



THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA  
**MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR**  
**POLICE**

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE  
POLICE  
(2006)**

Ljubljana, March 2007

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>POLICE WORK IN 2005 IN BRIEF</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>POLICE WORK BY ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>5</b>
2.1	BASIC ACTIVITIES .....	5
2.1.1	Crime prevention, detection and investigation .....	5
2.1.2	Public order and overall safety of people and property .....	7
2.1.3	Road safety .....	8
2.1.4	Border control and implementation of regulations on aliens .....	9
2.1.5	Protection of certain persons and facilities .....	10
2.2	OTHER ACTIVITIES .....	10
2.2.1	Community-oriented police work .....	10
2.2.2	Operations and communications .....	11
2.2.3	Forensic examinations and technical support .....	11
2.2.4	Analyses .....	12
2.2.5	Supervision .....	12
2.2.6	Exercising of powers by and threats to police officers .....	12
2.2.7	Complaints against the police .....	13
2.2.8	Internal investigations .....	13
2.2.9	Information technology and telecommunications .....	14
2.2.10	Personnel and organisation .....	14
2.2.11	Education and training .....	15
2.2.12	Finance and material management .....	16
2.2.13	International co-operation .....	17
2.2.14	Public relations .....	17
2.2.15	Specialised units .....	18
	<b>SUPPLEMENT: STATISTICAL DATA</b> .....	<b>19</b>

# 1 POLICE WORK IN 2006 IN BRIEF

In 2006 police work focused on the implementation of projects and other activities related to EU membership and the adoption of the Schengen control standards at the external border of the EU. The police continued intensive international activities, especially those related to the preparations for the presidency of the working bodies of the EU in the first half of 2008. As far as security and organisational matters are concerned, police work was typified by the meeting of the Ministers of Defence of NATO member states and the Salzburg forum and the regional conference on illegal migrations, organised crime, corruption and terrorism.

Police preparations for the entrance of Slovenia into the Schengen area were carried out according to the Implementation plan for the Application of the Schengen Standards for the Surveillance of the EU External Border for the period 2005- 2007. The expenditure of the police budget funds was adjusted accordingly. An agreement on cross-border police co-operation and co-operation with other bodies for the purpose of combating crime was concluded between Slovenia and Hungary. According to Article 99 of the Schengen Implementing Convention, the Police Act was amended, granting the police new powers in the implementation of border and inland control after the Schengen information system is adopted in Slovenia. 241 police officers were trained and employed for a period of five years for the protection of the state border. A police unit for compensatory measures was established within the Murska Sobota Police Directorate, becoming the first of six units to carry out activities related to the suppression of cross-border crime and illegal migrations at the internal border of the EU. A new building was constructed for the Sentjernej Police Division.

The setting up of the digital radio network was carried out as planned. All Police Directorates on the external border of the EU will be connected to a single digital network. Due to delays in the implementation of the second generation Schengen information system and the decision by the Council of the EU granting the integration of Slovenia into the existing information system, the police participated in both projects of the integration into the Schengen information system. Professional commissions consisting of representatives of member states and bodies of the EU evaluated the readiness of Slovenia for full enforcement of the Schengen legal order in control of the national border inland, on sea and at airports and the harmonisation of cross-border co-operation and data protection with the Schengen legal order. The activities mentioned above were included in the report presented by the police to the relevant working bodies of the Council of the EU in November 2006.

A number of activities of the police were related to the adoption of the Euro and were carried out in co-operation with the Bank of Slovenia, commercial banks and other national institutions. In planning the secure transportation of the Euro cash, the experience of police forces in other EU member states where the Euro had already been adopted were of great help. The same can be said about the information and analyses prepared especially for Slovenia by Europol, and other data obtained in international police co-operation. Even though most activities of the police consisted of providing secure transportation of the Euro cash, special attention was given to informing the public with about the new currency's security elements and with actions to be taken in the event of forged Euro notes and coins. Considering the fact that no criminal offences related to the transportation of the Euro cash were identified, it can be concluded that the police completed their tasks successfully.

The number of criminal offences dealt with by the police rose in 2006, but the police were more successful in discovering and investigating crime than the year before. The number and share of criminal offences discovered by the police rose, and so did the number and share of the cleared up criminal offence cases. Investigations of economic criminal offences were the most successful.

Amendments to the General Offences Act that entered into force in May 2006 have enabled the violation authorities to issue a payment order and impose penalty points in rapid procedures on road traffic offences. The amendments entering into force in November 2006 enabled the violation authorities to complete procedures rapidly by issuing a special payment order for certain types of offences which were not discovered in person or by relevant technical instruments but by collecting notifications or evidence.

Police work in the field of public order was typified by public gatherings and events requiring large-scale police engagement in order to prevent severe violations of public order.

In 2006, the police purchased new vehicles and in this way lowered the average age of their vehicles. New DNA testing equipment and room for the additional lab will help abolish backlogs at the Forensic Research Centre.

The police co-operated with many governments and other institutions in Slovenia and abroad. The co-operation was correct and in line with regulations and inter-institutional agreements.

## 2 POLICE WORK BY ACTIVITIES

### 2.1 BASIC ACTIVITIES

#### 2.1.1 Crime prevention, detection and investigation

In 2006, the Resolution on the Prevention and Combating of Crime entered into force. According to the Resolution, police representatives drew up a proposal of the Resolution on the National Programme for the Prevention and Combating of Crime for the period 2007-2011.

According to Paragraph 9, Article 148 of the Police Act, the police forwarded criminal complaints and reports complementing criminal complaints to state prosecutors for 90,354 (84,379) 7.1% more than in 2005. The rise in criminal offences is a consequence of an increased number of reported criminal offences and criminal offences discovered by the police. The damage caused by the perpetrators amounted to approximately SIT 40.4 (41.4) billion.

The police were more successful in discovering and investigating criminal offences than last year. Of all the criminal offences investigated by the police in 2006, 82,188 (77,137) or 6.5% more were reported and 8,166 (7,242) or 12.8% more were discovered by the police. The share of the criminal offences discovered by the police increased from 8.6% to 9.0% which is a 0.4% increase. Despite the increased scope of work in the field of criminal offences, the police investigated 36,984 (32,896) or 12.4% more criminal offences, which means that the share of the cleared-up criminal offences rose by 1.9%, from 39.0% to 40.9%. On grounds of probable cause of criminal offences, the police filed criminal complaints and reports against 17,765 (17,566) persons. While most were natural persons, 212 (191) of those were legal persons.

According to Paragraph 10, Article 148 of the CPA, the police sent state prosecutors 16,828 (18,011) or 6.6% fewer suspected criminal offences for which there was no confirmed suspect of a criminal offence or no grounds for criminal prosecution.

In 2006 the police investigated 81,883 (78,264) **criminal offences**, which is 4.6% more than last year. 35.1% (34.6%) of those were cleared up.

There were 2,717 (2,604) *criminal offences against the person*, which is a 4.3% increase from last year. 90.0% (89.9%) of those were cleared up. The number of attempted murders and criminal offences causing very serious or minor injuries rose, but the number of completed murders and criminal offences causing serious injuries and other criminal offences against the person decreased. The police cleared up all actual murders.

359 (401) or 10.5% fewer *criminal offences against sexual inviolability* were investigated, 91.6% (92.5%) of which were cleared up. Above all, the number of criminal offences against sexual inviolability involving an abuse of office and official powers, attempted rapes and sexual violence decreased.

There were 65,278 (63,632) *criminal offences against property*, which is 2.6% more than last year. 22.7% (23.2%) of those were cleared up. The number of robberies and thefts with elements of robbery increased while the number of break-ins and thefts committed in a particularly audacious manner went down. The least number of cleared-up offences were of thefts of motor vehicles and break-ins but the situation improved slightly compared to last

year. The share of cleared-up robberies and thefts committed in a particularly audacious manner decreased.

The police investigated 2,527 (2,847) offences which they suspected were committed by minors, which is 11.2% fewer than last year. Above all, extortion and the number of thefts rose, and the number of grand larcenies fell considerably. Among all reported suspects, 8.7% (9.3%) were minors. The police also investigated 519 (561) or 7.5% fewer acts with elements of a criminal offence for which it sent the State Prosecutor's office a report on the suspicion that they were committed by children up to 14 years of age. Among all the victims or plaintiffs 2,675 (2,593) or 5.4% (5.3%) of them were children and youngsters.

The extent of the investigated **economic criminal offences** and the damage caused rose drastically compared to last year. The police investigated 8,471 (6,115) or 38.5% more economic criminal offences which caused damage of an estimated SIT 20.9 (16.6) billion. Among all the criminal offences, the share of economic criminal offences rose from 7.2% to 9.4% and the damage caused by economic criminal offences jumped from 40.2% to 51.7%.

According to the police, the rise in the investigated economic criminal offences is a consequence of a more systematic approach to detection and investigation of such crimes. The most dramatic increase can be seen in various forms of economic fraud and criminal offences of abuse of office and official powers, misappropriation and avoidance of payment of financial liabilities, at the same time causing most of the damage. The criminal offences of paying with uncovered cheques, credit and debit card fraud, business fraud, fraud and misappropriations were the most common. According to the Criminal Liability of Legal Entities Act, 406 (398) criminal offences were investigated, the liability for which lay with natural persons as well as with legal entities.

499 (397) criminal offences or 25.7% more than the prior year belong to the category of **organised crime**. The biggest increase was in the number of organised forms of criminal offences of illegal drug production and trafficking. The biggest decline was in the number of organised forms of criminal offences of illegal border or national territory crossing, which is a direct consequence of successful control of the national border and co-operation with security authorities in the neighbouring countries and the countries on smuggling routes.

As far as *computer-related offences* are concerned, 36 (52) criminal offences were investigated, among which criminal offences of illegal access to information systems were prevalent. The investigation of such criminal offences has become more complex and time-consuming because it is getting more and more difficult to discover perpetrators and the police are dealing with an ever increasing volume of data.

The number of all the investigated criminal offences involving the abuse of illegal drugs has gone up from 1,241 to 1,794 or by 44.6%, which is the result of increased intensity of police work in this area. Police officers, in co-operation with customs officers and foreign security authorities, also seized an increased amount of drugs as compared to last year. 19 (29) people died due to suspected poisoning with illegal drugs.

The police investigated 216 (148) or 45.9% more criminal offences of *illegal production of/traffic in arms and explosives*. It also seized 22,193 (30,404) weapons of various kinds. The police discovered 192 (127) criminal offences, including offences discovered with covert investigation measures.

In 2006 the police investigated 348 (463) or 24.8% fewer criminal offences of *illegal border or national territory crossing* and 28 (31) criminal offences of *smuggling*. The number of criminal offences of abuse of prostitution and trafficking in human beings rose from 12 to 21.

The police investigated 1,823 (1,439) or 26.7% more criminal offences of money counterfeiting and reported 218 (140) suspects. During the investigations, it seized 6,987 (2,378) of forged bank notes and coins, 2,932 (652) of which were forgeries of Slovene tolaras and 3,646 (1,626) Euros. Among the forgeries of the Euro, 20 and 100 Euro banknotes and 2 Euro coins most common. The greatest number of forged Euro banknotes were discovered on the Italian border while forged coins were mostly used at toll stations.

The number of the investigated corruption criminal offences climbed from 17 to 44, among which the criminal offences of accepting and offering of bribes were the most prevalent. Most of these criminal offences were discovered with covert investigation measures and other methods, but at the same time, the readiness of citizens to report such offences has increased.

The police investigated 3,376 (3,057) or 10.4% more criminal offences of the *endangerment of safety* and 403 (383) or 5.2% more criminal offences of *extortion*. The rise in extortion investigations is also the result of the increased readiness of victims to report such offences.

Work in the field of *the fight against terrorism* was directed towards the exchange of crime and intelligence data with foreign security authorities aiming to prevent and discover terrorist activities (foreign security authorities were sent 61 tips) and to prevent the financing of terrorist activities and money laundering. The implementation of the police response plan in the event of terrorist threats in Slovenia was analysed in order to ensure a more harmonised and efficient implementation of the measures.

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

The police acted thoroughly against all forms of violence, especially against domestic violence. Special attention was given to ensuring safety at public gatherings and events, especially sports events. Police representatives were also involved in the preparation of the new Protection of Public Order Act.

The police investigated 48,676 (52,864) violations of public order regulations, which is 7.9% fewer than in the previous year. There were 31,518 (33,361) or 5.5% fewer violations of the Public Order Act and the new Protection of Public Order Act which entered into force in July 2006, and 17,158 (19,503) or 12.0% fewer violations of other public order regulations. Among them, violations of the Aliens Act, Manufacturing and Trafficking of Drugs Act and State Border Control Act were the most common. There were 695 (717) or 3.1% fewer violations of the Firearms Act. Due to suspected non-compliance with the conditions for firearms possession, the police issued 100 (81) proposals for the beginning of the administrative procedure for the confiscation of firearms, mostly hunting guns and pistols.

The police investigated 64 (56) cases of pollution and endangerment of the environment, 8 (3) water accidents, 14 (16) drownings, 73 (67) mountaineering accidents, 93 (70) skiing accidents, 37 (29) air traffic accidents, 62 (48) train accidents and other incidents, 554 (459) work related accidents and 1,469 (1,447) fires. In addition to that, 484 (464) suicides and 315 (286) attempted suicides were investigated and 108 (122) searches for missing persons carried out.

The police participated in the protection of 127 (71) protests and 13,224 (16,321) public gatherings and events. The most complex of these were sports events, especially the international ones.

The police, together with other competent authorities, dealt with offences involving excessive noise not coming from businesses but presenting a distraction to the locals (events in towns,

pubs and other hospitality facilities etc.). The police reported such offences to the authorities responsible for issuing the relevant permits, and to inspectorates.

The police, acting alone or in co-operation with inspectors from the Internal Affairs Inspectorate of the Ministry of the Interior, supervised private security companies. In this, they found that these services occasionally provided protection based on purchase orders instead of contracts, as well as employed persons not meeting the prescribed conditions.

According to regulations, the police provided assistance times to state authorities, companies and institutes, as well as to other organisations and individuals with public authority, in cases where the execution of their lawful duty either had been physically resisted or physical resistance was expected.

### **2.1.3 Road safety**

The police consistently carried out tasks for the improvement of road safety in 2006. It also participated in the preparation of the Resolution on the National Programme on Road Traffic Safety, which was adopted by the Parliament in December 2006.

In 2006 road safety decreased slightly, despite the constant adjustment of police measures to road safety conditions. Police actions were proactive and planned according to seasonal events (motorcycling and tourist season, the beginning of the school year, St Martin's Day, celebrations in December). The police conducted several intensified road traffic control campaigns, focusing on the factors which had had the biggest impact on road safety according to periodic analyses. These campaigns were harmonised with the action plan adopted within the national road traffic safety programme, some also with road traffic controls in other European countries.

The police detected 496,560 (436,247) or 13.8% more violations of the Road Transport Safety Act. 31,569 (31,094) or 1.5% more road accidents were investigated in which 62,403 (60,937) people were involved, a 2.4% increase from the year before. Compared to last year, more alcohol tests and fewer professional examinations due to suspicion of driving under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs were ordered.

262 (259) people died in road accidents. The number of people severely injured in road accidents decreased slightly, from 1,266 to 1,220 or by 3.6%, while the number of people with minor injuries rose from 13,048 to 14,855 or by 13.8%. Apart from speeding, the most common cause of severe road accidents was inappropriate driving direction, disregarding the right of way, inappropriate overtaking, inappropriate pedestrian behaviour and inappropriate vehicle movement.

The police regulated the traffic at road sections where the existing traffic regulations under the responsibility of road management companies did not provide an appropriate safety level. Traffic on roads and crossroads was directed in person by police officers during rush hours, irregular road events and other events requiring a temporary change of traffic regulation.

The police performed checks on drivers and vehicles for which special skills and knowledge are required (buses, driving school vehicles, cargo vehicles and vehicles for the transport of hazardous materials). The police participated in safeguarding 1,083 (908) irregular transports where vehicles were wider than 4 or 5m (on motorways) and when traffic had to be stopped at certain points. The police also participated in the decision-making process of administrative units for issuing decisions regarding road regulations during sports events, including advance site inspections and establishing appropriate security measures.



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

In 2006 the police continued a number of activities ensuring the control of the state border and the discovery and prevention of illegal migrations. The police participated in the preparation of amendments to the Aliens Act and State Border Control Act. Police prepared the Instructions on the refusal of entry to the Republic of Slovenia relating to EU citizens and the Instructions on administering assistance in cases of the transit of a foreigner being expelled by air and other regulations, and police also collaborated with the Ministry on the definition of measures controlling asylum procedure abuse. As members of working groups of the EU Council, police representatives participated in the preparation of the Schengen Borders Code and a joint manual.

The police refused entry to 25,107 (32,521) or 22.8% fewer foreigners for failing to meet the conditions of entry into the country. Most of the refused foreigners were citizens of Croatia, Romania, Bulgaria and Serbia and Monte Negro<sup>1</sup>. 1,161 (1,455) or 20.2% fewer fake or falsified documents were discovered at border crossings, most of which were driving licences, passports, border control stamps and residence and work permits. Most of the documents were Italian, Slovene and Romanian. Most of misused documents were discovered with citizens of Serbia and Monte Negro and Romania.

The police investigated 5,650 (6,102) or 7.4% fewer violations of the Aliens Act and 1,939 (2,207) or 12.1% fewer violations of the State Border Control Act. 3,992 (5,890) illegal border crossings were discovered, which is 32.2% fewer than the year before. Most of the illegal border crossings were discovered on the border with Croatia. Most of the foreigners crossing the border illegally were citizens of Serbia and Monte Negro and Albania. The police discovered most of illegal immigrants on the border or close by, while some were discovered inland. Most of them were coming from Croatia or Hungary and were headed to Italy.

In protecting the state border, the police used all forms of police work, including the police dog and cavalry unit, Airforce police and the Specialised unit for state border control. Depending on the assessed level of threat at the state border, vehicles with an optoelectronic monitoring device (thermo vision) and manual thermo vision devices were used. At border crossings, the police prevented illegal entries to the country with the use of equipment for the discovery of fake or falsified documents, hidden compartments in vehicles and hidden passengers.

The police investigated 5 (53) incidents at the border. Three of them occurred at the Mura river near Hotiza where Croatian workers were working on the flood barrier without previous agreement with the permanent Slovenian-Croatian water management commission, and two incidents occurred in the Piran bay due to the arrival of Croatian police and fishing boats. Police officers participated in the inspection of four border incidents on the territories of Austria and Croatia and investigated 17 (9) similar incidents at the border. The police notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs about all the incidents at the border and other relevant matters.

According to international agreements, the police returned 2,013 (2,024) foreigners to foreign security authorities, 1,916 or 95.2% of those to the Croatian security authorities. According to the same agreements, foreign security authorities returned 608 (784) or 22.4% fewer foreigners to Slovenia, 384 or 63.2% of whom were returned by the Italian security authorities.

---

<sup>1</sup> Although information on the citizenship of Serbia and Monte Negro has been recorded separately since 1 August 2006, they are presented together in order to enable comparison with the previous year.

1,117 (1,639) or 31.8% fewer new foreigners were accommodated in the Aliens' Centres in Veliki Otok near Postojna and in Prosenjakovci (this centre was closed in June 2006). Most of them came from Serbia and Monte Negro, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkey. They were mostly sent to the Centre for failing to meet the conditions to live in Slovenia or in order to verify their identity. 797 (767) foreigners were returned to their country of origin and 49 (33) foreigners were returned to the neighbouring security authorities as set forth in agreements on the return of persons. 531 (868) foreigners were accommodated in the Aliens' Centre until they were officially handed over to the neighbouring security authorities. 28 (50) foreigners 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, and 160 (608) foreigners staying in the centre applied for asylum. In co-operation with diplomatic missions and consular posts the police secured 143 (228) travel documents which enabled foreigners to be returned to their country of origin.

### **2.1.5 Protection of certain persons and facilities**

In 2006, 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 major events, the informal meeting of the NATO Defence Ministers, the meeting of the Salzburg Forum member countries and the 6<sup>th</sup> regional conference on unlawful migrations, organised crime, corruption and terrorism, passed without incidents.

Domestic protected persons were protected during their 192 (175) visits abroad, and foreign statesmen were protected during their 175 (106) official and private visits to, multilateral meetings in and transit travels through Slovenia. The police further protected foreign diplomats on 30 (22) occasions when they presented credentials.

## **2.2 OTHER ACTIVITIES**

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

In 2006, the project entitled "An independent police station" was finished, during which a public opinion survey was conducted on the ways police officers and police station managers evaluate the project and which security problems are the biggest among the people living in the areas covered by the police stations participating in the project. The police continued with the following projects: "School Violence", "Safe Journey to School and Back", "Don't Forget About Security", "Police for Children" and "Dare to Speak".

At public events, round tables and through the media, the police informed the public about various forms of crime and possibilities for crime prevention. Talks included issues such as juvenile crime, illegal substance abuse, domestic violence, abuse of children and prevention of property crime. Internet users can find a lot of useful advice in the brochure "Safe on the Internet".

In the field of public order, prevention activities were focused in particular on the prevention of public order violations at public events, especially sports events. Safety at protests, in the mountains and on ski slopes was also given a lot of attention, as was environmental protection and the prevention of negative consequences from fireworks use.

Prevention activities in road traffic mainly supplemented the intensified road traffic controls. Reactions to the "Jaka, the teddy bear" prevention campaign were positive, a program in

which a plush teddy bear was given to each and every child involved in a road accident in order to calm them. Police officers also carried out preventive activities, informing people of the importance of wearing safety belts, pedestrian safety and safety of children on the roads at the beginning of the school year.

In the areas of the Koper, Maribor and Novo mesto Police Directorates, round tables were organised where police representatives informed the public about the effects of the external Schengen border on living next to it and on local traffic at border crossings.

### **2.2.2 Operations and communications**

A new information-telecommunications system for receiving intervention calls was introduced, facilitating uniform procedures by operational-communications centres of Police Directorates in accepting 113 calls, reacting to them, recording the measures taken and informing on any important events.

The police received 816,513 (790,210) 113 calls, which is 3.3% more than in 2005. Of these, 201,243 (193,068) were intervention calls, i.e., calls requiring the arrival of police to the scene – a 4.2% increase. Intervention calls represented 24.4% (24.4%) of all 113 calls.

Following intervention calls, 196,949 (196,603) police patrols were referred to the scene. Their average response time (i.e., time between the call and their arrival at the scene) was 21 minutes and 58 seconds (22 minutes 13 seconds) for all intervention calls, and 13 minutes and 22 seconds (14 minutes 46 seconds) for emergency calls only.

Depending on the incident type, the police notified other institutions and organisations in 85,988 (125,498) cases. The police received 555 (664) calls to the anonymous 080-1200 number from citizens willing to help them detect criminal offences and/or identify offenders (down by 16.4%). The majority of information was related to illegal drug trafficking and use, property offences and life threats.

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

The most important task in forensic examinations was the preparation of quality assurance programmes and acquiring accreditation for the ISO/IEC 17025 and 17020 standards. The task, carried out with the assistance of the Dutch National Laboratory (NFI), will take several years to complete. In order to reduce the enormous backlog of biological and chemical tests, new jobs were created at the Forensic Research Centre, new equipment purchased and facilities for the additional DNA research laboratory were provided. A contract was signed with the Institute of Forensic Medicine which will conduct the profiling of mucous swabs taken from suspects' mouths.

In 2006, the Forensic Research Centre received 6,087 (7,229) requests for forensic examinations and/or expert opinions, 1,175 (1,149) of which were requests for examinations of suspicious Euro banknotes and coins. 5,335 (4,112) biological traces of human origin were conducted in order to identify DNA. Based on DNA examinations, 551 (512) offenders were identified, 144 (156) of which were previously unknown to the authorities and were identified only by profiling of DNA records. By the end of 2006, the records comprised 10,956 DNA profiles of offenders and biological traces of human origin. 1,703 (1,785) identity verifications were also carried out.

Experts of the Centre were involved in 20 (36) visits to crime scenes or scenes of other events, and provided expert testimony in courts 24 (35) times. Technicians of the Centre

were involved in 4,124 (4,179) visits to crime scenes or scenes of other events. Most often, they had to take and make photos, take suspects' fingerprints and mouth swabs, and examine samples of illegal drugs.

#### **2.2.4 Analyses**

Operational analyses in the field of general and organized crime were an integral part of analysing individual offences, and contributed a great deal to the success of their investigations. Analyses of information on organised crime helped domestic and foreign security officers in their joint efforts to break up international crime groups. Several strategic analyses were prepared, namely the analysis of deviating behaviour of the police staff, analysis of stolen motor vehicles, analysis of domestic violence and a contribution for the Europol's report on organised crime. An analysis was made of police measures applied to arrest the suspect for the murder in Janče.

Further, analyses were also made of measures applied to work in certain fields (public order, road safety, state border control). Such analyses helped the management of police units in the decision-making process. In addition to that, a uniform methodology for periodic risk assessment analyses in cross-border crime and unlawful migrations was set up.

#### **2.2.5 Supervision**

In accordance with the rules regarding supervision in the police force, authorised employees of the General Police Directorate carried out 49 (57) supervisions of workers, namely in the fields of border control, implementation of rules regarding aliens, road safety and exercising of powers. Authorised employees of police directorates carried out 130 (210) supervisions, again mainly in the field of border control. These supervisions revealed that police officers mainly did border control work in accordance with professional regulations and guidelines.

There were also 276 (342) 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, whilst police directorates carried out 25 (24) general supervisions of the work of police stations. There were 227 (290) expert supervisions, of which 52 (30) were carried out by internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate and 175 (260) by police directorates, and which involved 88 (88) police stations, 8 (5) internal organisational units of the police directorate, 11 (9) police directorates and 6 (4) internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate as subjects of supervision. Except individual deviations from standardised rules and procedures, no major shortcomings or irregularities were discovered. There were 24 (25) repeat supervisions to determine whether the shortcomings and irregularities discovered had been corrected and eliminated.

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

Special attention was given to the protection of human rights and freedoms in arrests. In order to eliminate shortcomings in the use of instruments of restraint, real-life examples of good practice and illustrative examples were selected.

The police detained 8,025 (7,267) persons (up by 10.3%) because they had committed a criminal offence or to be prevented from continuing their offending behaviour or for other reasons.

In 2006, they used 7,964 (8,027) coercive instruments against 4,632 (4,479) persons in 3,884 (3,848) cases, the majority of which were the least forceful ones, i.e., restraints (52.0%) and physical force (44.6%), 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 (3 times). The use of coercive instruments caused minor injury in 65 (85) offenders and severe injury in 2 (2). 89 (106) officers suffered minor and 1 (1) severe injury.

There were 192 (208) offences relating to preventing police officers from exercising their lawful duty or attacking officials exercising their security-related duties, which is an 8.3% increase from last year. There were 306 (278) attacks on police officers – 10.1% more than the year before. The number of recorded threats to police officers fell from 58 to 48.

## **2.2.7 Complaints against the police**

In 2006, 660 (742) complaints<sup>2</sup> were filed against police officers (down by 11.1%), of which 579 (688) were resolved (down by 15.8%). Of the 351 (418) complaints considered by heads of relevant organisational units, 215 (233) were resolved and 136 (185) were not. In 309 (357) cases, they decided that the police officer acted in accordance with regulations and in 30 (44) cases - 8.8% (11.0%) - that they did not. They rejected 44 (57) complaints that were incomplete or failed to make a statement, and terminated the procedure early in 122 (138) cases. The complaints senate of the Ministry of the Interior considered 198 (260) complaints, of which 136 (185) were complaints not resolved by heads of organisational units, and 62 (75) were complaints indicating that a prosecutable criminal offence might have been committed. 21 (31) or 10.8% (12.9%) of the complaints were found to be substantiated.

The greatest number of complaints concerned the work of police officers in the field of road safety. In complaints considered by heads of organisational units, there were 831 reasons for complaint, of which it was found in 66 or 8.2% cases that the officers' actions were not in accordance with regulations. In complaints considered by the complaints senate, there were 544 reasons for complaint, of which 62 or 11.5% were found to be substantiated. Complaint reasons were mainly related to public road traffic controls, visits to the scene of accidents, interventions and the gathering of information.

## **2.2.8 Internal investigations**

A draft "Rules on internal investigations" was prepared. Due to amendments of the Criminal Procedure Act and State Prosecutor Act (introduction of a system for independent discovery and prosecution of offenders employed in the police) the preparation of the rules will continue in co-operation with the Ministry of the Interior. In co-operation with the Ministry, a police integrity plan was prepared. In addition, materials with examples of investigations of offences committed by police officers were collected.

In 2006, police employees were suspected of having committed 362 (343) criminal offences. Preliminary criminal proceedings were thus initiated against 421 (470) employees. As a result, criminal complaints or reports were filed against 51 (66) employees in connection with 80 (89) criminal offences according to Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act. For 282 (254) criminal offences allegedly committed by 369 (401) police employees, the information gathered showed that there was no basis for a criminal complaint to be filed, so reports under Paragraph 10, Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act were submitted to the public

---

<sup>2</sup> In 2006, 54 complaints filed in 2005 were also resolved: 2 complaints filed with heads of organisational units and 6 complaints filed to the Senate of the Ministry of the Interior were found to be substantiated.

prosecutor's offices. Both a criminal complaint and a report were filed against the remaining 1 (3) police employee taking part in the preliminary criminal proceedings, according to Paragraph 10, Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act. Due to suspicion of a criminal offence, 8 employees were issued a written warning before notice and 10 employees were given notice.

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

In 2006, activities in this field were focused on projects and tasks connected with Slovenia's EU membership, its integration into the Schengen information system and implementation of new solutions.

As regards the integration into the Schengen information system, the FIO database was upgraded, communication with the simulator tested and a new application interface for access to the central 2<sup>nd</sup> generation Schengen information system purchased. A new version of the police station information system was created (case records and working hours accounts). The central operational FIO application was adjusted in line with the new General Offences Act and the adoption of the Euro, and was put on the web so that it can be accessed from a web browser. The new police e-mail service is implemented in the Lotus Domino environment and was integrated in all police units and replaced the old e-mail service completely. The SPIS case and documentation handling application was introduced to all internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate. As far as infrastructure is concerned, local computer networks in 17 locations were upgraded, uniform switches at all police directorates were installed, an upgrade of the z/OS operating system on the central server and an implementation of the Win2003 and WinXP operating systems on local computers started.

The setting up of the TETRA digital radio system continued at Koper and Ljubljana police directorates and at some other police directorates responsible for the protection of transports of the Euro cash. Modernisation of the police voice telecommunications network continued and the modernisation of the 113 calls system was completed. According to the police mobile network development strategy, virtual private network (VPN) connections were installed at all the projected locations. Police buildings were equipped with technical security systems financed from the Phare 2003 and 2003 programmes, and the implementation of a new alarm messaging system in the General Police Directorate and in the Ljubljana Police Directorate was completed.

According to the provisions of the Classified Information Act, the police organised training in access to classified information and designed a plan for the transfer of classified information and an information system for classified information processing. Regulatory areas and a second-level security area were established. Two information systems for classified information processing were accredited and an introduction of a unified log-in procedure into the police information and telecommunications system began.

### **2.2.10 Personnel and organisation**

As of 31 December 2006, the police had 10,406 (31 December 2005 there were 10,423) posts classified, of which 9,390 (9,428) were occupied. 384 new employees were employed, 320 of which for a fixed period. Among the temporary staff, 251 were assigned to the Schengen border police unit for protection of the state border, and 69 were employed as replacements of employees who were absent from work for a longer period of time, and as interns. The employment relationship ended for 415 (332) employees, 259 (179) of which were retired.

Changes of the legislation, except for amendments to the Decree on reimbursement of travel expenses to civil servants and high officials in public authorities, did not have a significant effect on the scope of work in the field of protection of rights arising from an employment relationship. In the field of occupational health and safety, Health screening guidelines for public servants at the Ministry and the bodies under the responsibility of the Ministry, as well as Safety guidelines in handling ionising radiation sources, were drawn up. According to the main fire regulations, fire regulations for individual facilities were issued and 1,489 police officers and 65 employees at the Ministry were trained in for fire protection.

In 2006, two significant amendments to the Act on internal organisation, systematisation, posts and titles in the police were adopted that are related to the reorganisation of the Aliens' Centre under the responsibility of the Uniformed Police Directorate and the reorganisation of the Criminal Investigation Police in the General Police Directorate. The amendments of Article 38 of the police rules and regulations enabled police directorates and police stations a more independent planning of activities according to the safety issues in the area, and gave more responsibility to police station commanders and police directorates directors for the implementation of their plans.

### **2.2.11 Education and training**

In the academic year 2006/2007, there were 32 students enrolled in the first year of the Higher Police School of the Police Academy, of which 4 were sent by the Slovenian Army pursuant to an agreement on co-operation between the Slovenian army and the Police in the field of education.

In 2006, the eighth generation of students followed the police educational programme. The education was completed successfully by 147 candidates. The first group of candidates to participate in the training programme for the control of the external EU border and exercising police powers comprised 251 candidates. The training and exam on exercising police powers was completed successfully by 241 candidates.

The emphasis of training of police employees was on skills needed for carrying out general and specific police tasks, such as road safety and safe driving, knowing legal regulations and the *acquis communautaire*, management and decision-making in violation procedures. Police employees were also trained to investigate economic and organised crime, work in multiethnic communities, protect persons and facilities, manage police stations, improve communication in police procedures; they were trained in crisis communication, breaking stereotypes in police work, occupational health protection and stress management. Based on evaluations, the examination programmes for exercising police powers and basic traffic course were changed. 15 new training programmes were designed.

There were 22,187 (22,191) persons involved in these programmes, of which 21,550 (21,818) were police employees while 538 (234) and 69 (142) were external participants from Slovenia and abroad respectively.

There were also police employees who attended courses run by various external domestic institutions, the majority of them courses in foreign languages, leadership, mentorship, work organisation, financial operations, and document handling offered by the Academy of Administration. They attended courses offered by other institutions as well, e.g., in crime investigation, road safety, offences, law, shooting, information technology, rhetorics and occupational medicine.

There were also 97 (49) police employees who attended courses run by various foreign institutions. These courses covered border control, techniques used by criminal investigators and in the field of IT and telecommunications, use and technology of firearms, safety studies, training of multipliers and instructors, and foreign language courses. European Police College (CEPOL) also organised an international seminar in Slovenia on future development of crimes, which was attended by 27 high-ranking police officials from 16 countries, and the Central European Police Academy (SEPA) held a seminar on crimes at border crossings, which was attended by 25 participants from 8 countries.

## **2.2.12 Finance and material management**

With the adopted state budget for 2006, SIT 84.4 billion were allocated to the police, of which SIT 67.3 billion were budgetary funds and SIT 17.1 billion were earmarked funds. The valid police budget as of 31 December 2006 totalled SIT 81.2 billion, of which SIT 64.7 billion were budgetary funds and SIT 16.5 earmarked funds. The difference between the valid and revised budget lies in the changes of expenditure rights, donations and rentals received for apartments and singles' rooms rented.

The actual expenditure was 89.1% (85.5%) of the police budget funds, 99.7% (99.2%) of which were budgetary and 47.7% (30.9%) earmarked funds. The actual expenditure increased by 8.9% compared to the previous year. Salaries accounted for 72.4% (75.5%) of the total expenditure, costs of material for 15.1% (15.1%), and capital investment for 12.5% (9.3 %). 55.7% of funds earmarked were used for investments: 98.6% for investments financed from the budget and 41.0% for the so called Schengen investments. All the contracts for the implementation of Schengen projects were signed, funds for which will be utilised in 2007.

The purchasing of materials, technical devices and equipment (vehicles, personal equipment and accessories, ammunition and gas sprays, protection equipment, computer, telecommunications and other equipment) was done in accordance with the annual internal financial plan of the police, which, in addition to purchasing, included purchases, constructions and computerisation. 346 new vehicles were purchased, 231 of which were financed from the Schengen funds. Apart from regular allocation of personal equipment to police officers and police officers in international civilian deployments, candidates for police officers carrying out state border control were provided with appropriate equipment as well.

In accordance with the Implementation plan for the Application of the Schengen Standards for the Surveillance of the EU External Border for the period 2005- 2007, the procedures for six new constructions were managed by the Ministry of Public Service. The buildings for the Metlika, Brežice, Gorišnica, and Ormož police stations are expected to be finished by April 2007, while the Podlehnik and Piran police stations should be finished by September 2007. Among projects conducted by the Ministry of the Interior, the building for the Šentjernej police division was finished in 2006, while the rest of the projects should be finished in 2007.

Investment construction works, maintenance of buildings and equipment for investment, as well as purchasing equipment for investment, were done in accordance with the purchasing and construction plan for the year 2006, and with the agreed priorities. The new building of the Ljubljana Moste police station was completed. Preparations began for the project to resolve problems that the Ministry and both bodies within its framework have with lack of space. For maintenance of buildings and equipment, the allocated funds allowed only the most urgent works.

In accordance with the Police Housing Rules, 72 (68) apartments were allocated. Due to shortage of office space in the Domžale police station, 3 non-occupied singles' rooms were



turned into offices. The purchase of 5 apartments both in the Koper and in the Ljubljana area started, and 15 apartments were sold. There were 29,570 (27,173) or 8.8% more overnight stays in holiday facilities.

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

There were several bilateral meetings with representatives of all neighbouring countries, which strengthened police co-operation (information sharing, joint actions) concerned mainly the prevention of organised crime, prevention of illegal immigration, maintenance of public order and protection of important international sports events, and improved road safety. As a member of regional, European and world-wide security associations (Interpol, Europol etc.), the police carried out all the responsibilities arising from multi-lateral international agreements. Some international activities took place in Slovenia as well.

The police also participated in several regular meetings of working groups and committees at EU institutions and were closely involved in the preparations for the Presidency of the working bodies of the EU in the first half of 2008.

The Director General of Police participated at regular meetings of the working group of Director Generals of all EU member states and hosted protocol and working events for several foreign delegates at ambassador level, leading police officials and liaison officers. He was also a member of several ministerial delegations and he was invited by foreign ambassadors to protocol and working events.

Negotiations on cross-border police co-operation with Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Monte Negro resulted in signing agreements with all these countries. A similar agreement was signed with Hungary as well. An agreement on co-operation in the field of inland security with France is in the final harmonisation stage. An initiative for concluding an agreement on the repatriation of persons with Albania, Montenegro and Spain was offered. In April 2006, the tri-lateral centre of Italian, Austrian and Slovene police in Vrata-Megvarje in Austria was opened. Talks on establishing a multilateral centre for police co-operation between Slovenia, Hungary, Croatia and Austria at the border police station in Dolga vas started. Procedures to enter into and adopt the Prüm agreement intensified, so the agreement should be ratified in the first half of 2007. The agreement will increase the opportunities of international co-operation of member states in preventing cross-border crime, terrorism and illegal migrations by enabling them direct access to national databases of DNA profiles, fingerprints, motor vehicle owners etc. In parallel, the process of inclusion of the provisions of this contract into the EU legislation was also carried out.

At the end of 2006, a liaison officer was sent to Serbia and another one to the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (Frontex), who will strengthen co-operation with a network of foreign liaison officers responsible for Slovenia.

### **2.2.14 Public relations**

Efforts in public relations were focused on an improved co-operation of the police with the public. Several preventive advice measures, information on successful police actions, police awards, plans and results of intensified checks on road traffic were published on the police website. Police work was also presented at open door days organised by individual police units, at a Kids' Bazar and Students' Arena, where the police were recognized for best animation. The Slovene Police Museum re-opened.

Compared to last year, the volume of work increased. The number of press conferences and short meetings with the journalists went up from 278 to 316 or by 13.7%. 4,807 (4,355) press releases were published, which is a 10.4% increase. Journalists received 4,565 (3,823) or 19.4% more answers and citizens 4,518 (3,860) or 17.0% more. The centres of attention for the domestic and foreign press were discoveries of several international crime groups involved in illegal drug and weapons trafficking and the organisation of illegal border crossings, incidents at the Slovene-Croatian border, providing protection in multiethnic communities, implementation of the Schengen information system and security measures taken during transports of the Euro cash.

The police collected press clippings from the domestic press. About 80 articles daily were published on the police intranet and contributions by the electronic media were transferred from the government website to the intranet. With the aim to improve information dissemination among the internal public, public relations services published the news on the internet, intranet and in the Varnost magazine.

The police received 74 (66) requests for access to public information. 40 (37) requests received this year and 3 (1) requests from last year were granted and 23 (20) requests were rejected. In 1 (0) case, public interest was deliberated on by the Government, in 2 (1) cases the request was dropped by the applicant, and 11 (3) requests were forwarded in full or partially to the competent authorities. Applicants filed 15 (6) complaints on the decision or implied decision; 2 (2) of the complaints were dropped. An administrative dispute was initiated against 1 (0) decision of the commissioner for access to public information.

### **2.2.15 Specialised units**

The **special unit** was involved, together with other police units, in 36 (40) operational actions and 7 (9) urgent interventions. It participated in arrests of suspects, house searches, searches for crime evidence in the water, missing persons searches, protecting the transport of confiscated illegal drugs and substantial remittances as well as in the protection of persons under police protection. In co-operation with the Prison Administration of the Republic of Slovenia the police also protected persons in criminal proceedings. It was involved in 19 (20) examinations of suspicious objects, 15 (10) visits to the sites of explosions and 45 (87) confiscations of explosive devices, but also carried out 391 (434) anti-bomb examinations and rendered 29 (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 at sports events, tracking of organised fans groups, search for offenders, protection of the state border, protection of the meeting of the Defence Ministers of NATO member states, protection of transportation of the Euro cash, search for persons in the mountains and other difficult areas and other actions.

In 2006, 30 (33) police officers participated in 7 **international peace keeping missions** The participation of police officers in the OSCE Spill over Monitor Mission to Skopje (OSCE SMMS) and in the European Union Police Mission (EUPOL – PROXIMA) in Macedonia ended, but police officers joined new missions as well. Two officers to the OSCE mission in Serbia and one in the European Union Police Advisory Team (EUPAT) in Macedonia. Police officers also participated in international civil missions: The European Union Police Mission (EUPM) and The Office of High Representative (OHR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina and The United Nations Interim Administration Mission (UNMIK) and OSCE in Kosovo. They also participated in the training of Iraqi police officers in the Jordan international police training centre (JIPTC) in Aman.

# SUPPLEMENT: STATISTICAL DATA

## CRIME PREVENTION, DETECTION AND INVESTIGATION

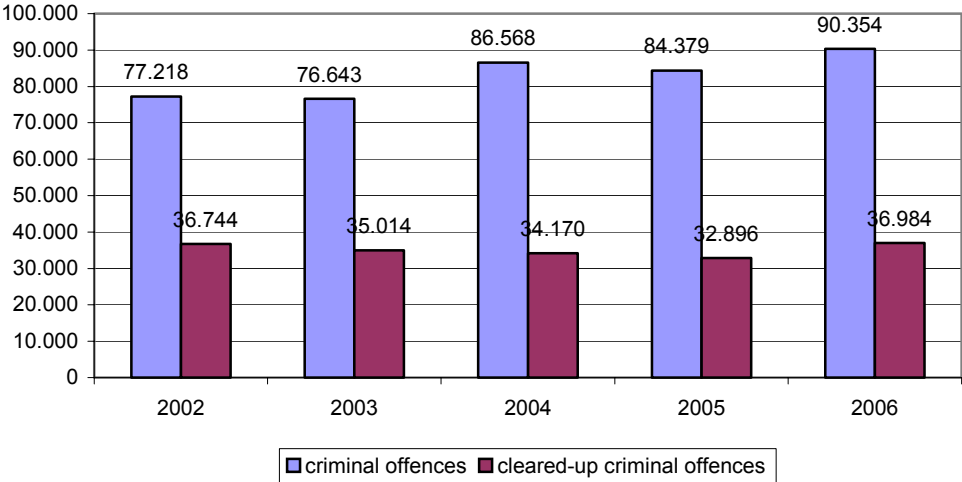
*Criminal offences in connection with which the police filed complaints or reports amending such complaints\**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total criminal offences**	77,218	76,643	86,568	84,379	90,354
Of these cleared-up	36,744	35,014	34,170	32,896	36,984
Share of cleared-up (%)	47.6	45.7	39.5	39.0	40.9
Of these detected by the police	9,733	8,637	7,757	7,242	8,166
Share of total (%)	12.6	11.3	9.0	8.6	9.0

*\*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.*

*Cleared-up criminal offences*



*Criminal offences – by police directorates*

Unit	Criminal offences			Of these cleared-up		Share of cleared-up (%)		Of these detected by the police		Share of total (%)	
	2005	2006	Change (%)	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Celje PD	7,935	8,422	6.1	3,735	4,107	47.1	48.8	584	929	7.4	11.0
Koper PD	3,768	3,620	-3.9	1,777	1,578	47.2	43.6	599	563	15.9	15.6
Kranj PD	4,048	4,736	17.0	2,244	2,469	55.4	52.1	621	669	15.3	14.1
Krško PD	2,223	2,258	1.6	1,314	1,409	59.1	62.4	672	618	30.2	27.4
Ljubljana PD	42,760	46,500	8.7	12,482	14,975	29.2	32.2	1,817	2,379	4.2	5.1
Maribor PD	11,575	12,806	10.6	4,954	5,434	42.8	42.4	1,028	982	8.9	7.7
M. Sobota PD	2,884	2,777	-3.7	1,892	1,802	65.6	64.9	468	543	16.2	19.6
N. Gorica PD	2,842	2,481	-12.7	1,219	1,204	42.9	48.5	546	436	19.2	17.6
N. mesto PD	3,828	3,683	-3.8	1,822	1,934	47.6	52.5	371	409	9.7	11.1
Postojna PD	1,231	1,691	37.4	612	1,126	49.7	66.6	272	310	22.1	18.3
Slovenj Gradec PD	1,192	1,329	11.5	753	899	63.2	67.6	232	287	19.5	21.6
GPD	93	51	-45.2	92	47	98.9	92.2	32	41	34.4	80.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,379</b>	<b>90,354</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>32,896</b>	<b>36,984</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>7,242</b>	<b>8,166</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>

*Suspect structure*

	2005		2006		Change (%)
	No. of suspects	Share of total (%)	No. of suspects	Share of total (%)	
<b>Total – by gender</b>	<b>17,566</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,765</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
male	14,842	84.5	14,898	83.9	0.4
female	2,724	15.5	2,867	16.1	5.2
<b>Total – by age</b>	<b>17,566</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,765</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
14 to 17	1,631	9.3	1,550	8.7	-5.0
18 to 20	1,851	10.5	1,790	10.1	-3.3
21 to 30	5,169	29.4	5,279	29.7	2.1
31 to 40	3,694	21.0	3,731	21.0	1.0
41 to 50	3,039	17.3	3,087	17.4	1.6
51 or more	2,166	12.3	2,312	13.0	6.7
n.a.	16	0.1	16	0.1	0.0
<b>Total – by nationality</b>	<b>17,566</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,765</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Slovenia	15,496	88.2	15,730	88.5	1.5
Serbia and Montenegro	391	2.2	285	1.6	-27.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	397	2.3	350	2.0	-11.8
Croatia	344	2.0	352	2.0	2.3
Romania	168	1.0	161	0.9	-4.2
other	770	4.4	887	5.0	15.2
<b>Legal persons</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>

*Criminal offences against the person*

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences		Change (%)	Number of cleared-up criminal offences		Share of cleared-up criminal offences (%)	
	2005	2006		2005	2006	2005	2006
Murder							
actual	20	12	-40.0	18	12	90.0	100.0
attempted	46	64	39.1	45	63	97.8	98.4
Very serious injury	14	21	50.0	12	20	85.7	95.2
Serious injury	304	245	-19.4	271	212	89.1	86.5
Minor injury	1,986	2,165	9.0	1,764	1,931	88.8	89.2
Other	234	210	-10.3	230	208	98.3	99.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,604</b>	<b>2,717</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>90.0</b>

*Criminal offences against sexual inviolability*

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences		Change (%)	Number of cleared-up criminal offences		Share of cleared-up criminal offences (%)	
	2005	2006		2005	2006	2005	2006
Rape							
actual	47	48	2.1	44	46	93.6	95.8
attempted	11	7	-36.4	9	6	81.8	85.7
Sexual violence	65	58	-10.8	54	48	83.1	82.8
Involving abuse of position	32	18	-43.8	32	18	100.0	100.0
Assaults on minors under 15	188	173	-8.0	174	159	92.6	91.9
Other	58	55	-5.2	58	52	100.0	94.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>-10.5</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>91.6</b>

*Property criminal offences*

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences		Change (%)	Number of cleared-up criminal offences		Share of cleared-up criminal offences (%)	
	2005	2006		2005	2006	2005	2006
Criminal damage	6,385	6,844	7.2	1,284	1,209	20.1	17.7
Theft*	28,331	31,639	11.7	5,043	5,190	17.8	16.4
Break-in	20,252	18,107	-10.6	2,499	2,653	12.3	14.7
Theft committed in an audacious manner	822	702	-14.6	313	216	38.1	30.8
Vehicle theft	873	852	-2.4	90	94	10.3	11.0
Robbery	426	521	22.3	200	194	46.9	37.2
Misappropriation	1,583	1,631	3.0	874	881	55.2	54.0
Theft with element of robbery	91	107	17.6	54	58	59.3	54.2
Classic fraud	3,136	3,081	-1.8	2,970	2,850	94.7	92.5
Arson	85	76	-10.6	42	29	49.4	38.2
Other	1,648	1,718	4.2	1,383	1,473	83.9	85.7
<b>Total**</b>	<b>63,632</b>	<b>65,278</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>14,752</b>	<b>14,847</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>22.7</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.*

*Juvenile crime*

Type of criminal offence	2005	2006
Murder	4	5
Slight injury	134	154
Serious injury	22	16
Rape	1	4
Sexual violence	10	1
Sexual assault on minors under 15	13	18
Display and production of pornographic material	6	-
Illegal production of and traffic in drugs	45	61
Enabling drug use	30	23
Theft	698	748
Grand larceny	804	530
Robbery	77	83
Fraud	80	67
Extortion	44	88
Other	879	729
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,847</b>	<b>2,527</b>

*Economic criminal offences*

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences		Change (%)	Damage (SIT million)		Change (%)
	2005	2006		2005	2006	
Fraud	777	1,452	86.9	1,816.2	2,687.2	48.0
Usury	14	17	21.4	171.0	66.2	-61.3
False bankruptcy	3	2	-33.3	262.3	2.3	-99.1
Provoking bankruptcy by undutiful management	3	4	33.3	525.5	112.6	-78.6
Business fraud	982	1,412	43.8	3,097.0	6,685.1	115.9
Forgery or destruction of business documents	445	529	18.9	1,935.8	198.8	-89.7
Abuse of office and official powers	145	175	20.7	3,318.5	4,216.1	27.0
Misappropriation by employees	512	1,000	95.3	1,100.3	1,408.7	28.0
Money laundering	5	5	0.0	89.9	0.0	0.0
Payments with uncovered cheques and credit card frauds	2,158	2,625	21.6	109.9	132.9	20.9
Avoidance of payment of financial liabilities	111	194	74.8	1,611.5	3,392.7	110.5
Other	960	1,056	10.0	2,599.6	1,953.2	-24.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,115</b>	<b>8,471</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>16,637.5</b>	<b>20,855.8</b>	<b>25.4</b>

*Organised crime*

Type of criminal offence	2005	2006
Money counterfeiting	3	2
Abuse of prostitution	4	8
Illegal production of and traffic in drugs	208	236
Enabling drug use	1	6
Theft	2	10
Grand larceny	11	24
Robbery	-	6
Fraud	1	4
Extortion	9	11
Illegal production of/traffic in arms and explosives	4	22
Illegal border/territory crossing	130	85
Other	24	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>499</b>

*Other criminal offences*

Type of criminal offence		Number of criminal offences		Change (%)	Reported suspects		Change (%)
		2005	2006		2005	2006	
Computer-related offences	Unauthorised entry into an IT system	30	24	...	21	10	...
	Break-in into an IT system	5	6	...	3	2	...
	Unauthorised use of copyrighted material	17	6	...	17	5	...
	Total	52	36	...	41	17	...
Abuse of illegal drugs	Illegal production of and traffic in drugs	1,026	1,590	55.0	1,322	1,900	43.7
	Enabling drug use	215	204	-5.1	214	202	-5.6
	Total	1,241	1,794	44.6	1,536	2,102	36.8
Illegal production of/traffic in arms and explosives		148	216	45,9	161	262	62,7
Illegal border/territory crossing		463	348	-24,8	817	568	-30,5
Money counterfeiting		1,439	1,823	26,7	140	218	55,7
Abuse of prostitution and trafficking in human beings	Abuse of prostitution	9	18	...	13	65	...
	Enslavement	2	-	...	1	0	...
	Trafficking in human beings	1	3	...	4	11	...
	Total	12	21	...	18	76	...
Corruption offences	Violation of voters' free will	-	-	...	-	-	...
	Acceptance of bribe during elections	-	-	...	-	-	...
	Unjustified acceptance of gifts	1	-	...	1	-	...
	Unjustified giving of gifts	-	-	...	-	-	...
	Acceptance of bribe	11	17	...	12	18	...
	Giving of bribe	5	18	...	5	22	...
	Acceptance of gifts for undue influence	-	5	...	-	5	...
	Giving of gifts for undue influence	-	4	...	-	4	...
Total	17	44	...	18	49	...	
Smuggling		31	28	-9,7	42	64	52,4
Other forms of endangerment of public safety	Extortion	383	403	5.2	473	473	0.0
	Endangerment of safety	3,057	3,376	10.4	3,048	3,356	10.1
	Causing public danger	255	284	11.4	191	228	19.4
	Kidnapping	3	6	...	11	13	...
	False imprisonment	65	71	9.2	78	92	17.9
	Total	3,763	4,140	10.0	3,801	4,162	9.5

*Confiscated illegal drugs*

Type of confiscated illegal drug	Measurement unit	2005	2006
Amphetamine	(g)	132.4	3,411.2
	(ml)	63.8	-
	(tbl)	235	201
Benzodiazepines	(ml)	0.9	2.0
	(tbl)	1,787	1,203.5
Ecstasy	(g)	26.0	818.8
	(tbl)	1,309.5	2,950
Heroin	(g)	134,207.6	182,293.3
	(ml)	85.0	258.8
Cocaine	(g)	2,141.1	4,677.5
	(ml)	194.4	2.1
Cannabis - plant	(g)	15,617.6	69.2
	(pcs)	3,214	2,557
Cannabis – plant (marijuana)	(g)	112,320.2	552,976.5
Cannabis – resin (hashish)	(g)	722.2	4,339.7
Methamphetamine	(g)	0.8	19.5
	(tbl)	44	37
Methadone	(g)	2.3	119.7
	(ml)	3,267.2	2,532.0
	(tbl)	3	133

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

	2005	2006	Change (%)
Visit to the crime scene	28,095	26,967	-4.0
House search	1,739	1,771	1.8
Personal search	166	223	34.3
Confiscation of items	11,150	11,979	7.4
Police interrogation	380	448	17.9
Covert investigation measures	797	<b>616</b>	<b>-22.7</b>
Persons against whom covert investigation measures were used	338	301	-10.9

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

*Offences against public order regulations*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<i>Offences Against Public Order Act*</i>	44,512	42,682	40,291	33,361	31,518
<i>Offences against other regulations**</i>	19,475	19,222	18,812	19,503	17,158
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,987</b>	<b>61,904</b>	<b>59,103</b>	<b>52,864</b>	<b>48,676</b>

\* Figures include offences against the Public Order Act and the Protection of Public Order Act that entered into force on 21.07.2006

\*\* Exclusive of offences against road transport regulations.



*Offences against public order regulations – by police directorates*

Unit	Offences Against Public Order Act			Offences against other regulations**			Total		
	2005	2006	Change (%)	2005	2006	Change (%)	2005	2006	Change (%)
Celje PD	4,442	4,145	-6.7	1,061	1,274	20.1	5,503	5,419	-1.5
Koper PD	1,685	1,753	4.0	1,881	1,700	-9.6	3,566	3,453	-3.2
Kranj PD	3,344	2,622	-21.6	1,074	951	-11.5	4,418	3,573	-19.1
Krško PD	1,079	1,095	1.5	1,380	1,860	34.8	2,459	2,955	20.2
Ljubljana PD	10,091	9,528	-5.6	5,366	4,944	-7.9	15,457	14,472	-6.4
Maribor PD	5,524	5,358	-3.0	2,664	2,452	-8.0	8,188	7,810	-4.6
Murska Sobota PD	2,719	2,300	-15.4	1,105	882	-20.2	3,824	3,182	-16.8
Nova Gorica PD	1,245	1,337	7.4	2,002	785	-60.8	3,247	2,122	-34.6
Novo mesto PD	1,636	1,604	-2.0	871	754	-13.4	2,507	2,358	-5.9
Postojna PD	494	528	6.9	1,633	1,240	-24.1	2,127	1,768	-16.9
Slovenj Gradec PD	1,102	1,234	12.0	352	311	-11.6	1,454	1,545	6.3
GPD	-	14	0.0	114	5	-95.6	114	19	-83.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,361</b>	<b>31,518</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>19,503</b>	<b>17,158</b>	<b>-12.0</b>	<b>52,864</b>	<b>48,676</b>	<b>-7.9</b>

\* Figures include offences against the Public Order Act (POA) and the Protection of Public Order Act (POA-1) that entered into force on 21.07.2006

\*\* Exclusive of offences against road transport regulations.

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

	2005	2006
Total – by gender		
male	39,761	33,667
female	6,707	5,638
n.a.*	...	4,417
Total – by age**		
14 to 17	2,751	2,242
18 to 24	...	10,768
25 to 34	...	9,818
35 to 44	...	7,112
45 to 54	...	5,565
55 to 64	...	2,421
65 or more	...	1,375
n.a.*	4,747	4,421
Total – by nationality		
Slovenian	39,676	32,606
foreign	12,529	6,654
n.a.*	...	4,462
Legal persons	996	442

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

\*\* Due to changed age classes there are no comparable data for 2005.

*Offences against public order acts\**

Offence	2005	2006
Altercation, shouting (11/1 POA)	15,990	8,613
Disturbance and endangerment of public safety in private places (11/4 POA)	8,772	5,107
Incorrect conduct towards officials (11/2 POA)	3,835	2,092
Binge drinking (11/3 POA)	1,877	876
Brawling and provocative behaviour (10/1 POA)	2,180	985
Vagrancy (10/4 POA)	315	111
Non-reporting of offences against public order (15 POA)	2	19
Shooting and endangerment (11/5 POA)	31	11
Provocation or encouragement to brawling (6/1 POA-1)	...	1,723
Altercation, shouting or incorrect conduct (7/1 POA-1)	...	2,787
Incorrect conduct towards officials (7/2 POA-1)	...	1,505
Domestic violence (in relation to 6/1, 6/2 and 6/3 POA-1) (6/4 POA-1)	...	2,415
Disturbance of night-time peace by making noise (8/1 POA)	...	377
Making noise with acoustic devices (8/2 POA)	...	741
Non-compliance with an order issued by an official (22/1 POA-1)	...	900
Sleeping in public places (10 POA-1)	...	205
Other (POA and POA-1)	359	3,051
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,361</b>	<b>31,518</b>

\* Figures include offences against the Public Order Act (POA) and the Protection of Public Order Act (POA-1) that entered into force on 21.07.2006.

*Offences against other public order regulations*

Regulation	2005	2006	Change (%)
Aliens Act	6,102	5,650	-7.4
Manufacturing and Trafficking of Drugs Act	2,490	2,926	17.5
State Border Control Act	2,207	1,939	-12.1
Identity Card Act	1,554	1,624	4.5
Animal Protection Act	886	1,102	24.4
Residence Registration Act	747	711	-4.8
Firearms Act	717	695	-3.1
Public Gatherings Act	576	764	32.6
Act Restricting the Use of Alcohol	403	749	85.9
Private Protection and Obligatory Organisation of Security Services Act	79	99	25.3
Personal Name Act	20	122	510.0
Other	3,722	777	-79.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,503</b>	<b>17,158</b>	<b>-12.0</b>

*Confiscated and found arms*

Type of arms		Confiscated arms*		Found arms	
		2005	2006	2005	2006
Compressed gas arms	pcs	71	58	3	8
Edged weapons	pcs	280	362	1	4
Hunting arms	pcs	134	121	4	-
Air arms	pcs	27	25	3	2
Pistols	pcs	144	179	16	7
Rifles	pcs	60	81	1	23
Other arms	pcs	25	44	11	-
Parts of arms	pcs	76	128	12	15
Bombs	pcs	34	10	64	42
Ball ammunition	pcs	23,026	14,947	5,181	4,538
Hunting ammunition	pcs	1,975	2,688	69	298
Gas ammunition	pcs	677	150	153	11
Blank ammunition	pcs	516	374	-	-
Explosive	g	120,953	25,823	2,400	400
Igniting fuses	pcs	736	7	26	84
Ignition cord	m	35	12	122,46	220
Mines	pcs	22	6	115	142

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

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

Procedures	Offences against public order acts	Offences against State Border Control Act	Offences against Aliens Act	Offences against other public order regulations**	Total
Warning	1,343	1,144	827	1,851	5,165
Payment order	8,334	270	2,318	3,110	14,032
Special payment order***	790	21	131	34	976
Decision under rapid procedure	1,500	378	1,851	826	4,555
Charge proposal	19,551	126	523	3,748	23,948
Proposal to another minor offence authority	1	5	-	2,902	2,908
Request for judicial protection due to a payment order issued	1,498	42	163	688	2,391
Request for judicial protection due to a decision issued under the rapid procedure	239	6	9	219	473
Objection against a special payment order issued***	122	3	1	10	136

\* Figures include offences against the Public Order Act (POA) and the Protection of Public Order Act (POA-1) that entered into force on 21.07.2006

\*\* Exclusive of offences against road transport regulations.

\*\*\* The special payment order and objection against a special payment order were introduced by the Act amending the General Offences Act (GOA-1D) which entered into force on 10.11.2006. Since the payment orders, special payment orders and decisions under rapid procedures for 2006 include the offences against which a request for judicial protection was made and the matter passed on to a court of law, the data cannot be compared to 2005.

### Measures taken by the police against offenders

Type of measure	2005	2006
Persons detained*		
up to 48 hours (Police Act)**	573	1,905
up to 24 hours (Police Act)	98	88
until sober (Police Act-1)	2,219	2,274
detention with compulsory appearance	704	232
compulsory appearance (Police Act-1)	1,265	473
Searches performed:		
house	201	179
personal	19	25
Ordered compulsory appearances before:		
a court	5,488	6,353
a minor offence judge***	22	...
the inspection authority	84	60
the administrative body	3	-
other persons entitled	264	228
Other		
unsuccessful house searches****	156	171
interventions*****	43,323	41,361
prohibitions to approach	152	281

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

\*\* On 10.1.2006 the Police Act was amended to include the power of detention, so that, according to Paragraph 2, Article 43, a person that is to be handed over to foreign security authorities may be detained by the police for up to 48 hours.

\*\*\* Compulsory appearances the police were 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.

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

### Accidents and other events

	2005	2006
Environmental pollution and endangerment	56	64
Water accidents	3	8
Drowning	16	14
Mountain accidents	67	73
Skiing accidents*	70	93
Air accidents	29	37
Railway accidents	48	62
Suicides	464	484
Attempted suicides	286	315
Fires	1,447	1,469
Work accidents	459	554
Missing person search	122	108

\*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	2005	2006
Health care institutions	268	270
Courts	104	115
Inspection authorities	34	57
Social work centres	12	8
Other	105	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>483</b>

**ROAD SAFETY**

*Offences detected during road traffic controls*

Offences against	2005	2006
Road Transport Safety Act	436,247	496,560
Act on Working Time and Compulsory Rest ...*	968	4.449
Road Transport Act	633	729
Transport of Hazardous Goods Act	232	275
Public Roads Act	16	23
Compulsory Motor Third-Party Liability Act	23	50
Other	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>438,119</b>	<b>502,090</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 of 27th August 2005.*

*Procedures conducted by the police under the General Offences Act*

Procedure	2006
Warning	129,894
Payment order	285,813
Special payment order*	828
Decision under rapid procedure	27,534
Charge proposal	57,715
Proposal to another minor offence authority	306
Request for judicial protection due to a payment order issued	14,159
Request for judicial protection due to a decision issued under the rapid procedure	2,878
Objection against a special payment order issued*	54

*\*\*\* The special payment order and objection against a special payment order were introduced by the Act amending the General Offences Act (GOA-1D) which entered into force on 10.11.2006. Since the payment orders, special payment orders and decisions under rapid procedures for 2006 include the offences against which a request for judicial protection was made and the matter passed on to a court of law, the data cannot be compared to 2005.*

*Most common measures taken by the police during road traffic checks*

Type of measure	2005	2006	Change (%)
Alcohol test	246,611	323,649	31.2
positive	22,289	25,883	16.1
negative	221,714	295,406	33.2
refused	2,404	2,130	-11.4
Examination (alcohol)	3,452	2,282	-33.9
positive	1,191	891	-25.2
negative	1,003	655	-34.7
refused	1,151	647	-43.8
Examination (drugs)	2,727	1,586	-41.8
positive	404	259	-35.9
negative	501	322	-35.7
refused	1,768	961	-45.6
Detention until sober	412	371	-10.0
Temporary confiscation of driving licence	18,174	20,227	11.3
Bringing before a general offences department of a local court	379	312	-17.7

*Traffic accidents and consequences*

Year	Traffic accident				Consequence		
	Total	Fatal accidents	Injury accidents	Material damage accidents	Killed	Seriously injured	Slightly injured
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
2006	31,569	233	10,990	20,346	262	1,220	14,855
<b>Change 2005/2006(%)</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>

*Traffic accidents and consequences – by police directorates*

Area	Year	Traffic accidents				Consequences		
		Total	Fatal accidents	Injury accidents	Material damage accidents	Killed	Seriously injured	Slightly injured
Celje PD	2005	4,087	30	1,391	2,666	32	174	1,792
	2006	3,955	27	1,607	2,321	27	185	2,280
Koper PD	2005	1,816	11	526	1,279	12	116	570
	2006	1,672	21	466	1,185	23	92	579
Kranj PD	2005	2,110	19	627	1,464	20	114	802
	2006	2,096	15	714	1,367	18	129	847
Krško PD	2005	720	6	217	497	7	38	251
	2006	774	7	235	532	7	40	274
Ljubljana PD	2005	8,669	58	2,767	5,844	65	330	3,669
	2006	8,640	61	2,935	5,644	69	309	3,985
Maribor PD	2005	7,612	35	2,519	5,058	37	191	3,460
	2006	8,197	37	2,996	5,164	45	174	4,386
Murska Sobota PD	2005	1,786	14	498	1,274	16	61	609
	2006	1,893	22	499	1,372	23	65	612
Nova Gorica PD	2005	1,158	7	387	764	7	99	407
	2006	1,237	15	409	813	19	85	443
Novo mesto PD	2005	1,575	29	520	1,026	41	61	648
	2006	1,574	14	505	1,055	16	59	626
Postojna PD	2005	614	12	234	368	13	41	283
	2006	652	8	236	408	9	40	283
Slovenj Gradec PD	2005	947	9	393	545	9	41	557
	2006	879	6	388	485	6	42	540
<b>Total</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>2006</b>	<b>31,569</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>10,990</b>	<b>20,346</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>14,855</b>
	<b>Change (%)</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>

*Inebriated persons responsible for road accidents, and average alcohol concentration*

Accidents	Total persons responsible		Inebriated persons responsible		Share of total (%)		Average alcohol concentration (g/kg)	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Fatal accident	242	241	82	90	33.9	37.3	1.61	1.58
Injury accident	9,924	10,598	1,291	1,449	13.0	13.7	1.47	1.46
Material damage accident	19,424	18,962	1,806	1,942	9.3	10.2	1.52	1.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,590</b>	<b>29,801</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>3,481</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.50</b>

*Consequences of traffic accidents – by causes*

Cause	Killed		Seriously injured		Slightly injured	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Excessive speed in regard to conditions	114	111	523	433	4,040	3,942
Wrong course or way	81	55	249	269	1,746	2,128
Failing to give way	36	39	251	245	2,884	3,461
Overtaking without care	1	23	62	65	436	555
Manoeuvring without care	5	8	54	51	755	974
Driving too close	-	1	14	11	2,257	2,664
Pedestrian misconduct	9	10	37	36	122	126

## BORDER CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE

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

	2005	2006	Change (%)
International traffic	141,989,442	128,728,284	-9.3
Interstate traffic	8,523,760	6,819,933	-20.0
Local traffic	19,667,784	17,977,384	-8.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>170,180,986</b>	<b>153,525,601</b>	<b>-9.8</b>

### *Aliens refused entry – by nationality*

Total – by nationality	2005	2006	Change (%)
Croatia	5,433	5,537	1.9
Romania	3,858	4,419	14.5
Bulgaria	4,958	3,315	-33.1
Serbia and Montenegro	3,965	2,859	-27.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,376	1,803	-24.1
Macedonia	1,296	1,014	-21.8
Turkey	1,352	903	-33.2
Albania	896	828	-7.6
Austria*	...	645	...
Other	8,387	3,784	-54.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,521</b>	<b>25,107</b>	<b>-22.8</b>

\* No comparable data for 2005.

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

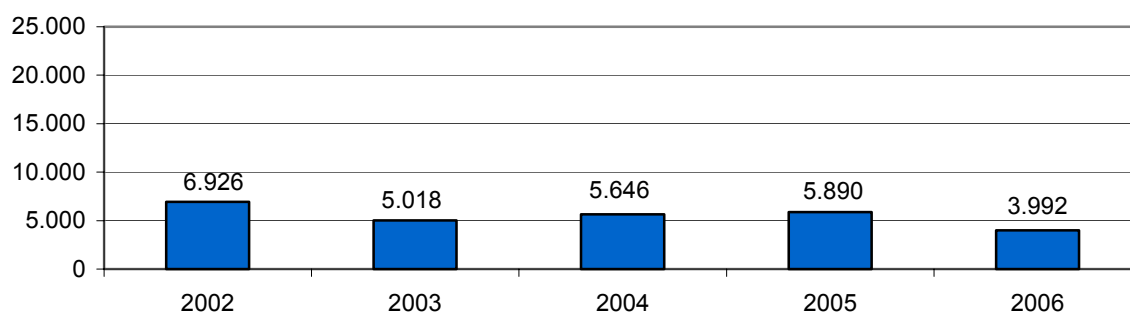
	2005	2006
Forged and altered passports	240	194
Forged and altered identity cards	101	50
Forged and altered visas	72	34
Forged and altered residence and work permits	140	132
Forged and altered driving licenses	245	213
Forged and altered stamps in travel documents	258	158
Forged and altered certificates of registration	40	35
Other forged and altered documents	282	303
Use of another's travel document	77	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>1,161</b>

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

Total – by nationality	2005	2006
Serbia and Montenegro	247	190
Romania	142	124
Turkey	86	96
Croatia	70	85
Macedonia	91	78
Bulgaria	51	55
Bosnia and Herzegovina	111	51
Ukraine	28	23
Slovenia	21	15
Other	187	134
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>851</b>



### Illegal border crossings



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

Total – by nationality	2005	2006	Change (%)
Serbia and Montenegro	1,722	1,487	-13.6
Albania	995	898	-9.7
Macedonia	434	289	-33.4
Turkey	765	256	-66.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	562	229	-59.3
Croatia	164	194	18.3
Slovenia*	...	139	...
Romania	87	122	40.2
Moldavia	426	75	-82.4
Other	735	303	-58.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>3,992</b>	<b>-32.2</b>

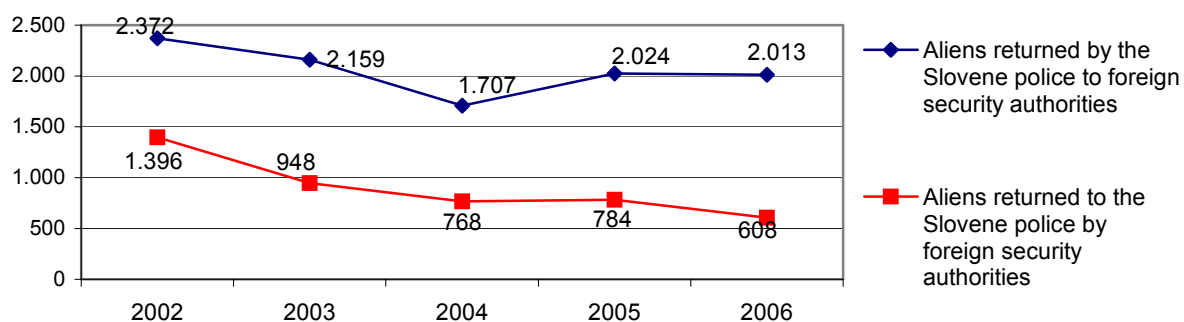
\* No comparable data for 2005.

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

Total – by nationality	2005	2006
Bulgaria	50	537
Serbia and Montenegro	190	173
Romania	46	151
Croatia	60	94
Bosnia and Herzegovina	99	90
Macedonia	49	40
Ukraine	8	17
Moldavia*	...	6
Other	173	249
<b>Total</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>1,357</b>

\* No comparable data for 2005.

*Aliens returned based on interstate agreements*

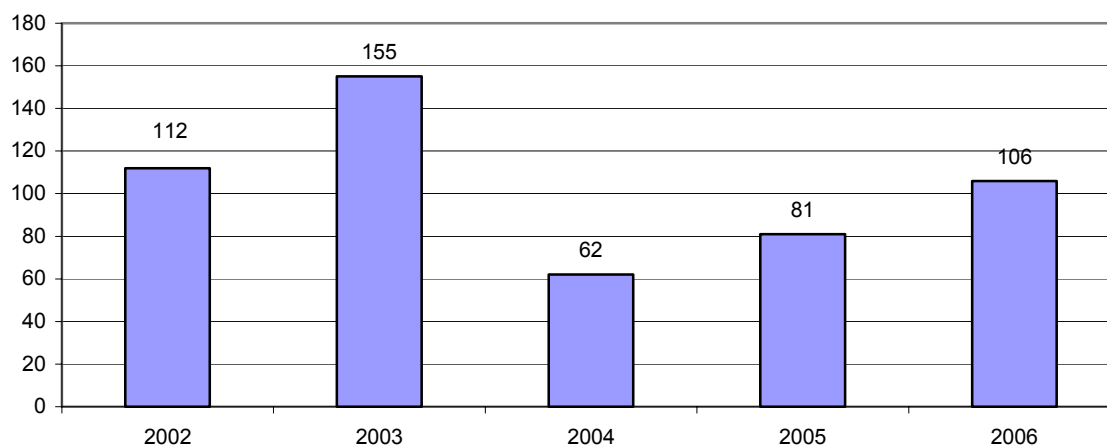


*Aliens accommodated in the Aliens' Centre – by nationality*

Total – by nationality	2005	2006
Serbia and Montenegro	564	490
Albania	287	240
Bosnia and Herzegovina	127	104
Turkey	171	88
Macedonia	102	37
Moldavia	159	34
Ukraine	16	20
Romania	32	18
Russia	10	10
Bulgaria	27	6
Pakistan	14	4
Iraq	10	2
India	19	1
Ecuador	-	1
China	-	1
Bangladesh	16	-
Other	85	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>1,117</b>

PROTECTION OF CERTAIN PERSONS AND FACILITIES

*Foreign persons protected*

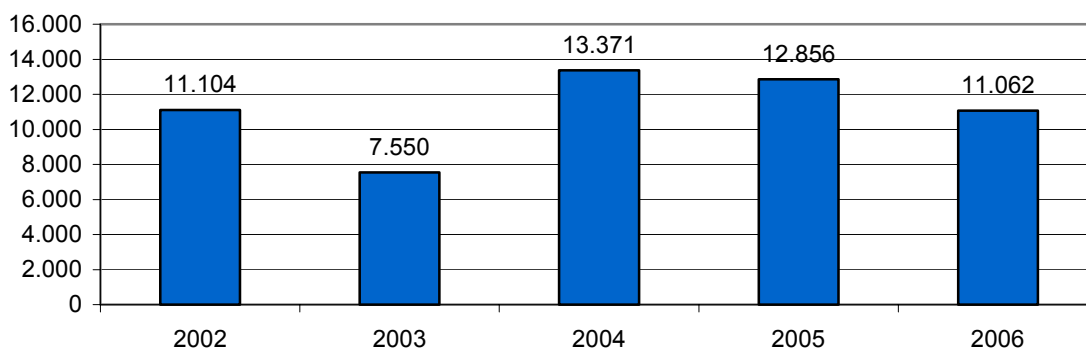


*Activities undertaken in the field of protection of certain persons and facilities*

	2005	2006
New or amended risk assessments	231	296
Protections of domestic protected persons whilst abroad	175	192
Protections of foreign protected persons whilst in Slovenia	81	106
Protections within operational actions (very difficult operations)	6	3
Protections of presentations of credentials by foreign diplomats	22	30
Anonymous and other letters sent to protected persons dealt with	99	23
of these letters written by anonymous authors (%)	65.6	70.0
of these threatening or insulting letters (%)	44.4	26.0
Interventions after the triggering off of a signalling device in a protected facility	108	90
Additional security measures in facilities housing national bodies (during meetings, receptions, press conferences)	1,348	1,309
Protections of receptions given by diplomatic missions and consular posts	32	25
Additional protection measures due to demonstrations near diplomatic missions and consular posts	22	33

COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICE WORK

*Prevention activities carried out\**



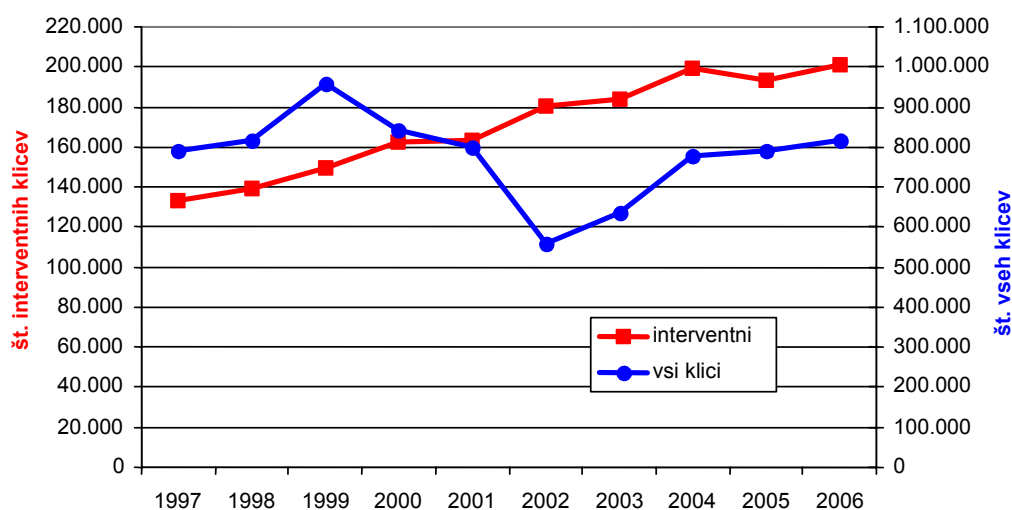
\* Notes on prevention activities (consulting bodies and police station, education of children and adults, preventive projects, lectures etc.).

*Methods of prevention activities by individual areas*

Methods of preventive activities	Criminal offences		Public order		Road traffic		National border and aliens	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Work at the police station	22	17	50	22	42	11	1	-
Work in consulting bodies	79	73	150	136	187	138	4	2
Education of children and adults	233	267	891	923	2,653	2,001	5	1
Preventive projects and other activities	217	182	381	303	788	664	30	45
Informal gatherings and networking	295	216	421	343	247	180	123	86
Counselling and warnings	4,028	3,590	2,479	2,564	2,310	1,940	135	134
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,874</b>	<b>4,345</b>	<b>4,372</b>	<b>4,291</b>	<b>6,227</b>	<b>4,934</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>268</b>

## OPERATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

*All 113 and intervention calls\**



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

Unit	All calls		Intervention calls	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Celje PD	59,283	63,792	15,710	15,059
Koper PD	53,334	59,693	11,026	11,255
Kranj PD	102,188	86,581	8,438	9,029
Krško PD	15,167	18,696	5,012	4,994
Ljubljana PD	228,661	231,972	79,017	80,748
Maribor PD	200,118	215,562	38,606	42,559
Murska Sobota PD	30,454	35,251	10,636	10,890
Nova Gorica PD	28,025	29,430	6,089	7,297
Novo mesto PD	33,030	35,105	8,101	7,536
Postojna PD	22,915	21,817	4,726	5,728
Slovenj Gradec PD	17,035	18,614	5,707	6,148
<b>Total</b>	<b>790,210</b>	<b>816,513</b>	<b>193,068</b>	<b>201,243</b>
<b>Share of total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>24.7</b>

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

Unit	All intervention calls (mm:ss)		Emergency intervention calls (mm:ss)	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Celje PD	18:26	16:30	10:47	9:46
Koper PD	15:37	16:11	11:01	9:18
Kranj PD	18:58	19:30	14:52	13:35
Krško PD	18:32	17:39	12:07	11:11
Ljubljana PD	25:07	25:07	14:01	13:59
Maribor PD	24:49	24:42	19:34	17:08
Murska Sobota PD	18:42	17:57	16:15	10:15
Nova Gorica PD	15:38	16:03	14:08	12:28
Novo mesto PD	22:20	20:03	10:14	7:48
Postojna PD	17:10	17:24	13:23	10:50
Slovenj Gradec PD	12:46	12:19	9:49	8:33
<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>22:13</b>	<b>21:58</b>	<b>14:46</b>	<b>13:22</b>

*Arrest and search warrants and announcements*

	2005	2006
Arrest warrants	772	945
search by the court due to avoidance of duty	650	872
for sentencing	10	3
escape from prison	51	26
escapes from the correction centre in Radeče	31	19
international arrest warrants	30	25
Search warrants	587	935
due to criminal offences	282	443
escapes of minors from a juvenile institution	80	174
escapes of children and minors from home	64	100
missing persons (adults)	161	218
Announcements	13	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>1,884</b>

FORENSIC EXAMINATIONS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

*Requests for investigations and expert opinions*

Laboratory	Requests for investigations and opinions		Change (%)
	2005	2006	
Physics	659	642	-2.6
Chemistry	1,046	1,076	2.9
Biological	1,966	2,160	9.8
Handwriting and documents	1,448	1,403	-3.1
Dactyloscopy	2,110	806	-61.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,229</b>	<b>6,087</b>	<b>-15.8</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 directorate	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	1	-	CE	-	1	1	1	1	2	20	2
UPD	3	-	KP	1	1	-	-	-	2	12	1
CIPD	4	1	KR	-	3	-	1	-	2	26	2
FIC	-	-	KK	-	4	-	-	-	1	12	1
SPO	1	-	LJ	-	7	-	3	-	3	26	3
OCC	-	-	MB	-	4	1	-	-	3	8	1
SU	-	-	MS	-	3	-	1	-	2	17	1
PA	-	-	NG	1	3	-	1	-	2	10	4
OPO	-	1	NM	-	5	-	-	-	2	4	1
ITO	1	-	PO	-	6	-	-	-	1	12	3
LO	1	-	SG	-	4	-	1	-	3	20	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>19</b>

## EXERCISING OF POWERS BY AND THREATS TO POLICE OFFICERS

### Persons whose identity was established by the police

Legal basis	2005	2006	Change (%)
Police Act (Article 25 )	61,702	63,859	3.5
State Border Control Act (Article 35 )	13,714	12,023	-12.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,416</b>	<b>75,882</b>	<b>0.6</b>

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

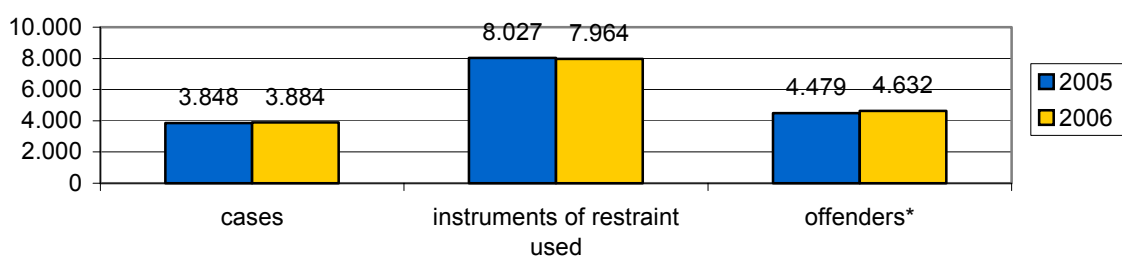
	2005	2006	Change (%)
Persons facing criminal charges (157/1 of the Criminal Procedure Act)	44	38	-13.6
Persons facing minor offence charges (10/1 of the General Offences Act)	1,265	785	-37.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>-37.1</b>

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

Duration of detention	2005	2006	Change (%)
Up to 24 hours (43/1 of ZPol)	98	88	-10.2
Up to 48 hours (43/2 of ZPol)*	573	1,905	232.5
Up to 12 hours (109/2 of ZP)	2,219	2,274	2.5
Up to 12 hours (110/2 of ZP)	704	232	-67.0
Up to 6 hours (157/2 of ZPol)	2,087	1,768	-15.3
Up to 48 hours (157/2 of ZPol)	1,595	1,758	10.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,267</b>	<b>8,025</b>	<b>10.3</b>

\*\* On 10.1.2006 the Police Act was amended to include the power of detention, so that according to Paragraph 2, Article 43, a person that is to be handed over to foreign security authorities may be detained by the police for up to 48 hours.

### Use of instruments of restraint



\* Persons against which instruments of restraint were used.

*Use of instruments of restraint and warning shots*

Type of instrument of restraint	2005	2006
Handcuffs and other mechanical restraints	4,085	4,143
Gas spray	45	107
Physical force	3,701	3,548
Baton	135	106
Gas and other pacification instruments	1	-
Water hose	-	-
Mounted unit	-	-
Special motor vehicles	-	-
Police dog	39	42
Coercive stopping of vehicles	16	15
Firearms	-	-
Warning shot	5	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,027</b>	<b>7,964</b>

*Consequences of use of instruments of restraint*

	Police officers		Offenders*	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Visible signs**	20	31	242	309
Slight injury	106	89	85	65
Serious injury	1	1	2	2
Very serious injury	-	-	-	-
Fatal injury	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>376</b>

\* Persons against which instruments of restraint were used.

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

*Threats to police officers*

Threat level	2005	2006
Low	50	38
Medium	5	4
High	3	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>48</b>

*Criminal offences related to attacks on police officers*

	2005	2006	Change (%)
Criminal offence (Art. 302, 303, 304 and 305 of the Penal Code)	192	208	8.3
Police officers attacked	278	306	10.1

## COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE

### *Complaints against the police*

	2005	2006	Change (%)
Complaints received	742	660	-11.1
uncompleted	54	81	50.0
completed	688	579	-15.8
Dealt with by heads of organisational units	418	351	-16.0
resolved	233	215	-7.7
not resolved*	185	136	-26.5
share of not resolved (%)	44.3	38.7	...
in accordance with regulations**	357	309	-13.4
not in accordance with regulations	44	30	-31.8
share of practice not in accordance ... (%)	11.0	8.8	...
n.a.	17	12	-29.4
Rejected with a decision (Art. 9)	57	44	-22.8
Terminated in advance (Art. 12)	138	122	-11.6
Dealt with by the senate	260	198	-23.8
not resolved	185	136	-26.5
suspected criminal offence***	75	62	-17.3
substantiated	31	21	-32.3
not substantiated	209	174	-16.7
share of substantiated (%)	12.9	10.8	...
n.a.	20	3	-85.0

\* *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 decided 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 (148/9 of the CPA)		Report (148/10 of the CPA)	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
The person	6	2	7	10
Human rights and freedoms	22	10	46	53
Voting rights and elections	-	-	2	-
Honour and reputation	2	1	4	5
Sexual inviolability	2	2	-	1
Public health	-	1	2	1
Marriage, family and youth	2	-	-	-
Employment and social security	-	-	-	1
Property criminal offences	27	11	13	19
Economic criminal offences	-	5	-	1
Legal transactions	1	3	1	2
Done in official duty	22	33	176	180
The administration of justice	1	-	2	3
Public order	4	11	-	3
Overall safety of people and property	-	1	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>282</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
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
2006	7,074	1,770	1,562	10,406	6,284	1,573	1,533	9,390

### *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	6	5	2	13	4	4	2	10
SDGP	-	35	5	40	-	31	7	38
UPD	303	-	30	333	233	-	34	267
CIPD	-	190	8	198	-	155	7	162
FIC	-	59	4	63	-	48	5	53
SPO	84	208	21	313	57	185	18	260
OCC	22	29	9	60	21	26	9	56
SU	119	1	3	123	101	1	2	104
PA	130	4	48	182	114	4	47	165
OPO	-	36	19	55	-	31	21	52
ITO	-	153	20	173	-	139	24	163
LO	-	35	317	352	-	33	294	327
<b>Total GPD</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>1,657</b>
Celje PD	634	114	107	855	551	106	108	765
Koper PD	640	93	112	845	529	78	107	714
Kranj PD	453	70	90	613	402	62	86	550
Krško PD	532	50	50	632	495	47	46	588
Ljubljana PD	1,228	265	192	1,685	1,113	238	190	1,541
Maribor PD	976	153	184	1,313	882	136	188	1,206
Murska Sobota PD	588	61	105	754	552	55	106	713
Nova Gorica PD	359	57	85	501	320	50	81	451
Novo mesto PD	440	61	62	563	392	58	60	510
Postojna PD	357	43	45	445	323	37	46	406
Slovenj Gradec PD	203	48	44	295	195	49	45	289
<b>Total PD</b>	<b>6,410</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>8,501</b>	<b>5,754</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>7,733</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,074</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>10,406</b>	<b>6,284</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>9,390</b>

### *Employees by gender and age*

	Uniformed police officers	Non-uniformed police officers	Civilian officers	Total
Gender				
male	5,594	1,329	356	7,279
female	690	244	1,177	2,111
Average age	34.0	39.1	41.5	36.1

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### *School for police officers*

Generation	Enrolment year	Persons enrolled	Persons who completed their studies	Success rate (%)
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.	2005	183	147	80.3

### *Training programme for police officers for national border control*

Generation	Enrolment year	Persons enrolled	Persons who completed their studies	Success rate (%)
I.	2006	251	241	96.0

### *Higher police school*

Generation	Enrolment year	Persons enrolled	Persons who completed their studies	Success rate (%)
III.	2002	33	31	93.9
IV.	2003	33	31	93.9
V.	2004	58	55	94.8
VI.*	2005	33	-	-
VII.*	2006	32	-	-

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

### *Educational programmes and training*

Area	Programmes run		Participants*		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	Change (%)
General and specific police tasks	414	264	13,583	13,996	3.0
Crime investigation	56	30	1,874	772	-58.8
Social and people skills	40	51	738	827	12.1
International training	42	49	142	257	81.0
Dog handling	169	53	1,045	392	-62.5
Computers and IT	179	117	2,661	2,595	-2.5
Document handling	6	1	281	47	-83.3
Health and safety at work	17	33	798	1,906	138.8
Special unit work	20	16	648	436	-32.7
Protection of persons and facilities	15	11	178	333	87.1
Language courses	17	40	206	523	153.9
Internal investigations and assistance to police officers	1	4	37	103	178.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>22,191</b>	<b>22,187</b>	<b>-0.0</b>

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

## FINANCE AND MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

### *Budget of the police (in 000 SIT)*

Budget of the police by budget item	2005			2006			Expenditure growth index 05/06
	Valid budget	Budget used	Expenditure share (%)	Valid budget	Budget used	Share of total (%)	
<b>Budgetary funds (type 1)</b>	<b>62,151,809</b>	<b>61,672,587</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>64,732,266</b>	<b>64,530,401</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>104.6</b>
Salaries	49,555,544	49,542,090	100.0	50,790,020	50,742,219	99.9	102.4
Costs of material	9,739,041	9,469,462	97.2	10,279,147	10,177,491	99.0	107.5
Capital investment	2,857,224	2,661,035	93.1	3,663,099	3,610,691	98.6	135.7
<b>Earmarked funds</b>	<b>15,667,189</b>	<b>4,846,914</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>16,496,571</b>	<b>7,876,235</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>162.5</b>
Preaccession assistance – BLC a (type 3)	1,642,670	1,600,892	97.5	272,532	272,532	100.0	17.0
Own activity (type 6)	607,726	497,147	81.8	587,868	477,439	81.2	96.0
Insurance compensation (type 7)	29,361	4,978	17.0	46,923	3,572	7.6	71.8
Rentals (type 18)	722,867	213,488	29.5	812,940	195,266	24.0	91.5
Own financing + Phare (type 20)	1,054,009	713,740	67.7	412,022	408,978	99.3	57.3
Post-accession assistance (type 28)	-	-	-	490	490	100.0	-
Transitional source – Slovenian financing (type 29)	5,041	-	-	12,320	294	2.4	-
Other grants (type 30)	16,038	13,198	82.3	183,411	118,716	64.7	899.5
Donations – Slovenian financing (type 31)	-	-	-	10,291	10,291	100.0	-
Schengen border (type 60)	11,589,478	1,803,470	15.6	14,157,774	6,388,657	45.1	354.2
Type 60 - salaries	4,057,938	708,497	17.5	2,289,922	1,663,832	72.7	234.8
Type – costs of material	531,541	58,879	11.1	577,330	99,312	17.2	168.7
Type 60 - investments	7,000,000	1,036,094	14.8	11,290,522	4,625,513	41.0	446.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,818,998</b>	<b>66,519,501</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>81,228,837</b>	<b>72,406,636</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>108.9</b>

## PUBLIC RELATIONS

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

	2005	2006	Change (%)
Press conferences, briefings, photo sessions	278	316	13.7
Public information and communications	4,355	4,807	10.4
Written and oral answers to journalists' questions	3,823	4,565	19.4
Written and oral answers to citizens' questions	3,860	4,518	17.0
Official denials of media claims	57	59	3.5

## SPECIALISED UNITS

### *Police orchestra*

	2005	2006
Concerts in Slovenian Philharmonic Hall / Cankarjev dom / Union Hall	5	7
Concerts within the "Glasbena mladina ljubljanska" project	5	6
Other concerts in Slovenia	24	18
Concerts abroad	1	1
Performances at celebrations and cultural events	83	75
Performances at protocol events	20	11
Commemorations and funerals	81	72
Audio recordings	10	16

*Police officers in international civilian missions*

Mission	Country	2005	2006
European Union Police Mission (EUPM )	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	5
Office of High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina (OHR)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	Serbia – Kosovo	15	15
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – in Kosovo (OSCE)	Serbia – Kosovo	1	1
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – to Kosovo (OSCE)	Serbia	-	2
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – Spill over Monitor Mission to Skopje (OSCE SMMS)	Macedonia	2	-
European Union Police Mission – PROXIMA (EUPOL – PROXIMA)	Macedonia	5	-
European Union Police Advisory Team (EUPAT)	Macedonia	-	1
Jordan International Police Training Centre (JIPTC)	Jordan	5	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>