases involving illegal transport of waste through Slovenia. The problem of illegal shipments of waste is growing significantly in Central Europe and the Western Balkans, representing a rising environmental threat. To address this, an Operational Task Force (OTF) was established, coordinated by Europol, to conduct joint investigations into several criminal offences related to illegal shipment and dumping of waste, mostly from EU member states to the Balkans.

In 2024, the Police dealt with 1,807 criminal offences against life or limb, exceeding the five‑year average of 1,510. The clearance rate was 88.4%, consistent with recent years. Most of these offences involved minor bodily injury. Both in 2023 and 2024, the number of the most serious criminal offences against life was somewhat lower. In 2024, the Police handled 24 manslaughters and seven murders, compared with five-year averages of 22 manslaughters and 13 murders per year. In addition, the Police handled seven murders and five manslaughters in 2024 where, due to the perpetrator's death, there was no legal basis for prosecution. Over the past five years, the average for such cases has been six murders and seven manslaughters annually.

The five-year trend in the number of reported and detected criminal offences against sexual integrity has been upward. In 2024, the Police handled 623 such cases, the highest number in the past five years. The clearance rate was slightly lower than in previous years, but remained fairly high at 87.3%. Among these offences were 248 criminal offences of display, production, possession, and distribution of pornographic material – the highest figure in the past five years – most of which were detected through Police's own proactive activities. The increase in handled offences is partly attributable to the growing accessibility of the internet and the rising number of younger users, who are easy targets for online predators, as well as to the Police's efforts to raise public awareness and encourage reporting of such offences. There was also an increase in rapes and acts of sexual violence (an upward trend), which the Police attributed to the recent legislative amendment criminalising non‑consensual sexual acts without the use of force ('only yes means yes') and greater victim awareness.

*Between 2020 and 2024, the number of rape cases increased from 46 to 87 and the number of cases of sexual violence increased from 43 to 92.*

In 2024, the Police handled 137 sexual assaults on persons under the age of 15, a figure consistent with the five‑year average. Investigations in this area are becoming increasingly complex and demanding due to the widespread use and accessibility of the internet and electronic devices, the prevalence of individuals with a sexual interest in children, and the ease with which offenders can conceal their identities. To combat the sexual exploitation of children, the Slovenian Police is closely cooperating with foreign law enforcement authorities, Europol, and Interpol. They also took part in an international operational action within EMPACT2022+ against child sexual exploitation, together with the law enforcement authorities of Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. In early November 2024, they jointly carried out 59 house searches targeting 63 suspects. A total of 327 electronic devices were seized and to date, eight child victims of sexual abuse have been identified and rescued. Slovenian criminal investigators alone carried out 11 house searches, seizing 132 electronic devices and other digital data carriers, a large quantity of optical media, as well as printed photographs depicting the sexual exploitation of children. The investigation of the seized material is ongoing, with efforts focused on identifying the victims shown in the abuse footage.

The number of criminal offences against marriage, family, and children reached 3,172 – marking the highest level in the past five years and exceeding the five-year average of 2,851. These offences predominantly involved domestic violence, as well as neglect and maltreatment of minors. These offences have shown a consistent increase over the last five years (an upward trajectory).

*Among juvenile offences, cases of violent conduct and minor bodily injuries doubled over the past five years. These cases frequently involved peer violence. In 2024, there was also a significant increase in criminal offences of attacks on IT systems and display, production, possession, and distribution of pornographic material, with minors as the suspected perpetrators.*

In 2024, the juvenile offences accounted for 2.9% of all recorded criminal offences – the same share as in 2023 and the highest proportion in the past ten years. The absolute number of juvenile offences was also the highest in the past ten years, with 1,715 cases handled by the Police, compared with a ten‑year average of 1,348 and a five-year average of 1,335. The Police attribute this increase to greater awareness of the need to report all forms of violence, particularly in educational institutions. The number of committed offences and reported cases was also influenced by events in Slovenia's immediate neighbourhood. Among juvenile offences, violent conduct stood out, with numbers rising steadily over recent years and doubling over the past five years – from 80 cases in 2020 to 158 in 2024. A similar trend was observed in cases of minor bodily injury caused by juvenile offenders, which increased from 62 in 2020 to 128 in 2024. Both types of offences (violent conduct and minor bodily injury) frequently involved peer violence. In 2024, minors were also more often suspected of attacks on IT systems. Whereas in previous years they were linked to only a handful of such offences, the number rose to 35 in 2024. Cases involving display, production, possession, and distribution of pornographic material also rose sharply, with 102 offences recorded in 2024, compared with a five-year average of 62. A longer-term increase was also noted in threats and minor bodily injuries: In 2019, the Police dealt with 39 threats and 83 cases of minor bodily injuries compared with 116 threats and 112 cases of minor bodily injuries in 2023.

*Of the 591 organised crime offences recorded in 2024, the majority – 440 – were offences involving illegal crossing of the state border or territory.*

The number of criminal offences handled in 2024 that met the criteria for organised crime[[11]](#footnote-11) was in line with the ten-year average of 570. Among the 591 criminal offences of organised crime, the most frequent were illegal crossing of the state border or territory and illicit manufacture and trafficking of narcotic drugs, prohibited substances and methods in sport, and precursors used for the manufacture and trafficking of illicit drugs. International illegal migration along the so-called Balkan route is heavily influenced by organised criminal groups smuggling migrants to Slovenia and to EU member states, with the trend continuing upward.

The number of criminal offences of unlawful manufacture of and trade in illicit drugs, substances and methods that are prohibited in sport, and precursors for the manufacture of illicit drugs, and related to the offence of facilitating the consumption or use of illicit drugs or prohibited substances or methods in sport, which were handled by the Police in 2024 did not differ significantly from previous years. Over the past five years, the Police dealt with an average of 1,304 such offences annually; however, in 2024 the number fell to 928. To enhance detection, prevention and investigation of drug-related offences, all police units were instructed to immediately intensify their activities. Key tasks included systematic planning of criminal investigations, providing expert support for conducting investigations, and targeted planning of tightened controls based the analysis of collected information. These measures aim to establish a more structured and professionally supported approach that will contribute to more effective control of crime in this area.

In the field of illicit drugs, the Police carried out several large-scale investigations in 2024 targeting international organised crime groups, resulting in the seizure of substantial quantities of illicit drugs. These included 205 kilograms of cocaine and three tonnes of kratom at the Port of Koper, as well as, in cooperation with Croatian authorities, 45 kilograms of cannabis and 22 barrels containing cannabis. In addition, 74 indoor cannabis growing operations and 44 outdoor cannabis plantations were uncovered during the year.

*The Police cooperated with governmental and non-governmental organisations in Nova Gorica and Ljubljana to establish supervised drug consumption rooms.*

The Police also enhanced cooperation with the Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia in investigating drug smuggling through the Port of Koper and via postal consignments. A significant portion of the Police's activities in the field of illicit drugs was dedicated to awareness-raising and the training of criminal investigators. The Police participated in a project on banned substances in sport and food supplements, in the Early Warning System on New Psychoactive Substances, in EMPACT projects, and in the working groups of the European Union Drugs Agency (EUDA) addressing the drug market and drug-related crime.

In the field of counter-terrorism and violent extremism, police activities focused on the timely detection of all forms of hostility, intolerance and radicalisation that could lead to violence. In cooperation with the Office for Money Laundering Prevention of the Republic of Slovenia, they also focused on identifying terrorism factors related to terrorism financing. The Police played a key role in the preparation and implementation of the Action plan for the prevention of terrorism and violent extremism, acting as a central coordinating body in Slovenia and bringing together over 20 national stakeholders – including the private sector, civil society, and other interest groups – within the so-called whole-of-society approach. New counter-terrorism strategies require a comprehensive response, based on a balanced approach with a strong emphasis on prevention. Enhanced interagency and international cooperation, consistent use of existing tools and mechanisms, continuous monitoring, and real-time response to emerging challenges are all essential in this regard. In 2024, the Police handled two criminal offences of terrorism.

*In 2024, the Police handled 25 criminal offences of human trafficking and 24 criminal offences of exploitation of prostitution. Figures reflect the Police’s proactive approach, which emphasises the identification of victims and the use of covert investigative measures. Victims very rarely report such crimes themselves, and reports from third parties are also extremely uncommon.*

The goal of human trafficking is the exploitation of victims, whether through prostitution or other forms of sexual abuse, forced labour, enslavement, servitude, forced participation in criminal activities, trafficking in human organs, tissues, or blood, forced pregnancy or forced artificial insemination. The process typically involves coercive or deceptive practices such as the use of force, threats, or deception, abduction, abuse, extortion, bribery, or other means of entrapping victims. In 2024, the Police identified several cases of sexual exploitation, forced begging, and labour exploitation. Working in cooperation with foreign law enforcement authorities, the Slovenian Police conducted a number of investigations into international criminal groups involved in human trafficking. In these cases, Slovenia was identified as a destination country for the exploitation of victims. The Police had no evidence to suggest that Slovenian nationals were trafficked abroad. The Police also took part in the EMPACT THB (Trafficking in Human Beings) project, contributing particularly through joint action days carried out simultaneously and in a targeted manner across several countries. In addition, the Police devoted considerable attention to awareness-raising and cooperation with partner organisations, including the Ključ Society – Centre for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Caritas.

In 2024, the Police dealt with 50 criminal offences of illicit manufacture and trafficking of weapons or explosives, slightly below the five‑year average of 58. In detecting criminal offences related to weapons smuggling, the Police worked in cooperation with foreign law enforcement authorities and Europol. A significant part of their activities was also directed towards the implementation of restrictive measures related to Ukraine and Russia, the prevention of misuse of dual-use items, and the management of various crisis situations. Criminal investigations resulted in the seizure of a considerable quantity of weapons and explosive materials.

The number of criminal offences related to endangering public safety reached 2,566, exceeding the five‑year average of 2,390. This category is most affected by the incidence of threats, with 1,940 threats recorded in 2024. This figure also includes threats made online or in other digital environments. In 2024, the Police did not record any cases of kidnapping. The numbers of extortions and unlawful deprivations of liberty remained in line with the five-year average.

There were 550 criminal offences of illegal crossing of the state border or territory, above the five‑year average of 463. According to the Police, this increase reflects the temporary reintroduction of border controls at internal borders and the conclusion of long-running criminal investigations, primarily driven by political, security, socio-economic, and developmental instability in the Western Balkans and the global periphery of the European Union. International irregular migration flows pass through Slovenia mainly along the so-called Balkan route. Slovenia remains a transit country, with irregular migration directed towards Italy, Austria, and other EU member states. Human smuggling is carried out by international criminal networks operating along the entire migration route, but especially in the Western Balkan countries and destination countries of the European Union. These networks increasingly make use of sophisticated digital technology.

In 2023, the Police handled 763 money counterfeiting cases, which is in line with the five-year average. Every eleventh criminal offence was investigated; compared with every seventh in previous years. A total of 5,161 counterfeit banknotes were passed, most of them euro banknotes. In 2024, the Police again dealt with cases involving the passing of counterfeit euro banknotes marked 'Prop Copy' and 'Movie Money', which can be purchased online. The counterfeit EUR 200, EUR 100, and EUR 50 notes that were passed mostly originated from the same source and had first appeared in 2023. These are high-quality counterfeits, entering Slovenia from the Western Balkans. Despite successful efforts in this area and the resulting seizure of a large quantity of counterfeit notes – 3,223 were intercepted before entering circulation –, they continue to be cashed in. In 2024, the Slovenian Police concluded an extensive international criminal investigation in which counterfeit money worth over EUR 180,000 was seized. In 2024, the Police also handled two large-scale operations involving the illegal manufacture and processing of tobacco products, including the seizure of a significant quantity of cigarettes at the Port of Koper.

In investigating cybercrime offences in 2024, the Police dealt with similar types and methods of attacks on information systems as in 2023. They handled several so-called DDoS[[12]](#footnote-12) attacks targeting public institutions and critical infrastructure, most of which had political motives (the Russian attack on Ukraine). Ransomware attacks also continued, again targeting public institutions and private organisations. The traces and evidence of these criminal offences typically lead abroad, often to multiple countries. For this reason, the Slovenian Police makes use of all available communication channels – including Europol, Interpol, Council of Europe and other law enforcement authorities – to identify perpetrators. In 2024, the Police recorded for the first time, a four-digit figure for criminal offences involving attacks on information systems, with 1,346 cases. This represents three times the five‑year average of 429.

In the field of digital forensics, which involves the securing and examination of seized electronic devices, the Police continue to secure, examine, and analyse increasing volumes of data each year, as the storage capacity of devices seized in pre-trial proceedings grows. In 2024, the Police examined over 5,300 electronic devices. Mobile phones accounted for 48% of these, hard drives for 12.5%, flash memory devices for 11.7%, and the securing and analysing of data from various online profiles and/or accounts of suspects – such as social media, e-mail, and communication services – accounted for 12.7%.

With the staffing of posts introduced under the new systematisation of computer investigation sections at police directorates, the workload of existing staff will be reduced, productivity will increase, and the quality of work will improve, especially in the field of electronic device examinations, where both the number of seized devices and the volume of data on them continue to grow every year. In October 2024, additional specialised computer hardware and software were procured for use in digital forensics and the examination of seized electronic devices, and introduced into the work processes of the computer investigation sections at police directorates. These enhancements will further contribute to reducing backlogs and increasing examination capacity, especially for mobile phones, which for many years have represented a bottleneck and have had the greatest impact on growing backlogs and increasing workload.

In 2024, the Police issued 3,675 (4,980 in 2023) police alerts in national police records. The lower number reflects a different approach and processing, resulting in fewer alerts being issued in cases involving missing unaccompanied foreign minors. Most alerts in 2024 were issued in response to escapes from juvenile treatment centres and on court proposal related to avoiding proceedings (indefinite order and arrest warrant).

In 2024, a total of 976 covert investigative measures were carried out, the lowest number in the past ten years.[[13]](#footnote-13) This figure also includes requests for subscriber data on the owner or user of a communication medium under Article 149č of the Criminal Procedure Act, which the Police have been recording since August 2024.

In 2024, the Police began upgrading the system for monitoring electronic communications and tools used for tracking and analysing cryptocurrency transactions to investigate criminal offences committed through modern information and communication technologies. Both upgrades are scheduled for completion in 2025. The Police also launched a procurement procedure for the renewal of licences for tools used to investigate criminal offences on the dark web. In addition, new technical equipment for conducting covert investigative measures and the handover of evidence was already acquired.

### 2.1.2 Maintaining public order and ensuring the general safety of people and property

T

he Police dedicated significant efforts to raising public awareness and conducting preventive work in the field of public order and safety. In 2024, the number of public events increased, and correspondingly, the Police provided security for a greater number of occasions, providing security for total of 3,557 events, the highest in the past five years, although still below the pre-pandemic levels, when the Police provided security for an average of 4,204 events annually between 2015 and 2019. Most activity in this area was focused on football matches in the Slovenian First League, UEFA club competition qualifiers involving the football clubs Maribor, Celje, and Olimpija, the 2025 UEFA Conference League, for which both Celje and Olimpija qualified. Some of these matches were marked by serious public order disturbances, most notably on 18 February 2024, during a Slovenian First League match between Mura and Maribor, when a powerful pyrotechnic device injured six people. Following the events at the match in question, the Police and Security Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior requested explanations from the Police regarding their activities and procedures related to the protection of the assembly, which the Police subsequently provided.

The Police conducted several analyses of security arrangements at sporting events where serious public order disturbances had occurred. These revealed that one of the primary causes of such incidents was the failure of event organisers to prevent the entry of pyrotechnic devices, the use of resulted in bodily injuries, damage to stadium infrastructure, and event match interruptions. When intervening against offenders, police officers often faced resistance, which in turn necessitated the use of instruments of restraint. On 25 November 2024, the Minister of the Interior issued to the Police the Guidelines and mandatory instructions No 4/2024 on the performance of police tasks at sporting events. This document requires the police officers to maintain public order and to prevent street violence among fans through their visible presence and consistent action at sporting events, both during the events and in the periods immediately before and after the events.

*Following the incident at the February football match in Murska Sobota, where several persons were injured due to the prohibited use of pyrotechnics, the Ministry of the Interior announced amendments to the Criminal Code. Penalties are expected to be tightened for individuals who commit acts of violence and endanger the safety of other participants at sporting events. As part of the preparation for amending the Police Tasks and Powers Act, the conditions for imposing a ban on attending sporting events were extended to include persons caught committing minor offences involving the use of pyrotechnics. A restricted movement area of up to 500 metres around sports venues was introduced, and the duration of the ban was extended to five years.*

In 2024, the Police also provided security at 214 public assemblies. Over the past ten years, only 2022 (155) and 2023 (168) saw fewer assemblies policed. The number of such assemblies in 2024 was still roughly half of that recorded in 2020 and 2021. Most assemblies were organised in response to current events in Slovenia and abroad, and took place without any major incidents.

The National Football Information Pointwas used to exchange information and deploy spotter police officers.[[14]](#footnote-14) The tasks of spotter police officers included monitoring fan behaviour during the events and preparing information related to public assemblies associated with sporting events (covering sport club activities, athletes, sport associations, and organised fan groups). As of 31 December 2024, 114 spotter police officers had been trained. In connection with sporting events, they collected 174 pieces of information, compared to 191 in 2023.[[15]](#footnote-15) In 2024, police officers issued 15 measures prohibiting attendance at sporting events in accordance with Article 62 of the Police Tasks and Powers Act, compared to 29 in 2023. Over the past ten years, an average of 18 such measures has been issued per year.

In 2024, the Police handled 30,288 public order violations – the lowest number in the last ten years and below the ten-year average of 33,682. Each year, the police directorates of Ljubljana, Maribor, and Celje handle the majority of these violations, accounting for 61.7% of all cases in 2024.

The downward trend in violations of the Protection of Public Order Act continued in 2024, with the Police recording 14,796 such violations – the lowest figure in the last ten years and below the ten-year average of 18,112. According to the Police, this decrease was also influenced by their targeted efforts in areas with heightened security concerns.

Most violations of the Protection of Public Order Act in 2024 were related to provoking or inciting fighting, accounting for 29.6% of all offences under this act, compared to 28.9% in 2023. Through targeted work and monitoring of the five most common types of public order violations, the Police adjust their methods to focus closely on addressing such minor offences. These violations typically occur in public spaces and impact the safety and well-being of others (e.g. violent actions, indecent behaviour, incitement of intolerance, and noise disturbance).

The Police also maintained a favourable level of public order and safety in public spaces through cooperation with municipal wardens and other security entities (private security and inspection services). It thus comes as no surprise that there is a downward trend in the number of offences involving quarrelling, shouting, or indecent behaviour. Over the past ten years, the number of such minor offences has halved, from 2,350 in 2015 to 1,093 in 2024. In 2024, these offences accounted for 7.4% of all violations of the Protection of Public Order Act.

The efforts of the Police in raising public awareness, training police officers, and implementing legislative changes (Police Tasks and Powers Act and Domestic Violence Prevention Act) have helped reverse the upward trend in domestic violence offences some time ago. In 2024, the Police handled 2,048 such cases, the lowest number recorded in the past ten years.[[16]](#footnote-16) These minor offences accounted for 13.8% of all violations of the Protection of Public Order Act in 2024. In 2024, 1,088 restraining orders were issued under the Police Tasks and Powers Act,[[17]](#footnote-17) exceeding the ten-year annual average of 948.

*Violations of the Protection of Public Order Act in 2024 accounted for just under half of all public order offences. One in ten was involved a violation of the Production of and Trade in Illicit Drugs Act.*

Of all public order violations in 2024, the majority (48.9%) were violations of the Protection of Public Order Act. These were followed by violations of the Production of and Trade in Illicit Drugs Act (10.8%), the Identity Card Act (7%), the Residence Registration Act (6.4%), and the Animal Protection Act (5.7%).

In 2024, the upward trend in the number of police assistances provided to parties entitled under Article 12 of the Police Tasks and Powers Act continued. The Police continued to provide the most assistance to healthcare institutions, which accounted for 86.1% of all police assistance cases in 2024.

The Police continued to optimise and update technical support for missing persons search operations and provided training in the use of new technical tools. In 2024, drones were again incorporated in the surveillance and search system for missing persons. The Police also participated in training exercises for operations during natural and other accidents, as well as at protection and rescue drills. Following a large wildfire near Trstelj between 18 and 22 July 2024, the National emergency plan in the event of a major wildfire was activated, and the Police carried out their tasks in accordance with the plan. The total costs incurred by the Police in connection with these operations amounted to EUR 31,455.22.

In 2024, the auxiliary police force was strengthened entirely through the recruitment of retired police officers. As of 31 December 2024, the auxiliary police force comprised 849 officers under contract. They were primarily engaged in state border control, the security of large public and sporting events, tasks at the Centre for Foreigners and tasks within the newly established subdivision of the auxiliary police at the Security and Protection Centre. Additional subdivisions of the auxiliary police were also established at the Uniformed Police Directorate and the Police Specialities Directorate. At the end of the summer, an upgraded computer application for the auxiliary police force was introduced. To ensure uninterrupted police operations and to cover the absence of a significant number of active officers, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted Decision No 22500-3/2024/3 on 19 September 2024, allowing the recruitment of auxiliary police officers until 31 December 2024.

### 2.1.3 Ensuring road safety

I

n the field of road safety, traffic controls focused on the most frequent causes of road traffic accidents and on most serious violations of traffic rules that indirectly influence them. Overall, road safety remained favourable. The target number of fatalities for 2024, as set by the 2023–2030 Resolution on the national road safety programme, was not exceeded. In 2024, 68 people lost their lives in traffic accidents, compared to 83 in 2023. Together with other stakeholders, the Police devoted considerable attention to raising the awareness among road users, aiming to influence their behaviour and encourage greater responsibility in traffic.

*In 2024, 68 persons lost their lives in road traffic accidents in Slovenia, keeping the number of fatalities below the target set for 2024.*

To optimise traffic controls on motorways and expressways, traffic police were reorganised in 2023. In 2024, 11 traffic police patrols ensured 24‑hour presence on the motorway network, with two additional patrols deployed during the daytime. These patrols operated exclusively on motorways and expressways and were only exceptionally assigned to interventions outside these roads. As a result, the number of inspections across various areas of police work on the motorway network increased. At the same time, three police officers were assigned to the National Traffic Management Centre to provide support to police officers in the field.

In 2024, police officers continued to receive training in handling criminal offences against public road safety with the aim to improve both data collection and the professional response to road accidents. The road traffic accident data entry application was upgraded to include information required by certain external institutions for conducting road safety research. Additional training activities were also organised to further enhance the expertise of police officers engaged in traffic control and surveillance.

The use of technical equipment for traffic control reduces the risk of traffic accidents. Through the annual procurement of equipment, outdated devices are replaced, while new acquisitions enable police officers to perform their duties more effectively and efficiently. In 2024, the Police procured diagnostic devices for checking the roadworthiness of goods vehicles, a speed meter for e‑scooters, a device for remote monitoring of digital tachographs, telescopic rods for measuring the height of goods vehicles, upgraded fixed speed camera with modules compatible with a new software system, and updated software for monitoring digital tachographs.

In 2024, the traffic police continued to provide security at events held on roads and, in cooperation with external stakeholders, ensured that events were carried out safely. During high-level state visits, traffic police managed traffic and escorted protected persons. Collaboration with external stakeholders was also evident in national and international tightened controls. Among the most significant police activities in 2024 was participation in an inter-ministerial working group for optimising logistics processes in road goods transport involving the Port of Koper, a working group addressing and resolving issues faced by road hauliers, and a governmental working group for preparing and monitoring the implementation of measures to ease traffic conditions on the road network around Ljubljana.

In 2024, the Police dealt with 20,233 road traffic accidents, in which 68 people lost their lives, 953 were seriously injured, and 6,441 sustained minor injuries. The highest number of fatalities occurred on regional roads and roads in built-up areas. Over the past ten years, the number of road traffic fatalities by road type has remained largely unchanged, except for improvements on regional roads and motorways. The majority of traffic accident victims were drivers of passenger cars and single-track vehicles. Since the more vulnerable road users – pedestrians, cyclists, and single-track vehicle drivers – are frequently involved in traffic accidents, the Police focused their road traffic controls primarily on these groups.

The most common causes of traffic accidents with the most severe consequences were speeding and driving on the wrong side of the road or in the wrong direction. In traffic accidents resulting in material damage, the most frequent cause was illegal vehicle manoeuvres. The trend of hit-and-run traffic accidents is on the rise, following a significant decrease in 2020 and 2021. In 2024, the Police handled 4,438 hit-and-run accidents – the highest number in the last ten years – mainly due to a rise in accidents involving only material damage.

The number of drivers under the influence of alcohol involved in road traffic accidents increased slightly in 2024, while the average blood alcohol level among offenders decreased slightly. In 2024, a total of 450,662 breathalyser tests were conducted; a figure exceeded only in 2023 over the past ten years. As a result of drink‑driving, 572 drivers of motor vehicles were detained, with only 2023 recording a higher number detentions in the last decade.

*The share of drivers under the influence of alcohol responsible for fatal accidents stood at 28.3% in 2024 – among the lowest figures recorded in the last ten years; however, an upward trend has been observed over the past two years.*

In 2024, the Police dealt with 332,158 road traffic offences, of which 288,131 were related to the Road Traffic Rules Act. The majority of these offences were handled by the Ljubljana, Celje, and Maribor Police Directorates, as these areas contain the main road connections and experience the highest traffic volumes. Together, these directorates accounted for 57.5% of all recorded road traffic offences.

### 2.1.4 State border control and enforcement of regulations on foreign nationals

T

he volume of irregular migration remains high, driven both by the situation in the countries of origin and by increased movements along the Eastern Mediterranean route towards the Western Balkans. Police work in 2024 was significantly affected by the temporary reintroduction of controls at the internal land borders with Croatia and Hungary. Effective border control on the border with Croatia was ensured through compensatory measures, the flexible redistribution of staff, the collection of key information, conducting detailed interviews with individuals who crossed the border illegally (debriefing), implementing stricter checks, and the use of technical equipment and temporary physical barriers, all of which helped to reduce the dispersal of migration.

One of the foundations of an effective and successful EU migration policy is the successful return of irregular migrants to their countries of origin. This requires close cooperation with the diplomatic and consular representations of third countries, as well as their state authority representatives, in order to carry out identification procedures, issue the necessary travel documents for return, and arrange the readmission of persons residing illegally in the territory of Slovenia.

*In 2024, police officers dealt with 46,209 irregular entries at internal borders.*

*In 2024, passenger traffic at Slovenia's air and sea borders totalled 748,557, with 673,157 at airports and 75,400 at seaports.*

In 2024, police officers handled 8,727 violations of the Foreigners Act – comparable to 2023, but well below the ten-year average of 12,892. The decline in such violations over the past two years is attributed to the high number of irregular migrants expressing intention to apply for international protection.

In 2024, the Police dealt with 46,209 cases of irregular entry at internal borders, compared to 60,596 in 2023, the majority of which occurred at the internal border with Croatia.[[18]](#footnote-18) Among offenders, Syrian nationals predominated in 2024, whereas Afghan nationals accounted for the majority in 2023. In total, 188 illegal crossings of the external Schengen border were recorded by the Police in 2024, compared with 227 in 2023.

Before the temporary reintroduction of border control at internal borders, compensatory measures were a key element in maintaining border security and preventing cross-border crime. In 2024, the Police carried out 8,097 compensatory measures procedures involving 9,990 individuals – a significant decrease compared with 2023, reflecting a change in operational focus. Personnel previously assigned to these activities were redirected to conduct temporary control at internal borders.

In 2024, passenger traffic at Slovenia's air and sea borders was slightly higher than in 2023. Refusals of entry to foreign nationals also increased: 105 were refused entry at air borders and six at sea borders. As part of the temporary reintroduction of internal border controls, 56 foreign nationals were refused entry at the border with Hungary and 2,125 at the border with the Republic of Croatia.[[19]](#footnote-19) In 2024, police officers detected 104 forged or counterfeit documents[[20]](#footnote-20) at border crossing points, the majority of which were counterfeit ID cards.

Police handled 1,871 cases of illegal stay in 2024. The most common violation in this regard was exceeding the permitted length of stay in the Schengen Area.

The downward trend in the number of foreigners handed over by Slovenian Police to the law enforcement authorities of neighbouring countries continued in 2024, continuing a decline observed since 2019. The vast majority of foreigners processed for irregular entry in 2024 expressed their intention to apply for international protection, a mechanism that was often abused. After expressing their intention, many absconded from asylum facilities and continued their unlawful journey to destination countries. The number of persons returned to Slovenian Police by foreign authorities has also declined over the past three years. A notable decrease was also observed in the number of return decisions issued: in 2024, 98 decisions were issued without a specified deadline for voluntary departure – the lowest number in the past ten years – and 774 with a deadline, with fewer issued only in 2015.

The lower number of foreigners accommodated at the Centre for Foreigners in 2024 can be attributed to several factors, including changes in border procedures and in the processing of foreigners. The most notable decline in accommodations was linked to returns carried out under international agreements and bilateral readmission agreements with neighbouring countries. The majority of accommodated individuals originated from Balkan and North African countries. Following their accommodation at the Centre for Foreigners and the initial intake interviews in 2024, 38 foreigners (compared with 71 in 2023) expressed their intention to apply for international protection in Slovenia and were subsequently relocated to the Asylum Centre, which forms the central component of the Reception and Support Division of the Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants. In these cases, despite the potential issuance of a return decision, removal from the country was not possible. The lower number of applications submitted directly at the Centre for Foreigners over the past two years reflects a change in border procedures, whereby foreign nationals are informed of the possibility to express their intention to apply for international protection prior to being accommodated in the Centre for Foreigners.

In 2024, 216 foreigners were housed at the Centre for Foreigners. Of these, 183 foreign nationals were placed in the Centre for Foreigners by the Police based on decisions on accommodation, while the Ministry of the Interior and the Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants restricted the movement of 33 applicants for international protection (27 in 2023) to the Centre's premises by procedural decision in accordance with Article 84 of the International Protection Act.[[21]](#footnote-21) Most restrictions of movement and detentions of applicants for international protection were ordered:

* to prevent threats to national security or the constitutional order of the Republic of Slovenia,
* where the measure was strictly necessary for the protection of personal safety, the security of property, and other comparable reasons related to public order, or
* to establish certain facts on which the application for international protection was based, which could not be obtained without the imposed measure, and where there was a risk that the applicant would abscond.[[22]](#footnote-22)

*In 2024, 216 people resided in the Centre for Foreigners, compared with 292 in 2023. A larger share of those accommodated were subject to return decisions mandating their return to their country of origin.*

In 2024, the majority of foreign nationals accommodated in the Centre for Foreigners who were to be removed from the Republic of Slovenia originated from the territory of EU member states and the states parties to the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985. The number of accommodated foreign nationals scheduled to be returned to foreign law enforcement authorities under the Agreement declined.

The Centre for Foreigners returned accommodated individuals to their countries of origin and handed them over to the law enforcement authorities of the neighbouring countries or other countries on the basis of readmission agreements and other applicable instruments (e.g. the Dublin Regulation). In 2024, a total of 106 foreigners from the Centre for Foreigners were returned (140 in 2023):

* 11 (38 in 2023) under readmission agreements with neighbouring law enforcement authorities, of which four (16 in 2023) were extradited,
* 93 (97 in 2023) to their countries of origin, and
* two (five in 2023) to another EU member state under the Dublin Regulation.

In the past two years, the Centre for Foreigners participated in a joint return operation. Most returns were carried out on scheduled flights. The organisation of routes and the booking of flight tickets were managed through the Frontex Application for Return (FAR), with costs covered by Frontex. Through this operation, the Slovenian Police returned 117 people in 2024 and 108 in 2023.[[23]](#footnote-23) These figures also include foreign nationals who had been issued a return decision but were never accommodated in the Centre for Foreigners.

In 2024, 15 foreigners (12 in 2023) who had been issued return decisions by the Centre for Foreigners under the Foreigners Act, with a specified deadline for voluntary departure from Slovenia as well as the territory of EU member states and the states parties to the Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985, complied with the decision and left Slovenia.

In 2024, the Centre for Foreigners continued to implement the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programme and carried out activities within the EU Reintegration Programme coordinated by the Frontex agency. A key element of the AVRR programme is ensuring that foreign nationals are properly informed of the possibility of joining the programme. All competent authorities provide this information when a return decision is issued, while the Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants informs applicants for international protection who express the wish to voluntarily return to their country of origin. Whereas in 2023 the Centre for Foreigners was directly responsible for the implementation of the programme, in 2024 it organised training for 20 additional return counsellors from the Police, the Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants, and the International Protection Procedures Division of the Migration Directorate at the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia. A total of 29 persons participated in the programme in 2023, and 32 in 2024.

One of the key activities of the Centre for Foreigners is cooperation with foreign diplomatic and consular representations – in 2024 particularly with the embassies of Algeria and Morocco – with the aim of verifying the identity of foreign nationals and obtaining necessary travel documents for their return to their countries of origin. In all return procedures in 2024, the Centre for Foreigners obtained 60 travel documents (23 in 2023). These documents are essential for enforcing return decisions, implementing secondary sanction of expulsion, or facilitating voluntary returns.

The Centre for Foreigners assisted other police units and authorities with return procedures for individuals not accommodated at the Centre for Foreigners on 36 occasions. This assistance included obtaining travel documents, booking and purchasing airline tickets, organising return journeys, and supporting voluntary return. The Centre for Foreigners also cooperated with the Prison Administration and individual prisons in procedures involving foreign nationals serving prison sentences who have been subjected to a secondary sanction of expulsion.

Regarding border incidents at sea, in the context of implementing the arbitral award, the Police notified other relevant authorities responsible for maritime operations and reported all border incidents to the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. In 2024, the Slovenian Police recorded 467 entries of Croatian police vessels (border incidents) and 942 entries of Croatian fishing vessels, compared with 716 and 993 entries, respectively, in 2023.[[24]](#footnote-24)

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

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olice officers carried out 334,476 procedures on the basis of the Minor Offences Act in 2024. Of these, the majority – 233,270 – were issuances of payment orders. The highest number of warnings were issued to traffic offenders, while the fewest were issued for violations of state border control and foreigners regulations. The share of warnings among all minor offence procedures (offence notices, payment orders, minor offence decisions, accusatory instruments, and referral to another minor offences authority) was 17.9% in 2024 (down from 20.5% in 2023).

The proportion of the legal remedies filed (against offence notices, payment orders, and reasoned decisions in expedited minor offence proceedings) was 1.9% in 2023, and in 2024 it was 2.0%. Most requests for judicial protection were filed against issued payment orders in the field of traffic legislation, while the fewest were issued under the Foreigners Act.

### 2.1.6 Protection of designated persons and facilities

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n addition to the protection of designated persons at home, protection was ensured during 170 visits abroad in 2024, compared to 153 visits in 2023. In 2024, there were 85 instances of protection of foreign state representatives during working, official and private visits to Slovenia and multilateral meetings, while in 2023 there were 95 such instances. In 2024, three security operations were conducted as part of operational actions, and four more complex security operations were carried out (seven in total, the same as in 2023). The more complex security operations included: the protection of the President of Poland, the meeting of interior ministers at Brdo, the Bled Strategic Forum, the informal meeting of presidents of the neighbouring countries, the state celebration of the 20th anniversary of Slovenia’s accession to NATO, the ministerial meeting of the Central 5 (C5)[[25]](#footnote-25) group of Central European countries, and the visit of the First Lady of Ukraine. Over the past ten years, the Police have, on average, protected 146 Slovenian nationals abroad and 67 foreign protected persons while visiting Slovenia, and they carried out 9 complex security operations.[[26]](#footnote-26)

*In accordance with Article 10 of the Decree on the police protection of designated persons, premises, facilities and their surroundings, six new types of protection were introduced in 2024 as ordered by the Director General of the Police, compared to five in 2023. Since February 2022, the Security and Protection Centre has been protecting the Ambassador of the Republic of Slovenia to Ukraine, and since 2021 two specialised state prosecutors involved in a criminal case. Since 2023, the Security and Protection Centre has also provided protection during hearings in a criminal case held at the Ljubljana Exhibition and Convention Centre. At the end of 2024, the Security and Protection Centre, by order of the Director General of the Police, was protecting three judges and four state prosecutors.*

Based on the Act on Ensuring Conditions for the Performance of the Office of the President of the Republic and the Decree on the police protection of designated persons, premises, facilities and their surroundings, the Police protected six buildings housing state authorities, 39 buildings of diplomatic and consular missions, eight buildings of international organisations, four residences of ambassadors, 12 residential buildings of protected persons, and six facilities of the Police. A total of 75 buildings were protected. The Security and Protection Centre also provided security for the Permanent Representation to the European Union in Brussels.

In 2024, police officers carried out 850 security operations (compared to 913 in 2023) in protected premises of state authorities, such as sessions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia and of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, visits of foreign protected persons to Slovenian protected persons, deliveries of ambassadors’ letters of credence to the President of the Republic of Slovenia, open day events, visits by various groups to protected premises, closed sessions of working bodies held in protected premises, and similar events. At checkpoints, 52,120 persons (compared to 53,624 in 2023), 56,937 pieces of luggage (compared to 59,155 in 2023) and 6,106 postal items (compared to 6,433 in 2023) were screened.

In recent years, threat assessments for the majority of foreign diplomatic and consular missions and residences have been drawn up or updated. In 2024, 89 threat assessments were updated or prepared.

The number of anonymous and other letters or messages sent to protected persons decreased, i.e. almost halved, compared to 2022–2023. There were 22 correspondences in 2024 that were of interest in terms of security. The proportion of messages from anonymous authors was 13.6%, while the proportion of messages containing threats and insults was 45.5%. These messages were mostly posted as comments on social media or sent via e-mail, while some were also sent by normal post.

## 2.2 Other activities

### 2.2.1 Community policing and prevention activities

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n 2024, police officers carried out 15,766 community policing and prevention activities (upward trend). This figure exceeds both the five-year average (12,705) and the ten-year average (12,141). After numerous prevention campaigns were conducted online during the COVID-19 pandemic, police officers conducted prevention campaigns directly, in person, as of 2022.

In 2024, the police participated in various important events and conferences focusing on security, crime prevention, and community protection, including:

* the traditional 25th Criminal Justice and Security Days Conference in Portorož on 12 and 13 June 2024,
* the 21st interinstitutional panel “Youth and Crime” in Maribor on 22 October 2024,
* the 8th National Security Days in Ljubljana on 12 and 13 November 2024, and
* on 20 November 2024, the 10th National Conference on Safety and Security in Local Communities in Kočevje.

Most of the above conferences were organised by the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security of the University of Maribor, the last one jointly with the Municipality of Kočevje and with the support of the Police, while the “Youth and Crime” interinstitutional panel was organised by the Maribor Police Directorate.

In addition, representatives of the Police took part in the final conference of the Ministry of Justice project “Children’s House (Barnahus)” in Zreče, the 7th Conference of the Institute for Security Culture, the panel “The Child – a Mirror of Society”, the conference of the “Mladi zmaji” Youth Association, the “Ball 1: Drugs 0” project in Kranj, the President’s Forum at Brdo pri Kranju, a psychotherapists’ symposium in Rogla, a panel organised by the Ministry of Education, the Police, the Inspectorate for Education, the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities on threats in schools, a conference of gynaecologists and paediatricians in Debeli Rtič, an expert conference of the Šteker Centre, an expert conference on domestic violence in Nova Gorica, a meeting of primary school principals in Nova Gorica, a meeting of the Probation Administration regarding work with perpetrators of child sexual abuse and domestic violence, and a seminar of the National Institute of Public Health on the risks of the internet for teachers as part of the Healthy Schools programme, as well as the open day at the Children's House (Barnahus), where the dangers of the internet were also presented, and the 3rd national conference on combating domestic violence.

*The Police expanded the range of statistical data in the application for recording prevention activities. The application has been used in the new Central Police Information System since 1 February 2024, in accordance with the new Instruction on Recording Prevention Activities. As of early November 2024, the Police Geographic Information System allows visual inspection of recorded prevention activities.*

Two representatives of the Police participated in the international conference “50 Years of Crime Prevention” held in Vienna on 4 June 2024, where the 50-year development, achievements, organisation, and vision of crime prevention in Austria were presented.

Ahead of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, the Maribor Police Directorate and the Maribor Centre for Social Work held a professional event on 14 November 2024 on professional support and measures against perpetrators of violence. On 3 December 2024, the Police organised a professional panel on domestic violence, attended by representatives of the Police as well as representatives from social work centres, prosecutor's offices, and the judiciary. A newly developed manual entitled “Together Against Violence” was presented, authored by police officers. The Slovenian Police also participated in the international conference of the Women’s Police Network *Od izazova do snage–Reci NE nasilju u svim oblastima života* (From Challenge to Strength – Say NO to Violence in All Areas of Life) held on 29 November 2024 in Belgrade, and then on 9 December 2024, at the panel held in the National Council of the Republic of Slovenia on violence against women.

The mobile police station project has been implemented since 2012. In 2024, both vehicles – mobile police stations – were used for most of the year. One mobile police station was used throughout the year in the Novo mesto Police Directorate area to assist with handling of foreign nationals who had entered Slovenia unlawfully, and another was used in other police directorates.

The Safe Journey to School and Back project and the Officer Leon Advises project continued in primary schools. The main tool in the “Officer Leon Advises” project is a workbook, which was also translated and printed in the languages of both national minorities. In 2024, the colouring book “Safe on the Way to School and Home” was also reprinted, and translated and printed in the languages of both national minorities.

The prevention project “Police Officer Leon Advises” came to life in October 2008, and ten years later, in 2018, the mascots Leon and Pika were introduced to the public for the first time. Police directorates have 16 police mascots – each directorate has one pair: Officer Leon and Officer Pika. The two oldest mascots, which have not been used since 2023, were donated to the Slovenian Police Museum.

The Safe Tourist Destination project also continued. Procedures abroad in which a Slovenian police officer is present are shorter and less stressful, and Slovenian citizens feel safer.

On 10 April 2024, the Ministry of the Interior, in cooperation with the Ministry of Digital Transformation, the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health, signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the prevention of peer violence and hate speech online. It tasked the Police with exploring the possibilities for more intensive cooperation with primary schools in tackling peer violence on the internet. Consequently, the Police carried out more preventive activities in kindergartens and lectures for parents in 2024, as well as activities in primary schools for school staff, parents, and pupils. The topics covered included various security phenomena, from online threats to peer violence.

Prevention activities in road traffic were complemented by tighter road traffic controls. The Police cooperated with the Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency and other organisations to carry out several prevention activities. A number of activities, such as “Zero Road Fatalities for at least One Day,” were coordinated with police forces from other European countries through the ROADPOL network *(European Roads Policing Network)*. Numerous other prevention campaigns for enhanced road traffic safety, especially for vulnerable groups (children, pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists, etc.) were carried out. All motor vehicle drivers who received a 0.0 result when breathalysed in November 2024 received a leaflet allowing them to enter an online competition to win tickets for a concert by the Police Orchestra and the singer Bojan Cvjetićanin.

Policing in a multicultural society was focused on implementing tasks in the Roma community, in the raising of awareness and training of police officers and other public servants to improve work with the members of multi-cultural communities. The Police are responsible for three measures of the National Programme of Measures for the Roma for the Period 2021–2030. They cooperated with the National Roma Platform (SIFOROMA 6). They also managed and carried out activities in the governmental working group for handling Roma issues and presented such activities in the working bodies of the National Assembly and the National Council of the Republic of Slovenia. 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 a regular consultation session was carried out. The Police cooperated and met with the representatives of civil initiatives from south-east Slovenia and some mayors of municipalities with Roma settlements.

The Police also provided training for public employees, including those in social work centres and primary and secondary schools. The training focused on peer violence, intercultural dialogue, and the prevention and handling of deviant behaviour. Two training courses were also conducted for police officers on working in a multicultural society – one each for the Nova Gorica and Ljubljana Police Directorates.

In 2024, police officers carried out 532 prevention activities in the Roma community, compared to 501 in 2023, 487 in 2022, 350 in 2021 and 251 in 2020 – ranging from meetings, informal discussions, counselling, and awareness-raising about specific problems, to direct engagement with the Roma community in the field.[[27]](#footnote-27) In accordance with the Action Plan for Maintaining Public Peace and Order in Multi-Ethnic Communities, another 7,275 prevention activities were carried out.[[28]](#footnote-28)

### 2.2.2 Operational and communication activities

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he eight operations and communications centres (OCCs) of the police directorates received 533,201 calls to the emergency phone number 113 in 2024, which is 24,357 more than the ten‑year average of 508,845. The Ljubljana Police Directorate received the highest proportion of calls (one third), and the Murska Sobota Police Directorate the lowest (5.8%).

There were 219,088 intervention events, i.e. events that require the arrival of the Police, in 2024, which is 27,667 more than the ten-year average of 191,421. The Ljubljana Police Directorate handled the most emergency intervention events (32.1%), and the Nova Gorica Police Directorate the fewest (5%).

*On average, police officers arrived at the scene of 5,761 urgent interventions in 11 minutes and 38 seconds. A call to the emergency number 113 was answered on average in just over 7 seconds. Nine out of ten calls were answered within 12 seconds.*

The number of urgent intervention incidents[[29]](#footnote-29), of which there were 5,761 in 2024, was higher compared to 2023, but still below the average of the last ten years, which is 6,199. The Ljubljana Police Directorate also handled 42% of all urgent intervention events, while the Murska Sobota Police Directorate handled the fewest – just 1.5%.

The Police strive for the best possible reception of calls 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. Depending on the type of incident, several patrols may be dispatched to the scene to ensure the safety of police officers, resulting in more radio communication, patrol coordination, designation of intervention leaders and departure points.

There is a rising trend in the number of police patrols dispatched to the scenes of intervention events. In 2024, 271,707 such dispatches were performed, which is 39,860 more than the ten-year average of 231,847. The Ljubljana Police Directorate dispatched the highest number of patrols (36.2%), and the Nova Gorica Police Directorate the lowest (4.4%).

The number of cases in which individual institutions, expert services and heads of individual police units were notified was also above the ten-year average. On average, there were 174,114 such notifications over the past ten years, compared to 187,022 in 2024.

The time from when a call to the emergency number 113 is made to the arrival of the Police at 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 a number of other factors. In 2024, the average reaction time for urgent intervention events was 11 minutes and 38 seconds, which is eight seconds less than the ten-year average. The shortest response time was recorded by the Koper Police Directorate (9 minutes and 9 seconds), and the longest by the Nova Gorica Police Directorate (13 minutes and 41 seconds).

The average answering time for emergency calls to 113 at the level of the whole of Slovenia was 7.1 seconds, while the ten-year average is 7.3 seconds. By individual police directorates, the time ranged from 5.2 seconds (Koper Police Directorate) to 9 seconds (Ljubljana Police Directorate). In the first 12 seconds, the Police managed to answer 87.7% of calls, which is about one percentage point above the ten-year average.

In order to protect the life of a person who was missing in a natural or other disaster, was lost or left home while their health or mental state was such as to require help, or in cases of missing children and adolescents, the Police[[30]](#footnote-30) asked mobile network operators for the location of a missing person’s mobile communication device 197 times (186 times in 2023). The ten-year average stands at 158. In 166 cases, persons were found alive, in 25 cases they were found dead, and the Police are still looking for six persons. Over the past ten years, the Police located on average 130 alive missing persons and 24 dead missing persons per year.

On the basis of calls to the anonymous telephone number 080 1200, the inspectors of the Operations Section of the Operations and Communications Centre of the Police Specialities Directorate of the General Police Directorate in 2024 wrote 445[[31]](#footnote-31) official notes[[32]](#footnote-32) and sent them to the locally competent police unit for further consideration. The number of written official notes is below the ten-year average of 487.

### 2.2.3 Forensic and crime scene investigation activities

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he laboratory infrastructure of the National Forensic Laboratory enables safe and competent work as well as the application of accredited and internationally recognised methods. In 2024, the experts of the National Forensic Laboratory attended 13 annual conferences of working groups of the *European Network of Forensic Science Institutes* and six sessions of its Board. Activities related to the management of the ENFSI project entitled CERTAIN FORS (*Competency, Education, Research, Testing, Accreditation and Innovation in Forensic Science*) continued as well, specifically in the area of training and competence assessment of handwriting experts.

The Biological Examination Section purchased a QuantStudio 5 HID quantification instrument, while the Physical Examination Section acquired IT equipment for the Evofinder ballistic system and a chronograph for measuring bullet velocity. For the forensic sections of police directorates, the National Forensic Laboratory purchased ten evidence drying chambers.

*The National Forensic Laboratory received 7,440 cases, the highest number of cases in the last ten years, in 2024. It conducted 64,574  instrumental analyses – more than in any year in the past decade except 2017.* *The number of processed samples doubled in the past ten years.*

The National Forensic Laboratory received 7,440 cases in 2024. The proportion of cases handled by the Biological Examination Section increased every year – from 28.4% in 2015 to 56.9% in 2024. It received 4,232 cases in 2024, over a thousand more than in 2023 when it received 3,110, and 2.5 times more than in 2015 when it received 1,793. It performed 64,574 instrumental analyses, which is far above the ten-year average of 59,285 instrumental analyses performed. In 2024, the National Forensic Laboratory processed 44,546 samples, more than in any year except 2023. The number of processed samples has doubled in the last ten years, from 21,560 in 2015. The National Forensic Laboratory issued 7,060 forensic reports in 2024, compared to 6,478 in 2023.

Forensic examinations using various methods of examining secured traces made an important contribution to the investigation rate of various criminal offences in 2024. As in previous years, DNA examinations predominated, as they enable fast, effective, and reliable investigation of criminal offences. Due to the increased number of cases received, administrative obstacles in hiring new staff, cases involving a large number of samples, and the prioritisation of cases related to burglaries of apartments and residential houses in accordance with the directive to improve the clearance rate of such criminal offences, the backlog in this area continued to grow, despite the fact that the National Forensic Laboratory implemented measures to reduce it, which had already been initiated at the end of 2022.

Slovenia exchanges DNA profiles with 25 countries under the Prüm Treaty. A total of 34,442 DNA profiles of persons and latents,[[33]](#footnote-33) including 24,186 profiles of persons, are entered in the DNA database. The identity of 260 suspects of criminal offences was determined by the DNA examination of latents in 2024, compared to 296 in 2023. At the end of 2024, the elimination DNA[[34]](#footnote-34) database contained the profiles of 1,455 people from whom mouth swabs were taken in accordance with the Police Tasks and Powers Act.[[35]](#footnote-35)

Slovenia exchanges fingerprints with 23 countries under the Prüm Treaty. The *Automated Finger Identification System* contained, at the end of 2024, fingerprints of 155,274 fingerprinted people and 49,704 latent prints[[36]](#footnote-36).[[37]](#footnote-37) The higher number of fingerprinted individuals in 2023 and 2024 is due to the increased number of illegal migrants. Using the AFIS system, 117 perpetrators of criminal offences were identified in 2024 on the basis of the database of fingerprinted persons (compared to 135 in 2023); 13 latent fingerprints were identified via international exchange (compared to 18 in 2023).

Experts from the National Forensic Laboratory participated in 42 inspections of crime scenes and sites of other incidents and were summoned by a court order to appear at hearings as expert witnesses 86 times.[[38]](#footnote-38)

In 2024, 18,636 crime scene and incident inspections were recorded in the inspection log, more than in any other year except 2016. The average of the past ten years stands at 17,529. The number of forensically examined suspects is also gradually approaching pre-epidemic levels.

As regards requests for examinations at forensic sections, the number of requests for most types of examination or evidence has started to increase again. A positive trend is observed in requests for DNA examinations. Since 2015, when their number stood at 2,093, it has increased to 4,303, the highest in the past ten years. The number of identified traces and the number of requests for the analysis of drugs and related substances is at the level of the ten-year average.

In 2024, 68 polygraph procedures were conducted, which is on par with the previous year, and 136 persons were analysed in 18 criminal cases using the linguistic method (SCAN – *Scientific Content Analysis*), which is replacing polygraph examinations.

### 2.2.4 Research and analytics

I

n the field of research activities within the Police, several studies were planned and carried out. The first of five studies, entitled *Social (Organisational) Climate within the Police*, was completed in 2023. A total of 7,678 employees of the Police were invited to participate in the survey, of whom 2,631 responded. Within the Police, average scores were higher for three factors – working conditions in the workplace, the integrity of the supervisor, and the supervisor’s social responsibility – and lower for two: leadership and organisation, and interpersonal relationships at work.

Using an updated measurement instrument, the public opinion survey Perceptions and Attitudes of the Slovenian Population on Police Work 2024 was conducted from 16 to 31 May 2024. A total of 2,923 Slovenian citizens took part in the public survey. The results showed that 55.5% of respondents trusted the Police, 53.5% were satisfied with their performance, and 58.9% were satisfied with their response time. A total of 67.2% believed that police officers were professional and respectful, and 52.1% held a positive opinion of the reputation of the Police as an institution. Compared to previous surveys, the results also show higher proportions of positive responses in other areas.

A survey on employment opportunities was also carried out and completed, thereby concluding the research on motivational factors for employment in the Police; 183 respondents participated (126 pupils, 46 employed people, and 11 unemployed). The main findings indicated that most pupils had a high level of digital literacy and that motivational patterns were similar to those identified in previous surveys. The results show that the Police have strengthened traditional recruitment and promotional approaches, while digital promotional and recruitment approaches remain unsystematic. The report’s main recommendation is that the current digital approach be upgraded into a comprehensive and systematic strategy in accordance with the principles of digital, content and e-mail marketing (digital strategy). Some other activities were also carried out as part of the Police Research Development Strategy 2022–2030.

The English version of the study “Certain Organisational Aspects of Police Work: Gender Differences” was prepared. Its findings, particularly those related to participation in international civilian missions, were presented at bilateral thematic consultations between Slovenia and Norway, and at a regional event on women, peace and security held on 9–10 December 2024.

The Police Academy received 101 requests for research in the Police, 14 of which were rejected for various reasons. Some of the requests handled by the Police Academy in 2024 were, for the first time, the result of adopted and approved Targeted Research Programmes and Fundamental Research Programmes, in the creation of which the Police had not participated. The main challenge lay in the high expectations of research institutions regarding the number of Police staff participating in the research.

In 2024, two Targeted Research Programmes co-financed by the Police were carried out: the development of software support for training professionals in conducting complex interviews with children and the MONSOON project – development of a model and prototype of a technical solution for managing security events at the local level. Preparations were also underway for the call for Targeted Research Programmes for 2025.

In 2021, the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security of the University of Maribor was selected to implement Targeted Research Programme No. V5-2148, which ran from 1 September 2021 to 31 August 2023. The project was entitled “*Development of Comprehensive Models for Assessing National Security Threats and for Measuring the Performance, Efficiency, and Quality of Police Work: A Review of Foreign Approaches, Good Practices, and Their Application for Slovenia*.” As part of the adaptation of the developed theoretical model for measuring police performance, efficiency, and quality in Slovenia, a working group was established within the Police.

The Police also participated in various research on training topics prepared by EU agencies, international organisations, and individual countries through online surveys and questionnaires; the responses on the methods of education and training of police officers in Slovenia were forwarded to these agencies, organisations, and countries.

Criminal analysis was integrated into the processes of prevention, detection, and investigation of organised and other serious forms of crime. With its products, it contributed to more effective guidance of complex investigations and supported decision-making processes at the operational and strategic levels.

At national level, efforts continued to upgrade existing and introduce new analytical tools, working methods, and improved capacity in the area of criminal analysis. At the international level, the Police actively contributed to the preparation of the draft EU Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment (EU SOCTA 2025).

Representatives of the Police exchanged information within the scope of the Frontex agency the *Frontex Risk Analysis Network* (FRAN),the *Western Balkans Risk Analysis Network* (WB-RAN), the *Cross-border Crime Risk Analysis Network* (CBC-RAN), the *Strategic Risk Analysis Network* (SRAN), and by using the*Integrated Return Management Application*).

### 2.2.5 Supervision

A

total of 348 supervisions were conducted in 2024 in accordance with the relevant rules regarding supervision[[39]](#footnote-39) (411 were conducted in 2023), which is at the level of the ten-year average of 351 supervisions. The increase in supervisions was significantly influenced by the handling of specific cases such as the calculation of on-call time for teleworking, the detection and investigation of crime related to domestic and peer violence, and the issuing of restraining orders.

In 2024, officials authorised to carry out supervision mostly focused on the following areas:

* detecting and investigating crime – in 55 supervisions, 53 forms on shortcomings and irregularities found (hereinafter: form) were issued,
* powers – 45 forms were issued in 45 supervisions,
* maintaining public order and providing general safety of people and property – 29 forms were issued in 36 supervisions,
* organisational issues – 30 forms were issued in 31 supervisions, and
* minor offence proceedings – 26 forms were issued in 25 supervisions.

The majority of the irregularities and shortcomings were identified in the field of detecting and investigating crime. In order to make progress in all fields of work, the heads of police units had to regularly monitor the work of police officers and provide them with expert assistance.

The Police and Security Directorate at the Ministry of the Interior informed the Police of its findings from the following supervisions:

* a repeat supervision of police procedures regarding the legality and professional conduct in the use of security guard measures (the situation in this area has improved slightly, but remains unsatisfactory);
* an extraordinary supervision of police work in relation to a potential threat of violence in schools;
* a regular supervision of police procedures in connection with the use of means for stopping vehicles by force (some irregularities and shortcomings were identified, as well as good implementation of supervisory functions and comprehensive and accurate records from the Operations and Communications Centres of the Murska Sobota, Celje, Nova Gorica, Kranj, and Novo mesto Police Directorates on the use of stingers); and
* an extraordinary supervision of the implementation of police tasks and powers by the Security and Protection Centre.

Furthermore, in 2024 the Police and Security Directorate prepared ten opinions (based on reporting requirements and police reports), which constitute an indirect form of supervision. These opinions are as important as supervision reports for addressing anomalies in police work.

### 2.2.6 Monitoring the exercise of police powers and threats to police officers

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n 2024, police officers established the identity of 86,384 people, which is the most in the past ten years. The ten-year average is 73,494. In the past ten years, 2015 and 2016 mainly stand out as the identity of people in police procedures was established less frequently due to strike activities and activities related to migration.

In 2024, police officers detained or brought in 6,279 persons in relation to criminal offences, the prevention of further minor offences or other reasons. This number is lower than in any of the previous five years, except 2023. The ten-year average is 8,700, and the five-year average is 9,000. Compared to the multi-year average, the number decreased due to fewer 48-hour detentions for the purpose of handing persons over to law enforcement authorities of other countries or taking them over from them under point four of paragraph one of Article 64 of the Police Tasks and Powers Act, and a lower number of detentions ordered under Article 32 of the State Border Control Act as a result of Croatia’s joining the Schengen Area on 1 January 2023 and the lifting of systematic controls at the internal border with Croatia until 21 October 2023, when temporary internal border controls with Croatia and Hungary were reintroduced. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia extended this measure in 2024. Even after the reintroduction of temporary controls, the figures did not return to the level seen before Croatia joined the Schengen Area. 1,619 people were arrested in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Act, which is the lowest number in the last ten years. Following a decline in 2019–2022, the trend curve turned upward again in 2023.

In 2024, police officers used instruments of restraint 8,530 times against 4,069 individuals in 3,861 cases, which is the highest number in the past ten years. The ten-year average is 7,318 uses of instruments of restraint, and the five-year average is 7,701. According to the assessment by the Police, this is also due to a significantly higher number of police procedures involving suspicion of the criminal offence of illegal crossing of the state border or territory, and minor offences related to irregular entry into Slovenia (at internal borders). In 2024, there were 554 such criminal offences; the five-year average is 463. In 2024, police officers dealt with 46,209 persons (minor offenders) for irregular entry into Slovenia at internal borders.[[40]](#footnote-40) Upon apprehension of suspects of the aforementioned criminal offences and perpetrators of these minor offences, police officers used instruments of restraint – most often physical force and handcuffs and other means of restraint – against a larger number of persons (as irregular migrants usually move in groups), which is also reflected statistically.

Police officers most frequently used physical force (4,447 times) and instruments for handcuffing and binding (3,923 times). These two instruments of restraint were used in 98.1% of cases, which indicates that police officers respected the principle of proportionality and, as a rule, used the mildest instruments of restraint when performing police duties, resorting to more severe measures only exceptionally. The most severe instruments of restraint – firearms – were not used at all.

*Police officers have not used firearms in the past two years. In the past ten years, firearms were most frequently used in 2015, eight times in a single case. In the past two years, police officers have not even fired any warning shots, which are not considered as the use of firearms. The highest number of warning shots was fired in 2017 and 2020 – five in each year.*

Unit commanders and members of commissions assessing the circumstances of the use of instruments of restraint concluded that 98.4% of these instruments were used lawfully and professionally, and 93.5% were assessed as used effectively, which indicates a high level of professional competence of police officers in this field.[[41]](#footnote-41) In five commissions appointed by the Director General of the Police to assess the circumstances of the use of instruments of restraint or other police powers, members concluded that in four cases these instruments were used lawfully and professionally, and in one case lawfully but unprofessionally, in relation to the use of an electric stun gun.

When instruments of restraint were used against individuals, 56 offenders were injured (46 were injured in 2023), which is above the ten-year average of 54 injured offenders per year. In 2024, 88 police officers were injured during the use of instruments of restraint, which is above the ten-year average of 74 injured police officers a year. In the last ten years, the lowest number of injured police officers was 59 in 2016, and the highest was 89 in 2023.

In addition to the use of instruments of restraint against individuals, in 2024 police officers also used these instruments against a crowd; in 10 cases, a total of 13 instruments of restraint were used against a crowd.[[42]](#footnote-42) In 2023, police officers used 38 instruments of restraint against crowds in 18 incidents. In 2024, instruments of restraint used against crowds included six instances of physical force, four of tear gas, two of police dog deployment, and one of baton use. Eight instruments of restraint against crowds were used in the area of the Ljubljana Police Directorate, three in the area of the Novo mesto Police Directorate, and two in the area of the Celje Police Directorate. No bodily injuries occurred during the use of instruments of restraint against crowds, so no commissions were appointed to assess the circumstances. Only in one case was an instrument of restraint used against a crowd of more than 50 people; in all other cases, the crowd was smaller.

*In total, police officers used 8,543 instruments of restraint in 2024 (against individuals and crowds).*

To ensure lawful and professional use of instruments of restraint and to minimise injuries to offenders and police officers during procedures, the Police conducted training on the use of police powers, including joint training sessions for instructors from the Police, military police, and prison guards. In cooperation with the College of Masters and the Slovenian Ju-jitsu Federation, the Police conducted preparatory sessions and exams for police officers to obtain higher belt ranks in ju-jitsu. The spring sessions and exams were attended by 25 police officers, and the autumn sessions by 35.

The Police also raised public awareness on responses to active life-threatening incidents (amok incidents), including at a conference organised by the Institute for Security Culture – Safe World, at the expert meeting Brdo 2024 – The Child, a Mirror of Society! organised by the Police and the Association of State Prosecutors of the Republic of Slovenia, at the Rectorate of the University of Maribor attended by the deans of all the university’s faculties, and on other occasions.

In 2024, there were 175 criminal offences involving assaults on police officers, in which 228 police were attacked. The number of assaults on police officers is below the ten-year average of 180 assaults on police officers per year. The number of injured police officers is also below the ten-year average of 242. The lowest number of assaults on police officers in the past ten years was in 2017 and 2018 (158 in each year), and the highest in 2020 and 2021 (215 in each year).

A safe environment is the foundation of good performance of tasks. By appropriately classifying criminal offences and evaluating the seriousness of threats to police officers, the police ensure effective and efficient planning of measures to ensure the safety of police officers at risk. Among 28 threats recorded – the lowest in the last ten years (negative trend) – two were assessed as medium degree of risk, and the rest as low degree of risk.

### 2.2.7 Resolution of complaints

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n 2024, 514 complaints[[43]](#footnote-43) against police officers were filed, slightly above the five-year average of 493. A total of 499 complaints were resolved. The five-year average of resolved complaints is 459. The largest number of resolved complaints in 2024 pertained once again to public order and the provision of road traffic safety; however, there were many more complaints regarding criminal offences. The most common grounds for complaints were allegations of inappropriate communication, use of police powers, and failure to act; the least common were complaints about the use of instruments of restraint.

Heads of police organisational units or their authorised representatives (hereinafter: heads) conducted 84 reconciliation procedures in 2024, 65 (77.4%) of which were concluded successfully, as the complainants agreed with the findings and measures presented by the heads in meetings with them. In 18 reconciliation procedures, heads assessed that the conduct of police officers was not in accordance with regulations. In 2023, 57 out of 102 reconciliation procedures were successfully concluded; in 12 cases, the police officers’ conduct was found to be inconsistent with regulations.

If the complainant disagrees with the findings of the head of the police unit in the reconciliation procedure, the complaint proceedings may continue before a panel. The panel responsible for ruling on the merits of a complaint against a police officers is appointed by the Minister of the Interior. It is composed of a chairperson, a representative of the Minister from the Police Complaints Division of the Police and Security Directorate, and two representatives of the public, as members of the panel. In 2024, the panel considered 56 complaints against the work of police officers, of which 16 were justified. In 2023, 60 complaints were considered, of which 12 were justified.[[44]](#footnote-44)

In 2024, the Police Powers Division of the Office of the Director General of the Police, in cooperation with the Police Complaints Division and the Guidance and Supervision of the Police Division of the Police and Security Directorate at the Ministry of the Interior, conducted training on handling police complaints and ministry oversight of police operations. The main objective was to familiarise participants with the procedures and methods for handling complaints against the Police and to provide practical training for conducting complaint and reconciliation procedures, as well as to explain the duties of reporting officers in relation to complaints reviewed by the panel. Participants were also introduced to the oversight and guidance role of the Police and Security Directorate. They were presented with specific findings from recent systemic inspections of police work, with an emphasis on identified irregularities and measures to improve the current situation. From May to November 2024, nine training courses were conducted in police directorates and at the General Police Directorate, attended by a total of 313 employees.

### 2.2.8 Internal security

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n 2024, the Police actively participated in the international *Internal Criminal Investigations Network*, which brings together police units responsible for detecting, preventing, and investigating staff misconduct.

In 2024, it forwarded to the Department for the Investigation and Prosecution of Official Persons Having Special Authority of the Specialised State Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter: Special Department) a total of 99 reports on established grounds for suspicion that 112 officers employed with the Police had committed a criminal offence for which the perpetrator is prosecuted ex officio. There were 132 such reports in 2023, filed against 136 officials.

The last ten years are divided into two periods: 2015−2018, when an average of 73 reports per year were referred to the Special Department, and 2019−2024, when the average was 122 reports per year.[[45]](#footnote-45)

*The Police dealt with internal security investigations involving staff misconduct and internal security risks in 733 cases.*

As part of HR and prevention measures, the Police perform security vetting in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of Organisation and Work of the Police Act. In 2024[[46]](#footnote-46), a total of 1,500 security vetting procedures were carried out in accordance with Article 51 of the Organisation and Work of the Police Act, compared to 1,993 in 2023, 1,699 in 2022, 1,785 in 2021, and 1,384 in 2020.

In 2024, employees of the Police filed 125 (compared to 150 in 2023) applications for acquiring the consent of their superiors with regard to carrying out supplementary work or activities.[[47]](#footnote-47) The Police analysed the applications and, on the basis of their findings, issued consents for carrying out supplementary work or activities.

The integrity of police officers is essential for the performance of police work. Fully aware of this, the Police place great emphasis on reducing the risk of integrity violations by police staff and police units. Pursuant to the Rules on Restrictions and Obligations of Public Officials Regarding the Acceptance of Gifts, 12 gifts were recorded in 2024 (compared to five in 2023).

Thirteen applications for paid legal assistance[[48]](#footnote-48) were submitted in 2024, three of which were rejected. In 2023, seven of 11 applications were approved.

### 2.2.9 Information and telecommunication activities

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here was a strong emphasis on European projects. The *Entry Exit System* (EES) project at the national level followed and adapted to the development of the central system and the European Commission’s and eu-LISA’s timeline. All functionalities and services were updated – the basic border control application and its modules, including the mobile solution. The EES application included a system for automatic facial image capture. Web services for external users (Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, Directorate for Foreign and Internal Affairs) were updated. The system is expected to be launched in 2025.

The ETIAS *(European Travel Information and Authorisation System*) project was developed and aligned at the national level with the development of the central system. It is expected to be launched six months after the introduction of the EES.

As part of the Interoperability (IO) project, the IT and Telecommunications Office of the General Police Directorate took part in the development of a software tool for data inconsistency resolution and traveller identification *(Common Solution for Link Resolution*). In cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, connectivity of the single national interface to the EU network (supporting EES and ETIAS services) was ensured and tested.

*In 2024, an interface was established between the TETRA and LTE/5G networks. Testing of equipment functionality in the integrated TETRA and LTE/5G systems met all technical requirements. For this reason, during the national exercise “Resilience 2024”, hybrid TETRA/5G terminals and LTE/5G smartphones were introduced for ELES.*

The Police oversee the functioning of the TETRA network 24/7, maintain radio terminals, and assist users. In addition to the Police, the TETRA system is also used by other state authorities and organisations of special national and security importance. The Police are responsible for installing additional equipment or relocating equipment to new locations, which is especially important during large-scale operational campaigns. At the end of 2024, the network included 152 base stations (including two mobile ones) and 11,818 users (radio terminals). In 2024, an interface was established between the TETRA and LTE/5G networks. As broadband mobile technologies will strongly shape future police operations, the Police are participating in the BroadEU.Net project funded by the European Commission. The project has been renamed EUCCS Preparation *(European Union Critical Communication System*).[[49]](#footnote-49) By the end of 2024, four contracts were signed with contractors who will deploy systems in eight countries under the project. Slovenia will only participate in the radio terminal segment.

Four new applications and forms were developed in the Notebook[[50]](#footnote-50) application. In the Central Police Information System (CEPIS), an application was developed for maintaining five internal security and integrity records: conflict of interest notifications, supplementary work and activities, gifts, non-public contacts, and legal assistance requests by police officers, as well as additional data aggregators. An application was developed for batch checking of ship passengers and for handling missing persons and unidentified bodies. Applications related to migrant registration and statistical reporting were also updated. Among the major updates was a solution for implementing and monitoring restraining orders. Several other application upgrades were also carried out. As part of the Recovery and Resilience Plan, a public procurement procedure was conducted to update minor offences applications.

Several data exchanges with external organisations were established or upgraded (including with the Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, the Ministry of Public Administration, and the Internal Administrative Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia). Data exchange under the Prüm Treaty was extended to include Greece and the United Kingdom.

Statistical reporting is being revamped, as the new *Data Warehouse* (DWH) is being built on more powerful servers. While maintaining and upgrading the so-called ETL process *(Extract, Transform, Load*), which populates the data warehouse daily, business rules were also reviewed due to frequent legislative changes, which, in turn, affected changes in source data. The new data warehouse serves as the foundation for the Microsoft Power BI user interface.

*There are currently ten Power BI data models based on the data warehouse structures. More than 50 users have already been trained to use this interface, which was upgraded by two versions in 2024.*

In the Police Geographic Information System (GIS), four new applications were developed: visualisation of incidents involving weapons, monitoring of restraining orders, base station location display, and preventive activity overview. A new tool was developed for searching police coding catalogue objects by coordinates, complementing the existing GIS module for identifying precise incident locations. The application for monitoring the locations of calls to the 113-emergency number was completely rebuilt. In November 2024, software updates were implemented.

The Stalita analytical platform was upgraded to include artificial intelligence methods for analysing large volumes of structured and unstructured data. Several new analytical applications were developed on the platform. The platform was also presented at several international conferences and bilateral meetings, and a workshop was organised on its use.

The system software on the central computer was upgraded and a large proportion of virtual servers was migrated to a new virtual environment. Some applications were moved to the *RedHat OpenShift* container environment. The office management application was upgraded, and the EUROSUR system was migrated to a new platform. Its accreditation was also completed.

*Upgraded network equipment at police stations enables greater communication bandwidth, implementation of the latest security mechanisms, new applications and services, and the introduction of IP telephony.*

Computers were installed in all police units for the secure scanning of portable media. The SharePoint platform and OneDrive services were introduced to facilitate document collaboration and content sharing among users.

The upgrade of the voice network in all police units at the local level has been completed. System and terminal equipment were replaced, and a proprietary application for call assistance and phone management was implemented. A new contract was signed for access to the public telephone network via the SIP protocol *(Session Initiation Protocol*). An upgrade of the police call recording network was carried out. The upgrade of the telephony segment of the 113 call centres began.

To support mobile forms of work, 79 tablet computers were adequately equipped and deployed, 100 border control devices were upgraded, and 687 mobile phones were newly issued or replaced due to obsolescence in 2024. To ensure appropriate security on mobile devices, the Police *Mobile Device Management* system was upgraded.

Unmanned aircraft are used as a highly effective tool, among other things, in the search for missing persons. In cooperation with the Civil Aviation Agency of the Republic of Slovenia and the Ministry of Infrastructure, regulatory documents in the field of unmanned aircraft were prepared. A training course for unmanned aircraft operators was held at the Vinko Beznik Training Section in Gotenica. A special working group prepared a strategy on electronic counter-drone protection.

Cyber-attacks on the information and communication systems of the Police, detected by means of implemented security mechanisms, are becoming more frequent, increasingly aggressive, and tactically more sophisticated. The number of such attacks is rising steeply. While there were almost 4.5 million intrusion attempts in 2023, in 2024 the number reached 7.7 million. Attempts at *phishing* are also becoming increasingly common, more advanced, and harder to detect, which increases the risk to the Police ICT system. The year 2024 was especially marked by numerous *Distributed Denial of Service* (DDoS) attacks, which were quickly brought under control through countermeasures. The Security Operations Centre is implementing essential measures to improve the cybersecurity of the Police by introducing an appropriate cyber defence strategy. Awareness-raising measures are also being implemented to better equip employees of the Police to recognise cyber threats.

Police network users reported 20,369 service requests to the service centre of the IT and Telecommunications Office (slightly below the average of the past five years), and users from the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia reported 540 requests (negative trend). A total of 1,580 hardware failures and application or service outages were addressed (the negative trend is stabilising). Also processed were 20,578 complaints against decisions and penalty notices (at the same level as in previous years), 11,185 requests for an update of police records (positive trend), 936 cancellations of enforcement proposals sent to the Financial Administration (negative), and 803 money transfers for the payment of fines after enforcement (at the level of the five-year average). In police records, 30,205 entries of data on persons were changed (negative trend).

### 2.2.10 Personnel and organisation

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n 2024, the constructive dialogue with both police unions continued in the spirit of openness and dutiful mutual cooperation, with the view of seeking joint solutions for the benefit of the organisation as well as the employees. The Police addressed a number of police unions’ requests and initiatives concerning the work of individual units and heads of units, systemic arrangements and organisation of work, the safeguarding of employee rights, etc. As a result, the Collective Agreement for Public Order and Security Activities was signed on 15 November 2024. Negotiations for the signing of an annex to the Collective Agreement for the Public Order and Security Activities, which will amend or supplement the normative and tariff sections of the agreement and provide an opportunity to establish a new career system, will continue in 2025. The Police still need to finalise and harmonise certain details with the two trade unions regarding the right to disconnect, which was introduced in November 2024. This right also applies to police officers, and initial relevant instructions have already been issued to heads of police units.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Public Administration and the Ministry of the Interior, efforts continued to establish the IT and technical foundations for the installation of the IT system for human resource management and development in state administration – IS MUZA. As part of efficient employee management, the Ministry of Public Administration carried out the project 'Establishment of an IT for Human Resource Management and Development in State Administration – MUZA', aimed at providing content and IT support for individual HR procedures implemented by state administration bodies. These HR procedures include: the internal labour, knowledge, and opportunity market within the state administration, competence management, development interviews with employees, and identification of training requirements. In 2024, the Police continued to provide training for heads of units and HR specialists on the use of the competence model in selection procedures and in personnel monitoring.

The Working Group for the Development of the Bases for Establishing a Police Career System was established in March 2024. The Working Group prepared expert bases for two government negotiation groups – the negotiation group for the Collective Agreement for Police Officers and the negotiation group for the Collective Agreement for the Public Order and Security Activities – in order to establish the police career system, specifically:

* placement of career positions and ranks at the local, regional, and national levels,
* three proposals for the naming of police ranks, and
* placement of existing career positions into the proposed ranks.

The negotiation groups and the trade unions are in charge of the final preparation of the career system (new entry-level posts, relations between them, a new career ladder, placement into pay grades). Negotiations will continue in 2025.

Activities related to the project 'Development of a governance model for management and selection procedures of chief police officers' have been completed. The final report of the project group on the development of the model for managing leadership potential and selection procedures for chief police officers has been produced. The planned implementation of the study 'Leadership Competencies and Leadership Potential' has been postponed to 2025.

*At the end of December 2024, an average of 24.6 uniformed police officers and 4.6 criminal investigators were responsible for the safety of 10,000 citizens. At the end of December 2023, this figure stood at 25.9 uniformed police officers and 4.7 criminal investigators.*

As of 31 December 2024, a total of 7,899 posts were occupied in the Police, compared to 8,162 on 31 December 2023. At the end of December 2024, fewer posts were filled than allowed for by the HR plan for 2024 (8,239).[[51]](#footnote-51) Between 1 January and 31 December 2024, 574 employees left the Police, and 360 new employees were recruited. In the same period in 2023, there were 580 departures and 320 new hires. Most employment contracts were terminated due to retirement – 57.3%, compared to 53.3% in 2023.

In 2024, the Decree on the internal organisation, job classification, posts and titles in the Police was changed twice, especially with reference to organisational changes and changes in the systematisation of workplaces.

The Internal investigation and Integrity Division was established within the Service of the Director General of the Police. A new systematisation was also adopted for the field of computer forensics. In the second amendment to the Act, new positions of senior police officer were systematised at police stations to allow for the proper placement of graduates from the 8th generation of the Police College, who completed their education on 30 September 2024 and signed permanent employment contracts on 1 October 2024, as well as for the transfer of the future border police officers who are in the final phase of their education.

In May 2024, the Police, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Public Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, provided training for Police employees designated to chair disciplinary boards. A consultation on human resources and labour law matters was held in January, March, and April 2024, attended by around 420 Police employees. In 2024, 16 extraordinary dismissals of employment contracts were issued due to breaches of contractual or other employment obligations (11 in 2023). Forty warnings prior to regular dismissal of employment contracts were issued (27 in 2023) and 18 disciplinary proceedings were conducted (13 in 2023).[[52]](#footnote-52)

In accordance with the regulations and the Safety statement with risk assessment, hazards and risks arising or potentially arising in the workplace were regularly monitored and measures were taken to prevent, eliminate, or control workplace hazards to ensure a higher level of occupational safety and health. Activities were carried out in response to the occurrence of impetigo infections at the Police Academy, in accordance with monitoring of communicable diseases and recommendations from the National Institute of Public Health, and in accordance with preventive and protective measures to control the spread of infections. Due to occasional surges in coronavirus infections, remaining rapid antigen tests were distributed to internal organisational units, and some were, in cooperation with the Ministry of Solidarity-Based Future, provided to providers of social care services in the public service network., A notice with preventive and protective measures to prevent and control infections was also issued following the outbreak of monkeypox (mpox) in Africa caused by a new virus subtype (with higher transmissibility, more severe course of illness, and higher mortality), which the World Health Organization declared a public health emergency of international concern in August 2024.

Within the scope of medical measures, 3,039 preventive medical examinations of Police employees (2,302 in 2023) were carried out in 2024, of which 1,017 (919 in 2023) at the occupational medicine clinic of the Ministry of the Interior, and 2,022 with the external authorised medical service providers (1,383 in 2023). The Medical Committee of the Police met 14 times (15 times in 2023) and assessed the fitness for duty of 15 police officers (22 in 2023) at 31 sessions (50 in 2023). A total of 1,397 people were vaccinated[[53]](#footnote-53) (compared to 1,331 in 2023).

Activities were carried out in accordance with the Rules on ensuring the safety and health of workers in the manual handling of loads, including the preparation of expert bases for a risk assessment in manual handling of loads in the Police and the continued implementation of risk assessments for typical police workplaces.

A translation of the “Guidelines for the Safe Handling of Synthetic Opioids for Law Enforcement and Customs Officers” issued under the auspices of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna, 2021), was provided for police officers who may come into contact with synthetic opioids during police procedures.

In accordance with Article 12 of the Rules on the Preparation of Fire Risk Assessments and based on 166 new fire risk assessments for police facilities, updated fire safety rules, evacuation plans, and fire safety plans were prepared for all 142 buildings under the regional police directorates through public procurement. As part of adapting fire protection measures based on new fire risk assessments, certified occupational safety engineers from the Occupational Safety and Health Service prepared fire safety documentation for the buildings of the Police Orchestra, Specialised Unit for Traffic Control, Police Academy, National Forensic Laboratory, and the Special Unit.

A total of 5,798 Police employees took part in various training and qualification programmes in the following areas: occupational safety and health (2,681), fire safety (2,403), radiation protection (4), and first aid (710). Evaluations of instructors and trainers responsible for delivering first aid training to independently conduct training on urgent first aid measures were held in the scope of the Practical Self-Defense (PPSA) course. They conducted training for a total of 2,362 police officers, mostly from the Ljubljana, Maribor, Koper, Novo mesto, Murska Sobota, and Kranj Police Directorates, the Police Academy and the Uniformed Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate. Some training participants also partook in a study to assess the impact of the training on participants’ knowledge and their readiness to apply learned procedures in critical situations in the field.

Inspections and measurements of sources of ionising radiation were carried out at the Jožef Stefan Institute, the authorised radiation protection expert. Regular measurements of ionising radiation were provided for occupationally exposed police officers classified in category B. Regular calibration of the dose rate meter used in conjunction with the portable continuous X-ray device was established. Corrective measures were also taken on the basis of the inspection report of the radiation and nuclear safety inspector from December 2023.

On 11 April 2024, the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia carried out an inspection of the office premises of the Maribor Police Directorate on Trubarjeva ulica due to suspected exposure of Police employees to asbestos dust particles from crumbling façade insulation. Based on the investigations carried out by an authorised external provider, it was determined that the Police employees in the offices were not exposed to risks that could adversely affect their safety and health at work. On 14 June 2024, the Inspectorate conducted another inspection at the indoor shooting range at the Police Academy. The working conditions were assessed as critical due to poor spatial conditions resulting from a dilapidated and ineffective ventilation system and severely damaged interior premises and equipment, resulting in the adoption of several organisational, technical, and preventive measures. A working group was established to identify a suitable site for the construction of a new modular shooting range.

In the field of psychological assistance, two specialised clinical psychologists performed 742 psychological examinations of Police employees in 2024, 203 check-ups, 141 clinical psychological examinations, and 20 crisis interventions (715 in 2023: 127 check-ups, 116 clinical psychological examinations, and 14 crisis interventions). 14 Police employees were included in psychotherapeutic treatment or psychological counselling (28 in 2023), with whom 111 psychotherapy or counselling sessions were conducted (compared to 123 in 2023).

*Two clinical psychology specialists conducted a workshop titled 'Interpersonal Skills', aimed at all Police employees to improve communication within teams and with external stakeholders, to manage conflicts more effectively, and to recognise signs of distress requiring professional assistance.*

In 2024, 13 (11 in 2023) psychologists employed by the police force and the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia were providing psychological services. In addition to the psychologists providing psychological assistance, psychological assistance was also provided by ten active police peer counsellors and 11 candidates for peer counsellors. At the end of 2023, there were 25 police peer counsellors and candidates.

Assistance from psychologists was sought by 468 public servants of the Police in 2024, the highest number in the past nine years.[[54]](#footnote-54) Police counsellors implemented 194 psychological assistance cases in 2024, the second lowest number following 2019. The highest number of psychological assistances interventions – 257 – was recorded in 2023. The most frequent reasons for seeking psychological assistance in 2024 were post-traumatic work-related events, family or relationship issues, and workplace-related stress. These reasons accounted for half of all psychological interventions. In cases of psychological support, the most common causes apart from the workplace-related stress were problems in partner and family relationships, followed by support in cases of sudden death or serious illness. These reasons accounted for 59.8% of all psychological support.

Advisers offering assistance and providing information about protection against sexual and other harassment or mobbing in the Police assisted or informed their colleagues in 21 cases in 2024, which is in line with the multi-year average. The Police dealt with eight notifications about alleged sexual and other harassment or bullying in the workplace. Since 2019, when systematic recording began, the number of notifications received has ranged from nine to 18 per year in 2023. In two cases, employees also received information and assistance regarding alleged workplace discrimination.

In 2024, eight new counsellors were trained to provide information and assistance on protection from sexual and other forms of harassment or mobbing in the workplace, as several had retired or were dismissed due to incompatibility with their primary duties. Counsellors held presentations at all police directorates and stations to raise the awareness about the rights to protection of dignity among employees.

Members of the task force for conflict management and mediation in the police force dealt with eight reported conflicts in 2024, compared to seven in 2023. A case analysis showed that interpersonal difficulties occurred at various levels, and that in most reported cases the conflicts involved heads of units (as was the case in 2023). The identified causes of conflicts included poor communication or lack of communication, and poor leadership or lack thereof. Employees continued to opt for the informal support in resolving interpersonal issues – addressing various conflict situations with the help of the working group, guidance, and tools for improving relations. The informal support option was used 51 times in 2024 (compared to 53 in 2023).

In the area of gender equality, six workshops on the importance of integrating gender equality principles were held for the students of the Police College, and one workshop was held as part of the Police Leadership training programme. In 2024, the Police Academy in Zagreb hosted the exhibition Where Are the Women? which presented a historical overview of the inclusion of women and female police officers in the Slovenian Police. The exhibition was part of the 2023 project marking the 50th anniversary of the systematic employment of uniformed female police officers, which concluded with a ceremony at the Congress Centre on 25 September 2023.

In 2023, the Police adopted the Instruction on the internal reporting channel for violations of regulations in the Police service in accordance with the Reporting Persons Protection Act and appointed two whistleblower protection officers. In 2024, they handled two reports, both of which were found to be unsubstantiated. In 2023, they handled one report, which resulted in the identification of a violation. The whistleblower protection officers visited all police directorates in 2024 to present the Reporting Persons Protection Act, the established internal reporting channel, and their role as whistleblower protection officers.

### 2.2.11 Education and training

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he work of the Police Academy at the General Police Directorate, especially the Police College, was influenced by a large number of new police officer candidates in the full-time study programme and of the police officers - border police officers referred to the higher vocational study programme 'Police Officer' as a part-time study programme. It was especially the latter referral of border police officers to the part-time higher education programme that required changes to the organisation and operation of the college.

At the end of 2024, 54 lecturers held the title of lecturer for the full-time and part-time study programme of the higher vocational study programme 'Police Officer', 32 of whom were employed at the Police College. The programme was directly carried out by 44 lecturers. The remaining lecturers, generally employed at other police units or ministries mentored the students in writing their diploma thesis. Employees from other Police Academy departments and other police units, as well as external training providers, were also involved in the education process as lecturers on specialist subjects, police tactical training instructors, or mentors to police officer candidates.

In 2024, a total of 291 students graduated from the Police College higher education study programme. In October 2024, diplomas were awarded at a special ceremony to 170 full-time and 250 part-time graduates of the Police College who completed their studies in 2024 or 2023.

In the second half of 2023, the Police was entered into the Register of providers of assessment and certification of National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) for the Police Officer qualification. The assessment and certification system for the Police Officer NVQ was established in June 2024. In 2024, 32 individuals obtained the Police Officer NVQ certificate.

The Police continued to provide training for police officer candidates assigned to the protection of government buildings (VODO). The second generation of candidates, who began training in autumn 2023, completed the programme in early 2024.

Seven new or updated training programmes were certified: tracing of target persons, investigation of criminal offences against the environment and spatial planning, training of police officers in investigating criminal offences in the field of economic crime, investigation of economic crime – basic training, safe riding of police motorcycles – basic training, police motorcycle officers’ riding skills test, and counselling for voluntary return and reintegration of migrants. One training programme was discontinued: safe riding of road and enduro motorcycles.

In 2024, a total of 747 training courses were delivered, most of which focused on general police duties and specialist areas. The trainings were attended by 18,392 participants[[55]](#footnote-55). The majority, 7,885, attended training in the field of information technology and computing, on the subject of information security policy and additional training for the protection and processing of classified information. The programme “Advanced Training in the Exercise of Police Powers with Practical Procedure and Self-Defence (PPSA)” continued to be implemented. In 2024, mandatory testing for police officers and PPSA instructors for executing police powers was also conducted in the EIDA e-environment.

In 2024, a total of 86 employees of the Police, judiciary and the Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia attended training courses, conferences and meetings abroad organised by EU agencies CEPOL and Frontex, the Central European Police Academy (CEPA), and other international, regional, and bilateral training events. The number of participants was lower than in previous years due to fewer invitations, fewer applications, and the cancellation of certain events (cyberattack on the CEPOL agency). Six of the training courses were held in Slovenia, attended by a total of 94 participants from abroad and Slovenia.

A training course for Schengen evaluators in the field of police cooperation and SIS/SIRENE was organised by the European Commission and the EU agency CEPOL. Two Police representatives took part in the CEPOL exchange programme. In 2024, the activities of CEPOL were marked by numerous efforts to address the consequences of a major cyberattack, as well as the preparations for and implementation of the agency’s relocation to a new location in Budapest. There was also a change of national correspondent for scientific research at the agency.

Part of the multi-week CEPA courses in the field of border control and criminal investigation was also conducted in Slovenia. Czech experts took part in the border control course.

The national training coordinator attended the meeting of representatives of partner academies and national coordinators of the *Frontex Partnership Academies Network* in the field of training border and coast guards. As part of the Frontex reorganisation, the European Border and Coast Guard Academy was established to replace the former Training Unit. At the end of December 2024, the Frontex issued a call for applications for participation in the updated master’s study programme in strategic border management, which will run from March 2025 to December 2026. No candidates from Slovenia applied for the programme.

As part of the ERASMUS+ programme, the leadership of the Lithuanian Border Guard School paid a working visit to Slovenia. Within the same programme, a German graduate (police officer) completed a two-month internship, while two Austrian police officers – students completed a two-week internship. The leadership of the Police Academy paid a working visit to the leadership of the Austrian Security Academy SIAK (*Sicherheitsakademie*) in Vienna.

Representatives of the Service Dogs Training Section attended a number of workshops and training courses held under the auspices of Europol, the European Commission, and the European association of police special intervention units Atlas and others, where they learned about new developments in service dog training and the challenges faced by similar units abroad.

Police representatives also took part in two training courses held in the framework of the *International Law Enforcement Academy* (ILEA) in Budapest and two training courses in Rome, organised by the *European Public Prosecutor’s Office* (EPPO) in cooperation with the Italian Financial Police (*Guardia di Finanza*).

### 2.2.12 Financial and material matters

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he state budget adopted for 2024 allocated EUR 480,469,090 for the Police and the established budget amounted to EUR 482,575,013 at the end of the year. The established budget differed from the adopted budget due to reallocations of expenditure rights, donations, proceeds from sales and exchanges of property, as well as inflows from own activities.

The established budget consisted of EUR 449,582,205 integral funds, EUR 15,549,615 earmarked funds and EUR 17,443,192 funds from the EU and Slovenian participation.

As at 31 December 2024, EUR 456,809,249 or 94.7% (on 31 December 2023, EUR 491,769,424 or 94.4%) of all the established budget funds were spent. These comprised 98.9% (98.2% in 2023) of integral funds, 33.5% (18.1% in 2023) of earmarked funds, and 39.1% (39.9% in 2023) of funds from the EU and Slovenian participation.

In 2024, 99.8% of appropriations were spent on salaries, 79.6% of appropriations on transfers, 89.5% on material costs, and 33.8% of appropriations on investments.[[56]](#footnote-56)

Equipment and vehicles necessary for the operation of the Police were purchased. Most of the approximately EUR 4 million spent on investments (integral funds), was spent as follows:

* EUR 1,369,000 for the purchase of equipment for the criminal police,
* EUR 1,237,000 for IT and telecommunication equipment,
* EUR 376,000 for the purchase of vehicles, and,
* EUR 334,000 for the equipment for business premises.[[57]](#footnote-57)

Other major purchases of equipment[[58]](#footnote-58) that fall under material costs in 2024 included:

* personal equipment for police officers in the value of EUR 2,810,000 (most of the equipment was supplied under previously concluded framework agreements that ensure uninterrupted supply and prevent disruptions in equipment delivery. Funds were earmarked for the provision of police uniform items ordered via a special application, for specialist uniforms officers are entitled to due to expired service life, and for new work clothes for non-uniformed police officers[[59]](#footnote-59)),
* protective equipment (full-face protective masks, bomb suits, ballistic and public order shields, vests and T-shirts with ballistic, cut and stab protection, ballistic plates) in the value of EUR 1,110,000, and,
* weapons, ammunition and gas agents (including, for the first time, the purchase of low-toxicity ammunition for training at indoor shooting ranges) in the value of EUR 447,000.

Investment funds in the amount of EUR 318,000 and material funds in the amount of EUR 329,000 were earmarked for the purchase of special technical police equipment. The equipment purchased with these funds included an anti-drone electronic protection system, unmanned aircrafts and accompanying equipment, equipment for the protection of persons and facilities, replacement of the worn-out equipment for service dogs and horses, mountaineering and caving, and ski touring equipment, and musical instruments for the Police Orchestra. Worn dry diving suits were replaced with new ones, and transport bags and a borescope were purchased. A call-off order was also executed under a framework agreement for the supply of body-worn cameras and electric stun guns.

In 2024, the Police acquired seven vehicles under purchase and supply contracts. Additional vehicles were provided through operational leasing, which proved an adequate solution in practice for ensuring a sufficient number of suitable vehicles and to pursue the goal of reducing the average age of the fleet.

*The average age of vehicles in 2024 was 6.6 years, compared to 5.9 years in 2022 and 2023.*

The Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia currently manages 595 housing units, of which four were transferred to the Housing Fund of the Republic of Slovenia. These will be registered in the service housing stock of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia. In 2024, 15 service housing units were allocated to employees. No service housing units were purchased, and four units were sold. Purchase of service housing units primarily in the areas of Ljubljana and Kranj by 2027 is being planned by an inter-ministerial working group together with other ministries.

In 2024, the Police were involved in the implementation of projects that allow the drawing of funds from the national envelope or decentralised financial resources of the European Union in the 2021–2027 programming period, in all three EU internal affairs funds: The Internal Security Fund (ISF), the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy under the Integrated Border Management Fund (IBM Fund). In addition to the national envelope funds, the Police also regularly apply for funding in calls for applications published by the European Commission or its agencies.

In 2024, the Slovenian Police participated as a partner organisation in more than ten projects co‑financed by various EU sources. Three applications were also submitted under the Horizon Europe calls. Slovenian Police are still awaiting the European Commission’s decision.

In addition to the aforementioned projects, the Slovenian Police also participated as a partner country in IPA (*Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance*) projects in 2024, namely in the Strengthening the Rule of Law project in North Macedonia, aimed at institutional capacity building in North Macedonia. Since October 2024, Slovenian Police have been participating in a twinning project (close inter‑institutional cooperation project)[[60]](#footnote-60) in Montenegro. Coordination on participation in the IPA III project with the project coordinator was also underway in 2024. The project focuses on addressing migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings along the Balkan route.

### 2.2.13 International cooperation

I

nternational cooperation is an important part of the activities of the Police at all levels, as close bilateral, regional, and international cooperation is often essential for successful police work. Representatives of the Police therefore attended many international events in 2024.

In April 2024, the Director General of the Police attended an informal meeting of police chiefs in London, organised by the United Kingdom’s National Crime Agency. Directors-General and other high-level guests discussed current issues of common interest and the future of policing across the world. They focused on the balance between data encryption and public safety, changes in the illicit drug markets in Europe, organised immigration crime and human trafficking, and the role of Interpol in police work.

In September 2024, the informal meeting was followed by the *European Police Chiefs Convention (EPCC)*, hosted by Europol and Hungary, which at the time held the Presidency of the Council of the European Union. Directors-General and other high-level guests discussed online frauds, the fight against illicit drugs, migrant smuggling, and the impact of hybrid threats, cyberattacks, and false information on police work. They also addressed the issue of legal access to data and the challenges posed by data encryption at different levels. The Director General of the Police also held a series of bilateral meetings.

*The Director General of the Police led the Slovenian delegation at the 2nd session of the INTERPOL General Assembly in early November 2024 in Glasgow, United Kingdom, which was attended by over one thousand delegates from 175 INTERPOL member countries.*

In 2024, the Slovenian Police held three audio-video conference meetings concerning illegal migration with Italy, Austria, Hungary, and other partners in the Balkan region. The purpose of the meetings was to exchange proposals for strengthening targeted activities in the field of preventing irregular migration and combating organised crime. The discussions focused on the sharing of ideas and experiences within the framework of operational cooperation, as well as on identifying key challenges in the countries on the Western Balkan migration route. Participants in the audio-video conference sought to shape effective, strategically oriented measures for a comprehensive response to the challenges along the entire migration route.

In November 2024, the Director General of the Slovenian Police and the Director General of the Italian State Police discussed, via video conference, the security aspects of the upcoming cross-border project European Capital of Culture (ECoC) 2025. With over 600 events planned, the European Capital of Culture (ECoC) 2025, the title shared between Nova Gorica and Gorizia is to be the major project in 2025. The discussion focused on further coordination of activities for effective implementation of security strategies, which include border control, protection of high-level guests, crowd management, and ensuring public order and peace.

In December 2024, the Director General of the Police addressed police officers seconded to international organisations and international civilian missions via audio-video conference. He emphasised the importance of the Slovenian Police’s participation in a rapidly changing and demanding international environment, and thanked all the present colleagues for their excellent work, which upholds the high standing of the Slovenian Police. The Police leadership also made several bilateral visits and held discussions with other security authorities.

Police representatives regularly participated in the meetings of working groups and committees of European Union institutions in the field of home affairs. They actively participated in shaping legislative and other acts and initiatives that contribute to the enhancement of security of the citizens of Slovenia and the entire European Union. Despite numerous efforts, EU member states had still not reached an agreement on the regulation on preventing and combating child sexual abuse in 2024. Directive (EU) 2023/977 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the exchange of information between authorities responsible for the prevention, detection and investigation of criminal offences was transposed into national legislation. Due to the obligations of this directive, Europol’s SIENA application was fully integrated into the national system. In the field of processing the PNR (Passenger Name Record) data on air passengers, preparations were underway for the implementation of the judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union, which clarified and further elaborated the provisions of the PNR Directive.

*In January 2024, when Slovenia assumed its seat as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, the Police, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, seconded a police adviser to the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations in New York. Given the current global security challenges, the presence of a police expert is important for achieving the objectives of the Republic of Slovenia in the Security Council.*

The Police continued to deploy police officers to international civilian missions (ICM) under the auspices of the United Nations and the European Union. Police officers were deployed to ICM EULEX Kosovo, UNMIK Kosovo, EUMM Georgia, EUAM Ukraine, and EUPOL COPPS Palestine. In 2024, three police officers were seconded to the EUAM Ukraine ICM, in accordance with the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, which authorised deployment to a war zone. Due to the severe deterioration of the security situation in 2024 in Palestine, Israel, and Ukraine, the Slovenian Police provided all necessary support to the deployed officers. Police officers on ICM perform tasks in accordance with the mission objectives, whereas surveillance and consultation tasks as well as support in strengthening the rule of law prevail. In 2024, 14 police officers were deployed on ICMs, generally for a one-year term with the possibility of extension.

Representatives of the Slovenian Police participated as guest instructors in the *United Nations Police Officers Course* in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Slovenian police officers also attended four training courses: the *Train of the Trainer*, the *Pre-Deployment course for Police Officers*) in Brühl, Germany, the Basic Training for Police Officer Candidates for ICMs in Budapest, and the specialised HEAT (*Hostile Environment Awareness Trainings*) training in Lübeck, Germany.

In collaboration with the *Centre for European Perspective – Peace Operations Training Centre* (CEP – POTC), the Police organised specialised training on gender equality in ICMs. Two police instructors participated in the delivery of the training, which was successfully completed by 10 officers. The Police also organised HEAT training for deployment to high-risk areas in cooperation with CEP – POTC. Seven police instructors participated in the delivery of the training, which was successfully completed by five officers.

International activities were also conducted in the scope of several projects and the established forms of cooperation with numerous international security organisations and agencies, especially with the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation Europol and the International Criminal Police Organization Interpol, as well as within the Schengen Area. Police representatives cooperated with the European Roads Policing Network, ROADPOL, and the European Association of Railway Police Forces, RAILPOL. Female Police representatives also participated in the European Female Police Officers Network. In autumn 2024, Slovenia hosted the Public Order working group at the Vinko Breznik Training Section in Gotenica and simultaneously organised a three-day training of special police units – RAILEX XII, which was attended by 140 participants from 28 RAILPOL member states.

In 2024, five police officers were seconded to the headquarters of international organisations. One officer worked as a national expert at Frontex, one at the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union, two officers served as liaison officers at Europol, and one officer concluded his assignment at Interpol in September 2024. Police launched the selection procedure for a new candidate in December 2024.

The exchange of information concerning fan travel and public gatherings was carried out through agreed official communication channels, such as the national NFIP, international public order information points[[61]](#footnote-61), and through the exchange of police delegations – spotters. 1,743 documents or pieces of information were exchanged in 2024 with the security authorities in NFIP countries and police units in the Slovenian Police, while 1,379 were exchanged in 2023. In 2024, Slovenian police spotters were deployed abroad to perform their duties: twice to Austria and once to Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Croatia, Poland, and Sweden. Slovenia hosted delegations of foreign police spotters, specifically one from Poland and Germany, and two from Austria and Croatia. Police representatives attended the security meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, before the start of the official part of the UEFA Champions League, the Europa League, and the Conference League in the 2024/25 season, sponsored by the UEFA and the European Union.

Slovenian Police responded to France’s invitation and participated in the provision of security at the Olympic Games in Paris. Eight Slovenian police officers were seconded to France during different periods. Before the Olympics, three officers assisted in inspecting the venues and surrounding areas. During the Olympics, four officers were deployed in Lyon, where they performed public order tasks, while one officer worked at the police cooperation centre in Paris.

Ten Slovenian police officers participated in security provision at the UEFA European Football Championship EURO 2024 in Germany. Four officers performed spotter duties as part of the security arrangements for matches played by the Slovenian national football team, two operated at the *International Police Cooperation Centre* (IPCC), and four worked under the auspices of the German Federal Police, where they carried out tasks of maintaining public order and peace. Before the start of EURO 2024, two members of the Slovenian Special Police Unit in charge of public order took part, upon invitation from the German Federal Special Unit, in the final training for the special units of German police.

In the field of information exchange, there were 1374 data search hits abroad[[62]](#footnote-62) related to the alerts issued in Slovenia (1750 in 2023). There were 3,831 hits in the Schengen information System in Slovenia related to alerts issued abroad in 2024 (3,238 in 2023). The majority of hits were related to witnesses or accused persons who had to appear in court as part of criminal proceedings or convicted persons on whom a judgment or summons to prison had to be served, or to foreigners for whom refusal of entry or prohibition of stay had been issued.

Slovenian police officers were actively involved in a number of international operations. They were involved in the EMPACT joint action days organised within the framework of international operations in the areas of illegal migration, smuggling of excise duty goods, smuggling of illicit drugs, in particular cocaine in containers, smuggling of illegal firearms, abuse of payment cards and other means of payment, and removal of terrorism-related content from the internet. The Police were also successful and in the field of targeted person searches and made several high-profile arrests of wanted fugitives.

*In 2024, a successful selection process was conducted for new category 2 police officers for the Frontex agency. Six officers were assigned for a new period of 24 months (2025–2026).*

As part of the Frontex operational activities, Slovenian police officers took part in various joint operations at home and abroad. Within the framework of long-term secondments to Frontex (category 2 – two‑year deployment), 17 police officers were deployed in 2024. They provided assistance in the areas of migration management, combating cross-border crime, and return activities as part of a standing corps. They also assisted the local national authorities in ensuring safe and smooth border crossings for all travelers. As part of short-term secondments, 75 police officers were seconded abroad in 2024. In accordance with the needs determined on the basis of the security risk assessment made by Frontex, the seconded police officers worked in Italy, Montenegro, Spain, Croatia, Serbia, Greece, North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Albania, and Cyprus. Slovenia also hosted three police officers from other countries[[63]](#footnote-63) as part of a joint operation on air borders.

In 2024, the network of Slovenian police attachés posted abroad comprised of six Slovenian Police employees – four in the Western Balkans (Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and North Macedonia) and two in EU countries (Austria and Italy). In the aforementioned Western Balkans countries, the police attachés participate in the European immigration liaison officers' network. The terms of office of the police attachés in North Macedonia and Austria expired in February 2024, and the term of office of the attaché in Croatia expired in April 2024. The selection procedures for candidates for police attachés in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Austria, Croatia, Serbia, and North Macedonia were carried out in 2024. No candidate was selected in the selection procedure for Croatia, but candidates were selected and posted in the remaining procedures. The posting to Serbia began in March, to North Macedonia in September, to Bosnia and Herzegovina in October, and to Austria in November of 2024.

*The annual meeting with domestic and foreign police attachés took place in December 2024 in Gotenica. In addition to Slovenian police attachés and professional staff from various services, seven foreign police attachés – from Austria, Germany, France, Canada, Montenegro, the United States of America, and Japan – attended the meeting.*

As part of the over a decade-long project Safe Tourist Destination, three police officers were seconded to Croatia during the 2024 summer season, where they performed their duties in Pula and on the islands of Krk and Pag. The presence of Slovenian police officers proved successful and beneficial for the citizens and for the enhanced international police cooperation.

### 2.2.14 Public relations

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he work of the police public relations officers was diverse in 2024. In addition to the usual reporting on many successfully concluded criminal investigations that mostly involved economic crime and corruption – and awareness raising campaigns, that mostly addressed prevention and tighter control measures in the field of policing, the public relations were shaped by several highly (or yet again) pressing topics in 2024: hooliganism and riots at sports events, safety in local communities in relation to the Roma population, peer violence and domestic violence, online sexual child abuse, temporary internal border controls, and migration.

Slovenian police officers were also involved in the security at the international cycling race Tour of Slovenia, the Franja Marathon, the UEFA European Football Championship in Germany, and the Olympic Games in France. The Police also held two important anniversary events – 20 years of Slovenia’s membership in Europol and the 50th anniversary of the Ljubljana Mounted Police Unit. The police also participated in the December charity campaign Anina zvezdica.

The most prominent topic, which remained in the media spotlight for several months and therefore required timely communication activities in addition to operational efforts, was school safety in connection with ‘amok’ events. The Police had to respond to numerous publicly disseminated (unverified) claims and (dis)information – mostly on social media – in relation to safety in the city of Ljubljana and in the area of the Novo mesto Police Directorate, calls for the mobilisation of village guards, matters concerning the work of the Security and Protection Centre, and the procurement of police helicopters for emergency medical services. The Police nevertheless received many commendations and expressions of appreciation from the public and external stakeholders for the good work of officers in various everyday situations, events, and police procedures.

Throughout the year, police officers were actively involved in promoting the police profession and recruitment, efforts that were stepped up both on social media and in person, through presentations at secondary – especially vocational – schools and career fairs. They also participated in the police event protocol activities, both in terms of organisation and content.

The Police Orchestra was also actively involved in protocol activities and gave 93 performances at official receptions in 2024. In addition to both main concerts, the orchestra gave a number of other performances across Slovenia and two concerts abroad. Tickets to a Police Orchestra concert were also distributed as a gift for the road users, who tested 0.0 in the preventive campaign Slovenia Blows 0.0. They received a leaflet offering the opportunity to obtain a ticket for the traditional concert of the Police Orchestra with the guest singer Bojan Cvjetićanin. The Police Orchestra concluded the year with its traditional Christmas and New Year concert, which featured the duo Maraaya.

*In July 2024, the Police Orchestra successfully performed at the promenade concert festival in Innsbruck, Austria, which only the world’s best orchestras can attend by invitation from the organiser.*

The Strategy for the Development of the Slovenian Police Museum 2024–2028 was adopted in mid-April 2024. The Strategy goals focus on the preservation of the Police cultural heritage, quality museum services, and programmes for different groups of public, cooperation, and research within the Centre for the study of police and judicial heritage, and other tasks relating to the modernisation and operation of the museum. Two permanent exhibitions are on display at the Slovenian Police Museum, presenting the forensic collection and the collection on the War of Independence. The exhibitions were visited by 215 people in 32 guided tours (students, associations, and other individuals). Two smaller exhibitions were also available to the public: the exhibition *Slovenian Maritime Police* in the display windows of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia at Štefanova ulica 2 in Ljubljana, and the travelling exhibition *Path to Independence* in the Park of Military History Pivka. All the exhibitions prepared by the Slovenian Police Museum were visited by approximately 11,300 visitors in 2024. In 2024, the Slovenian Police Museum successfully acquired a larger number of items for its museum collection. The inventory is not yet complete, while the estimated 200 newly acquired items were contributed by individuals, internal police units, and the Ministry of Justice.

### 2.2.15 Activities of specialised police units

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he police officers of the *Riot Police Unit (PPE)* were activated in 578 cases in 2024. In 2023, the Unit was activated in 517 cases.[[64]](#footnote-64) It was only activated more times in 2021 (in 582 cases). The Riot Police Unit’s police officers cooperated in ensuring and maintaining public order at registered and unregistered public gatherings and sports events, in protecting the state border, in tighter controls and security campaigns in areas with multi-ethnic communities, and in detecting and investigating crimes. The Alpine Unit was activated for rescues of injured mountaineers, paragliders and others and for investigations of alpine accidents and other events.

*In the last four years, the number of deployments of the Special Police Unit was above the ten-year average of 419.*

The *Specialised Unit for Traffic Control* cooperated with traffic police stations in road traffic controls on motorways and expressways under the Pegaz methodology 54 times in 2024 (72 times in 2023) and 44 times (40 times in 2023) in other controls with other police units. The controls were being coordinated by the Traffic Police Division at the Uniformed Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate. The Specialised Unit for Traffic Control carried out some controls independently or in agreement with police directorates and police stations. The employees of the Specialised Unit for Traffic Control were involved in the training of other police officers who monitor road transport in and in the training organised by the Police Academy. They worked with other stakeholders (Infrastructure Inspectorate, Financial Administration, and the Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency, Cestel d.o.o., etc.), mainly in the control of undeclared work, compliance with social legislation, vehicle overloading, and technical inspections. Of the total 885 weighed vehicles, 199 were overloaded, while in 2023, 191 of 802 weighed vehicles, were overloaded. Officers of the Specialised Unit for Traffic Control were daily carrying out compensatory measures and identifying irregular migration and detected cases of various suspected criminal offences. They participated in the protection of events on roads and of protected persons. They also assisted in escorting the transport of detainees from prisons and carried out several complex escorts of extraordinary transports.

In 2024, the police officers of the *Specialised Unit for State Border Control I* focused mostly on the implementation of compensatory measures due to the increased irregular migration, with the assistance of service dogs, drones, thermal imaging, and other equipment for border protection. Police officers (debriefers) regularly participated in procedures involving migrants by conducting interviews. The Unit’s officers detected a large number of migrant smugglers and individuals who illegally crossed the state border, as well as forged documents and stolen vehicles. In addition to the duties related to state border protection, compensatory measures and cross-border crime detection, police officers also carried out other tasks and assisted the police officers of other police units. Officers of the Specialised Unit for State Border Control I stepped up controls on the motorway network in the vicinity of the Asylum Centre Vič and its units in Logatec and Postojna, and in other areas with heightened security concerns in the Ljubljana Police Directorate. They participated in stricter controls in collaboration with representatives of the Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia and other police units, including at the border crossing point for international air traffic Ljubljana-Brnik and the international maritime traffic border crossing in Koper (Capodistria), and assisted in house searches. The police officers of the Police Cooperation Centre in Vrata-Megvarje and the Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation in Dolga Vas successfully exchanged operational information with foreign security authorities and checked such information. The Centre of Law Enforcement Cooperation Dolga Vas participated in a pilot project of the EUROSUR National Coordination Centre. Officers of the Specialised Unit for State Border Control I also participated in joint operations run by Frontex and the project Strengthening of PCCC Activities in the European Union. Both police cooperation centres participated in the *A.TH.E.N.A.* project *2*.[[65]](#footnote-65)

The *Specialised Unit for State Border Control II* carried out the majority of its duties in the area of the Novo mesto Police Directorate, i.e. on the motorway network and other transport routes along the state border with Croatia by conducting compensatory measures and detecting cross-border crime. The Unit’s officers discovered a large number of migrant smugglers and individuals who had illegally crossed the state border, as well as forged documents and stolen vehicles. They participated in numerous stricter controls related to border issues and foreigners, cross-border crime detection and road traffic safety (under the Pegaz methodology) in joint operations with Frontex, and as specialists in debriefing (debriefing police officers).

In 2024, the *Specialised Unit for the Protection, Escort and Return of Foreigners* at the Centre for Foreignersreceived assistance from auxiliary police officers in ensuring smooth work in compliance with security requirements (transport of foreigners, performance of daily and planned activities, visits of lawyers and non-governmental organisations, etc.) The security situation in the centre was more favourable than in previous years due to the smaller number of accommodated foreign nationals. There were 60 major and 45 minor violations of house rules recorded in the centre, compared to 104 major and 106 minor violations in 2023. Three violations of public order regulations and seven criminal offences were also detected. Based on 29 requests from the International Protection Procedures Division of the Migration Directorate at the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia, the Unit’s officers assisted in the return of unpredictable and problematic foreign nationals under the Dublin Regulation. 10 assistances were carried out. In 2024, the Unit’s police officers carried out on average 0.7 escorts or transports of foreigners to various locations per day. If only weekdays were counted, the average number was 1.02 transports per day. On average, 1.4 police officers transported 0.9 foreigners and spent 3.6 hours per day on the task. Police officers also participated in 13 escorts of foreign nationals in forced return procedures to their countries of origin (10 in 2023).[[66]](#footnote-66)

The *Special Unit* of the General Police Directorate performs operational and intervention duties concerning organised crime and extreme violence, and other police duties requiring special knowledge and skills. Police officers of the Special Police Unit are trained to ensure a high level of security for all involved in any high-risk procedure. The Special Unit police officers collaborated with other police units and the Bank of Slovenia. Despite certain difficulties (lack of training and education facilities, in particular a shooting range), the Special Unit proved that it is united, physically and mentally fit and highly trained. With the exception of 2017 and the period 2021–2024, the number of the unit's operations ranged between 500 and 600 per year. In 2024, the Unit participated in 812[[67]](#footnote-67) operations and was activated for urgent interventions 104 times, the highest number in the last ten years. The ten-year average number of urgent interventions is 92. The increase is primarily the result of the Bomb Disposal Section’s increasing intervention workload.

The Bomb Disposal Section carried out 94 interventions (compared to 44 in 2023). These mostly included the collection, transport and storage of seized explosive ordnance, counter-terrorism inspections of rooms, structures, devices and areas, drafting of expert opinions on explosive devices, participation in house searches, inspection of explosion sites, destruction or deactivation of explosive ordnance. The Operational Activity Section and the Operational Support Section carried out ten interventions (18 in 2023). Most of the operations were protection and escort of persons, arrests, protection of money transports, and participation in search operations.

In 2024, the *Air Support Unit* began using new premises for the maintenance of aircraft batteries for more efficient and safer work. The organisational structure of the unit, employing 42 staff members including 20 pilots, 16 aviator technicians, and six other employees is in accordance with European Union aviation regulations.

*In 2024, the Police successfully completed the renewal of its helicopter fleet, which now includes three modern AW169 transport helicopters, two EC-135 and A109E patrol helicopters, and two AB206 helicopters primarily used for training.*

With the modernisation of its fleet, the Air Support Unit has improved operational capacity and performance in carrying out a variety of tasks, primarily police tasks (border surveillance, traffic safety, search for missing persons, suspects and vehicles), humanitarian and rescue tasks (mountain rescue, fire-fighting), international assistance (fire-fighting, training of foreign pilots), and training and education of aviation personnel, mountain rescuers, firefighters and medical personnel. A total of 508 planned tasks were carried out in a total 1,041 hours of flying, 78 emergency tasks in total 135 hours of flying, and 245 humanitarian tasks in a total 322 hours of flying. As part of the Unit’s own aviation school, 48 different trainings were carried out.

Rescue operations in the mountains prevailed during the summer season (June–September 2024), when the helicopter and crew intervened 178 times. Internationally, the unit assisted in fire-fighting efforts in North Macedonia and contributed to the training of their police pilots and instructors. Police helicopters were also involved in firefighting and fire control in the Kras region and Žirovnica. The Air Support Unit thus strengthened its position as a rapid and effective response service thanks to its capacities and enhanced the international cooperation.

The project for the long-term organisation of Helicopter Emergency Medical Services (HEMS) was also being implemented. In the long term, the organisation of the medical emergency services will be carried out as a national activity using Police aircrafts or dedicated helicopters based in Maribor and Brnik. Ten pilots have already been trained for *single pilot* operations (flying with one pilot using a helicopter configured for HEMS). Procedures regarding the premises for carrying out the activity were under way. The public procurement for two new dedicated helicopters, which attracted strong interest of the public attention, will be repeated.

Damjan Petrič

Acting Director General of the Police

# Appendix 1: Overview of 2024 through selected events[[68]](#footnote-68)

| January |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| On 1 January 2024, Belgium took over the six-month presidency of the Council of the EU from Spain under the slogan Protect, Strengthen, Prepare.  Key priorities of the Belgian Presidency in the field of home affairs included a resilient Schengen area, strengthening the EU’s efforts in the fight against organised crime, terrorism and violent extremism, and addressing the legislative package on combating migrant smuggling. | 1. | Since 1 January 2024, the Criminal Police Directorate has been organising one-month thematic training courses at the Slovenian Liaison Office at Europol in The Hague with the support of the Internal Security Fund. The aim of the four-year project is to enhance international police cooperation with Europol, introduce investigators to the products and tools offered by Europol, and transfer knowledge to criminal investigators at their respective duty stations. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| 4. |
| 5. |
| 6. |
| 7. |
|  | 8. | On 8 January 2024, officers of the Specialised Unit for Traffic Control, officers from traffic police stations, representatives of the Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia and the Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia conducted enhanced inspections of passenger transport in domestic and international traffic at three checkpoints: the main bus station in Ljubljana and the former toll stations Kompolje and Torovo. |
| On 10 January 2024, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and representative public sector trade unions signed the Agreement on harmonizing the values of the salary classes of the salary scale and the date of payment of holiday pay for annual leave in 2024, as well as the Annex to the Collective agreement for non-commercial activities in the Republic of Slovenia and Annex no. 14 to the Collective agreement for the public sector. These were concluded to implement the agreement, which includes certain commitments that will affect the position of public office holders. |
| 9. |
| As part of the EU project Support for rule of law in North Macedonia, in which the Slovenian Police is a partner, representatives of the Slovenian Police met with the leadership of the North Macedonian Police from 9 to 11 January 2024. |
| 10. |
| On 12 January 2024, Slovenian police officers in Berlin took into custody an escaped prisoner who had fled in October 2023. The arrest was the result of successful international police cooperation between the Slovenian and German criminal police, and the active involvement of the Slovenian criminal police in the European Network of Fugitive Active Search Teams (ENFAST). | 11. | On 12 January 2024, Senad Jušić, Director General of the Police, and dr. Tomaž Čas, the President of the Sever Police Veterans Association, signed the 2024 Annual cooperation plan between the Police and the Sever Police Veterans Association. |
| 12. |
| 13. | The Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency launched the national preventive campaign Focus on the road. From 15 to 21 January 2024, police officers monitored all violations that affect driver distraction. There were as many as 1,426. |
| 14. |
| 15. |
| Second-year defence studies students from the Faculty of Social Sciences paid a study visit to the Ministry of the Interior. They were introduced to the areas of work of the Ministry and its constituent bodies. The area of police work was presented to them by Deputy Director General of the Police, mag. Robert Ferenc. | 16. | At the trilateral meeting of the Ministers of the Interior of Croatia, Italy, and Slovenia in Buzet, they discussed current developments along the Western Balkans migration route, the strengthening of cooperation with the Western Balkans region, and the temporary reintroduction of controls at internal borders. They also assessed the situation in the Middle East, in the region and within the EU. The meeting was also attended by the Director General of the Police. |
| The Minister of the Interior and the Director General of the Police paid a two-day working visit to the Hungarian Minister of the Interior in Budapest. The key topic of the meeting was the prevention of illegal migration. The discussion also focused on the temporary reintroduction of border controls between Slovenia and Hungary, which Slovenia introduced on 21 October 2023. | 17. | The best student communication campaign within the fourth edition of the project Kreakcija (a socially responsible and creative campaign) was entitled “Life is Not a Game.”  The project was prepared by the Police Directorate Maribor together with the Institute of Media Communications at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, University of Maribor, in cooperation with the Public Relations Society of Slovenia. |
| 18. |
| On 19 and 20 January 2024, the 15th Informativa took place at the Ljubljana Exhibition and Convention Centre. | 19. |
| 20. |
| 21. |
| 22. |
| On 23 January 2024, Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, received Matjaž Šinkovec, who ended his six-year term as police attaché in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 31 December 2023. | 23. | On 23 January 2024, Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, and President of the Alpine Association of Slovenia, Jože Rovan, signed the annual plan of joint activities between the Police and the Alpine Association. |
| On 25 January 2024, Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, and President of the Mountain Rescue Association of Slovenia, Dr Gregor Dolinar, signed the annual cooperation plan between the Mountain Rescue Association of Slovenia and the Police. | 24. | The informal meeting of the EU Justice and Home Affairs Council on 25 January 2024 in Brussels focused primarily on the fight against organised crime. During the informal meeting of the EU Council of Ministers, interior ministers gathered in Antwerp on 24 January 2024, where the European Commission and the Belgian Presidency of the EU Council, together with the member states, EU agencies, port authorities, representatives of national customs services, and several European associations, established the European Ports Alliance. The Alliance will focus on identifying vulnerabilities, sharing good practices, and finding practical solutions to strengthen port security. |
| 25. |
| On 26 January 2024, an expert consultation was held on the Resolution on the national programme for the prevention and suppression of crime 2024–2028, attended by members of the government working group preparing the draft resolution, experts from ministries, the Police, municipalities and academia, and other experts in the field. | 26. |
| 27. |
| 28. |
| On 30 January 2024, Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, received Aleš Kegljevič, who completed his four-year term as police attaché in Serbia on 31 December 2023. | 29. |
| 30. | At the end of his term, police attaché in North Macedonia, mag. Branko Skrbinek was received by Macedonian Minister of the Interior, Oliver Spasovski, and the Director of the Public Security Bureau, Sašo Tasevski. |
| 31. |

| February |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| On 1 February 2024, Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, and President of the Association of Slovenian Criminal Investigators, Damjan Apollonio, signed the Annual Cooperation Plan between the Police and the Association of Slovenian Criminal Investigators. | 1. | On 1 February 2024, Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, and President of the Association of the Maks Perc clubs of the retired employees of the Ministry of the Interior of Slovenia, Jožef Grah signed the Annual Cooperation Plan between the Police and the Association of the Maks Perc clubs of the retired employees of the Ministry of the Interior of Slovenia. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| The Slovenian Police joined in the celebration of Safer Internet Day on 6 February. On this day, special attention was devoted to discussing online violence against children. | 4. |
| 5. |
| 6. | The Police Air Support Unit has acquired a third AgustaWestland AW 169 multi-purpose transport helicopter. It was delivered in early December 2023 and has been in use since 6 February 2024. |
| On 6 and 7 February 2024, the Belgian Presidency organised an informal meeting of the Standing Committee on Operational Cooperation on Internal Security COSI in Brussels. The meeting was attended by the Assistant Director General of the Police and the national COSI delegate, Jože Senica. The delegations discussed new forms of protest, i.e. public demonstrations, and the establishment of an integrated database of seized firearms. | On 8 February, the Police marked the cultural holiday with an art exhibition of paintings, photographs, and poems by artists employed at the Ministry of the Interior and the Police. They drew their inspiration from the humanistic and spiritual values of the legacy of General Rudolf Maister. In 2024, Slovenia commemorated the 150th anniversary of his birth and the 90th anniversary of his death. The exhibition was open until 1 March 2024. |
| 7. |
| 8. |
| The Police joined the Šolar na smuči (Schoolchildren on Skis) campaign, which began on 12 February 2024, for the ninth time. A total of 3,200 children learned how to ski and cross-country ski, many of them for the first time. | 9. |
| 10. |
| 11. |
| 12. | On 13 February 2024, Director General of the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief, Leon Behin, and Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, signed the Annual cooperation plan in the field of unexploded ordnance and bomb disposal. |
| On 14 February 2024, an expert consultation took place at the Faculty of Social Sciences to mark the publication of a handbook for schools on how to respond to cases of online violence against children. Two representatives of the Police also participated in the making of the handbook. | 13. |
| 14. |
| On 15 February 2024, a meeting was held at the Police Academy with representatives of the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for National Minorities. They were informed about police activities to ensure increased security in security-sensitive areas inhabited by the Roma community. | 15. | On 15 and 16 February 2024, the Director General of the Police hosted the Macedonian Director of the Public Security Bureau, dr. Saša Tasevski. |
| Following an incident at a football match on 18 February 2024 in Murska Sobota, in which several persons were injured due to the illegal use of pyrotechnics, the Ministry of the Interior announced amendments to the Criminal Code and an amendment to the Police Tasks and Powers Act (expanding the conditions for imposing bans on attending sports events to include those caught committing an offence involving the use of pyrotechnics). | 16. | Around 400 young people visited the Police Academy Open Day on 16 and 17 February 2024. |
| 17. |
| 18. |  |
| 19. | During a preventive campaign aimed at improving the safety of lorry and bus drivers from 19 to 25 February 2024, police officers checked 3,442 lorry drivers and 385 bus drivers. The most common violations among lorry drivers were related to vehicle overloading and speeding, while bus drivers most often failed to use seat belts and exceeded the speed limit. |
| The Slovenian Criminal Police completed a targeted search for a Slovenian national for whom the District Court in Nova Gorica had issued an international arrest warrant in 2019 for attempted murder. The Peruvian police apprehended him in Lima on 20 February 2024. The arrest was the result of good cooperation between the police forces of Slovenia, Spain, and Peru. | 20. |
| On 21 February 2024, Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, received Branko Skrbinek, who, ended his term as police attaché at the Slovenian Embassy in Skopje on 31 January 2024. | 21. | On 22 February 2024, the ministers of the interior, economy, and tourism met with the presidents of the Olympic Committee of Slovenia and the Football Association of Slovenia. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the Police. All parties strongly condemned hooliganism and violence at the football match in Murska Sobota on 18 February 2024 and at sports events in general. |
| 22. |
| 23. |
| On 26 February 2024, the Slovenian and Spanish ministers of the interior met in Madrid to discuss migration, Schengen, the fight against human smuggling, and deepening of police cooperation. | 24. |
| 25. |
| 26. |
| On 27 February 2024, Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, received Damijan Roškarič, the new police attaché at the Slovenian Embassy in Belgrade. | 27. | On 27 February 2024, Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, and the President of the Ju-jitsu Federation of Slovenia, Robert Perc, signed the Annual Cooperation Plan between the Police and the Ju-jitsu Federation. |
|  | 28. | Experts from the Ministry of the Interior, the Police, the Ministry of the Economy, Tourism and Sport, the Olympic Committee of Slovenia, and the Football Association of Slovenia held a working meeting to discuss additional measures and solutions for enhancing safety at sports events. The Ministry of the Interior drafted recommendations for sports federations. The discussion also addressed possible amendments to the Decree on general measures applied to sports facilities during sports events. |
|  | 29. |

| March |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The Criminal Investigation Course 2024 began on 4 March 2024 with a ceremonial opening. The course, co-financed by the European Union, lasted 16 weeks. The theoretical part was held at the Police Academy, and the practical part took place in Gotenica. | 1. | The main topics of the EU Justice and Home Affairs Council meeting on 4 March 2024 in Brussels included the situation in the Schengen area, the evaluation of the mandate of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, and the external dimension of migration. Also on the agenda were the security aspects of the fight against drug trafficking and organised crime. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| 4. |
| On 5 March 2024, the National Bureau of Investigation, together with criminal police officers from Ljubljana, Maribor, and Koper, conducted 16 house searches on suspicion of abuse of office in connection with the purchase of real estate for the needs of judicial authorities. The pre-trial procedure was supervised by the Specialised State Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Slovenia. | 5. | The first cooperation agreement between the Police and the Cycling Federation of Slovenia was signed on 5 March 2024 by the Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, and the President of the Cycling Federation of Slovenia, Pavel Marđonović. The aim of the agreement is to build on existing cooperation in the development of cycling sport and Slovenian cycling teams. |
| On 6 March 2024, the Minister of the Interior, Boštjan Poklukar, and the Director General of the Police met with the mayors of the border municipalities of Črnomelj, Ilirska Bistrica, Kostel, Krško, and Podlehnik. The meeting focused on the impact of illegal migration on life in border municipalities. | 6. |  |
| On 7 March 2024, the opening of the exhibition Where Are the Women? took place at the Police Academy in Zagreb in cooperation with the Slovenian Embassy in Croatia. The exhibition was prepared in 2023 by the Ministry of the Interior and the Police to mark the 50th anniversary of the systematic employment of uniformed policewomen. | 7. | At the initiative of the Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, regular regional videoconference was held on 7 March 2024 with the leadership of the police forces of Austria, Italy, Hungary, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, and North Macedonia. The discussion focused primarily on migration. |
| On 8 March 2024, Croatian and Slovenian Police jointly presented the work of the ZeBRa operational task force in Zagreb. Since 2016, more than eight thousand human smugglers have been apprehended. | 8. | Upon the appointment of Damijan Roškarič as the new police attaché to Serbia, the leadership of the Slovenian Police paid a working visit to Belgrade on 7 and 8 March 2024. The Slovenian delegation was also received by the Serbian Minister of the Interior and the Assistant Director of the Serbian Police. |
| At the meeting on 11 March 2024, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Justice, and the Director General of the Police also discussed cooperation between the Police and the Prison Administration. | 9. | Wearing a seat belt reduces the risk of a fatal road accident by as much as half. During a preventive campaign to promote the use of seat belts held from 11 to 24 March 2024, police officers recorded 2,777 violations of non-use of seat belts and 120 violations of non-use of child restraint systems. |
| 10. |
| 11. |
| On 12 and 13 March 2024, the Slovenian Police participated in the international TRACKATHON project in The Hague, led by Europol and Germany, which held the ENFAST Presidency. | 12. | At the meeting of global anti-doping organisations and foreign law enforcement authorities on 12 and 13 March 2024 in Lausanne, Switzerland, representatives of the Slovenian Criminal Police received a special award from the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). The award was granted for the exceptional seizure of nearly one tonne of prohibited substances in sport on 20 December 2023 at Jože Pučnik Airport Ljubljana. |
| From 13 to 15 March 2024, Slovenian and Croatian Police carried out enhanced joint border controls between Slovenia and Croatia. They focused on those parts of the border where the highest number of illegal crossings occur. | 13. | The working visit of the Director General of the Police and his assistant to Hungary on 13 and 14 March 2024 focused on the issue of illegal migration and human smuggling. The Director General of the Police also met with the Director General of the Hungarian Police and his delegation. |
| 14. |
| 15. |
| On 18 March 2024, the Ministry of Digital Transformation, in cooperation with other authorities, including the Police, launched the national communication campaign against peer violence and hate speech online titled Premisli, nato stisni (*Think, then click*). | 16. | On 16 March 2024, the Festival of Safety Ambassadors, organised by the Institute for Security Culture and the Slovenian Association for a Safe World, was held with the participation of the Police. |
| 17. |
| 18. |
| On 19 and 20 March 2024, an international polygraph conference took place in Budapest, with two Police representatives participating and contributing expert content. | 19. | On 19 March 2024, the Minister of the Interior, accompanied by his closest co-workers and Deputy Director General of the Police Igor Ciperle, met with representatives of non-governmental organisations with which the Ministry and its constituent bodies cooperate frequently. Topics of discussion included migration, the integration of foreigners into Slovenian society, work with displaced persons from Ukraine, and various types of violence. |
| On 19 and 20 March 2024, the 136th meeting of the Europol Management Board was held in The Hague, attended by the Slovenian delegation. |
| On 20 March 2024, Director General of the Police mag. Senad Jušić and the President of the Association of Police Chiefs of Slovenia mag. Franc Virtič signed the 2024 Annual Cooperation Plan between the Police and the Association of Police Chiefs of Slovenia. | 20. |
|  |
| The Sever Association of Police Veteran Societies organised a commemorative ceremony to mark the Association’s establishment 30 years ago. | 21. | On 21 March 2024, at a trilateral meeting at Brdo pri Kranju, the Ministers of the Interior of Slovenia, Croatia, and Italy supported the prompt operational implementation of measures to prevent illegal border crossings and combat migrant smuggling, as set out in the joint letter of the chiefs of police of all three countries signed at the end of February 2024. |
| On 22 March 2024, the heads of the Criminal Police met with representatives of Europol. The meeting was also attended remotely by the Deputy Director of the Criminal Police Directorate and the Head of the Europol National Unit. | 22. | At the Brdo Process Conference held on 22 March 2024 at Brdo pri Kranju, participants discussed effective migration management with a focus on strengthening the fight against migrant smuggling.  On the margins of the conference, the Slovenian Minister of the Interior held bilateral meetings with the Ministers of the Interior of Montenegro and North Macedonia. They agreed that close cooperation and the exchange of quality information are essential for successfully addressing security challenges. |
| Peter Prevc, who was employed by the Police as top athlete, concluded his sporting career in Planica. Drums and fanfare, lots of music, and a flyover by three police helicopters marked Peter’s farewell from competitive sports. | 23. |
| 24. |
| From 25 to 28 March 2024, a Slovenian policewoman attended the global conference on gender equality in policing in Budva. On this occasion, the European Network of Policewomen (ENP) also celebrated the 35th anniversary of its founding. | 25. | On 26 March 2024, the Minister of the Interior, the Director of the Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants, and Deputy Director General of the Police Igor Ciperle met with the mayors of the municipalities of Brežice and Središče ob Dravi to discuss ensuring security in the context of the accommodation of asylum seekers. |
| 26. |
| 27. |
| 28. | On 28 March 2024, Director General of the Police mag. Senad Jušić, and the President of IPA Section Slovenia, Jože Senica, signed the 2024 Annual Cooperation Plan between the Police and IPA Section Slovenia. |
|  | 29. |
|  | 30. |
| 31. |

| April |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The Police invited motorcyclists to free workshops to prepare for a safe motorcycling season. A list of preventive events across Slovenia was published on the Police website, where police officers, together with representatives of other institutions, provided advice in April and May on how to ensure a pleasant and safe motorcycling season. | 1. | From 1 to 5 April 2024, the Police Academy hosted the (certified) CEPA 2024 Criminal Investigation Course, which was organised by the Central European Police Academy from 4 March to 19 April 2024. The course topic in Slovenia was the prevention of and fight against cross-border crime. |
| 2. |
| On 3 April 2024, new police officers assigned to the protection of state institutions were sworn in before the Director General of the Police, Senad Jušić, at the Police Academy in Tacen. | 3. | On 3 April 2024, at the Police Academy in Tacen, the Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, together with the Minister of the Interior awarded 97 heroes with police medals for selflessness and bravery. In his address, the Director General of the Police highlighted the importance of first aid knowledge among police officers. |
| The 2024 Cooperation Plan between the Firefighting Association of Slovenia and the Police was signed by the Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, and the President of the Firefighting Association of Slovenia, Janko Cerkvenik. | 4. |
| Ahead of the celebration of International Romani Day, a working meeting was held in Tacen on 5 April 2024, organised by the Research and Social Skills Centre of the Police Academy and the Forum of Roma Councillors. | 5. | On 5 April 2024, the Director General of the Police and the Minister of the Interior hosted top athletes and coaches employed by the Police. They wished to thank them for their outstanding sporting achievements. The event was also attended by Slovenian sports legend Miroslav Cerar, the President of the Olympic Committee of Slovenia, the President of the Sever Association, the first top athlete employed by the Slovenian Police Tomas Globočnik, and representatives of several national sports federations and other state authorities. |
| The national preventive campaign to improve the safety of one-track motor vehicle drivers took place from 8 to 21 April 2024. During this period, police officers conducted intensive checks on motorcyclists’ behaviour. | 6. | From 8 to 14 April 2024, the European Association of Railway Police Forces Railpol organised a targeted Crime Prevention Week. A total of 28,161 police officers from all 18 Railpol member countries, including Slovenia, participated in the operation, identifying a total of 83,936 individuals. Among them were 468 wanted persons. 735 individuals were found to be staying irregularly and 264 to have entered irregularly. In proceedings connected to other criminal offences and misdemeanors, 1,145 individuals were apprehended. |
| 7. |
| 8. |
| At the COSI meeting in Brussels on 9 April 2024, discussions focused on the most dangerous organised criminal groups and the impact of quantum technologies on internal security. |
| 9. |
| Following the roundtable on the prevention of peer violence and hate speech held in Ljubljana on 10 April 2024, representatives of six ministries, including the Ministry of the Interior, signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the implementation of continuous activities to prevent peer violence and hate speech online.  Roundtables on the prevention of peer violence and hate speech online were also held in Koper, Krško, Slovenj Gradec, Velenje, and Ptuj. | 10. | After the shooting at a primary school in Finland, a post briefly appeared on a Slovenian online media platform that a shooting would occur at one of the Slovenian schools on 10 April 2024.  In response to criticism regarding the notification of schools, the Minister of the Interior ordered an extraordinary inspection of the Police’s handling of the case. The inspection (the findings were known in July 2024) revealed certain shortcomings and deficiencies in police work, but the Slovenian Police successfully completed the investigation and later identified the perpetrator who had posted the controversial comment online. This was the first time Slovenia faced such a general threat, which is why no precise inter-ministerial notification protocol was in place. |
|  | 11. |
| Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, appointed Darko Muženič as Director of the National Bureau of Investigation for the next five years, from 1 June 2024 to 31 May 2029. | 12. | The Police and Security Directorate at the Ministry of the Interior prepared a report following a request for a police report after the football match on 18 February 2024 in Murska Sobota.  The report shows that the Murska Sobota Police Directorate had carried out various standard activities prior to the sports event and used instruments of restraint lawfully and professionally in accordance with the principle of proportionality; however, the Directorate did identify some shortcomings. |
| Topics discussed during the two-day working visit of the Minister of the Interior to Lithuania included migration, border control and information security. | 13. |
| 14. |
| As part of her working visit to Kosovo on 15 and 16 April 2024, the President of the Republic, Dr Nataša Pirc Musar, also met with Slovenian police officers serving in peacekeeping missions. | 15. | The objectives of the Slovenian Police Museum Development Strategy 2024–2028, which entered into force on 15 April 2024, relate to the appropriate preservation of the police cultural heritage, high-quality museum services and programmes for various public groups, networking and research at the centre for the study of police and judicial heritage. |
| As part of the project Serbia – Strengthening Patrol Management Capacity, the Slovenian Police  hosted a delegation from Serbia on a study visit on 15 and 16 April 2024. The main objective of the project, led by the Centre for European Perspective, is to enhance Serbia’s police patrol management capacity and improve the operational efficiency of Serbian police units. |
| From 15 to 21 April 2024, a preventive campaign to reduce speed on our roads took place across the country, and on 19 April 2024, a speed enforcement marathon was held as part of the campaign. During the intensified checks, police officers recorded a total of 3,008 speeding violations, 441 of which occurred on roads outside built‑up areas. |
| On 16 April 2024, the European Commission published the so-called Schengen package to strengthen the management of the Schengen area and ensure a structured, coordinated and joint response to contemporary challenges, thus launching the Schengen cycle for the period 2024–2025. | 16. | Following a threat published on a web portal, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Education, the Director of the Government Communication Office, and the Director General of the Police met on 16 April 2024. They agreed to improve cooperation in three key areas: first, improving the protocol for notifying and communicating similar situations and threats among the Police, the Ministry of Education, and schools; second, improving the protocol for action by introducing a traffic light system; and third, strengthening preventive activities to raise awareness and provide education and training for principals, school leaderships, teachers, and parents so they know how to take appropriate action. |
| On 17 April 2024, the Institute for Security Culture and the Slovenian Association for a Safe World organised the seventh conference on safety and (non)violence in educational institutions. The conference was opened by State Secretary Helga Dobrin. In her address, she also highlighted the preventive campaign Nasilje je čist' out (“Violence Is Totally Out”), prepared by the Police with the support of the Ministry of Education and the National Education Institute.  At the conference, a representative of the Criminal Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate spoke about children’s online safety and took part in a roundtable on physical violence and the safety of children and staff in educational institutions. | 17. | Police representatives participated in the 19th traditional expert meeting on the detection, investigation, and prosecution of criminal offences, entitled Collection of Digital Evidence and Its Validity in Criminal Proceedings: Criminal Investigation, and Criminal Law Aspects, held on 17 April 2024 by the Department of Criminal Investigation at the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security of the University of Maribor and the Association of Slovenian Criminal Investigators. Among others, the participants were addressed by the Deputy Director General of the Police, mag. Robert Ferenc. For most of the participants from the Police, the funds were provided by the Internal Security Fund. |
| On 18 April 2024, the Director General of the Police attended an informal meeting of police chiefs in London, United Kingdom. The meeting, organised by the UK’s National Crime Agency, was attended by police chiefs or their deputies from EU member states, Schengen countries, and the UK, as well as the Executive Director of Europol and the Secretary General of Interpol. They focused in particular on the balance between data encryption and public safety, changes in drug markets across Europe, organised crime in immigration and human trafficking, and the role of Interpol in police work. | 18. | On 18 April 2024, two representatives of the Slovenian Police participated in a roundtable discussion on policing in minority communities – with a focus on the Roma community in Zagreb. They presented the role of the Slovenian Police in a multicultural society and shared experiences in employing members of national minorities in Slovenia. |
| The Judicial Training Centre, in cooperation with the General Police Directorate and the Association of State Prosecutors of Slovenia, organised the 22nd expert consultation entitled “The Child – A Mirror of Society!” in Ljubljana on 18 and 19 April 2024. |
| The Minister of the Interior and his closest co-workers, including members of the Police leadership, met with the President and Secretary General of the Football Association of Slovenia. They reviewed the activities carried out to improve safety at sports events and to tighten legislation to eliminate hooliganism in sport, and discussed possible further measures. | 19. | The comprehensive energy renovation of the Kranjska Gora Police Station building was completed and symbolically handed over for use at a ceremony. |
| 20. | On 23 April 2024, the National Bureau of Investigation, together with criminal police investigators from the criminal investigation divisions of police directorates Murska Sobota, Maribor, Celje, Ljubljana, Kranj, and Novo mesto, carried out a number of operational activities, including 23 searches of residential, business, and other premises in connection with abuse of office and illegal giving and receiving of gifts. |
| 21. |
| 22. |
| 23. |
| The Police received an international Gold Quill Award (award of merit) for the Maribor Police Directorate’s road safety communication campaign entitled “Excuses? If you drive responsibly, you don’t need them!” | 24. | On 26 April 2024, the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the Resolution on the national programme for the prevention and suppression of Crime 2024–2028. The Resolution addresses key areas: prevention of violence, hate speech and spread of hatred, economic crime, public health, information security and cybercrime, radicalisation, extreme violence and terrorism, and organised crime. |
| 25. |
| On 26 April 2024, Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, received Melita Močnik, Director of Kranj Police Directorate, who retired on 1 May. | 26. |
| 27. |
| 28. |
| Two representatives of the Slovenian Police participated in the Slovenian weekend in Biograd na Moru from 30 April to 4 May 2024, thereby contributing to strengthening ties between the Croatian and Slovenian Police. | 29. |
| 30. |

| May |  |  |
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| On 1 May 2024, Uroš Povalej took over the management of the Kranj Police Directorate. | 1. | From 6 to 19 May 2024, the Police took part in the national preventive campaign Micromobility. Police officers focused particularly on violations by cyclists, users of light motor vehicles (e-bikes and e‑scooters), and pedestrians. A total of 1,250 road traffic offences were recorded. 61 cyclists and e‑scooter users were found to be riding under the influence of alcohol. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| 4. |
| 5. |
|  | 6. |
| The Military History Park marked the 20th anniversary of its establishment on 8 May 2024, with a photographic exhibition illustrating the development of the museum complex. The Military History Park also has police exhibits on display – a police boat and helicopter, an armoured combat vehicle, and bomb protection equipment. | 7. | The main topic of discussion during the visit of the Slovenian Minister of the Interior to Malta on 8 May 2024 was migration, as well as cybercrime and information security. |
| 8. |
| On 9 May 2024, the Police presented themselves at the Employment Opportunities Fair. | 9. |  |
| At the third forum of the President of the Republic entitled Creating a Culture of Peaceful Coexistence: Forum on (Non)Violence, held on 15 May 2024 at Brdo pri Kranju, the work of the Government Working Group for the Assessment of the effectiveness of handling cases of all types of violence, which also includes police experts, was presented. | 10. | On 14 May 2024, Assistant Director General of the Police Jože Senica received a criminal investigator from the Koper Police Directorate prior to his deployment to the international civilian mission EUPOL COPPS in Palestine. |
| 11. |
| 12. |
| 13. |
| 14. |
| 15. | On 16 May 2024, a ceremonial celebration was held at the Police Academy to mark the 20th anniversary of Slovenia’s membership in Europol, which was also attended by the Executive Director of Europol. Relative to its population, Slovenia ranks among the countries with the highest volume of information exchanges. The establishment of operational working groups has proven to be a particularly good practice. Slovenia participates in several such groups active in the fields of illicit drugs and migrant smuggling, which has also yielded good results in practice. |
| From 16 to 31 May 2024, the Slovenian Police conducted a survey on the assessments and opinions of Slovenian residents on the work of the Police in 2024. The Police have been surveying residents’ assessments and opinions of their work for many years in order to better understand the needs and expectations of the public and to strengthen the partnership between the Police and citizens. | 16. |
| 17. |
| 18. |
| At the Štengijada event held on 21 May 2024, 91 police teams ran up the 454 steps to Kalvarija Hill (Maribor) for a good cause. The tenth Štengijada was particularly notable due to the participation of the Goran Dragić Foundation and the Football Association of Slovenia. | 19. |
| 20. | On 22 and 23 May 2024, employees of the Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the Police, and the Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia carried out a targeted and intensified inspection of international road passenger transport, supported by the European Labour Authority (ELA). A total of 293 buses were inspected. Numerous irregularities were found, including technical faults, failure to run scheduled routes, violations of social legislation, insufficient rest periods, and manipulation of tachographs. |
| 21. |
| In the finale of the 16th Children’s Safety Olympics on 23 May 2024, the 18 best teams from the area of the Maribor Police Directorate tested their knowledge and skills in the field of safety in a playful and entertaining way. | 22. |
| 23. |
| From 24 to 26 May 2024, the 64th International Pilgrimage of Soldiers and Police Officers took place in Lourdes, which was also attended by Slovenian police officers. | 24. | On 25 May 2024, the new Regulation on the Implementation of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) on rules and procedures for the operation of unmanned aircraft (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 39/24) came into force. With the new regulation, the Police retained all the competencies from the old regulation and gained new competencies to exercise supervision and identify offences in cases of individual violations within geographical zones. A geographical zone is a portion of airspace established by the competent authority in which unmanned aircraft system operations are facilitated, restricted, or excluded. |
| 25. |
| On the occasion of International Missing Children’s Day on 25 May, the Slovenian Police joined a pan‑European campaign in cooperation with the international foundation Amber Alert Europe and police forces from other countries. “Check. Think. Report.” The campaign provides step-by-step guidance for parents or guardians on how to respond quickly and effectively in the event of a missing child. |
| 26. |
| Following a request from the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the National Forensic Laboratory hosted representatives of their law enforcement authorities from 27 to 29 May 2024. | 27. | As part of the project Serbia – Strengthening Patrol Management Capacity, a representative of the Slovenian Police and a representative of the Centre for European Perspective, which is leading the project, attended a consultation in Belgrade on 27 and 28 May 2024. |
| On 28 May 2024, the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities organised a seminar on gender equality:policy-making for all, within the framework of the EWA project – Empowering Women in Modern Society. The seminar was also attended by the coordinator for equal opportunities for women and men in the police, the deputy coordinator for equal opportunities for women and men at the Ministry of the Interior, and several members of the Advisory Body for the Integration of the Gender Equality Principle at the Ministry of the Interior and its constituent bodies. | 28. | On 28 May 2024, Europol and the European Commission launched the celebration marking the 25th anniversary of Europol with a conference entitled EU Versus Crime. The central part of the conference was divided into three panels in which representatives of national police forces, including the Slovenian Police, Europol and academia discussed today’s key security issues: dismantling global criminal networks, combating terrorism and radicalisation in the digital age, and the importance of access to data in an increasingly digitalised society. |
| In his message to employees on International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers on 29 May, Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, wrote: “What we would like to encourage in the Slovenian Police is for more female police officers to actively apply for international civilian missions in the future, as their presence is of utmost importance in crisis areas with women and children, especially for establishing contact and building trust with local residents. I hope that Slovenian policewomen will apply even more actively in the future and proudly represent the Police in international civilian missions.” | 29. | Experts from various ministries and the Police, as well as from the Olympic Committee of Slovenia, the Football Association of Slovenia, and the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security of the University of Maribor, participated in an expert consultation on violence at sports events. The Ministry of the Interior and the Police began drafting amendments to the Police Tasks and Powers Act and amendments to the Protection of Public Order Act. |
| On 29 May 2024, the Police Academy hosted a presentation of a scientific monograph entitled Community Policing and Partnership-Based Security Provision in the Local Community, written as part of the targeted research project Community Policing by researchers from the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security of the University of Maribor. The Police also contributed to the creation of the monograph, having co-financed and guided the project. | More than 90 criminal investigators from several police directorates and the National Bureau of Investigation took part in operational activities in the field of economic crime on 29 May 2024. The investigation had been ongoing intensively since mid-2023. It was led by the Specialised State Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Slovenia. The total illegal proceeds from the concluded harmful contract amounted to more than three million euros. |
| At the Bogataj Days of Protection and Rescue in Kranj from 30 May to 1 June 2024, visitors had the opportunity to test themselves in the role of a police officer. | 30. | At a ceremony on 31 May 2024, the Head of the EUAM Ukraine mission awarded commendations and medals of merit to 22 international and 11 local EUAM Ukraine members, including a Slovenian police officer. |
| 31. |

| June |  |  |
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| On 1 June 2024, Goran Maršič was temporarily appointed as Head of the Special Unit by authorisation of the Director General of the Police. | 1. | As of 1 June 2024, the Air Support Unit began carrying out protection, rescue and assistance tasks as part of the summer on-call duty within the mountain helicopter rescue team. The duty shifts were divided between the helicopter crews of the Slovenian Armed Forces and the Police. The duty period lasted until the end of September. |
| The main focus of the inter-institutional round table on threats of violence in educational institutions, co‑organised by the Police, was to improve communication between the Police and educational institutions in cases of increased security risk. | 2. | On 4 June 2024, the Federal Criminal Police Office of Austria organised a conference entitled *50 Jahre Kriminalprävention in Österreich* (50 Years of Crime Prevention in Austria). The conference was also attended by representatives of the Slovenian Police. |
| 3. |
| 4. |
| 5. |
| On 5 and 6 June 2024, Europol in The Hague hosted the regular annual meeting of criminal investigators and prosecutors from EU member states, including Slovenia, in the field of investigating child sexual abuse. | 6. | During the government’s regional visit to the Posavje region on 6 June 2024, the Minister of the Interior and the Director General of the Police visited the Krško Police Station and the Kostanjevica na Krki Police Office. They also met with the Mayor of the Municipality of Kostanjevica na Krki. According to the Mayor, the security situation in the municipality is good and cooperation between the Police and the local community is excellent. |
| On 6 June 2024, the Police Academy in Tacen echoed with the enthusiastic cheers of 65 children who took part in the Varno na kolesu (Safe Cycling) project. The Police are participating in the project of the gas company Butan Plin as a promoters of safe cycling for the youngest road users. |
| In June, particularly from 7 to 9 June (43rd Franja Marathon) and from 12 to 16 June 2024 (30th Tour of Slovenia), traffic was disrupted due to cycling events, and occasional road closures were in place. The Tour of Slovenia was accompanied and secured by approximately 500 police officers. | 7. |  |
| 8. |  |
| 9. | On 10 June 2024, a delegation from Algeria visited the Slovenian Police. The delegation got acquainted with the working methods and equipment used by the Slovenian Police in dealing with the challenges of migration management. |
| 10. |
| On 11 June 2024, the Football Association of Slovenia presented its activities for the European Football Championship (UEFA EURO 2024), which began on 14 June 2024 in Germany. Ten Slovenian police officers assisted their German colleagues in providing security for the matches. They were required to undergo training in police training centres in Germany. Upon taking an oath and receiving a certificate of competence, they were granted powers to perform police duties in the field alongside their German colleagues. | 11. | On 11 June 2024, the Police Academy hosted an expert consultation on the prosecution of environmental crime. The consultation was attended by representatives of the Police, the Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Slovenia, and the Environment and Energy Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia. A workshop was also held during the consultation in which participants exchanged experiences and discussed challenges in the supervision of sectoral legislation. |
| With the new systemic arrangement, helicopter emergency medical services (HEMS) have been re-integrated into the Police. On 11 June 2024, the activities for the systemic regulation of this field were presented at a press conference. | From 11 to 13 June 2024, two Police representatives attended the 51st Interpol European Regional Conference in Tirana, Albania, under the motto The growing threat and globalisation of organised crime. |
| 12. |
| The 25th Criminal Justice and Security Days conference took place in Portorož on 12 and 13 June 2024, organised by the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security of the University of Maribor. The Director General of the Police participated in the roundtable discussion entitled Challenges and opportunities for the development of the Slovenian Police by 2025. A representative of the Service of Director General of the Police participated in the roundtable discussion entitled Amok situations – what do we know about them and how prepared are we in Slovenia?. Other representatives of the Police also attended the conference. | 13. | In Luxembourg, Ministers of the Interior discussed the Schengen area, the EU’s visa policy, strengthening crisis preparedness, combating drug trafficking and organised crime, and the recommendations of the High Level Group on access to data for the effective prevention, detection, and investigation of criminal offences. The European Commission also presented a joint implementation plan of the Pact on Migration and Asylum, which will provide member states with guidance and support for the development of national implementation plans. |
| At the 30th anniversary of the March of Reason, Will and Strength – Brajnik Memorial, 32 teams of active members of the Police, the Slovenian Armed Forces, the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief, mountain rescuers and professional firefighters competed. For the third consecutive year, two teams of Croatian Police officers joined the Slovenian competitors. The best team was the men’s team from the Special Unit of the General Police Directorate. | 14. | On 14 June 2024, Minister of the Interior Boštjan Poklukar, Minister of Education dr. Darjo Felda and Director General of the Police mag. Senad Jušić signed an agreement on the implementation of the threat notification and response protocol for educational institutions. The protocol divides threats in educational institutions into three categories, colour-coded according to the level of risk. For each category, the protocol specifies notification procedures, i.e., when the Police must (immediately) inform the Ministry of Education, when the Ministry must then inform educational institutions, and when joint and coordinated public communication by the Police and the Ministry is required. |
| During the period from 17 to 30 June 2024, police officers conducted intensified checks of drivers’ psychophysical condition to determine whether they were driving under the influence of alcohol, illicit drugs, psychoactive medicines, or other psychoactive substances. This Europe-wide Alcohol & Drugs campaign was coordinated by the European Roads Policing Network ROADPOL. During the campaign, officers ordered 19,736 breathalyser tests; of these, 444 showed a concentration of up to 0.52 mg of alcohol per litre of exhaled air and 209 exceeded 0.52 mg/l. | 15. | Ahead of the UEFA EURO 2024 match between Slovenia and Denmark in Stuttgart, not only players and fans were preparing but also Slovenian police officers, who performed various tasks at the International Police Cooperation Centre (IPCC), in the city, and at the stadium. |
| 16. |
| 17. |
| On 18 June 2024, the Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency  (AVP) handed over 1,000 rapid drug tests to the Police. In accordance with the Resolution on the national road safety programme 2023–2030, the AVP, in cooperation with the Police, carried out the first preventive campaign entitled Drugs until 30 June 2024. | 18. | On 18 June 2024, the Ministers of the Interior of Croatia, Italy, and Slovenia met for a trilateral meeting in Gorizia. Special attention was given to current developments along the Western Balkan migration route, the temporary reintroduction of internal border controls, and the development of operational cooperation between the countries in preventing irregular migration. After the trilateral meeting of ministers, the Slovenian and Italian Ministers of the Interior continued a bilateral meeting in Slovenia. They agreed to further strengthen police cooperation. |
| On 18 June 2024, the Police laid a wreath at the memorial at the foot of Mount Okrešelj in honour of the mountain rescuers, including police officer Mitja Brajnik, who lost their lives in a tragic accident in the Savinja Alps in 1997. |
| Another targeted search for a long-term fugitive was successfully concluded. On 18 June 2024, Slovenian criminal investigators apprehended a person who had been the subject of a national arrest warrant and was also on the EU Most Wanted list. |
| The temporary reintroduction of internal border controls with Croatia and Hungary was extended until 21 December 2024, primarily due to new threats stemming from conflicts in the Middle East, new risks related to Russia’s military aggression against Ukraine, and migration flows. | 19. | On 19 June 2024, under the auspices of the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN), the sixth EU Focus Day on domestic burglaries took place across Europe. With the #StopDomesticBurglaries prevention campaign, aimed at raising public awareness, the EUCPN, along with several European countries, Europol, and the European Commission, wanted to step up the fight against domestic burglaries. The campaign week was also aimed at police officers responsible for community safety. |
| At UEFA EURO 2024 in Munich, Slovenian police officers ensured the safety of fans during a tense match between Slovenia and Serbia on 20 June 2024. Two officers also operated within the IPCC, supporting their colleagues on the ground and monitoring the security situation. During preparations for the match against Serbia, the IPCC was visited by Aleksander Čeferin, President of the European Football Association. | 20. | Following a widely publicised case of peer violence at the Velika Dolina Primary School, the Mayor of Brežice invited representatives of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities to a working meeting. The Deputy Director General of the Police and the Director of the Novo mesto Police Directorate also attended the meeting. |
| Following the official visit of Slovenia’s Minister of Foreign and European Affairs to Rabat and the signing of a Joint Declaration between the Republic of Slovenia and the Kingdom of Morocco, which committed both countries to strengthening cooperation in various areas, including migration and security, an introductory meeting was held on 21 June 2024 between representatives of the Slovenian Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and the Moroccan embassy in Vienna. At the meeting, both sides reaffirmed their commitment to effectively implement the agreed initiatives within their respective areas of competency. | On 20 June 2024, the Deputy Director General of the Police Igor Ciperle and the Director of the Criminal Police Directorate Matjaž Jerkič welcomed the new Slovenian liaison officer to Europol before the start of his term. |
| 21. | Mag. Senad Jušić, Director General of the Police, thanked all police employees for their consistent care and assistance in building a common, secure future in his message on Police Day. |
| 22. |
| 23. |
| On Statehood Day, 25 June 2024, Slovenian police officers assisted in providing security for the UEFA EURO 2024 match between Slovenia and England in Cologne. Officers were present at all key locations and responded swiftly to any issues, ensuring a safe experience for all football fans. | 24. | In his message on Police Day and Statehood Day, the Minister of the Interior Boštjan Poklukar stated, among other things: “I am pleased that the Slovenian Police confidently keep pace with the times. Nothing is too difficult, too exhausting, or too demanding for them. At the same time, they maintain the quality of their statutory tasks and, in today’s turbulent world, full of information and disinformation and ongoing (including global) security challenges, they remain a constant and reliable support on which we can always rely.” |
| 25. |
| At the Salzburg Forum in Austria, the Ministers of the Interior endorsed a joint declaration emphasising joint activities in the fields of migration and internal security, as well as digitalisation and new technologies. In the margins of the conference, the Slovenian Minister met with his Serbian counterpart to discuss enhanced cooperation between the two police forces. | 26. | From 26 to 28 June 2024, the Deputy Director General of the Police, Jože Senica, attended the fourth United Nations (UN) Chiefs of Police Summit in New York. The participants addressed key challenges of peacekeeping operations as well as other aspects of global police cooperation. The Deputy Director General was accompanied by Robert Črepinko, who has been serving as a police adviser at the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the UN since 1 January 2024. |
| As every year in June, the Police celebrated their holiday with a variety of events, ceremonies, and other activities. The celebrations culminated on Police Day on 27 June 2024 with the central national ceremony held at the Brdo Congress Centre. The keynote speakers were the Director General of the Police and the Minister of the Interior. | 27. |
| 28. | On their website, the Police summarised guidelines ofthe Slovenian Computer Emergency Response Team (SI-CERT) on how to protect oneself from fraudsters, noting that so-called booking scams tend to peak during the holiday season. |
| 29. |
| 30. |

| July |  |  |
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| On 1 July 2024, Hungary took over the six-month presidency of the Council of the EU from Belgium under the slogan Protect, Strengthen, Prepare.  One of the priorities of Hungary’s presidency of the Council of the EU was curbing illegal migration. Following the European Parliament elections in June 2024, the EU entered a new institutional cycle and under the Hungarian presidency, the process of setting priorities in all key areas of EU activity for the next five years, including internal security, was launched. | 1. | On 1 July 2024, Ivan Kapun temporarily took over the management of the Uniformed Police Directorate, under the authority of the Director General of the Police. |
| Franc Šešerko was appointed acting Head of the Security and Protection Centre of the General Police Directorate, under the authority of the Director General of the Police. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| 4. | The Air Support Unit began using a new tractor for towing helicopters and working on the helipad. The new tractor replaced an outdated and thus inadequate service vehicle. |
| 5. |
| A representative of the Police participated in a press conference held on 15 July 2024 by the Slovenian Olympic Committee, the General Police Directorate, and the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs presenting the preparations for the Olympic Games in Paris. He explained in detail the role of Slovenian police officers and summarised some current safety recommendations for Olympic Games visitors. Six Slovenian police officers from different units and with diverse experience were deployed to France to perform core policing duties in the field. All of them successfully fulfilled their tasks in France. | 6. |
| 7. |
| 8. |
| 9. |
| 10. |
| 11. |
| 12. | In support of North Macedonia, which was affected by numerous forest fires, two Slovenian firefighting helicopters were deployed – a military AS AL 532 Cougar helicopter with a six-member crew and a police Agusta Westland AW 169 S5-HPL helicopter with a three-member crew. The police and military helicopter crews returned to Slovenia on 20 July 2024. They were welcomed at Brnik Airport by the Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Slovenian Armed Forces, Brigadier Uroš Paternus. |
| 13. |
| 14. |
| 15. |
| On 16 July 2024, three Slovenian police officers began their assignments in Croatia, where they assisted local colleagues during the peak of the tourist season, particularly in procedures involving Slovenian tourists. The Safe Tourist Destination 2024 project lasted one month. | 16. | On 16 July 2024, the Police Orchestra gave a highly successful performance at a promenade concert in Innsbruck, Austria, as part of the international Promenade Concerts (Germ. *Innsbrucker Promenadenkonzerte*). |
| 17. | Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, and Minister of the Interior Boštjan Poklukar visited the Karst region on 18 July 2024, where a fire had broken out and where the Police participated in response activities. |
| 18. |
| 19. |
| On 23 July 2024, mag. Helena Tomaževič Talić temporarily took over the management of the Nova Gorica Police Directorate, under the authority of the Director General of the Police. | 20. |
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| August |  |  |
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| On 1 August 2024, mag. Mirko Nunić took over the management of the Uniformed Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate. | 1. | The European coordinated prevention campaign for reducing speed on our roads took place from 5 to 11 August 2024. Police units set up multiple consecutive police checkpoints at certain locations, with the aim not being punishment but awareness-raising. During the prevention campaign, police officers identified 3,983 speeding violations. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| Based on the Cooperation Agreement between the Police and the Employment Service of the Republic of Slovenia, another presentation of the police profession and police training was organised on 6 August 2024. The guided tour of the Police Academy attracted over 120 police profession enthusiasts. | 4. |
| 5. |
| 6. | On 6 August 2024, the Slovenian Criminal Police apprehended a 52-year-old Dutch national who had been wanted since June 2021. |
| 7. | At the initiative of the Slovenian Police, representatives of the Slovenian and Croatian Police met at Obrežje on 9 August 2024 to discuss current measures for managing illegal migration and combating human smuggling. |
| 8. |
| Kitesurfer Toni Vodišek, a top athlete employed by the Police, won the silver medal in the new Olympic discipline formula kite on 10 August 2024 at the Summer Olympic Games. | 9. |
| 10. |
| 11. |
| 12. |
| 13. |
| On 20 August 2024, in cooperation with the Italian law enforcement authorities, criminal investigators apprehended an Italian national who had been wanted since 2022. | 14. |
| 15. |
| 16. |
| 17. | On 22 August 2024, the Deputy Director General of the Police received the police officers who had returned from their service in Croatia, where they had been deployed from 16 July under the Safe Tourist Season 2024 project. |
| 18. |
| 19. |
| 20. |
| On 21 August 2024, the Director General of the Police received mag. Robert Urek, the new Police Attaché in North Macedonia. | 21. |
| 22. |
| 23. |
| On 30 September 2024, following the return from the Olympic Games in Paris, the Ministry organised a reception for police officers – top athletes. Slovenia was represented by: Klara Lukan, Neja Filipič and Matic Ian Guček (track and field), Toni Vodišek (sailing – formula kite), Kaja Kajzer and Metka Lobnik (judo), Eva Alina Hočevar and Benjamin Savšek (canoe slalom), Darko Jorgić and Deni Kožul (table tennis), and coach Andreja Ojsteršek Urh. | 24. | The national prevention campaign Safe to School was launched before the start of the new 2024/2025 school year and lasted until 8 September 2024. The campaign was coordinated by the Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency. During the prevention campaign, police officers intensified traffic control near schools and on school routes. Speed measurements were conducted near schools and school routes and as many as 494 speeding violations were identified. |
| 25. |
| 26. |
| 27. |
| 28. |
| 29. |
| 30. |
| In his message on the first day of school, the Minister of the Interior wished pupils and students, their parents, teachers, and other staff in educational institutions a carefree first school day and a safe and successful school year. | 31. |

| September |  |  |
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| Dr Robert Radkovič was appointed Commander of the Special Unit. | 1. | On the first day of school, the Minister of the Interior and the Deputy Director General of the Police, together with the school principal and the Mayor of Bohinj, welcomed the first-year pupils of Dr. Janez Mencinger Primary School in Bohinjska Bistrica and its branch school in Srednja Vas v Bohinju. |
| 2. |
| The 19th Bled Strategic Forum, an international conference of high-level representatives from several countries, took place in Bled between 1 and 3 September 2024. | 3. | On 3 September 2024, the Minister of the Interior and his colleagues met with representatives of the regional civil initiative for addressing Roma issues from Novo mesto, Kočevje, Brežice, Grosuplje, Šentjernej and Škocjan. The Minister emphasised the importance of informing the Police about criminal offences committed. |
| In cooperation with the European association of railway police forces Railpol, the Slovenian Police organised a multi-day international training course for special police unit officers, which was attended by officers from Slovakia, Czechia, Spain, Serbia, and Austria in addition to Slovenian officers. The Railpol working group meeting was attended by 22 members from the police forces of the Netherlands, France, Portugal, Latvia, Serbia, Belgium, Poland, Czechia, Slovakia, Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Spain, and Slovenia. | 4. |
| On 4 September 2024, the Minister of the Interior and the Director General of the Police visited Šentjernej. They met with officers from the Šentjernej Police Station and held a meeting with the Mayor of the Municipality of Šentjernej. The main topics of discussion were the security situation in the municipality and Roma issues. |
| 5. |
| 6. | On 6 September 2024, the Minister of the Interior and his colleagues met with the Presidents of the Roma Community Council and the Forum of Roma Councillors association. They discussed ways to approach the Roma community and municipal mayors. The Police continued their efforts to ensure security in this part of Slovenia. |
| On 11 September 2024, the Minister of the Interior received the Advocate of the Principle of Equality. They discussed violations related to incitement of intolerance and the promotion of hatred, violence, and intolerance, as well as the intensified activities of the Police in municipalities where residents report more problems due to criminal offences committed by certain members of the Roma community. | 7. |
| 8. |
| 9. |
| 10. |
| 11. | The Criminal Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate organised an expert round table on domestic violence on 12 September 2024 in Nova Gorica, which also featured a theatrical performance titled Five Kinds of Silence. Through scenes on stage, actors from Nova Gorica depicted the experiences of victims of domestic violence. |
| 12. |
| From 13 to 15 September 2024, visitors from all over Slovenia gathered for the central museum and military history event of the year – the ZgodoVikend (History Weekend), organised by the Park of Military History Pivka. The Slovenian Police presented their work at the event. At a brief ceremony, Minister of the Interior Boštjan Poklukar and Director General of the Police, mag. Senad Jušić, presented the refurbished deck and interior of the police boat P‑111 to visitors. | 13. |
| 14. | On 16 September 2024, the Minister of the Interior and the Director General of the Police met with the Mayor of the Municipality of Kobarid and the Head of the Inter-Municipal Administration of the Municipalities of Bovec, Kobarid, Tolmin, and Kanal ob Soči. The participants agreed that cooperation between the Police and the local community was very good, and that the increased traffic was being managed by deploying additional patrols to the area. |
| 15. |
| As part of European Mobility Week held from 16 to 22 September 2024, Roadpol’s Safety Days also took place, during which all members of the European Roads Policing Network paid special attention to responsible behaviour in traffic. Traffic control across the entire Slovenian motorway network focused on reducing speed and ensuring adequate safety distances between vehicles. On the European Day Without a Road Death, 18 September 2024, the Police conducted all-day intensified traffic control. | 16. |
| 17. |
| 18. | On 18 September 2024, the Minister of the Interior and the Director General of the Police visited Novo mesto. They first met with the leadership of the Novo mesto Police Directorate and then with the Mayor of the Municipality of Novo mesto. The topic of the working visit was the security situation in the municipality, including issues related to the Roma community. |
| On 20 September 2024, the Minister of the Interior and the Director General of the Police visited the Šentjur Police Station and the Municipality of Šentjur. They met with the Deputy Director of the Celje Police Directorate and police officers from Šentjur, and then with the Mayor of the Municipality of Šentjur. They discussed the security situation in the municipality. | 19. |
| 20. | During the week of activities aimed at achieving greater safety in rail transport, held from 23 to 29 September 2024, police officers and representatives of Slovenian Railways carried out intensified controls across the country, focusing on railway track crossings and passenger behaviour on trains. A total of 791 police officers participated in the campaign and identified 35 violations. |
| 21. |
| 22. |
| 23. |
| Experts from the Ministry of the Interior and the Police, as well as representatives of the Ministry of Education, the Education Inspectorate, social work centres, the Association of Social Work Centres, and the Association of Parent Council Networks, participated in the roundtable on peer violence held on 24 September 2024. | 24. | On 24 and 25 September 2024, the Director General of the Police participated in the European Police Chiefs Convention (EPCC) in The Hague, the Netherlands. The meeting of the Directors General of the Police from the European Union and Schengen Area Member States, heads of customs, representatives of Europol, the European Commission, and other EU agencies was hosted by Europol and Hungary, in its capacity as the Presidency of the Council of the EU. |
| 25. |
| Damjan Žagar was appointed Police Attaché in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Before departure, he was received by the Director General of the Police. | 26. | On 26 September 2024, a trilateral meeting of the heads of border police was held in Cetingrad, Croatia. The purpose of the meeting was to conclude an operational agreement on the implementation of mixed trilateral police patrols at the external border of Croatia with Bosnia and Herzegovina with the participation of Croatian, Slovenian, and Italian police officers. |
| 27. |
| The Police Academy hosted the specialist (border) SEPA 2024 course, organised within the framework of the Central European Police Academy, which took place from 30 September to 25 October 2024 on the topic of cross-border cooperation in implementing compensatory measures and police tasks in the area of border matters and foreign nationals. | 28. | On 30 September 2024, the Spletno oko hotline (Safer Internet Centre, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana), the Criminal Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate and the Association for Informatics and Telecommunications at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia organised the 14th Conference on Online Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation. |
| 29. |
| 30. |
| The national prevention campaign entitled Focus on the Road, held from 30 September to 6 October 2024, highlighted the dangers of distractions while driving and called on drivers to stay focused on the road. | From 30 September to 2 October 2024, the 23rd Festival of the Third Age took place. This is the largest event of its kind for older adults in Europe and has always been dedicated to active ageing, improving the quality of life for older adults, and fostering intergenerational solidarity. The Police participated in the event with promotional and prevention activities. |

| **October** |  |  |
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| On 2–3 October 2024, Slovenian Police Attachés in North Macedonia and Serbia represented Slovenia at the strategic forum in Ohrid, North Macedonia, where the topic of returns to third countries was discussed. | 1. | On 1 October 2024, the Minister of the Interior issued guidelines and mandatory instructions for remedying deficiencies identified during the supervision of the performance of police tasks and the exercise of police powers in the Security and Protection Centre. The Minister instructed the Director General of the Police to establish control mechanisms to ensure internal security in the Security and Protection Centre. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
|  | 4. | The roundtable discussion on the amendment of police powers held on 4 October 2024 focused on current security challenges in Slovenia, such as peer violence, Roma issues, and incidents at sports events. |
| At the invitation of local mayors, the Minister of the Interior, accompanied by colleagues from the Ministry and the Police, paid a working visit to the Soča Valley. They met with the Mayors of Bovec and Kobarid and the Deputy Mayor of Tolmin to discuss primarily the security situation in the municipalities. | 5. | A team of Slovenian police officers participated in the World Police Sailing Championship from 31 September to 5 October 2024 in Croatia and once again won the World Police Sailing Championship title. |
| From 6 to 10 October 2024, the 34th International Symposium on Chromatography 2024 took place in Liverpool. Representatives of the National Forensic Laboratory also took part in the symposium. | 6. | At the meeting with ambassadors of EU Member States in Slovenia, held at the House of the European Union in Ljubljana, the main topics of discussion were migration management, the functioning of the Schengen Area, improving the efficiency of returns, and ensuring internal security. |
| 7. |
| 8. |
| In 1974, the Ljubljana mounted police unit was established. The 50th anniversary of the establishment of this unit was solemnly marked on 9 October 2024 at the Lipica Stud Farm, which supplies a significant number of the horses used by the Slovenian mounted police. In November, the Minister of the Interior o awarded the unit the Ministry’s plaque. | 9. | At the meeting of the Justice and Home Affairs Council of the European Union in Luxembourg, the discussions focused on the state of the Schengen Area, strengthening of the EU’s return policy, and the impact of external conflicts on the situation within the European Union. Progress in combating illicit drug trafficking and organised crime and in implementing the Pact on Migration and Asylum was presented. |
| 10. |
| The national prevention campaign to improve pedestrian safety, entitled Be Seen – Be Careful, was held from 14 to 20 October 2024 and organised by the Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency and the Police. Police officers identified 1,149 road traffic offences that could endanger pedestrian safety. | 11. | Upon completing their training, 170 students of the eighth regular generation of the Police College took the oath of office before the Director General of the Police. The newly appointed police officers were assigned to all eight police directorates. |
| 12. |
| 13. |
| At the meeting of the EU Justice and Home Affairs Council in Luxembourg, the discussions focused on the state of the Schengen Area, strengthening the EU’s return policy, and the impact of external conflicts on the EU. Progress in the fight against illicit drug trafficking and organised crime was presented in terms of specific priorities such as the involvement of customs, public-private partnerships, mapping of the most threatening criminal networks, progress in financial and digital investigations, cooperation with third countries, and other measures. At the end of the meeting, the European Commission presented the implementation of the Pact on Migration and Asylum. | 14. | A trilateral meeting of the Ministers of the Interior of Croatia, Italy, and Slovenia was held on 14 October 2024 in Zaprešić, Croatia. Among other topics, the meeting presented the activities of the Slovenian Police in the field of illegal migration and the fight against criminal smuggling networks. |
| 15. | From 14 to 17 October 2024, under the EU4FAST IPA 2023 project, a simulation exercise on real-time information exchange on migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings along the Eastern Mediterranean migration route was held in Ohrid, North Macedonia. The exercise was attended by representatives of countries located along the Balkan route (Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Albania, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Slovenia). |
| The Minister of the Interior hosted his counterpart, the Minister of the Interior of Luxembourg, on a working visit. The two ministers exchanged good practices in the field of police work. They called for strengthened cooperation between the police forces, especially in combating money laundering and illicit financial flows. | 16. |
| 17. |
|  | 18. | The European Anti-Trafficking Day, marked on 18 October, was dedicated to raising awareness among vulnerable groups and the wider public about human trafficking, with a special emphasis on the sexual abuse of minors and awareness-raising among potential users of services provided by victims of human trafficking. |
|  |
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| During Krimi teden (Crime Week) held from 21 to 25 October 2024 in Novo mesto, the Police first presented the police profession to children while on 24 October, a police public relations officer in the field of criminal investigation gave a talk on communicating with the public and the ethics of media reporting on crime. | 19. | The BEST Days of Science, held at the Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology from 21 to 24 October 2024, were also attended by experts from the Chemistry Department of the National Forensic Laboratory. |
| 20. |
| 21. |
| 22. | The Youth and Crime consultation took place in Maribor on 22 October 2024. This year’s theme addressed the so-called Generation Z and their deviant behaviour. |
| 23. | On 24 October 2024, a Career Fair was held at Cankarjev Dom in Ljubljana, where the Police also promoted the police profession. |
| 24. |
| 25. |
| On 28 October 2024, the Deputy Director General of the Police received Simon Kelenc, the new Slovenian Police Attaché in Vienna. | 26. | At the eighth session of the Slovenian–Italian Ministerial Coordination Committee, held on 29 October 2024 at Brdo pri Kranju, discussions focused on the migration and security situation in the region. |
| 27. |
| 28. |
| 29. |
| On 30 October 2024, ahead of the Day of Remembrance of the Dead, the Minister of the Interior and the Director General of the Police paid tribute to police officers and others who lost their lives in the 1991 war for Slovenia, as well as to police officers who have lost their lives in the line of duty since 1991. | 30. |  |

| November |  |  |
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|  | 1. | From 4 to 7 November 2024, the 92nd General Assembly of Interpol was held in Glasgow, Scotland, where various aspects of the future of international police cooperation, global partnerships, data management and processing, and general police capabilities were discussed. During the Assembly, the Slovenian delegation held bilateral meetings with delegations of several member states, including those of China and Turkey, as well as with representatives of the Interpol General Secretariat. |
|  | 2. |
|  | 3. |
| On 4 November 2024, the Minister of the Interior and the Deputy Director General of the Police, together with colleagues, visited the Murska Sobota Police Directorate and met with the Mayor of the Municipality of Dobrovnik. Following the meeting, the Minister highlighted the exemplary cooperation between the Police and the municipality. | 4. |
| On 5 November 2024, the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security organised a conference on information security in Portorož, also attended by representatives of the Police. At the conference, the Police participated in the on-site career fair. | 5. | The Police participated for the ninth time in the prevention campaign Slovenia Blows 0.0. Those who ‘blew’ 0.0 between 4 and 11 November 2024 could earn tickets to a concert by the Police Orchestra featuring musical guest Bojan Cvjetićanin. |
| 6. |
| 7. |
| 8. | The Minister of the Interior received the newly appointed Ambassador of Algeria on a courtesy visit. Their discussion focused on the possibilities for enhanced cooperation between the police forces of both countries and migration-related matters. |
|  | 9. |
| As part of an internationally coordinated prevention campaign for the improved safety of lorry and bus drivers held from 11 to 17 November 2024, police officers stopped 3,113 truck and bus drivers and identified as many as 874 violations. The coordinated campaign was conducted in all European countries and was coordinated by the European Roads Policing Network Roadpol. |
| 10. |
| 11. | A Slovenian delegation visited the Austrian Ministry of the Interior from 11 to 12 November 2024. The purpose of the visit was to further strengthen the already excellent cooperation between the Slovenian and Austrian Ministries of the Interior and police forces. |
| On 12 November 2024, the heads of the Slovenian and Italian Police held a videoconference on ensuring security at the upcoming European Capital of Culture 2025 event. | 12. | At the 8th National Security Days, held from 12 to 13 November 2024 and organised by the Institute for Security Culture (IVK) in cooperation with the Slovenian Association for a Safe World, the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security and the Faculty of Social Sciences, awards for achievements in the field of national security in the past year were presented. Police officer Pia Golob from the Logatec Police Station received the honorary title of Police Officer of the Year for her selfless conduct, and Vladimir Ilić received the IVK award for his contribution to the development of internal security in Slovenia as a police expert. |
| From 12 to 14 November 2024, the Slovenian Police hosted a five-member delegation from North Macedonia led by the Director of the Macedonian Police. The visit was organised within the EU-funded project Support for the Rule of Law. |
| 13. |
| On 14 November 2024, enhanced road traffic control of international passenger and goods transport was carried out in Slovenia. Police officers and inspectors checked 92 vehicles and found 50 violations. | 14. | The opening of the Gorizia Safe Room on 14 November 2024 – the first safe room for harm reduction in drug use in Slovenia – was also attended by Police representatives. |
|  | 15. | On 15 November 2024, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Public Administration, and the presidents of the Police Trade Union of Slovenia and the Slovenian Police Officers’ Trade Union signed the Collective Agreement for the Public Order and Security Sector. The Minister of Finance signed the agreement in the following week, in accordance with the Government resolution. |
| On 19 November 2024, the Ministry of the Interior organised a ceremony marking the conclusion of the implementation of European Union programmes in the field of home affairs in Slovenia for the programming period 2014–2020. EU funding supported nearly 400 projects in Slovenia between 2014 and 2020, focusing on migration and integration, external borders and visas, police cooperation, crime prevention, and crisis management. | 16. |
| 17. |
| 18. |
| 19. | The 10th National Conference on Safety in Local Communities was organised on 20 November 2024 in Kočevje by the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security in cooperation with the Municipality of Kočevje. The event was addressed by the Minister of the Interior and attended by numerous police representatives. The key topics of the conference focused on various aspects of coexistence between the Roma community and other residents. |
| 20. |
| The exhibition Money and Crime: The Neverending Race was opened on 22 November 2024 at the NLB Muza Museum. The exhibition, which explores the enduring questions and challenges of financial crime and sheds light on the darker side of human nature that sometimes leads to breaches of societal and institutional norms, was created in cooperation with the Police. | 21. |
| 22. | The working visit of the Minister of the Interior of Montenegro to Slovenia focused on strengthening cooperation between the two ministries and police forces in combating corruption and organised crime. Slovenia, together with Slovakia, had been selected to implement a project to develop a Schengen action plan for Montenegro, which was welcomed by both ministers. |
| 23. |
| On 25 November 2024, a dynamic exercise simulating a response to an "AMOK event" was conducted at the Celje General Hospital in cooperation with the Police. This was the first exercise of its kind held at the Celje General Hospital, and it was a great success. | 24. | The Police have been marking the International Days for the Elimination of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence for many years. On 25 November 2024, police representatives took part in the third national conference on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. The central theme of the conference was the protection of victims of intimate partner violence. |
| 25. |
| The European Migration Network (EMN) meeting, held in Budapest on 25 and 26 November 2024, aimed to highlight concrete ideas and good practices for more effective and efficient returns of foreigners who are illegally present in the EU to their countries of origin. |
| Football matches held under the auspices of UEFA from 26 to 28 November 2024 required the Slovenian Police to deploy a larger number of officers. Police officers across the country safely escorted 5,000 German football fans travelling to matches in Zagreb and Belgrade and also prevented major riots by Polish fans during a match in Slovenia. | 26. | At the press conference on 26 November 2024, the Minister of the Interior, the Director General of the Police, and the Chief Inspector of the Internal Affairs Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia presented activities and measures aimed at ensuring safe December festivities. The Minister also spoke about the temporary reintroduction of internal border control with Croatia and Hungary. The Government had already been briefed on the reasons for extending the control for a further six months. |
| Following serious hooligan riots at a basketball game in Lucija, the Minister of the Interior issued guidelines and mandatory instructions for the performance of police tasks at sporting events. | 27. | Former Director General of the Police Stanislav Veniger (1961–2024) passed away. He led the Police from 2012 to 2014. |
| The Police annually recruit new staff members who must successfully complete training for the exam in exercising police powers. On 29 November 2024, the 35th generation completed the training with a ceremonial oath of office before the Director General of the Police at the Police Academy. | On 28 November 2024, a reception was held at the residence of the French Ambassador to Slovenia in recognition of the Slovenian police officers who contributed to security during the Summer Olympic Games in Paris. |
| 28. |
| 29. | On 29 November 2024, two representatives of the Slovenian Police attended a regional conference of female police officers, at the invitation of the Women Police Officers Network of the Republic of Serbia. The conference focused on the issue of violence, with a particular emphasis on domestic violence. |
| 30. |

| December |  |  |
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| At a meeting on 2 December 2024, representatives of non-governmental organisations generally praised the cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior and the Police. | 1. | On 1 December 2024, police officers, inspectors of the Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, and employees of the Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia conducted enhanced inspections of buses operating international passenger services. A total of 41 buses were inspected. Violations were identified in nearly half of the cases. |
| 2. |
| On 3 December 2024, the Director General of the Police met with the European Chief Prosecutor, the European Public Prosecutor from Slovenia, and the Executive Director of the European Public Prosecutor’s Office. They highlighted various approaches to challenges in the field of serious crime and reaffirmed their commitment to further strengthening cooperation. | 3. | On 3 December 2024, the Criminal Police Directorate organised a symposium on domestic violence, attended by police representatives as well as representatives from social work centres, the State Prosecutor's Office, the judiciary, and the healthcare sector. The newly published handbook Together against Violence was also presented at the symposium. This marked the launch of a broader Together against Violence campaign. |
|  | 4. | Once again, police officers and soldiers joined forces in the Anina zvezdica (Ana's Star) humanitarian campaign. Within just a few weeks, they collected more than 10 tonnes of food and hygiene products, which were packed and dispatched on 5 December 2024. These donations brought holiday cheer to many families and individuals in need. |
| On 6 December 2024, the Director General of the Police and the Chief of the General Staff of the Slovenian Armed Forces signed the 2025 cooperation plan between the Police and the Slovenian Armed Forces. | 5. |
| 6. |
| On 7 December 2024, traffic police officers and representatives of the Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia carried out enhanced controls of domestic and foreign bus passenger transport. The Police inspected 24 buses and in 13 cases found numerous serious violations directly affecting passenger safety and the safety of buses in road traffic. | 7. | At the press conference on 7 December 2024, the Police presented the successful conclusion of the investigation into a widely publicised murder case that occurred on 29 November 2024 in Ljubljana. Three individuals were arrested on suspicion of murdering a 42-year-old citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The dangerous suspects were apprehended by officers of the Special Unit, with the support of officers and criminal investigators from other police units. |
| With the support of Europol, ENFAST relaunched its campaign with new wanted persons notices on 9 December 2024. The title of the 2024 EU Most Wanted campaign was Blood on their hands. Help find those who took lives #EUMostWanted. | 8. |
| 9. | On 9 December 2024, the Slovenian Police participated in a consultation at the National Council of the Republic of Slovenia on the topic of violence against women. |
| On 10 December 2024, the Ministry of the Interior hosted students of defence studies from the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Ljubljana. They were introduced to the functioning of the Ministry and the bodies within the Ministry – the Police and the Internal Affairs Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia. The Minister emphasised that a key priority of this term was the modernisation of the Slovenian Police. Special attention was also devoted to active employment policy. | 10. | On 10 December 2024, the Minister of the Interior held telephone conversations with his counterparts from Italy and Croatia regarding the changed situation in Syria and the possible implications for internal security in their countries and in the European Union as a whole. He informed them that the Slovenian Police had intensified border control with Croatia and Hungary and had implemented compensatory measures within the country to counter terrorism and prevent illegal migration. |
| The Secretariat of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings organised a roundtable in Ljubljana as part of the third evaluation cycle of Slovenia’s implementation of the Convention. | In the first half of December 2024, officers of the Specialised Traffic Control Unit of the General Police Directorate, together with representatives of the Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency and inspectors of the Infrastructure Inspectorate, carried out inspections of organisations with public authorisation to conduct roadworthiness tests across several municipalities. |
| The EU Justice and Home Affairs Council adopted a decision in Brussels to expand the Schengen Area to include Romania and Bulgaria. Ministers also exchanged views on the implementation of priority tasks under the 2024–2025 Schengen cycle, with a focus on enhancing the resilience of the EU’s external borders and security within the Schengen Area. The digitalisation of border and visa management procedures and IT systems was highlighted as a key component. | 11. | The Ministry of the Interior and the Police successfully drew on funding from the Recovery and Resilience Plan for the digitalisation of internal security. The investment totalling EUR 23.63 million comprises five projects: the TETRA digital radio network, modernisation of the Police’s cloud infrastructure (Central Police Information System – CEPIS), the Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS), the development of the mobile solution ePolicistNG, and the digitalisation of the Ministry of the Interior’s documentary material. |
| 12. |
| On 13 December 2024, in light of recent media reports and public criticism, the Minister of the Interior issued guidelines and mandatory instructions for the reorganisation of the Security and Protection Centre. | 13. | From 16 December 2024 until the end of the year, a national prevention campaign aimed at preventing driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs, and other psychoactive substances was carried out, coordinated by the Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency. Police officers conducted enhanced checks of drivers’ psychophysical condition. |
| 14. |
| 15. |
| The Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Higher Education, Science and Innovation, and the Director General of the Police signed an agreement on the implementation of the Threat Notification and Response Protocol for Educational Institutions. The Protocol applies to universities and their members, as well as to independent higher education institutions or faculties, professional colleges, academies, student residencies, and university libraries. | 16. |  |
| 17. | On 17 December 2024, the Slovenian Scouts brought the Light of Peace from Bethlehem. It was received by the Director General of the Police and the Minister of the Interior. |
| At the traditional New Year’s meeting of the Police leadership and the heads of police stations at the Police Academy, the Minister of the Interior solemnly awarded a Ministry's plaque to Deputy Director General of the Police, mag. Robert Ferenc. In his address, the Minister outlined the Ministry’s positive results and achievements in 2024 and also addressed developments in the Security and Protection Centre of the General Police Directorate. | 18. | The temporary reintroduction of internal border control between Slovenia and Croatia and Hungary was extended for an additional six-month period. At its session of 18 December 2024, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia issued an Ordinance on the temporary reintroduction of border controls at the internal borders of the Republic of Slovenia with the Republic of Croatia and Hungary. Temporary controls at Slovenia's internal borders with Croatia and Hungary will remain in place until 22 June 2025. |
| On 18 December 2024, the National Bureau of Investigation completed a pre-trial procedure launched in March 2024. It filed a criminal complaint against a physician on suspicion of abuse of power and trafficking of medicines and illicit drugs. |
| 19. |
| On 21 December 2024, the Police Orchestra once again performed its traditional Christmas and New Year concert, bringing the audience into a festive mood with harmonious sounds. This time, the musical duo Maraaya joined the Police Orchestra. | 20. | Through the campaign Be a star – don’t throw firecrackers, the Police warned of the dangers of pyrotechnics and called for safe holidays without fireworks. |
| 21. | On 23 December 2024, the Police and the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering signed a cooperation agreement for the first time, based on mutual interest. The aim of the agreement was mainly to establish a long-term training and education system for pilot candidates. |
| 22. |
| In his holiday message on the occasion of Independence and Unity Day and the Christmas and New Year holidays, the Minister of the Interior reflected on the (security) issues that marked the year 2024. | 23. |
| 24. |
|  | 25. | On Christmas Day, the Kranj Police Directorate was visited by the President of the Republic of Slovenia, Nataša Pirc Musar. |
| The Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia published the Act Amending the State Border Control Act (ZNDM‑2I), which, among other, defines border crossings and strategic border points and their areas, regulates spatial planning along the border line, and sets out the obligations of passengers and other persons. | 26. | The Police monitored compliance with the Explosives and Pyrotechnic Articles Act and the use of banned pyrotechnics as part of their regular duties throughout the year, with particular attention during the Christmas and New Year holidays. During this period, 120 offences were identified, with 115 offenders being minors. A total of 6,049 pyrotechnic articles were seized. In 11 cases, the Police dealt with injuries caused by pyrotechnics. |
| 27. |
| 28. |
| As is tradition, the leadership of the Police and the Ministry visited police units across Slovenia on the last day of the year. This time, they visited police officers in Bled, Koper, Nova Gorica, and Ljubljana. | 29. |
| 30. |
| 31. |

# Abbreviations and acronyms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| % | percentage |
| ABIS | Automatic Biometric Identification System |
| AFIS | Automated Fingerprint Identification System |
| AJPES | Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services |
| AMIF | Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund |
| ATM | Automated Teller Machine |
| AVP | Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency |
| AVRR | Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration |
| BEST | Board of European Students of Technology |
| C5 | an informal group of Central European countries involving the ministers responsible for foreign affairs of Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, and Slovenia |
| CBC-RAN | Cross-border Crime Risk Analysis Network |
| CEP – POTC | Centre for European Perspective – Peace Operations Training Centre |
| CEPA | Central European Police Academy – Sepa (Mitteleuropäische Polizeiakademie – MEPA) |
| CEPIS | Central police information system |
| Cepol/CEPOL | European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training |
| CERTAIN FORS | Competency, Education, Research, Testing, Accreditation and Innovation in Forensic Science |
| Cestel, d. o. o. | Slovenian company; manufacturer of bridge systems for weighing vehicles while driving |
| COSI | Standing Committee on Operational Cooperation on Internal Security |
| CTPB | Counter-Terrorism Programme Board |
| DARS d.d. | Motorway Company of the Republic of Slovenia |
| DDoS | Distributed Denial of Service |
| DNA | deoxyribonucleic acid |
| DWH | Data Warehouse |
| e.g. | for example (*Latin exempli gratia*) |
| etc. | and so on (*Latin et cetera*) |
| ECoC | European Capital of Culture |
| ECTC | European Counter Terrorism Centre |
| EES | Entry-Exit System |
| EIDA | distance learning application for police officers |
| ELA | European Labour Authority |
| EMN | European Migration Network |
| EMPACT (2022+) | European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats |
| EMPACT THB | EMPACT Trafficking in Human Beings |
| ENFAST | European Network of Fugitive Active Search Teams |
| ENFSI | European Network of Forensic Science Institutes |
| ENP | European network of policewomen |
| EPCC | European Police Chiefs Convention |
| ePolicistNG | New generation ePolicist application |
| EPPO | European Public Prosecutor’s Office |
| ERASMUS+ | EU programme to support education, training, youth and sport |
| ETIAS | European Travel Information and Authorisation System |
| ETL | Extract, Transform, Load |
| EU | European Union |
| EUAM Ukraine | European Union Advisory Mission in Ukraine |
| EUCCS Preparation | European Union Critical Communication System |
| EUCPN | European Crime Prevention Network |
| EUDA | European Union Drugs Agency |
| EULEX Kosovo | European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo |
| eu-LISA | European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice |
| EUMM | European Union Monitoring Mission |
| EUMM Georgia | European Union Monitoring Mission in Georgia |
| EUPOL COPPS | European Union Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support |
| EUR | euro |
| Europol | European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation |
| EUROSUR | European Border Surveillance System |
| EWA | Empowering Women in Active Society |
| FAR | Frontex Application for Return |
| FRAN | Frontex Risk Analysis Network |
| Frontex | European Border and Coast Guard Agency) |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| HEAT | Hostile Environment Awareness Trainings |
| HEMS | Helicopter Emergency Medical Services |
| HR | human resources |
| i.e. | that is (*Latin id est*) |
| IBM Fund | Integrated Border Management Fund |
| ICM | international civil mission |
| ICT | information and communications technology |
| ID card | Identity card |
| ILEA | International Law Enforcement Academy |
| INTERPOL/Interpol | International Criminal Police Organization |
| IO | Interoperability project |
| IPA | Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance or International Police Association |
| IPCC | International Police Cooperation Centre |
| IRMA | Integrated Return Management Application |
| IS MUZA | IT system for effective employee management |
| ISF | Internal Security Fund |
| ISO/IEC | International standard for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories |
| IT | information technology |
| IVK | Institute for Security Culture |
| JIT | Joint Investigation Team |
| LTE/5G | wireless communication standards |
| MONSOON | MOdel based coNtrol framework for Site-wide OptmizatiON of data-intensive processes |
| NATO | The North Atlantic Treaty Organization |
| NFIP | National Football Information Point |
| NFL | National Forensic Laboratory |
| NVQ | National Vocational Qualification |
| OTF | Operational Task Force |
| PCCC | Police and Customs Cooperation Centres |
| Pegaz | Stricter surveillance of road traffic methodology |
| PNR | Passenger Name Record |
| Power BI | an interactive data visualisation software product developed by Microsoft with a primary focus on business intelligence |
| PPSA | Practical procedure and self-defence |
| RAILPOL | European Association of Railway Police Forces |
| ROADPOL | European Roads Policing Network |
| SCAN | Scientific Content Analysis |
| SE | Secondary education |
| SIAK | Austrian Security Academy (Sicherheitsakademie) |
| SI-CERT | Slovenian Computer Emergency Response Team |
| SIENA | Secure Information Exchange Network Application |
| SIFOROMA | National Roma Platform |
| SIP protocol | Session Initiation Protocol |
| SIRENE | Supplementary Information Request at National Entry |
| SIS | Schengen Information System |
| SKY communication | a covert communications platform |
| SQL | Structured Query Language |
| SRAN | Strategic Risk Analysis Network |
| TETRA | Terrestrial Trunked Radio |
| UEFA | Union of European Football Associations |
| UEFA EURO 2024 | 2024 European football championship in Germany |
| UK | United Kingdom |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNMIK Kosovo | United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo |
| VODO | protecting the facilities of state authorities |
| WADA | World Anti-Doping Agency |
| WB-RAN | Western Balkans Risk Analysis Network |
| ZeBRa | name of operational task force |

1. https://podatki.gov.si/dataset/dolzine-javnih-cest-po-obcinah-od-leta-2002. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 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 offence record is always shown for an individual criminal offence. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. More details in the chapter 2.2.4 Research and analytics. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. A communication platform used for covert communication – members of organised criminal groups used encrypted SKY phones primarily for planning and coordinating serious and organised forms of cross-border crime. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. 7.2 Objectives and measures for improving coexistence in Roma settlements and their surroundings. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. This directive sets minimum standards for preventing and combating serious forms of crime, especially where the victims are children requiring special protection and care. It lays down minimum rules on the definition of criminal offences and sanctions in the area of child sexual exploitation, and provides standards for effective investigation and prosecution, assistance and support to victims, and the prevention of child sexual abuse and exploitation. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The Constitutional Court found the first sentence of paragraph two and the second sentence of paragraph five of Article 79a of the Foreigners Act to be unconstitutional (Decision No. U-I-75/21-17 of 3 October 2024). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Article 110 of the aforementioned Act states:

   (1) The Police shall initiate implementation of the study programme to attain short-cycle higher vocational education as referred to in Article 92 of this Act no later than within two years of the entry into force of this Act.

   (2) Within five years of the entry into force of this Act, the Ministry shall create job posts requiring higher vocational education and transfer to those posts police officers who acquire such education.

   (3) Police officers who do not obtain higher vocational education shall, at the time of the staffing plan adoption under the previous paragraph, be transferred to posts for which they meet the requirements. If such posts are not available, their employment is terminated.

   (4) Duties at posts requiring higher vocational education may also be performed by police officers with upper secondary vocational education, provided they have at least 17 years of service in police duties on the date this Act enters into force and have performed for at least five years duties that will require higher vocational education under paragraph two.

   (5) The training referred to in paragraph two of Article 80 of this Act shall begin within one year of the entry into force of this Act. A police employee who occupies a post requiring knowledge of national community language and who does not meet the requirements under paragraph one of Article 80, shall meet the language requirement within two years of the entry into force of this Act. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Article 196 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Slovenia (violations of fundamental employee rights) was amended. Paragraph two of this Article now defines that in cases involving a larger number of affected workers – at least 20 workers – the offence is treated as a single, qualified offence. This means that the proceedings are now joint and the offences are no longer treated as separate offences for each individual worker. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. The Police prepared guidelines for police units (document No 2311-373/2022 of 28 April 2022) based on harmonised positions on the handling of such offences agreed with the Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia and the Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Slovenia. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. For an activity to be classified as organised crime, four mandatory criteria and at least two of the seven variable (optional) criteria must be met. The mandatory criteria are: the existence of a group of at least three individuals; activity over a prolonged period; the pursuit of illegal proceeds and/or social power; and the commission of criminal offences prosecutable ex officio. The variable criteria include: the use of violence and/or corruption; operation at the international level; involvement in money laundering; having internal rules of conduct; having clearly defined roles and responsibilities within the group; a business-like structure; and the capacity to influence the media, economy, state administration and/or politics. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. A DDoS (*distributed denial-of-service*) attack targets websites and servers by disrupting network services in an attempt to exhaust an application's resources. The perpetrators behind these attacks flood a site with errant traffic, resulting in poor website functionality or knocking it offline altogether. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Until 2019, the Police reported the number of covert investigative measures as the number of data requests relating to the traffic on electronic communications network and the number of other covert investigative measures. Since 2019, however, the data have also been reported number of data requests relating to the securing of traffic data linked to communications, and the number of data requests relating to deposits, account balances and transactions on bank accounts. Further details are provided in the methodological remarks. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. More details in chapter 2.2.13 International cooperation. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Data from the General Police Division of the Uniformed Police Directorate at the General Police Directorate, acquired on 28 January 2023. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. On the other hand, while the number of criminal offences related to domestic violence has not risen dramatically, the Police recorded the highest number of such offences in the past four years in 2024, with a total of 1,476. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. The above figure refers only to restraining orders issued by police officers. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Since the Republic of Croatia joined the Schengen Area in early 2023, the issue of illegal crossings of the external Schengen land border with Croatia has shifted to irregular entries into Slovenia at internal borders. Consequently, the data on illegal border crossings at both internal and external borders are only comparable with 2023, and not with the period 2015–‍2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Data retrieved on 14 January 2025. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. As expected, the number decreased compared with the 2015–2022 period, reflecting Croatia's accession to the Schengen Area and the abolition of systematic internal border controls. Until the temporary reintroduction of border controls at the internal land borders with Croatia and Hungary, border checks were carried out only at five external Schengen border crossing points: three at airports and two at seaports. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. The International Protection Act uses the term 'restriction of the movement of applicants', whereas Regulation 604/2013/EU refers to 'detention of applicants' and applies exclusively to those who are transferred to the Member State responsible for the examination of their asylum application (Dublin procedure). The Centre for Foreigners maintains joint records of accommodated applicants, but does not record the reasons for any restriction of movement. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Data from the Centre for Foreigners of the Uniformed Police Directorate at the General Police Directorate, acquired on 10 February 2025. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Data from the Centre for Foreigners of the Uniformed Police Directorate at the General Police Directorate, acquired on 10 February 2025. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Data from Uniformed Police Directorate of the General Police Directorate as of 31 December 2024, with 2023 data as of 31 December 2023. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. The C5 group includes Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, and Slovenia. The cooperation among the foreign ministers began in 2020. The group was established by the then Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Information of the General Police Directorate, Security and Protection Centre, as on 6 January 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. These are prevention activities entered into the database in accordance with the Guidelines for Prevention Work and the Instruction on Recording Prevention Activities, as well as prevention activities carried out within the Working Group on Police Work in a Multicultural Society and with Subcultural Groups. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. The Working Group on Police Work in a Multicultural Society and with Subcultural Groups – 2024 Report, No 024-9/2024/36 as on 4 February 2025. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Incidents in which a life is in direct danger and in which a police officer is attacked or needs assistance, incidents related to a serious traffic accident with severe bodily injuries or a traffic accident that puts the safety of other road users at risk, incidents in which preparatory acts for committing a criminal offence have been reported or where a criminal offence is already taking place and the perpetrator might escape and in incidents for which the duty officer of the operations and communications centre assesses that they require immediate police intervention (Article 88 of the Police Rules). [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Data from General Police Directorate, Police Specialities Directorate, Operations and Communications Centre, extracted from Shift Report on 16 January 2025. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Calls conveying information relating to crime, which are recorded in a computer database. Other calls are not recorded due to anonymity requirements. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Data from General Police Directorate, Police Specialities Directorate, Operations and Communications Centre, acquired on 14 January 2025. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. A DNA trace of an unidentified person is recorded in the DNA database as a trace. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. This refers to the elimination file kept by the Police in accordance with point 28, second indent of Article 123 of the Police Tasks and Powers Act. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Annual Report of the Biological Examination Section for 2024, document No. 315-6/2025/5, 11 February 2025. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. A fingerprint of an unidentified person is kept as a latent in the fingerprint database. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. 2024 Annual Report of the Fingerprint Department, document No. 315-6/2025/4, 20 January 2025. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Minutes of the managerial review of NFL for 2024, no. 315-6/2025/6. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Data from General Police Directorate, Director General of the Police Office, acquired on 7 March 2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. The calculation of a multi-year average is not meaningful, as from 1 January 2023, with Croatia’s accession to the Schengen Area, the Slovenian-Croatian border became an internal border. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. Data of the General Police Directorate, Office of the Director General of the Police, Police Powers Division, obtained on 25 February 2025 from tables OPPSR03 – Overview of assessments of the use of police powers and OPPSR19 – Overview of the effectiveness of the use of police powers. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. These were 13 instances of instruments of restraint used – the actual number of instruments used may be higher, for example, if a group of officers used physical force to push a crowd, and one officer used it against several individuals within the group. The use of instruments of restraint is considered crowd-control use when officers use these instruments against five or more individuals at the same time in the same location and under the same circumstances. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. These are the data on complaints registered in the Police database. The monitoring and resolution of complaints is the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior. The Police enter all complaints received in the database, except those resolved by the Ministry's panel. The duration of proceedings, i.e. the interval from the receipt of a complain to the resolution of the case, may cause discrepancies in the data presented in the report and the data of the Police and Security Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. More information on the work of the complaints panel, findings and detailed statistical data can be found in the annual report of the Police Complaints Division of the Police and Security Directorate at the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia, on the resolution of complaints in 2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. In February 2019, the Prosecutor General and the Director General of the Police signed an agreement on cooperation between the Department for the Investigation and Prosecution of Official Persons Having Special Authority of the Specialised State Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Slovenia and the Police, setting out the rules for cooperation and information exchange between the signatories. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. Data on requests for supplementary work approval, approvals or decisions prohibiting supplementary activity issued, the cases of legal assistance and the number of security vetting procedures in 2024 are from the General Police Directorate, Service of Director General of the Police, Internal Investigation and Integrity Division, obtained on 6 January 2025; data for previous years are taken from past annual reports on the work of the Police. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. The Police do not impose restrictions on their employees with regard to carrying out supplementary work or activities; however, it must be carefully considered due to the nature of police work as to whether this could affect the impartial performance of their duties, whether the police employee could misuse information to which they have access in the performance of their duties and which is not publicly available, or whether the implementation of activities would harm the reputation of the Police. According to Article 75 of the Police Organisation and Work Act, a police employee is obliged to inform their superior about any supplementary work or activities they perform. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. The Police provide paid legal assistance to police officers, auxiliary police officers, and former police officers who are subject to pre-trial proceedings or criminal or civil proceedings for performing police duties which, in the opinion of the Police, they performed in accordance with the regulations. Paid legal assistance may be provided for reasons of personal integrity and, in exceptional cases, also for reasons of organizational integrity of the Police, where police officers appear in proceedings as injured parties or persons from whom information is being gathered. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. EUCCS Preparation (BroadEU.Net), financed by the European Commission, is a joint initiative of several EU Member States to develop a secure and resilient communication network for emergency services and public safety organisations. Find more about the project at https://euccs.eu/. [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. The Notebook is an online application for recording cases and issuing forms in crime, public safety, and border issues. The aim of the application is to facilitate data input and the issuing of forms, reduce errors upon inputting data, and eliminate data duplication. If possible, the content is taken from current records. Entered data are transferred between forms and entered in other supporting records. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
51. Pursuant to the Joint HR Plan of the state administration bodies for 2024 and 2025, adopted on 7 November 2024, [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
52. In the case of employment-related measures (disciplinary procedures, warnings prior to regular termination of employment, and summary and regular termination of employment contracts), only final measures are reported for the given year, whereby the relevant procedures could begin this year or last year. [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
53. Basic and booster preventive vaccinations of employees against hepatitis B and tick-borne encephalitis were performed, and to a certain extent, also against hepatitis A and typhoid fever. [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
54. Police have been collecting data on psychological assistance and support since 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
55. This is a statistical number of participants. One person is counted as many times as they attended different training courses. [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
56. Data from the Ministry of the Interior, Secretariat, Finance and Accounting Office, obtained on 21 February 2025. [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
57. Report on the implementation of the Police budget from January to December 2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
58. Data from the Ministry of the Interior, Logistics Directorate, obtained on 7 March 2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
59. The project to replace old work clothes will be completed in 2025. [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
60. One of the mechanisms for delivering targeted financial assistance to recipient countries and a key instrument for the development of the administrative capacity of the recipient country’s public administration. [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
61. These were established based on the Joint Action 97/339/JHA of May 26, 1997, on cooperation in the field of public order and security, adopted by the Council on the basis of Article K.3 of the Treaty on European Union. As this measure was later supplemented by the establishment of national NFIPs (National Football Information Points), and the majority of information is exchanged in relation to sports events, there are very few information exchanges through this communication channel. These exchanges primarily involve announced international events (such as concerts, motorcycle rallies) and demonstrations (extending internationally). [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
62. These data hits involve wanted people and objects in the Schengen Information System. [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
63. Data obtained from the General Police Directorate, Uniformed Police Directorate, acquired in January 2025. [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
64. Data from the General Police Directorate, Uniformed Police Directorate, General Police Division, obtained for 2023 on 5 February 2024 and for 2024 on 10 February 2025. [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
65. The project “Addressing Risk Assessments within the European Network of Crime Detection, Prevention and Investigation Authorities” is co-financed by centralised EU funds. [↑](#footnote-ref-65)
66. Data from the General Police Directorate, Uniformed Police Directorate, Centre for Foreigners, acquired on 10 February 2025. [↑](#footnote-ref-66)
67. Data from the General Police Directorate, Special Police Unit, acquired on 21 January 2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-67)
68. A selection of events from the work of the police, as reported by the police and the Ministry of the Interior (published online). The selection includes primarily events at national level and in the international arena. [↑](#footnote-ref-68)