



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA  
**MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR**  
**P O L I C E**

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE  
POLICE  
(2005)**

Ljubljana, February 2006

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# 1 POLICE WORK IN 2005 IN BRIEF

In 2005, after several years of growth, the number of criminal offences dealt with by the Police fell, but the number of more serious property offences such as robberies, thefts with elements of robbery, thefts committed in a particularly audacious manner, vehicle thefts and frauds increased. In the field of public order, the most important were certain public gatherings and sports events, which required quite some efforts of the Police to prevent more serious public order offences. There were certain events that occurred in multiethnic communities, which again pointed to the necessity of prevention of intolerance in such communities. The Police paid a lot of attention also to taking action against all forms of violence, in particular family violence, and for this reason monitored closely the issuance of orders prohibiting persons approaching specified persons, places or areas. The most demanding from the safety and organisational point of view were however the NATO Parliamentary Assembly Session in May, and the OSCE Council of Ministers Meeting in December.

Activities related to the state border control and prevention of illegal immigration were mainly aimed at further developing and implementing the *acquis communautaire*, and at implementing the Schengen external borders regime, which entails adaptation of the police organisation, as well as of its information and telecommunications systems, but also staffing, training and equipping, as well as ensuring a proper infrastructure, using also EU funding. The Police have also started preparations for the Schengen *acquis* evaluation visits.

Under the new General Offences Act that has applied since 1 January 2005, the Police became a minor offence authority, meaning that they have been tasked with the majority of procedures up to then in the domain of minor offence judges. This vast reform in the field of general offences increased the volume of administrative work at police stations, and most notably the workload of police officers responsible for conducting and deciding minor offence procedures. Workload of police employees increased also due to the amendments to the Criminal Procedure Act, which prescribes that the Police must, when collecting information from suspects, interrogate them in the presence of a legal representative. The newly adopted Road Transport Safety Act also affected the work of the Police: the higher penalties it brought about initially had very positive effects on traffic participants' behaviour and thus road safety, and although they subsequently faded out, the number of persons killed or injured in traffic accidents still fell compared to the previous year.

Due to the restrictive employment policy maintained by the state administration, the Police had less employees than envisaged by the staffing plan. For this reason, the Police Act was amended to allow employment also for a limited period of time for the purpose of enabling the Police to perform its tasks of protecting the external borders of EU and certain facilities.

With the revised budget, the Police was allocated additional funds to perform its planned activities. However, funds earmarked for investments were only partly used due to the long public procurement procedures.

## 2 POLICE WORK BY ACTIVITIES

### 2.1 BASIC ACTIVITIES

#### 2.1.1 Crime prevention, detection and investigation

In 2005, after several years of growth, the number of criminal offences dealt with by the Police fell. In 2005, the Police filed with public prosecutor's offices criminal complaints or reports amending such complaints in connection with 84,379 (86,568)<sup>1</sup> criminal offences committed in 2005 and earlier (down 2.5 %). The said complaints or reports amending them were filed against 17,566 (18,547) persons.

Of all criminal offences dealt with by the Police, 77,463 (79,190) were reported to it (down 2.2 % percent), whilst 6,916 (7,378) were detected by it (down 6.3 %). With the existing headcount and equipment, in particular at local level, the Police could not ensure the same level of detection and investigation as in the past. This reflected not only in the smaller share of offences detected by the Police in the total number of offences dealt with, but also in the smaller share of cleared-up offences (39.0 % compared to 39.5 % in 2004). The Police detected less serious economic offences, corruption offences and less serious drug-related offences, and cleared up less property offences. On the other side, it detected and cleared up more organised crime offences, in particular those related to trafficking in human beings and illegal drugs. Within the "Reconciliation" campaign, the Police cleared up the first criminal offence related to the post-World War II mass-murders.

Due to a more intensive investigation of organised crime and other more serious offences, the number of investigation activities carried out and measures taken increased, as well as the international operational co-operation.

The Police dealt with 78.264 (80.743) criminal offences falling within the general crime field (down 3.1 %). Amongst them those that increased significantly were offences against marriage, family and minors, in particular abductions and neglect of or cruelty to minors, as well as property offences, in particular robberies, thefts committed in a particularly audacious manner, thefts with elements of robbery, vehicle thefts and classic frauds. The percentage of cleared-up offences of this type was 34.6 % (35.5 %), which is 0.9 percentage points less than in 2004.

There were 2,604 (2,777) offences against the person (down 6.2 %), of these 89.9 % (92.5 %) were cleared up, which is 2.6 percentage points less than in 2004. The number of murders, attempted murders and minor injuries decreased, whilst the number of very serious injuries increased. Two murders remained unsolved. Criminal offences were often committed using explosive devices. The Police dealt with two bomb attack victims in the area covered by the Novo mesto police directorate, and a letter bomb victim in the area covered by the Maribor police directorate.

The Police also dealt with 401 (430) criminal offences against sexual inviolability (down 6.7 %), of which 92.5 % (89.8 %) were cleared up, which is 2.7 percentage points more than in 2004. The number of rapes or attempted rapes and sexual assaults on minors aged under 15 decreased, whilst the number of offences against sexual inviolability involving abuse of position increased.

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<sup>1</sup> Numbers in brackets relate to 2004.

There were also 63,632 (65,476) property offences (down 2.8 %), of which 23.2 % (24.3 %) were cleared up, which is 1.1 percentage points less than in 2004. Only 10.3 % (8.0 %) and 12.3 % (12.5 %) of vehicle thefts and break-ins respectively were cleared up. Of all property offences, thefts of medium-range cars and motorbikes, as well as violent property offences (thefts committed in a particularly audacious manner, thefts with elements of robbery and robberies), increased the most. The number of classic frauds and break-ins into foreign exchange offices, kiosks and trailers at construction sites increased, whilst the number of break-ins into dwellings and vehicles decreased significantly. The Police also dealt with more professional break-ins, where offenders took higher-value goods.

The Police further dealt with 2,847 (3,349) criminal offences for which they suspected were committed by minors, which is 15.0 % less than in 2004, mainly on the account of a smaller number of thefts, drug abuses and extortion cases. Minors thus represented 9.3 % (10.3 %) of all persons reported because suspected of having committed a criminal offence. There were also 561 (673) incidents with elements of criminal offence reported by the Police to public prosecutor's offices as suspected to have been committed by children aged up to 14 (down 16.6 %). All in all, children or minors were injured or suffered damage in 2,539 (3,046) of all criminal offences dealt with by the Police, accounting for 5.3 % (5.9 %) of all injured parties.

The number of economic offences dealt with increased slightly to 6,115 (5,825) or by 5.0 %. The most common were payments with uncovered cheques and card frauds, business frauds under Article 217 of the Penal Code, and forgery or destruction of business documents. The Police estimate that the damage caused by economic offences decreased from SIT 24.2 billion in 2004 to SIT 16.6 billion in 2005. Based on the Criminal Liability of Legal Entities Act, the Police dealt with 198 (264) economic offences (down 25.0 %) in which corporate criminal liability was determined in addition to that of a natural person.

Due to the more intensive activities carried out by the Police to detect organised crime, the number of criminal offences that were, according to the Police, undertaken by organised crime groups, increased by 76.4 %, to 397 (225). The number of cases that increased the most involved illegal production of and traffic in drugs, and illegal border/territory crossing through the Balkan route.

The number of computer offences, in particular those involving unauthorised access to information systems, increased from 28 to 52 because more such offences were reported.

In the field of illegal drugs, the Police dealt with 1,241 (1,231) criminal offences (up 0.8 %). The Police filed complaints and reports amending such complaints against 11.8 % more suspects, which points to a greater intensity of its activities in this field. However, the Police, together with the Customs Administration, confiscated less illegal drugs than a year before. According to the Police, as much as 29 (22) persons died as a result of poisoning with illegal drugs.

The Police further dealt with 148 (143) offences involving illegal production of and traffic in arms/explosives (up 3.5 %). The Police mainly dealt with individuals selling smaller quantities of arms. Also because of a successful co-operation with security authorities of the neighbouring and west Balkan countries, the Police detected 463 (389) offences of illegal border/territory crossing (up 19.0 %), of which 27.9 % were supposedly undertaken by organised crime groups trafficking in human beings through the Balkan route.

Detection of criminal offences in the field of trafficking in human beings and abuse through prostitution was rendered difficult by the offenders intimidating victims to deter them from reporting such crimes. The number of offences involving money counterfeiting decreased, the same as the number of tolar counterfeits, whilst the number of euro counterfeits

increased. The number of corruption offences did not change, but the number of offences of smuggling increased significantly. The number of offences of endangerment of public safety and extortion increased, too, according to the Police the latter is mainly attributable to the greater propensity of victims to report such offences.

The work of the Police in the field of fight against terrorism mainly involved the exchange of criminal intelligence information with foreign security authorities, which was aimed at preventing and detecting terrorist crime. The action plan for the case of a terrorist attack in Slovenia was also reviewed, and guidelines for detecting and investigating terrorism financing were prepared.

## **2.1.2 Public order and overall safety of people and property**

The well-planned and organised work of the Police contributed towards a relatively favourable situation in the field of public order. In 2005, the Police paid special attention to the protection of human rights and freedoms when depriving persons of their liberty, to security during public gatherings and other events, as well as to family violence. In preventing the sale of alcohol to children and minors, the Police worked closely with the competent authorities responsible for exercising supervision in this field. The Police had to intervene quite often to ensure security in public spaces, in particular in sports and hospitality facilities, often because of too much noise.

In 2005, the Police dealt with 52,864 (59,103) offences against public order (down 10.6 %). There were 33,361 (40,291) offences against the Public Order Act (down 17.2 %), and 19,503 (18,812) offences against other regulations (up 3.7 %). Of the latter, more than half were offences against the Aliens Act, the Manufacture and Trafficking of Illegal Drugs Act, and the State Border Control Act.

Public order offences involving five or more offenders occurred most frequently in hospitality facilities and during public events. The Police ensured security during 71 (122) demonstrations, and 16,321 (16,943) public gatherings and events. Due to improper behaviour of supporters, ensuring security during sports events was particularly demanding, most notably so during the international matches of Slovenian football, handball, basketball and hockey clubs, and of the Slovenian national football team. The Police took most seriously matches with Croatian and Serbian and Montenegrin clubs, as well as with German and Scottish national football teams, which attracted thousands of supporters from abroad. A larger number of police officers was also engaged each time to escort supporters to the venue of and to ensure security during the following events: the Pokljuka 2005 world cup biathlon race, the Golden Fox 2005 world cup Alpine ski race, the 44th Vitranc world cup Alpine ski race, all friendly matches and matches for the qualification for the world football championship in Germany 2006 of the national football team, and the Planica 2005 world cup ski jumping event.

The Police, together with other competent authorities, was also involved in offences involving too much noise not coming from businesses but from: music and other events in towns (which otherwise had the necessary permit), from speakers of cars in parking places, and from hospitality facilities opened until the early hours of the morning. The Police reported such offences to the authorities responsible for issuing relevant permits, and to inspectorates.

Compared to the previous year, the Police dealt with 717 (763) offences against the Firearms Act (down 6.0 %). On grounds of suspicion that conditions for firearms possession were not met, the Police sent to competent administrative units 81 (131) proposals for the initiation of

the administrative procedure for the confiscation of a firearm, which, in the majority of cases, was a hunting firearm or pistol.

The Police also controlled private security services – either independently or in co-operation with employees of the Interior Affairs Inspectorate. In this, they found out that these services often provided protection based on orders instead of contracts, as well as employed persons not meeting the prescribed conditions.

In accordance with the law, the Police provided assistance 523 (561) times to national bodies, companies and institutes, as well as other organisations and individuals with public authority, if these were physically resisted or expected to be physically resisted in executing their lawful duty.

For information on other accidents and incidents also dealt with by the Police, see Supplement to this Report.

### **2.1.3 Road safety**

In 2005, the Police again held numerous road traffic controls that were widely covered by the media. The Police focused on the factors that, according to periodical analyses, have the major effect on road safety. Many such controls were synchronised with road traffic controls in other European countries.

Compared to 2004, road safety improved in 2005. The Police dealt with 436,247 (668,238) offences against the Road Transport Safety Act (down 34.7 %), and 31,094 (43,004) road accidents (down 27.7 %) involving 60,937 (86,616) persons (down 29.6 %). The number of persons killed in road accidents was 259 (274) – down 5.5 %, whilst the number of seriously or lightly injured decreased from 1,391 to 1,266 or by 9.0 % and from 17,332 to 13,048 or by 24.7 % respectively. The most common causation factors were excess speed, wrong course or way, failure to give way, pedestrian factor, manoeuvring without care, and overtaking without care.

Compared to 2004, the Police used less alcohol tests and required less motorists to undergo an examination to confirm the presence of alcohol or drugs.

The Police also controlled drivers and vehicles requiring special skills, such as driving school vehicles, taxis, buses and hazardous goods vehicles. They escorted 908 (733) abnormal loads, i.e., loads wider than 5 m (highways) or 4 m (other roads), and stopped traffic if necessary to let such abnormal loads pass. They also ensured road safety during the Tour of Slovenia international cycling race.

The Police was also involved in procedures conducted by administrative units for the issuance of permits to the organisers of sports events taking place on roads, i.e., they visited event venues in advance and decided security arrangements.

The Police also provided traffic management in all cases when it was not possible to ensure safety by means of the existing signage, which is the responsibility of road operators. They physically controlled traffic on roads and crossroads during traffic congestion and events that required temporary changes to traffic routes. The volume of traffic in such cases depended however mainly on the throughput of roads. Traffic management has been increasingly more difficult due to the increasing number of vehicles and lack of parking, as well as to the increasing problem of traffic congestion, in particular during the tourist season. In winter months, the Police exchange information with other organisations, closed roads to lorries, etc.

#### **2.1.4 Border control and implementation of aliens regulations**

The Police prepared guidelines for the implementation of the Council Regulation (EC) requiring systematic stamping of travel documents of third countries' citizens. A consultation on detecting illegal immigration also took place amongst borders and aliens department heads and inspectors of police directorates, the guidelines for the work of the Police with asylum seekers were amended, and health care and food supply in the Aliens' Centre were arranged and evaluated respectively. Together with the Ministry of the Interior, the Police tried to tackle abuse of asylum system.

The Police dealt with 6,102 (4,421) offences against the Aliens Act (up 38.0 %), and 2,207 (1,991) offences against the State Border Control Act (up 10.8 %). At border crossing points, they refused entry to 32,521 (34,714) aliens not satisfying the conditions for entry in Slovenia (down 6.3%), and dealt with 1,455 (1,330) misuses of documents, the majority of which were misuses of border control stamps, driving licenses and passports.

The number of illegal border crossings increased from 5,646 to 5,890 or by 4.3 %. The nationalities accounting for the largest number of aliens dealt with in this connection were Serbia and Montenegro, Albania and Turkey. More than three quarters (79.1 %) of all illegal border crossings took place on the border with Croatia. The Police was carrying out all forms of border control and involved also dog training units, mounted units, the air unit and the specialised border control unit. Depending on the risk degree, they also used vehicles equipped with optoelectronic devices and manually-controlled thermal imaging devices. At border crossing points, they regularly used equipment for detecting forged documents and tracking hidden compartments and passengers in vehicles, thus making it more difficult for illegal immigrants to get into the country and for others to get into or out of the country forbidden or stolen goods.

In the area behind the border, the Police was successful in detecting illegal immigrants, in particular on their way from Croatia or Hungary to Italy. To improve detection of illegal residents, the Police also improved the guidelines for the work of the Police in this field.

Based on relevant interstate agreements, foreign security authorities returned 784 (768) persons to Slovenia (up 2.1%), whilst the Slovenian Police returned 2,024 (1,707) persons to foreign security authorities (up 18.6 %).

The Police also dealt with 53 (57) border incidents, of which 46 (48) were caused by the Croatian fishers or police vessels sailing into the Piran Bay, which is under the control of the Slovenian Police. The Police regularly reported in writing on all border incidents to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Altogether, 1,639 (1,544) aliens were accommodated in the facilities of the Aliens' Centre in Veliki Otok near Postojna and Prosenjakovci (up 6.2 %). The majority were from Serbia and Montenegro, Albania, Turkey, Moldova and Bosnia and Herzegovina. They were accommodated because of their non-compliance with the conditions of stay in Slovenia, or for the purpose of verifying their identity. Of all the accommodated aliens, 767 (472) were deported to their countries of origin, whilst 33 (6) were returned to the security authorities of the neighbouring countries based on relevant interstate agreements. There were also 50 (16) aliens who left the facilities of the Aliens' Centre of their own will, i.e., they either escaped or never came back after being allowed to spend some time outside. There were also 608 (470) aliens who applied for a refugee status. Co-operation in this field with diplomatic missions and consular posts proved to be very good. Namely, 228 (80) travel documents needed in order to return aliens to their country of origin were obtained in this way.



### **2.1.5 Protection of certain persons and facilities<sup>2</sup>**

In 2005, the Police successfully protected top-level Slovenian politicians during their official and private activities in Slovenia and abroad, as well as their foreign counterparts during their visits to Slovenia. Their security was never at risk. The two major events in 2005, the NATO Parliamentary Assembly Session and the OSCE Council of Ministers Meeting, passed without incidents.

Domestic protected persons were protected during their 175 (188) visits abroad, and foreign statesmen were protected during their 81 (62) official and private visits to, multilateral meetings in and transit travels through Slovenia. The Police further protected foreign diplomats on 22 (31) occasions when they presented credentials.

Given that the threat level for the USA embassy and residence of the ambassador has remained high ever since 11 September 2001, the Police applied appropriate measures to ensure their safety. In view of the increased threat level for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Police applied additional protection measures to ensure the safety of their diplomatic staff, too. Pursuant to Article 13 of the "Regulation on protection of certain persons, facilities housing national bodies and districts with such facilities", the Police also protected a public prosecutor.

## **2.2 OTHER ACTIVITIES**

### **2.2.1 Community-oriented police work**

The Police continued with the projects started in 2004, namely: "School violence", "Safe journey to school and back", and "Don't forget about security", and completed the project aimed at acquainting people with the work of heads of police districts and their colleagues. A new project entitled "An independent police station" was also started, which is aimed at encouraging police units at regional level to plan and prioritise their work independently, in co-operation however with local communities and other institutions. To this end, a public opinion survey was conducted in areas covered or neighboured by the participating police stations. A competition was also run for the best prevention activity or project.

Prevention activities in the field of crime took the form of provision of advice to people via the media, as well as participations at public events, round tables and lectures organised by public institutions and non-governmental organisations. The Police acquainted various groups of persons with various forms of crime and possibilities for crime prevention. Under the "Police for kids" and "Pluck up courage and speak" projects, there continued to be puppet shows and various other activities. The latter project in particular is aimed at helping pupils, and their teachers and parents, recognise and deal with domestic and school violence against children. The Police further prepared car crime-related prevention material and a "Sexual violence" brochure to encourage the victims to report crime.

In the field of public order, prevention activities were focused in particular on sports events, but also protests, mountains and ski slopes. Other areas of priority were to prevent negative consequences of fireworks use, and environmental protection.

Prevention activities in the field of road traffic supported the repressive activities, such as intensified road traffic controls. Police officers informed people of the importance of wearing

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<sup>2</sup> Regulation on protection of certain persons, facilities housing national bodies and districts with such facilities (Official Gazette of the RS, no. 103/00).

safety belts, and controlled their use, in particular in cargo vehicles. The Police also launched a prevention campaign “Jaka the teddy bear”, giving a plush teddy bear to each and every child involved in a road accident. The Police was also involved in the prevention activities on the World Health Day dedicated to road safety.

Prevention activities in the field of state border control and implementation of aliens regulations comprised mainly communications to the people living at the state border regarding illegal border crossing, and public communications regarding the need for an increased police presence in border areas in view of the imminent new Schengen border. Police officers involved in the border control training were also explained how to enhance their co-operation with border people.

## **2.2.2 Operations and communications**

In 2005, a pilot system for receiving 113 calls was introduced in the Postojna and Krško police directorates, which allows immediate display of a list of all such calls.

Altogether, the Police received 790,210 (778,458) calls on the 113 number or 1.5 % more than in 2004. Of these, 193,068 (199,736) were intervention calls, i.e., calls requiring the arrival of the Police at the scene – 3.3 % less than in 2004. Intervention calls represented 24.4 % (25.7 %) of all 113 calls.

Following intervention calls, 196,603 (206,833) police patrols were referred to the scene. Their average response time (i.e., the time elapsed between the call and their arrival at the scene) was 22 minutes and 13 seconds (22 minutes and 17 seconds) for all intervention calls, and 14 minutes and 46 seconds (15 minutes and 29 seconds) for emergency calls only. To improve the response time, an analysis was made and based on it measures were proposed.

The operations and communications centres of police directorates notified police units and their heads in 73,085 (77,369) cases, but also other bodies and organisations, depending on the incident type – in 125,498 (105,685) cases.

On the anonymous 080-1200 number, the Police received 664 (564) calls from citizens willing to help the Police detect criminal offences and/or identify offenders (up 17.7 %). The majority of information related to illegal drug trafficking and use, and property and economic offences.

## **2.2.3 Forensic examinations and technical support**

With professional and financial assistance of the Dutch National Laboratory, the Forensic Examinations Centre commenced work in 2005 on a quality assurance programme that will be in line with EU standards. This is currently their most important strategic task. Another area of concern is the enormous backlog of the biological laboratory, which was not reduced in 2005.

The number of requests for forensic examinations and/or expert opinions decreased from 7,551 in 2004 to 7,235 in 2005 or by 4.2 %. The growth in the number of requests for DNA and illegal drug samples analyses stopped after several years. At year end, the biological laboratory's lag was as much as 28 months, which significantly hampered the effectiveness of the Police, public prosecutor's offices and courts, as well as delayed the storage of DNA profiles of suspects in the DNA identification system. Based on DNA examinations, 156 (153) offenders previously unknown to the authorities were identified. The number of requests for

examination of euro banknotes and coins increased, too, the same as the number of requests for identity verification, from 1,553 to 1,785 or by 14.9 %.

Experts of the Centre were involved in 36 (39) visits to the crime scene, and provided expert testimony in courts 35 (34) times. Technicians of the Centre were involved in 4,179 (4,506) visits to the crime scene. Most often, they had to take and make photos, take suspects' fingerprints and examine samples of illicit drugs.

#### **2.2.4 Analyses**

Operational analyses in the field of crime were an integral part and contributed a great deal to the success of investigations of certain serious criminal offences, in particular those falling in the classic and economic crime category, or relating to illegal immigration and terrorism. Amongst others, analyses of robberies and bomb attacks were made, as well as several analytical reports on illegal border crossing, which helped domestic and foreign security officers in their joint efforts to break up international crime groups or bring investigations to their final phase. In addition to the analyses of individual cases and telephone traffic, the Police also prepared a terrorism risk assessment for Slovenia, a contribution for the Europol's report on organised crime (OCTA), and an analysis of crime groups in Slovenia (for the Council of Europe).

Further, analyses were also made of measures applied (of orders issued prohibiting persons approaching specified persons, places or areas, and of deprivations of freedom) and work in certain fields (road safety, illegal immigration, illegal residence, abuse of documents and other forms of trans-border crime, helicopter usage for border control, etc.) The majority of analyses helped the management of police units in the decision-making process.

#### **2.2.5 Supervision**

In accordance with the rules regarding the supervision of the Police, authorised employees of the General Police Directorate carried out 57 (61) supervisions, of which 2 (0) of employees of the General Police Directorate's internal units and 55 (61) of employees of police directorates and police stations, mainly in the field of border control. Authorised employees of police directorates carried out 210 (338) supervisions, of which 16 (0) of employees of the police directorates' internal units and 194 (338) of employees of police stations, again mainly in the field of border control. These supervisions revealed that police officers mainly did border control work in accordance with the relevant law, strategy and guidelines. However, there were still cases of inconsistent control of passengers, parts of vehicles other than cabins, and travel documents, as well as below-standard appearance of some police officers, lack of knowledge of border control plans, border facilities and places, and improper use of police vehicles and other equipment.

There were also 342 (352) general, expert or repeat supervisions of organisational units. Internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate carried out 2 (2) general supervisions of the work of the Celje and Maribor police directorates, whilst police directorates carried out 25 (24) general supervisions of the work of police stations. There were also 290 (296) expert supervisions, of which 30 (37) were carried out by internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate and 260 (259) by police directorates, and which involved 88 (87) police stations, 9 (10) police directorates and 5 (2) internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate as subjects of supervision. Finally, there were 25 (30) repeat supervisions to determine whether the shortcomings and irregularities discovered had been corrected and eliminated.

General and expert supervisions revealed that the quality of work improved significantly compared to the previous year. The majority of shortcomings, which were mainly the result of insufficient knowledge of the work itself and work procedures, were discovered in the field of road safety, financial and material-management operations, administrative operations, data protection, organisational matters, and crime detection and investigation. The same as in previous years, heads of police units were informed of the main findings of such supervisions orally, and ordered in supervision reports to inform all police officers of such findings, prepare plans for the correction and elimination of shortcomings and irregularities, as well as to control and assist their staff and organisational units in a more consistent manner.

### **2.2.6 Exercising of powers by and threats to police officers**

To help monitoring the lawful and professional use of coercive means and eliminating any irregularities, the Police prepared a video showing the correct exercising of powers in different situations.

In 2005, the Police detained 7,276 (8,886) persons (down 18.1 %) because they had committed a criminal offence or to be prevented from continuing their offending behaviour or for other reasons. They used coercive instruments against 4,479 (5,024) persons (down 10.8 %), against the majority the least forceful, i.e., restraints and physical force, which shows that in exercising their powers, police officers complied with the step-by-step and proportionality principle. Firearms were used only to fire warning shots.

There were 192 (187) offences relating to preventing police officers from exercising their lawful duty or taking revenge on or attacking officials exercising their security-related duties. The number of recorded threats to police officers fell from 65 to 58, and consequently the assessed risk in this connection was decreased.

### **2.2.7 Complaints against the Police**

Together with the Ministry of the Interior, the Police prepared a draft amending the “Rules on dealing with complaints” and Article 28 of the Police Act that prescribes procedures for dealing with a complaint.

In 2005, 742 (1,025) complaints were filed against police officers (down 27.6 %), of which 688<sup>3</sup> (963) were completed (down 28.5 %). Altogether, of the 418<sup>4</sup> complaints considered by heads of relevant organisational units, 233 were resolved and 185 not. In 44 cases, they decided that the police officer did not act in accordance with regulations. They rejected 57 complaints that were incomplete or failed to make a statement, and terminated in advance the procedure in 138 cases. The complaints senate of the Ministry of the Interior considered 260 complaints, of which 185 were complaints not resolved by heads of organisational units, and 75 were complaints indicating that a prosecutable criminal offence might have been committed. Out of 240 completed complaints, 31 were found to be substantiated.

Half of all completed complaints concerned the work of police officers in the field of road safety. In complaints considered by heads of organisational units, there were 1,515 reasons for complaint, of which 161 were found to be substantiated. In complaints considered by the complaints senate, there were 1,248 reasons for complaint, of which 132 were found to be substantiated. Complaint reasons mainly related to a non-professional or incorrect conduct of

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<sup>3</sup> In 2005, 62 complaints filed in 2004 were resolved: heads of organisational units and the complaints senate found 3 and 7 complaints respectively to be substantiated.

<sup>4</sup> Data for 2004 are not shown due to a different procedure for dealing with a complaint that had applied up to 26 February 2004.

police officers, or his/her misreading of the actual situation. In connection with the exercise of police powers, complaint reasons mainly related to visits to the scene of accidents, the gathering of information and the exercising of border control.

### **2.2.8 Internal investigations**

In 2005, draft "Rules on internal investigations" were prepared, and preparation of an integrity plan and guidelines started, which will govern the acceptance of gifts by civil servants.

In 2005, police employees were suspected of having committed 343 (352) criminal offences. Preliminary criminal proceedings were thus initiated against 470 (490) employees. As a result, criminal complaints were filed against 66 (100) employees in connection with 89 (96) criminal offences. For 254 (256) criminal offences allegedly committed by 401 (390) police employees, the information gathered showed that there was no basis for a criminal complaint to be filed, so reports under Article 148(10) of the Criminal Procedure Act were submitted to the public prosecutor's offices. Against the remaining 3 (0) police employees, both criminal complaints and reports were filed. For having been suspected to have committed a criminal offence, disciplinary proceedings were initiated against 31 (24) police employees, of which 18 (14) had been completed.

### **2.2.9 Information technology and telecommunications**

Activities in this field were focused on ensuring undisturbed functioning of information and telecommunications systems and equipment, on providing existing and introducing new services, and on various other projects and tasks connected with the Slovenia's EU membership and its integration into the Schengen information system.

In the field of information system, there was the implementation of the SPIS 1 application supporting administrative work, the adaptation of information support to new or amended laws and other acts, the renovation of certain key information system solutions used by police stations (ISPP), the accelerated implementation of the new e-mail system, the development of application solutions for accreditations, vehicle tracking and support to the operative headquarters, etc. There were certain projects connected with the Slovenia's EU membership and the Schengen implementation plan, such as infrastructure projects (the LAN infrastructure, a disaster recovery computer centre, the Eurodac system for the collection and sharing of biometric data), and the Schengen information exchange system-related projects (the upgrading of the FIO system – internet access as the precondition for access to Schengen information).

In the field of telecommunications, the emphasis was on the implementation of modern digital radio systems, the increase of the backbone network capacities of the information and telecommunications systems of the Police (ITSP) to meet the criteria for SIS integration, the upgrading of local networks, the setting up of virtual private networks, the setting up of a central backup ITSP by setting up communication links for the disaster recovery computer centre, the gradual implementation of fixed VoIP telephony, the integration of all three levels of the ITSP voice network, the modernisation of the 113 calls system in operations and communications centres, the installation of telecommunications and other equipment at border crossing points with Croatia, the implementation of digital equipment at local level of the ITSP voice network, the installation and operation of video surveillance systems for the purposes of sports events, road safety and other activities of the Police, etc.

In the field of data protection, the most important tasks were the following: the preparation of the regulatory framework, the upgrading of the firewall preventing unauthorised access to the information and telecommunications systems of the Police, the encryption of all data transferred within these systems, the granting of permits to access confidential data (also those pertaining to the EU and NATO), the setting up of security zones, the modernisation of the e-mail system enabling safe and authentic communications, and the preparation of the basis for the supervision of implementation of the Classified Information Act in institutions dealing with confidential data pertaining to the Police.

#### **2.2.10 Personnel and organisation**

As at 31 December 2005, the Police had 10,423 (10,431) posts classified, of which 9,428 (9,630) or 90.5 % (92.3 %) were occupied. At year end, 409 employees less than envisaged by the staffing plan for 2005 were employed. The difference between the permitted and actual number of employees will be decreased when 274 candidate police officers are employed to control the external Schengen border.

There were no major organisational changes in 2005. The amendments to the “Act on internal organisation, post classification, posts and titles in the Police” mainly related to individual posts.

In accordance with the recommendations for the implementation of a career system, and provisions of the Civil Servants Act, and based on a detailed review of the (educational) structure of the police employees, an internal competition and selection was run for training in external institutions.

In 2005, the first revision of the safety statement and risk assessment of the Ministry of the Interior and the bodies under its responsibility was performed. Internal acts relating to health and safety were also prepared. The most important amongst them was the fire safety plan for the Ministry of the Interior and the bodies under its responsibility, which prescribes also training in fire safety for the employees. Measures against bird flu and other respiratory illnesses caused by viruses were also prepared, as well as bird flu protection measures to be applied by police officers in the case of intervention in the centre of a bird flu outbreak.

In the field of employees rights, the number of requests and disputes concerning the reimbursement of expenses incurred by employees wearing civilian clothes whilst on duty and travel expenses incurred by police officers – students of the Police Academy, increased.

#### **2.2.11 Education and training**

In the academic year 2005/2006, there were 33 students enrolled in the first year of the Higher Police School of the Police Academy, of which 3 were sent by the Slovenian Army pursuant to an agreement on co-operation in the field of education. The School for Police Officers of the Police Academy had 548 students – candidate police officers pertaining to three generations altogether.

The emphasis of training of police employees was on *acquis communautaire*, investigation of economic and organised crime, management of family violence, road safety and safe driving, communication, conflict management, and work in multiethnic communities. Two training programmes, one for dog handlers and one for traffic police officers, were reviewed and changed, and certain programmes were prepared for the first time: for cargo vehicles and buses control, for air passengers control, for economic crime investigations at police station

level, for leading and commanding (for police station commanders), and for detecting stolen vehicles at border crossing points (for criminal and border police officers).

Persons involved in these programmes were 22,191 (25,089), of which 21,818 (24,686) were police employees and 234 (124) and 142 (279) were external participants from Slovenia and abroad respectively.

There were also 414 (309) police employees who attended 182 (138) courses run by various external domestic institutions, the majority of them courses in leadership, mentorship, work organisation, financial operations, document handling and foreign languages offered by the Academy of Administration. They attended courses offered by other institutions as well, e.g., in crime investigation, law, martial arts, shooting, informatics, pedagogic-andragogic skills, etc.

There were also 49 (48) police employees who attended courses run by various foreign institutions. These courses covered border control, victim protection, techniques used by criminal investigators and in the field of informatics and telecommunications, firearms use and technology, and safety studies. An international seminar was also organised in Slovenia on community-oriented police work and police work in multi-ethnic communities, which was attended by 27 high-ranking police officials from 16 countries.

## **2.2.12 Finance and material management**

With the 2005 revised state budget, SIT 72.5 billion were allocated to the Police, of which SIT 57 billion were budgetary funds and SIT 15.5 billion were earmarked funds. The valid 2005 police budget as at 31 December 2005 totalled SIT 77.8 billion, of which SIT 62.2 billion were budgetary funds and SIT 15.6 earmarked funds. The difference between the valid and revised budget lies in grants and rentals received for apartments and singles' rooms rented.

The actual expenditure increased by 5.5 % compared to 2004 and represented 85.5 % (98.2 %) of the envisaged expenditure or 99.2 % (99.7 %) and 30.9 % (74.1 %) of the envisaged expenditure of budgetary and earmarked funds respectively. The low expenditure of earmarked funds is mainly explainable by the only 15.6 % actual expenditure of funds earmarked for the Schengen implementation plan. "Salaries" accounted for 75.5 % (75.1 %) of the total expenditure, "costs of material" for 15.1 % (15.4 %), and "capital investment" for 9.3 % (4.9 %).

Major deviations in the implementation of the 2005 budget occurred due to a too slow pace at which funds earmarked for investments were used, which in turn was due to the long public procurement procedures. Only 60.7 % of funds earmarked for investments were thus used: of those earmarked for the so called Schengen investments only 14.8 %, whilst of budgetary funds earmarked for investments as much as 93.1 %. Due to liquidity problems in the state budget, accounts payable in an amount of SIT 301 million (of which SIT 140 million related to investments and SIT 161 million to materials purchased) due for payments in the last week of 2005 were not paid, and thus became a liability within the 2006 police budget.

The purchasing of materials and technical devices and equipment (vehicles, personal equipment and accessories, ammunition and gas sprays, protection equipment, etc.) was done in accordance with the internal financial plan of the Police for 2005, which included, in addition to purchasing, also constructions and informatisation. There were certain difficulties encountered in the purchasing due to certain failed public tenders and due to a partly successful public tender for the supply of uniforms and accessories.

Under the Schengen implementation plan, 7 buildings should be constructed and 17 adapted. The procedures related to 6 new constructions (the Metlika, Brežice, Podlehnik, Gorišnica, Ormož and Piran police stations) are the responsibility of the Ministry for Public Service. Investment documentation was prepared for all these new constructions except the Piran police station, given the decision that the offices at the current location would not be adapted but that a plot of land at another location, in Lucija, should instead be acquired. For the majority of other projects managed by the Ministry of the Interior, investment and project documentation was prepared and the necessary consents and permits obtained. However, the completion of certain projects has been already re-scheduled for 2007, given the difficulties encountered in acquiring land or buildings. The projects of adaptation of the Ribnica and Šentjernej police stations are about to be completed.

Construction works and extraordinary maintenance of buildings and equipment were done in accordance with the purchasing and construction plan and the agreed priorities. Due to the age and non-functionality of the majority of police facilities, funds available were only sufficient to pay for the most urgent works, such as roof maintenance, HVAC, protection of facilities, and gradual renovation of detention, interview and identification rooms. As regards regular maintenance, only the most urgent works were carried out.

In accordance with the Police Housing Rules, 68 apartments were allocated in 2005. Due to shortage of office space in certain police stations within the Ljubljana police directorate, 15 non-occupied singles' rooms with 30 beds were re-classified as offices. An apartment was sold in Ljubljana and a part of an apartment was purchased in Maribor. There were 3.5 % more overnight stays in holiday facilities.

### **2.2.13 International co-operation**

There were several bilateral meetings with representatives of all neighbouring countries, which concerned mainly the prevention of illegal immigration, the prevention, detection and investigation of cross-border crime, and the organisation of joint activities aimed at improving road safety. The Police also participated in several multilateral initiatives within various international organisations and EU institutions, i.e., they took part in various (expert) meetings and consultations, were involved in the design of relevant strategies and operations, and took part in joint exercises. Director General of Police participated at all regular and extraordinary meetings of the Police Chiefs' Task Force, and was a member of several ministerial delegations. He received several ambassadors of foreign countries and liaison officers as well.

At bilateral level, the administrative aspect of protocols on common contact points and task forces under the "Agreement on cross-border police co-operation" with Croatia was agreed. The first round of negotiations on the "Agreement on cross-border police co-operation" with Hungary was completed, and procedures for the conclusion of other international agreements were continued. The Land Borders Centre organised its 19th joint operation in Slovenia, which was aimed at preventing illegal immigration. In addition to Slovenian police officers, representatives of other bodies of Member States were involved in this operation as well. The Police also participated in the 1st joint operation of the European border agency Frontex, which took place in Hungary.

The Police also started preparations for the Slovenia's presidency of certain EU bodies in 2008 (i.e., they selected the candidates to participate in such working bodies, organised consultations, etc.)



#### **2.2.14 Public relations**

The Police was informing the public of security events through the media and its web site, and answering questions of individuals, foreigners included, mainly on the work of the Police, via e-mail.

All prevention and promotional activities were run at all levels: the Celje police directorate opened an e-mail box for communicating with citizens; the Slovenj Gradec police directorate completely revamped its internet and intranet portals; the Nova Gorica police directorate presented themselves on the "Goriška – an e-region" web site, etc. The majority of police directorates also had doors open days. The same as in previous years, representatives of the General police directorate participated at an educational exhibition intended for the young (Student's Arena), answered questions arrived via the "Open telephone line" of the Ministry of the Interior, and provided media support to the Police Sports Games and the competition for the most tidy police station.

The Police also collected domestic newspaper clippings, as well as recordings of electronic media coverage. On average, they published 55 newspaper articles on their web site and 10 electronic recordings per day (the latter were obtained from the Government's web site). The internal public was informed also by means of news published on the Police web site or emailed to them. A joint editing committee for the internet and intranet was also appointed.

In 2005, the Police received 66 (4) requests to access public information, of which they granted 37 (3) and rejected 20 (1).

#### **2.2.15 Specialised units**

The **special unit** was involved, together with other police units, in 40 (44) operational actions and 9 (9) urgent interventions. The bomb disposal unit was involved in 1 (2) deactivation of an explosive device, 20 (12) examinations of suspicious objects, 10 (10) visits to the site of explosion and 87 (40) confiscations of explosive devices, but also carried out 434 (311) anti-bomb examinations and rendered 30 (30) expert opinions.

The **special police unit** was involved in the protection of sports and other high-risk events. They were involved in the maintenance of public order, tracking of organised crime groups, security actions, search for missing persons, offenders and crime-related objects, rescues of injured or exhausted persons, site searches and blockades, search for persons in mountains and other difficult areas, and prevention actions in mountains. One unit was also involved in the protection of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly Session and the OSCE Council of Ministers Meeting in Ljubljana.

In 2005, 33 (32) police officers participated in 7 **international peace keeping missions**.

## SUPPLEMENT 1: STATISTICAL DATA

### CRIME PREVENTION, DETECTION AND INVESTIGATION

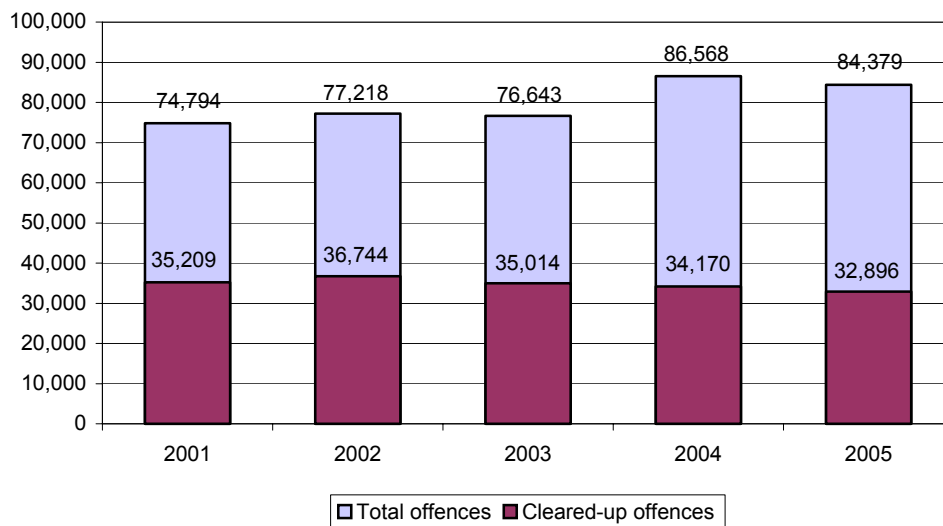
*Criminal offences in connection with which the Police filed complaints or reports amending such complaints\**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total criminal offences**	74,794	77,218	76,643	86,568	84,379
Of these cleared-up	35,209	36,744	35,014	34,170	32,896
Share of total (%)	47.1	47.6	45.7	39.5	39.0
Of these detected by the Police	9,593	9,773	8,052	7,378	6,916
Share of total (%)	12.8	12.7	10.5	8.5	8.2

*\*Figures are taken from records of reported persons and criminal offences and are exclusive of criminal offences resulting in traffic accidents.*

*\*\*Statistical data before 2003 are not entirely comparable given the subsequently improved method of data entry and processing.*

*Criminal offences*



*Criminal offences – by police directorates*

	Number			Cleared-up (%)	
	2004	2005	Change (%)	2004	2005
Celje	8,745	7,935	-9.3	46.8	47.1
Koper	3,613	3,768	4.3	52.7	47.2
Kranj	4,400	4,048	-8.0	58.3	55.4
Krško	2,439	2,223	-8.9	61.8	59.1
Ljubljana	44,775	42,760	-4.5	29.5	29.2
Maribor	10,629	11,575	8.9	44.6	42.8
Murska Sobota	2,952	2,884	-2.3	60.5	65.6
Nova Gorica	2,632	2,842	8.0	44.0	42.9
Novo mesto	3,737	3,828	2.4	45.4	47.6
Postojna	1,347	1,231	-8.6	49.2	49.7
Slovenj Gradec	1,280	1,192	-6.9	65.0	63.2
GPD	19	93	-	73.7	98.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,568</b>	<b>84,379</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>39.0</b>

*Suspects of having committed a criminal offence reported by the Police*

	2004		2005		Change (%)
	Number	Share (%)	Number	Share (%)	
<b>Total – by gender</b>	<b>18,547</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,566</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
male	15,551	83.9	14,842	84.5	-4.6
female	2,996	16.2	2,724	15.5	-9.1
<b>Total – by age</b>	<b>18,547</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,566</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
14 - 17	1,912	10.3	1,631	9.3	-14.7
18 - 20	2,045	11.0	1,851	10.5	-9.5
21 - 30	5,447	29.4	5,169	29.4	-5.1
31 - 40	3,689	19.9	3,694	21.0	0.1
41 - 50	3,210	17.3	3,039	17.3	-5.3
+ 51	2,239	12.1	2,166	12.3	-3.3
n.a.	5	0.0	16	0.1	-
<b>Total – by nationality</b>	<b>18,547</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,566</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
Slovenia	16,574	89.4	15,496	88.2	-6.5
Serbia & Montenegro	370	2.0	397	2.3	7.3
Bosnia & Herzegovina	451	2.4	391	2.2	-13.3
Croatia	293	1.6	344	2.0	17.4
Macedonia	123	0.7	168	1.0	36.6
Other	736	4.0	770	4.4	4.6

*Criminal offences against the person*

	Number		Change (%)	Cleared-up		Share of cleared-up (%)	
	2004	2005		2004	2005	2004	2005
Murder	27	20	-	24	18	88.9	90.0
Attempted murder	49	46	-	48	45	98.0	97.8
Very serious injury	8	14	-	8	12	100.0	85.7
Serious injury	322	304	-5.6	290	271	90.1	89.1
Minor injury	2,049	1,986	-3.1	1,881	1,764	91.8	88.8
Other	322	234	-27.3	317	230	98.4	98.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,777</b>	<b>2,604</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>89.9</b>

*Criminal offences against sexual inviolability*

	Number		Change (%)	Cleared-up		Share of cleared-up (%)	
	2004	2005		2004	2005	2004	2005
Rape	73	47	-35.6	63	44	86.3	93.6
Attempted rape	14	11	-	8	9	57.1	81.8
Sexual violence	64	65	1.6	55	54	85.9	83.1
Involving abuse of position	26	32	-	26	32	100.0	100.0
Assaults on minors under 15	218	188	-13.8	201	174	92.2	92.6
Other	35	58	-	33	58	94.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>92.5</b>

*Property criminal offences*

	Number		Change (%)	Cleared-up		Share of cleared-up (%)	
	2004	2005		2004	2005	2004	2005
Criminal damage	6,963	6,385	-8.3	1,574	1,284	22.6	20.1
Theft*	27,801	28,331	1.9	5,763	5,043	20.7	17.8
Break-in	22,460	20,252	-9.8	2,799	2,499	12.5	12.3
Theft committed in an audacious manner	788	827	4.9	340	315	43.1	38.1
Vehicle theft	704	873	24.0	56	90	8.0	10.3
Robbery	398	429	7.8	201	201	50.5	46.9
Misappropriation	1,840	1,583	-14.0	1,167	874	63.4	55.2
Theft with el. of robbery	83	91	9.6	49	54	59.0	59.3
Classic fraud	2,769	3,136	13.3	2,593	2,970	93.6	94.7
Arson	65	85	30.8	18	42	27.7	49.4
Other	1,605	1,640	2.2	1,332	1,380	83.0	84.1
<b>Total**</b>	<b>65,476</b>	<b>63,632</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>15,892</b>	<b>14,752</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>23.2</b>

\*Figures comprise criminal offences under Articles 211 and 212 of the Penal Code and are exclusive of break-ins, thefts committed in a particularly audacious manner, vehicle thefts and thefts categorised as economic criminal offences.

\*\*Property criminal offences, exclusive of same-type criminal offences categorised as economic criminal offences.

*Juvenile crime*

	2004	2005
Murder and attempted murder	2	4
Minor injury	144	134
Serious injury	24	22
Rape	7	1
Sexual violence	10	10
Abuse of frail persons	0	2
Sexual assault on minors under 15	28	13
Display and production of pornographic material	14	36
Illegal production of and traffic in drugs	104	45
Enabling drug use	52	30
Theft	908	698
Grand larceny	874	804
Robbery	66	77
Fraud	119	80
Extortion	51	44
Other	956	877
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>2,847</b>

*Economic criminal offences*

	Number		Change (%)	Damage (SIT million)		Change (%)
	2004	2005		2004	2005	
Fraud	710	777	9.4	2,342.4	1,816.2	-22.5
Usury	11	14	-	73.6	171.0	132.2
False bankruptcy	5	3	-	268.0	262.3	-2.1
Provoking bankruptcy by undutiful management	7	3	-	1,064.0	525.5	-50.6
Business fraud	1,054	982	-6.8	5,112.6	3,097.0	-39.4
Forgery or destruction of business documents	461	445	-3.5	3.0	1,935.8	-
Abuse of office and official powers	207	145	-30.0	9,457.4	3,318.5	-64.9
Misappropriation by employees	581	512	-11.9	483.5	1,100.3	127.6
Money laundering	4	5	-	120.0	89.9	-25.1
Payments with uncovered cheques and card frauds	1,465	2,158	47.3	100.7	109.9	9.2
Avoidance of payment of financial liabilities	87	111	27.6	2,225.7	1,611.5	-27.6
Other	1,233	960	-22.1	2,906.8	2,599.6	-10.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,825</b>	<b>6,115</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>24,157.6</b>	<b>16,637.3</b>	<b>-31.1</b>

*Organised crime*

	2004	2005
Murder and attempted murder	0	0
Minor injury	0	0
Serious injury	0	0
Illegal border/territory crossing	105	129
Money counterfeiting	1	4
Document counterfeiting	3	4
Illegal production of/traffic in arms and explosives	4	4
Abuse of prostitution	0	4
Illegal production of and traffic in drugs	92	208
Enabling drug use	2	1
Money laundering	1	4
Theft	1	2
Grand larceny	2	11
Robbery	1	0
Fraud	3	1
Extortion	4	9
Criminal association	0	8
Other	6	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>397</b>

*Other criminal offences*

		Number		Change (%)	Reported suspects		Change (%)
		2004	2005		2004	2005	
Computer-related offences	Unauthorised entry into an IT system	10	30	-	5	21	-
	Break-in into an IT system	0	5	-	0	3	-
	Unauthorised use of copyrighted material	18	17	-	19	17	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-</b>
Abuse of illegal drugs	Illegal production of and traffic in drugs	997	1.026	2.9	1,135	1.322	16.5
	Enabling drug use	234	215	-8.1	239	214	-10.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>11.8</b>
Illegal production of/traffic in arms and explosives		143	148	3,5	161	149	-7,5
Illegal border/territory crossing		389	463	19,0	237	355	49,8
Money counterfeiting		1,772	1,439	-18,8	401	139	-65,3
Abuse of prostitution and trafficking in human beings	Abuse of prostitution	5	9	-	7	14	-
	Enslavement	2	2	-	2	2	-
	Trafficking in human beings	0	1	-	0	4	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>
Corruption offences	Violation of voters' free will	0	0	-	0	0	-
	Acceptance of bribe during elections	0	0	-	0	0	-
	Unjustified acceptance of gifts	2	1	-	3	1	-
	Unjustified giving of gifts	4	0	-	5	0	-
	Acceptance of bribe	7	11	-	8	12	-
	Giving of bribe	3	5	-	3	5	-
	Acceptance of gifts for undue influence	3	1	-	3	1	-
	Giving of gifts for undue influence	0	0	-	0	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	
Smuggling		5	31	-	6	42	-
Other forms of endangerment of public safety	Extortion	328	383	16.8	372	473	27.2
	Endangerment of safety	2,885	3,057	6.0	3,048	2,908	-4.6
	Causing public danger	0	0	-	0	0	-
	Kidnapping	1	3	-	0	11	-
	False imprisonment	93	65	31.1	78	115	32.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,307</b>	<b>3,508</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3,498</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>0.3</b>

*Investigative and other measures taken during investigations of criminal offences*

	2004	2005	Change (%)
Visit to the crime scene	31,004	28,094	-9.4
House search	1,615	1,737	7.6
Personal search	146	166	13.7
Confiscation of items	12,376	11,128	-10.0
Police interrogation*	157	378	-
Covert investigation measures	705	797	13.0
Persons against whom covert inv. measures were used	328	338	3.0

\*Data for 2004 and 2005 are not comparable given that police interrogations have been used only since mid-2004.

**PUBLIC ORDER AND OVERALL SAFETY OF PEOPLE AND PROPERTY**

*Offences against public order regulations\**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Offences Against Public Order Act	40,984	44,512	42,682	40,291	33,361
Offences against other regulations*	29,761	19,475	19,222	18,812	19,503
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,745</b>	<b>63,987</b>	<b>61,904</b>	<b>59,103</b>	<b>52,864</b>

\*Exclusive of offences against road transport regulations.

*Offences against public order regulations – by police directorates*

	<i>Offences Against Public Order Act</i>			<i>Offences against other regulations*</i>			Total		
	2004	2005	Change (%)	2004	2005	Change (%)	2004	2005	Change (%)
Celje	5,196	4,442	-14.5	1,332	1,061	-20.3	6,528	5,503	-15.7
Koper	2,027	1,685	-16.9	1,867	1,881	0.7	3,894	3,566	-8.4
Kranj	3,705	3,344	-9.7	1,262	1,074	-14.9	4,967	4,418	-11.1
Krško	1,260	1,079	-14.4	1,063	1,380	29.8	2,323	2,459	5.9
Ljubljana	13,492	10,091	-25.2	6,390	5,366	-16.0	19,882	15,457	-22.3
Maribor	6,220	5,524	-11.2	2,688	2,664	-0.9	8,908	8,188	-8.1
Murska Sobota	2,958	2,719	-8.1	706	1,105	56.5	3,664	3,824	4.4
Nova Gorica	1,323	1,245	-5.9	1,188	2,002	68.5	2,511	3,247	29.3
Novo mesto	1,967	1,636	-16.8	662	871	31.6	2,629	2,507	-4.6
Postojna	718	494	-31.2	1,316	1,633	24.1	2,034	2,127	4.6
Slovenj Gradec	1,393	1,102	-20.9	329	352	7.0	1,722	1,454	-15.6
GPD	32	0	0	9	114	-	41	114	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,291</b>	<b>33,361</b>	<b>-17.2</b>	<b>18,812</b>	<b>19,503</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>59,103</b>	<b>52,864</b>	<b>-10.6</b>

\*Exclusive of offences against road transport regulations.

*Persons suspected of having committed an offence against public order reported by the Police*

	2004	2005
Total – by gender		
male	44,581	39,761
female	7,643	6,707
Total – by age		
14 - 17	3,648	2,751
18 - 23	12,159	10,772
24 - 33	13,028	12,342
34 - 43	10,045	8,680
44 - 53	8,028	7,093
54 - 63	3,460	3,117
+ 64	1,844	1,688
n.a.*	6	4,747
Total – by nationality		
Slovenian	45,783	39,676
foreign	7,363	12,529
Legal persons	921	996

*\*Under the General Offences Act, no personal information shall be kept of persons warned since 1 January 2005.*

*Offences Against Public Order Act*

	2004	2005	Change (%)
Altercation, shouting	18,595	15,990	-14.0
Disturbance and endangerment of public safety in private places	9,991	8,772	-12.2
Incorrect conduct towards officials	5,056	3,835	-24.1
Binge drinking	2,893	1,877	-35.1
Brawling and provocative behaviour	2,619	2,180	-16.8
Vagrancy	553	315	-43.0
Non-reporting of offences against public order	93	2	-
Shooting and endangerment	48	31	-
Other offences	443	359	-19.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,291</b>	<b>33,361</b>	<b>-17.2</b>

*Offences against other public order regulations*

	2004	2005	Change (%)
Aliens Act	4,421	6,102	38.0
Manufacturing and Trafficking of Drugs Act	2,755	2,490	-9.6
State Border Control Act	1,991	2,207	10.8
Identity Card Act	2,006	1,554	-22.5
Animal Protection Act	597	886	48.4
Decree on noise in natural and living environment	819	875	6.8
Residence Registration Act	1,903	747	-60.7
Firearms Act	763	717	-6.0
Public Gatherings Act	950	576	-39.4
Act Restricting the Use of Alcohol	1,513	403	-73.4
Private Protection and Obligatory Organisation of Security Services Act	190	79	-58.4
Personal Name Act	289	20	-93.1
Other regulations	615	2,847	362.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,812</b>	<b>19,503</b>	<b>3.7</b>



*Confiscated and found arms*

		Confiscated arms*		Found arms	
		2004	2005	2004	2005
Gas-compressed arms	pcs	114	71	7	3
Edged weapons	pcs	321	280	35	1
Hunting arms	pcs	111	134	0	4
Air arms	pcs	36	27	0	3
Pistols	pcs	153	144	29	16
Rifles	pcs	80	60	18	1
Other arms	pcs	40	25	0	11
Arm parts	pcs	1,000	76	16	12
Bombs	pcs	41	34	33	64
Sharp ammunition	pcs	10,776	23,026	3,993	5,181
Hunting ammunition	pcs	2,798	1,975	674	69
Gas ammunition	pcs	582	677	56	153
Blank ammunition	pcs	403	516	0	0
Explosive	g	36,500	120,953	12,900	2,400
Initiators	pcs	2,504	736	32	26
Igniter cord	m	150	35	0	122,46
Mines	pcs	409	22	188	115

\*Arms confiscated due to an underlying criminal or general offence.

*Procedures conducted by the Police under the General Offences Act – by type of offence*

	Offences Against Public Order Act	Other regulations*	Aliens Act	State Border Control Act	Total offences
Warning	82	2,376	985	1,292	4,735
Payment order	62	4,266	2,133	255	6,716
Decision under rapid procedure	15	249	1,931	386	2,581
Charge proposal	30,433	3,660	881	329	35,303
Proposal to another minor offence authority	0	2,557	1	0	2,558
Request for judicial protection due to a payment order issued	24	885	145	68	1,122
Request for judicial protection due to a decision issued under the rapid procedure	8	161	9	6	184

\*Exclusive of offences against road transport regulations.

*Measures taken by the Police against offenders*

	2004	2005
<b>Persons detained*</b>		
up to 48 hours (Police Act)	585	573
up to 24 hours (Police Act)	39	98
until sober (Police Act/Police Act-1)	2,583	2,219
detention with compulsory appearance	2,373	704
compulsory appearance (Police Act/Police Act-1)	1,242	1,265
Searches performed:		
house	389	201
personal	14	19
Ordered compulsory appearances before:		
the court	4,709	5,488
the minor offence judge**	3,132	22
the inspection authority	117	84
the administrative body	16	3
other persons entitled	409	264
Other		
unsuccessful house searches***	207	156
interventions****	46,370	43,323
prohibitions to approach*****	13	152

\*Total persons detained, regardless of their offence (against public order regulations, road traffic regulations, etc.)

\*\*Compulsory appearances the Police was tasked with in 2004 but executed in 2005. Since 1 January 2005, all such orders are issued by courts, given that minor offence judges have been abolished.

\*\*\*When no objects connected with the suspected offence are found, the relevant proposal to the court to initiate proceedings is cancelled.

\*\*\*\*Only interventions are included when an offence was determined and a repressive measure taken (a payment order issued, a decision under the rapid procedure issued, a charge proposal submitted, etc.)

\*\*\*\*\*A measure applied by the Police since 26 September 2004 against persons committing an offence with elements of violence, provided grounds exist for suspecting that they might threaten the life, personal safety or freedom of a person they have a close relationship with.

*Accidents and other events*

	2004	2005
Environment pollution and endangerment	92	56
Water accident	11	3
Drowning	14	16
Mountain accident	77	67
Skiing accident*	73	70
Air accident	42	29
Railway accident	71	48
Suicide	491	464
Attempted suicide	356	286
Fire	1,398	1,447
Work accident	422	459
Missing person search	132	122

\*In accordance with the Safety on Ski Slopes Act, ski slope operators must report to the Police only such accidents in which persons are seriously injured or killed. For this reason, the number of people injured or killed on ski slopes comprises only such accidents.

*Police assistance*

Entity eligible	2004	2005
Health care institutions	275	268
Courts	129	104
Inspection authorities	66	34
Social work centres	8	12
Other	83	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>523</b>

## ROAD SAFETY

### *Offences detected during road traffic controls*

Offences against	2004	2005
Road Transport Safety Act	668,238	436,247
Act on Working Time and Compulsory Rest ...*	-	968
Road Transport Act	467	633
Transport of Hazardous Goods Act	555	232
Public Roads Act	48	16
Compulsory Motor Third-Party Liability Act	163	23
Other	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>669,471</b>	<b>438,119</b>

\*Act on Working Time and Compulsory Rest Periods of Persons Performing Mobile Road Transport Activities, and on Recording Equipment (Tachographs) in Road Transport applies as from 27 August 2005.

### *Procedures conducted by the Police under the General Offences Act*

Warning	81,141
Payment order	230,090
Decision under rapid procedure	56,591
Charge proposal	70,017
Proposal to another minor offence authority	280
Request for judicial protection due to a payment order issued	10,404
Request for judicial protection due to a decision issued under the rapid procedure	4,678

### *Most common measures taken by the Police during road traffic controls*

	2004	2005	Change (%)
Alcohol test	255,434	246,611	-3.5
positive	31,740	22,289	-29.8
negative	219,528	221,714	1.0
refused	3,759	2,404	-36.0
Examination (alcohol)	5,183	3,452	-33.4
positive	1,557	1,191	-23.5
negative	1,190	1,003	-15.7
refused	2,336	1,151	-50.7
Examination (drugs)	3,714	2,727	-26.6
positive	525	404	-23.0
negative	681	501	-26.4
refused	2,463	1,768	-28.2
Detention until sober	749	412	-45.0
Temporary confiscation of driving licence	27,238	18,174	-33.3
Bringing before a judge or a general offences department of a local court	270	379	40.4

### *Traffic accidents and consequences*

	Traffic accident				Consequence		
	Total	Fatal accidents	Injury accidents	Material damage accidents	Killed	Seriously injured	Lightly injured
2001	39,431	243	8,956	30,232	278	2,689	9,984
2002	39,601	239	9,960	29,402	269	1,571	12,359
2003	41,173	220	11,456	29,497	242	1,393	15,310
2004	43,004	254	12,467	30,283	274	1,391	17,332
2005	31,094	230	10,079	20,785	259	1,266	13,048

Traffic accidents and consequences – by police directorates

		Traffic accident				Consequence		
		Total	Fatal accidents	Injury accidents	Material damage accidents	Killed	Seriously injured	Lightly injured
Celje	2004	6,048	33	1,637	4,378	37	207	2,189
	2005	4,087	30	1,391	2,666	32	174	1,792
Koper	2004	2,285	13	520	1,752	14	92	636
	2005	1,816	11	526	1,279	12	116	570
Kranj	2004	2,713	20	645	2,048	25	131	788
	2005	2,110	19	627	1,464	20	114	802
Krško	2004	1,183	8	340	835	9	49	453
	2005	720	6	217	497	7	38	251
Ljubljana	2004	14,271	62	3,833	10,376	64	349	5,592
	2005	8,669	58	2,767	5,844	65	330	3,669
Maribor	2004	9,103	39	3,092	5,972	40	230	4,474
	2005	7,612	35	2,519	5,058	37	191	3,460
M. Sobota	2004	2,049	22	546	1,481	23	71	654
	2005	1,786	14	498	1,274	16	61	609
Nova Gorica	2004	1,408	14	373	1,021	15	108	396
	2005	1,158	7	387	764	7	99	407
Novo mesto	2004	1,929	26	737	1,166	30	94	1,031
	2005	1,575	29	520	1,026	41	61	648
Postojna	2004	786	10	237	539	10	36	313
	2005	614	12	234	368	13	41	283
S. Gradec	2004	1,229	7	507	715	7	24	806
	2005	947	9	393	545	9	41	557
<b>Total</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>43,004</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>12,467</b>	<b>30,283</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>17,332</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>31,094</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>10,079</b>	<b>20,785</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>13,048</b>
	<b>Change (%)</b>	<b>-27.7</b>	<b>-9.4</b>	<b>-19.2</b>	<b>-31.4</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>-24.7</b>

Alcoholised persons responsible for road accidents, and average alcohol concentration

	Total persons responsible		Alcoholised persons responsible		Share of total (%)		Average alcohol concentration (g/kg)*	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Fatal accident	262	242	95	82	36.3	33.9	1.58	1.61
Injury accident	12,677	9,924	1,499	1,291	11.8	13.0	1.48	1.47
Material damage accident	30,234	19,424	2,313	1,806	7.7	9.3	1.49	1.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,173</b>	<b>29,590</b>	<b>3,907</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.50</b>

\*The average alcohol concentration is expressed in g/kg for comparability reasons.

Consequences of traffic accidents – by causes

	Killed		Seriously injured		Lightly injured	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Excessive speed having regard to conditions	129	114	522	523	4,859	4,040
Wrong course or way	75	81	298	249	2,593	1,746
Failing to give way	18	36	261	251	3,786	2,884
Overtaking without care	21	1	76	62	600	436
Manoeuvring without care	6	5	65	54	1,072	755
Driving too close	0	0	22	14	3,375	2,257
Pedestrian factor	5	9	57	37	131	122

## BORDER CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE

### *Passengers – by type of border crossing point*

	2004	2005	Change (%)
International traffic	153,843,232	141,989,442	-7.7
Interstate traffic	9,579,285	8,523,760	-11.0
Local traffic	23,800,182	19,667,784	-17.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>187,222,699</b>	<b>170,180,986</b>	<b>-9.1</b>

### *Aliens refused entry – by nationality*

	2004	2005	Change (%)
Croatia	6,410	5,433	-15.2
Bulgaria	2,393	4,958	107.2
Serbia & Montenegro	4,871	3,965	-18.6
Romania	2,525	3,858	52.8
Italy	4,108	2,580	-37.2
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2,920	2,376	-18.6
Turkey	1,059	1,352	27.7
Macedonia	1,604	1,296	-19.2
Albania	863	896	3.8
Ukraine	825	653	-20.8
Other	7,136	5,154	-27.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,714</b>	<b>32,521</b>	<b>-6.3</b>

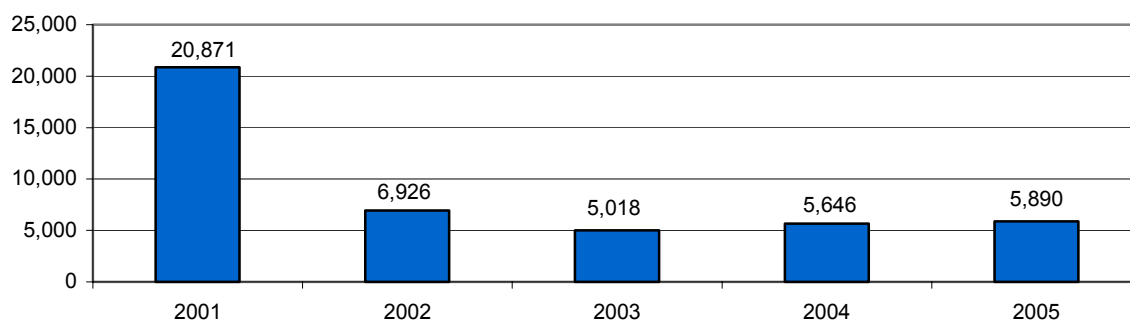
### *Misuses of documents at border crossing points*

	2004	2005
Forged and altered passports	334	240
Forged and altered identity cards	134	101
Forged and altered visas	56	72
Forged and altered residence and work permits	177	140
Forged and altered driving licenses	266	245
Forged and altered stamps in travel documents	124	258
Forged and altered certificates of registration	57	40
Other forged and altered documents	160	282
Use of another's travel document	22	77
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>1,455</b>

*Persons dealt with due to misuse of documents at border crossing points – by nationality*

	2004	2005
Serbia & Montenegro	282	247
Romania	112	142
Bosnia & Herzegovina	89	111
Macedonia	147	91
Turkey	73	86
Croatia	46	70
Bulgaria	86	51
Ukraine	66	28
Slovenia	33	21
Italy	6	20
Albania	8	16
Moldova	18	15
Other	93	136
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>1,034</b>

*Illegal border crossings*



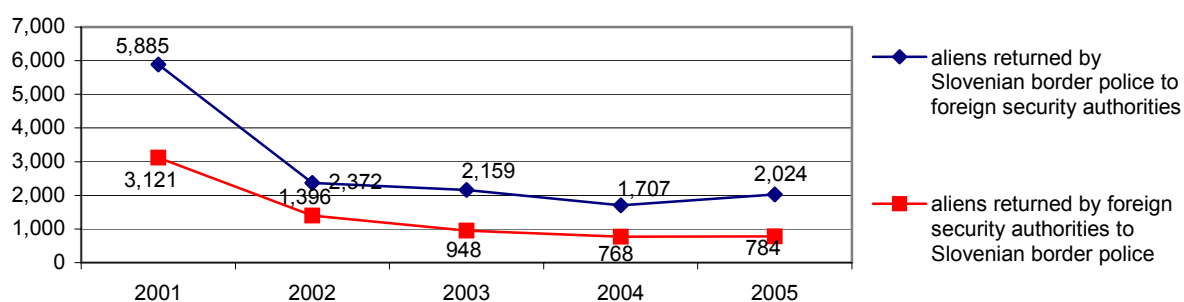
*Persons dealt with due to illegal border crossing – by nationality*

	2004	2005	Change (%)
Serbia & Montenegro	1,324	1,722	30.1
Albania	1,153	995	-13.7
Turkey	734	765	4.2
Bosnia & Herzegovina	470	562	19.6
Macedonia	412	434	5.3
Moldova	269	426	58.4
Bangladesh	79	185	134.2
Croatia	194	164	-15.5
Romania	192	87	-54.7
Other	819	550	-32.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,646</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>4.3</b>

*Persons dealt with due to illegal residence – by nationality*

	2004	2005
Serbia & Montenegro	154	190
Bosnia & Herzegovina	78	99
Croatia	85	60
Bulgaria	42	50
Macedonia	54	49
Romania	42	46
Ukraine	28	8
Albania	1	6
Turkey	0	6
Other	40	161
<b>Total</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>675</b>

*Aliens returned based on interstate agreements*

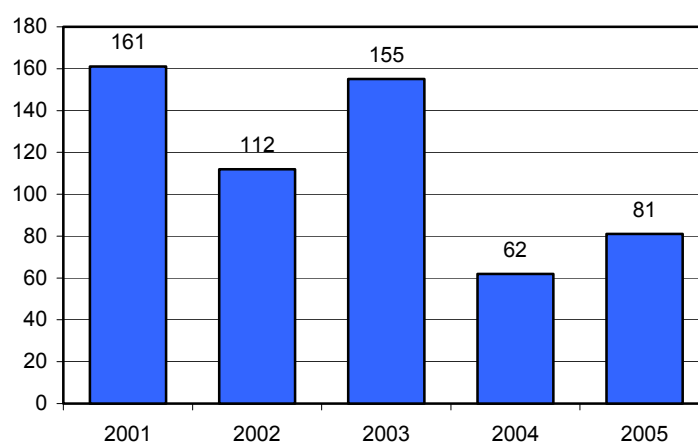


*Aliens accommodated in the Aliens' Centre – by nationality*

	2004	2005
Serbia & Montenegro	357	564
Albania	394	287
Turkey	164	171
Moldova	112	159
Bosnia & Herzegovina	139	127
Macedonia	112	102
Romania	57	32
Bulgaria	28	27
India	19	19
Ukraine	26	16
Bangladesh	25	16
Pakistan	18	14
Russia	10	10
Iraq	9	10
Ecuador	11	0
China	11	0
Other	52	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>1,639</b>

## PROTECTION OF CERTAIN PERSONS AND FACILITIES

### *Foreign persons protected*



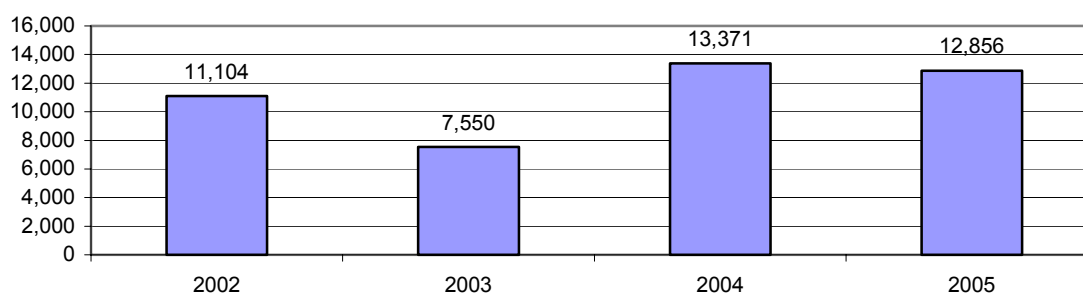
### *Activities undertaken in the field of protection of certain persons and facilities*

	2004	2005
Risk assessments made or updated	133	231*
Protections of domestic protected persons whilst abroad	188	175
Protections of foreign protected persons whilst in Slovenia	62	81
Protections within operational actions (specifically required)	12	6
Protections of presentations of credentials by foreign diplomats	31	22
Anonymous and other letters sent to protected persons dealt with	173	99
of these letters written by anonymous authors (%)	70.5	65.6
of these threatening or insulting letters (%)	49.1	44.4
Interventions after the triggering off of a signalling device in a protected facility	207	108
Additional security measures in facilities housing national bodies (during meetings, receptions, press conferences)	1,392	1,348
Protections of receptions given by diplomatic missions and consular posts	34	32
Additional protection measures due to demonstrations near protected facilities	24	22

*\*The increase is attributable to two amendments of risk assessments for embassies and three amendments of risk assessments for domestic protected persons in 2005 (the assessments were not updated at the end of 2004 due to tasks related to pre-election activities of domestic protected persons).*

## COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICE WORK

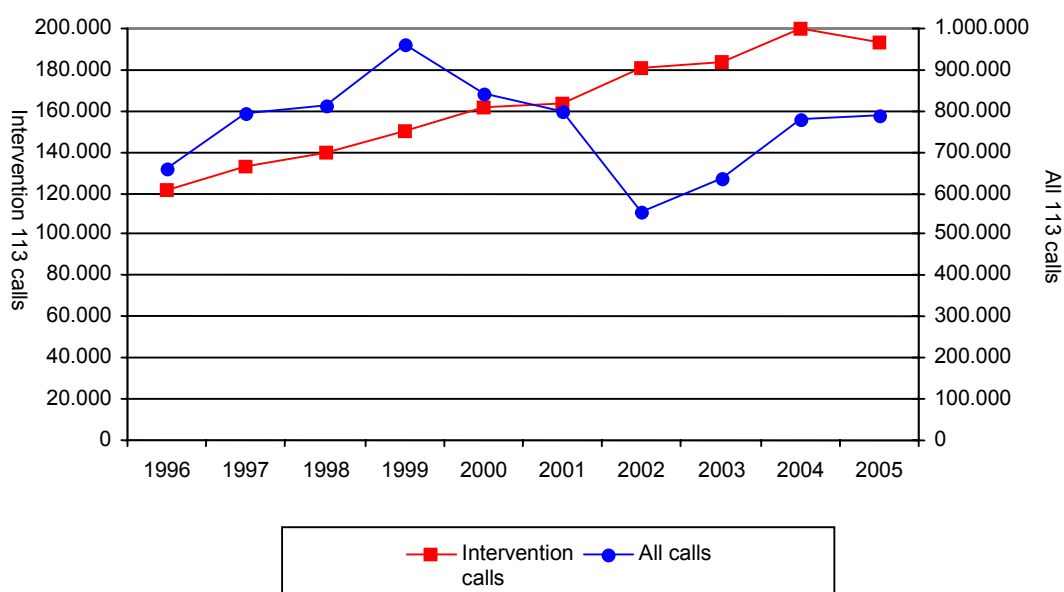
### *Prevention activities carried out*





## OPERATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

*All 113 calls and intervention 113 calls*



*All 113 calls and intervention 113 calls – by police directorates*

	All 113 calls		Intervention 113 calls	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
Celje	57,532	59,283	17,637	15,710
Koper	53,085	53,334	11,600	11,026
Kranj	96,376	102,188	8,530	8,438
Krško	15,275	15,167	5,150	5,012
Ljubljana	239,131	228,661	84,452	79,017
Maribor	178,676	200,118	38,683	38,606
Murska Sobota	30,728	30,454	10,265	10,636
Nova Gorica	38,094	28,025	6,001	6,089
Novo mesto	31,651	33,030	7,559	8,101
Postojna	20,299	22,915	4,144	4,726
Slovenj Gradec	17,611	17,035	5,715	5,707
<b>Total</b>	<b>778,458</b>	<b>790,210</b>	<b>199,736</b>	<b>193,068</b>
<b>Share (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>24.4</b>

*Average response time of police patrols – by police directorates*

	All intervention calls (mm:ss)		Emergency intervention calls (mm:ss)	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
Celje	17:15	18:26	10:16	10:47
Koper	15:54	15:37	10:15	11:01
Kranj	18:30	18:58	15:03	14:52
Krško	18:16	18:32	12:21	12:07
Ljubljana	25:20	25:07	14:32	14:01
Maribor	25:00	24:49	19:42	19:34
Murska Sobota	17:58	18:42	16:25	16:15
Nova Gorica	14:36	15:38	14:09	14:08
Novo mesto	23:21	22:20	10:28	10:14
Postojna	16:37	17:10	12:51	13:23
Slovenj Gradec	12:51	12:46	10:47	9:49
<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>22:17</b>	<b>22:13</b>	<b>15:29</b>	<b>14:46</b>

FORENSIC EXAMINATIONS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

*Investigations and expert opinions – by laboratories*

	Investigations and expert opinions		Change (%)
	2004	2005	
Physics	691	659	-4.6
Chemistry	1,060	1,046	-1.3
Biological	1,920	1,966	2.4
Handwriting and documents	1,297	1,448	11.6
Dactyloscopy	2,583	2,116	-18.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,551</b>	<b>7,235</b>	<b>-4.2</b>

SUPERVISION

*General, expert and repeat supervisions of work of police units*

Internal units of GPD	Supervisions of own internal units conducted by GPD		Police direc- torate	Supervisions of police directorates conducted by GPD			Supervisions of own internal units conducted by police directorates		Supervisions of police stations conducted by police directorates		
	Expert	Repeat		General	Expert	Repeat	Expert	Repeat	General	Expert	Repeat
SDGP			CE	1		1	2		2	21	1
UPD			KP		1	1			2	9	1
CIPD	1		KR		3	1	2		3	20	
FIC			KK		4	1			1	10	
SPO	2		LJ		1	2	2		4	84	8
OCC	1		MB	1		1	1		4	7	1
SU		1	MS		3	1	1		2	21	
PA			NG		2		1		2	14	1
OPO	1		NM		4				1	17	3
ITO			PO		4				1	9	1
LO			SG		3		1		3	38	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>16</b>

SDGP = Service of the Director General of the Police; UPD = Uniformed Police Directorate; CIPD = Criminal Investigation Police Directorate; FIC = Forensic Investigation Centre; SPO = Security and Protection Office; OCC = Operations and Communications Centre; SU = Special Unit; PA = Police Academy; OPO = Organisation and Personnel Office; ITO = Information and Telecommunications Office; LO = Logistics Office

## EXERCISING OF POWERS BY AND THREATS TO POLICE OFFICERS

### *Persons whose identity was established by the Police*

Legal basis	2004	2005	Change (%)
Police Act (Article 35)			
all persons	67,272	61,702	-8.3
operationally interesting persons	20,911	19,647	-6.0
State Border Control Act (Article 29)	7,033	13,714	95.0

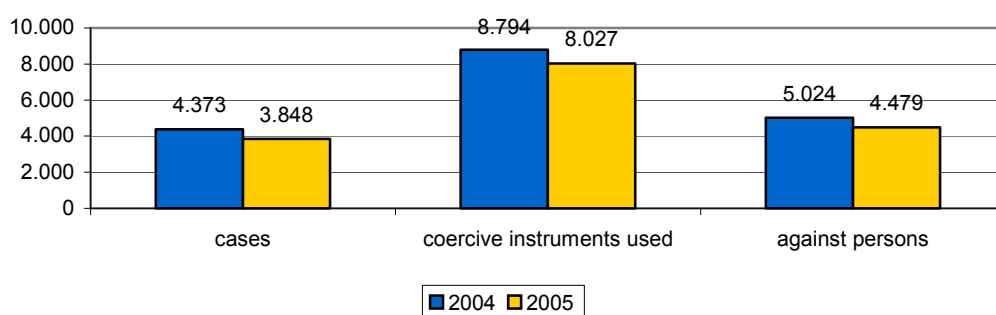
### *Persons brought before the court to be processed for a criminal or general offence*

	2004	2005	Change (%)
Persons facing criminal charges (Art. 157/1 of the Criminal Procedure Act)	17	44	-
Persons facing minor offence charges (Art. 110/1 of the General Offences Act)	1,242	1,265	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>4.0</b>

### *Persons detained under the Police Act (Zpol), General Offences Act (ZP) and Criminal Procedure Act (ZKP)*

duration of detention	2004	2005	Change (%)
up to 24 hours (Art. 43/1 of ZPol)	39	98	151.3
up to 48 hours (Art. 43/2 of ZPol)	585	573	-2.1
up to 12 hours (Art. 108/2 of ZP or Art. 109/2 of ZP-1)	2,583	2,219	-14.1
up to 24 hours (Art. 109/2 of ZP)	2,373	-	-
up to 12 hours (Art. 110/2 of ZP-1)	-	704	-
up to 6 hours (Art. 157/2 of ZKP)	1,951	2,087	7.0
up to 48 hours (Art. 157/2 of ZKP)	1,355	1,595	17.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,886</b>	<b>7,276</b>	<b>18.1</b>

### *Use of instruments of restraint*



*Use of instruments of restraint and warning shots*

	2004	2005
Physical force	3,895	3,701
Handcuffs and other mechanical restraints	4,617	4,085
Baton	187	135
Gas spray	63	45
Gas device	1	1
Police dog	25	39
Mounted unit	0	0
Coercive stopping of vehicles	3	16
Firearm	1	0
Other coercive instruments	0	0
Warning shot	2	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,794</b>	<b>8,027</b>

*Consequences of use of instruments of restraint*

	Police officers		Offenders	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
Visible signs*	26	20	277	242
Light injury	103	106	90	85
Serious injury	2	1	2	2
Very serious injury	0	0	0	0
Fatal injury	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>329</b>

\*To establish possible bad treatment by police officers and monitor the consequences of coercive instrument usage, the Police used to, up to 1 October 2003, record every scratch, abrasion and other damage on skin surface caused by coercive instrument usage.

*Threats to police officers*

Threat level	2004	2005
Low	52	50
Medium	5	5
High	8	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>58</b>

*Criminal offences related to attacks on police officers*

	2004	2005	Change (%)
Criminal offence (Art. 302, 303, 304 and 305 of the Penal Code)	187	192	2.7
Police officers attacked	255	278	9.0

## COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE

### *Complaints against the Police*

	2004*	2004**	2005	Change (%)
Complaints received	209	816	742	-27.6
uncompleted	0	62	54	-12.9
completed	209	754	688	-28.5
Dealt with by heads of organisational units		534	418	-21.7
resolved			233	-
not resolved***			185	-
share of not resolved (%)			44.3	-
in accordance with regulations****		302	357	18.2
not in accordance with regulations		38	44	15.7
share of practice not in accordance ... (%)		11.2	10.9	
Rejected with a decision (Art. 9)		56	57	1.8
Terminated in advance (Art. 12)		138	138	0.0
Dealt with by the senate	155	220	260	-30.6
not resolved			185	-
suspected criminal offence*****			75	-
substantiated	24	31	31	-43.6
not substantiated	131	189	209	-34.7
share of substantiated (%)	15.5	14.1	12.9	

\*Complaints solved before 26 February 2004 based on Instructions for dealing with complaints.

\*\*Complaints solved after 26 February 2004 based on Rules for dealing with complaints.

\*\*\*Complaints not resolved by heads of organisational units are referred to the complaints senate of the Ministry of the Interior.

\*\*\*\*Complaints in relation to which heads of organisational units decide that the police officer in question acted in accordance with the regulations.

\*\*\*\*\*Complaints in relation to which suspicion exists that a criminal offence has been committed are dealt with by the competent service of the Ministry of the Interior.

## INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

### *Criminal offences allegedly committed by police officers*

Criminal offences against ... (by chapters of the Penal Code)	Criminal complaint or report (Art. 148/9 of the CPA)		Report (Art. 148/10 of the CPA)	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
the person	10	6	6	7
human rights and freedoms	15	22	48	46
voting rights and elections	0	0	0	2
honour and reputation	0	2	1	4
sexual inviolability	1	2	3	0
public health	0	0	0	2
marriage, family and youth	3	2	2	0
property criminal offences	13	27	14	13
economic criminal offences	1	0	1	0
legal transactions	2	1	0	1
done in official duty	44	22	175	176
the administration of justice	3	1	1	2
public order	3	4	4	0
overall safety of people and property	0	0	0	1
the safety of public transport	1	0	0	0
environment and natural resources	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>254</b>

## PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

### *Posts classified and occupied*

	Posts classified				Posts occupied			
	Uniformed police posts	Non-uniformed police posts	Civilian posts	Total	Uniformed police posts	Non-uniformed police posts	Civilian posts	Total
2001	5,838	1,601	1,468	8,907	5,889	1,470	1,515	8874
2002	6,776	1,636	1,510	9,922	5,855	1,537	1,539	8,931
2003	6,716	1,702	1,529	9,947	5,946	1,580	1,548	9,074
2004	7,088	1,764	1,579	10,431	6,024	1,594	2,012	9,630
2005	7,083	1,772	1,568	10,423	6,281	1,600	1,547	9,428

### *Posts classified and occupied – by organisational units*

	Posts classified				Posts occupied			
	Uniformed police posts	Non-uniformed police posts	Civilian posts	Total	Uniformed police posts	Non-uniformed police posts	Civilian posts	Total
DGP - management	-	7	2	9	-	5	2	7
SDGP	-	36	5	41	-	33	7	40
UPD	337	-	58	395	264	-	62	326
CIPD	-	189	8	197	-	176	8	184
FIC	-	49	3	52	-	44	3	47
SPO	108	212	17	337	65	185	17	266
OCC	22	29	9	60	20	29	9	58
SU	118	1	3	122	99	1	3	103
PA	132	6	49	187	115	4	47	166
OPO	-	35	19	54	-	29	21	50
ITO	-	154	20	174	-	139	25	164
LO	-	35	319	354	-	29	288	317
<b>Total GPD</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>1,728</b>
Celje PD	605	114	108	827	541	103	106	750
Koper PD	631	92	112	835	533	76	114	723
Kranj PD	465	71	90	626	425	68	91	584
Krško PD	477	51	50	578	449	51	47	547
Ljubljana PD	1,241	266	193	1,700	1,118	234	192	1,581
Maribor PD	1,066	154	184	1,404	895	138	185	1,218
Murska Sobota PD	560	59	82	701	505	55	82	642
Nova Gorica PD	367	58	86	511	337	53	86	476
Novo mesto PD	410	61	62	533	372	58	59	489
Postojna PD	341	44	45	430	305	41	47	393
Slovenj Gradec PD	203	49	44	296	201	49	47	297
<b>Total PD</b>	<b>6,366</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>8,441</b>	<b>5,718</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>7,700</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,083</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>10,423</b>	<b>6,281</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>9,428</b>

DGP = Director General of the Police; SDGP = Service of the Director General of the Police; UPD = Uniformed Police Directorate; CIPD = Criminal Investigation Police Directorate; FIC = Forensic Investigation Centre; SPO = Security and Protection Office; OCC = Operations and Communications Centre; SU = Special Unit; PA = Police Academy; OPO = Organisation and Personnel Office; ITO = Information and Telecommunications Office; LO = Logistics Office

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### *School for police officers*

Generation	Enrolment year	Persons enrolled	Persons who completed their studies	Successful students (%)
III.	2001	361	349	96.7
IV.	2002	421	389	92.4
V.	2003	294	260	88.4
VI.	2004	195	170	87.2
VII.	2004	170	159	93.5
VIII.*	2004	183	-	-

*\*This generation has not yet completed the studies.*

### *Higher police school*

Generation	Enrolment year	Persons enrolled	Persons who completed their studies	Successful students (%)
II.	2001	33	31	93.9
III.	2002	33	31	93.9
IV.	2003	33	31	93.9
V.*	2004	58	-	-
VI.*	2005	33	-	-

*\*These generations have not yet completed the studies.*

### *Educational programmes and training*

Area	Programmes run		Participants*		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	Change (%)
General and specific police tasks	568	414	15,354	13,583	-11.5
Crime investigation	117	56	3,049	1,874	-38.5
Social and people skills	27	40	548	738	34.7
International training	23	42	639	142	-77.8
Dog handling	227	169	1,490	1,045	-29.9
Computers and IT	193	179	2,887	2,661	-7.8
Document handling	-	6	-	281	-
Health and safety at work	30	17	395	798	102
Special unit work	15	20	317	648	104.4
Protection of persons and facilities	8	15	92	178	93.5
Language courses	26	17	280	206	-26.4
Internal investigations and assistance to police officers	1	1	38	37	-2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>25,089</b>	<b>22,191</b>	<b>-11.6</b>

*\*Participants were from the Police and other domestic and foreign institutions.*

## FINANCE AND MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

### *Budget of the Police (SIT 000)*

	2004			2005			Budget used 05/04
	Valid budget	Budget used	Budget used (%)	Valid budget	Budget used	Budget used (%)	
<b>Budgetary funds (type 1)</b>	<b>60,391,237</b>	<b>60,212,188</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>62,151,810</b>	<b>61,672,588</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>102.4</b>
Salaries	47,370,198	47,367,563	100	49,555,544	49,542,090	100	104.6
Costs of material	9,855,465	9,717,731	98.6	9,739,041	9,469,462	97.2	97.5
Capital investment	3,165,573	3,126,894	98.8	2,857,224	2,661,035	93.1	85.1
<b>Earmarked funds</b>	<b>3,870,848</b>	<b>2,868,128</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>15,667,189</b>	<b>4,846,914</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>169.0</b>
Grants (type 3)	1,114,229	1,081,802	97.2	1,642,670	1,600,892	97.5	148.0
Own activity (type 6)	632,908	534,783	84.5	607,726	497,147	81.8	93.0
Insurance compensation (type 7)	0	0	-	29,361	4,978	16.96	-
Rentals (type 18)	620,528	181,410	29.2	722,867	213,488	29.5	117.7
Own financing + Phare (type 20)	1,503,181	1,070,133	71.2	1,054,009	713,740	67.7	66.7
Transitional source – Slovenian financing (type 29)	0	0	-	5,041	0	0	-
Other grants (type 30)	0	0	-	16,038	13,198	82.3	-
Schengen border (type 60)	2	0	0	11,589,478	1,803,470	15.6	-
Type 60 – salaries	20	0	-	4,057,938	708,497	17.5	-
Type 60 – costs of material	0	0	-	531,541	58,879	11.1	-
Type 60 – capital investment	2	0	0	7,000,000	1,036,094	14.8	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,262,085</b>	<b>63,080,316</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>77,819,000</b>	<b>66,519,501</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>105.5</b>

## PUBLIC RELATIONS

### *Activities in the field of public relations*

	2004	2005	Change (%)
Press conferences, briefings, photo sessions	340	278	-18.2
Public information and communications	3,713	4,355	17.3
Written and oral answers to journalists' questions	4,655	3,823	-17.9
Written and oral answers to citizens' questions	2,704	3,860	42.7
Official denials of media claims	139	57	-59.0

## SPECIALISED UNITS

### *Police orchestra*

	2004	2005
Concerts in Slovenian Philharmonic Hall / Cankarjev dom / Union Hall	4	5
Concerts within the "Glasbena mladina ljubljanska" project	3	5
Other concerts in Slovenia	29	24
Concerts abroad	1	1
Performances at celebrations and cultural events	81	83
Performances at protocol events	29	20
Commemorations and funerals	62	81
Video recordings	0	0
Audio recordings	2	10



*Police officers in international peace keeping missions*

	Country	2004	2005
European Union Police Mission (EUPM )	Bosnia & Herzegovina	4	4
Office of High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina (OHR)	Bosnia & Herzegovina	1	1
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	Serbia & Montenegro	14	15
Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	(Kosovo)	0	1
OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission	Macedonia	2	2
European Union Police Mission – PROXIMA	Macedonia	5	5
International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP)	Afghanistan	1	0
Jordan International Police Training Centre (JIPTC)	Jordan	5	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>