



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

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE
POLICE
(2008)**

Ljubljana, February 2009

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1 A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF POLICING IN 2008

The first six months of 2008 were marked by Slovenia's Presidency of the Council of the European Union. The police were successful in protecting top EU dignitaries, ministers and prime ministers of EU member states at formal and informal meetings, and providing security at the EU-USA Summit where the EU leadership met with President of the United States. Further, representatives of the Slovenian Police participated in heading several working bodies of the Council of the European, committees of the European Parliament and European Commission meetings and were involved in cooperation with third countries in the field of justice and home affairs. Several areas of policing underwent changes and were improved. Among these improvements the agreement introducing the second generation of the Schengen Information System (SIS II) was most important, followed by a compromise solution to transform Europol into an EU agency, partial transposition of the Treaty of Prüm in the Community *acquis* and adoption of a proposal to prepare a common threat assessment on organised crime in SE Europe.

By transposing data exchange provisions in the Community *acquis*, the Treaty of Prüm extended the possibilities of Contracting Parties to cooperate in the fight against cross-border crime, terrorism and illegal migration. In line with the above, automatic exchange of DNA profiles with Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Spain was established. In the town of Dolga vas, a new tripartite police cooperation centre opened, joining the work of Slovenian, Austrian and Hungarian law enforcement authorities, soon to be complemented by Croatian.

Cooperation between the police and other state authorities was good. To improve its performance in the pre-criminal procedure, the police and the judiciary participated in several joint training seminars. Following the decision of the Council of the EU, the police contributed to the preparation of a draft *Decree simplifying data and information exchange between the Police or the Customs Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (CARS)* and the competent authorities of other EU Member States with a view to facilitating the flow of information in crime investigation. Further, the police participated in preparing amendments to the *Decree on handling confiscated and seized illicit drugs* and prepared two internal regulations with regard to police negotiators and hostage situations, illegal occupancy of buildings or other criminal emergencies.

In November 2008, a revised Penal Code came into effect which is why alignments of internal regulations and data sheets, and modifications of the crime-data information system were necessary and relevant training was organised. Simultaneously, amendments to and modifications of the Criminal Procedure Act came into force with new provisions on withdrawal of the injured party's motion for prosecution, servicing of court documents, presence of a person enjoying confidentiality in pre-criminal and criminal procedures involving juvenile injured parties, and the prosecutor's dismissal of criminal charges.

Public order policing in 2008 was marked by events requiring engagement of more police officers to prevent serious violations of public order and peace. Security at sporting events did not satisfy the expectations although the police made their effort to improve relations between sports clubs, local communities and fan groups. One important aspect of policing was handling domestic violence situations and other violence related incidents on private premises. The new Domestic Violence Act resolved the matters in a comprehensive way while the amended Penal Code incriminated domestic violence.

After the Minor Offences Act came into force in February 2008, the related statistics were on the rise as the police as a minor offences authority also had to deal – on an expedited basis - with minor offences involving bodily harm caused to third person and decisions concerning

indemnification claims. Changes related to possibilities of requesting judicial protection brought additional administration workload to police stations as they became responsible for servicing almost all court documentation. Before, courts had serviced most of their documents on their own.

The April 2008 amendments to Road Safety Acts caused a rise in figures related to persons placed in police custody. Offending road users were held for 6 to 12 hours in detention facilities for either having committed a minor offence or having been tested for breath alcohol content, in which case their results were far beyond the legal limit, or denied taking a breathalyzer test.

In late March 2008, border controls over internal flights between Schengen states were abolished, after which Slovenia concluded its project of joining the Schengen area. From then on police stations for compensatory measures have taken on the duty of preventing illegal migration and cross-border crime at internal borders.

Slovene police officers are getting increasingly involved in various activities of Frontex – the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders. There were more activities undertaken in the field of protection of certain persons and facilities. In the first half of 2008, this was attributed to Slovenia's Presidency of the Council of the EU while the second half was marked by the visit of Queen Elizabeth II and parliamentary elections.

2 POLICING BY ACTIVITIES

2.1 CORE ACTIVITIES

2.1.1 Crime prevention, detection and investigation

In 2008, the police forwarded criminal complaints and reports to the State Prosecutor's Office to complement criminal complaints according to Paragraph 9, Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act for 81,917 (88,197)^{fn} criminal offences that were committed in 2008 or previously (hereinafter: investigated criminal offences), representing a 7.1 % drop compared to 2007. The police estimate that the damage caused amounted to 175 (265.6) million Euro. Further, the police supplemented criminal complaints and sent reports to the State Prosecutors' Office for 5,976 (4,565) criminal offences statistically recorded in previous years but still under investigation in 2008. The police also provided reports according to Paragraph 10, Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act for 15,647 (15,799), representing 1.0 % fewer offences, where there was no reasonable suspicion of criminal offence or no grounds for criminal proceedings after the investigation was completed.

The police were more successful in detecting and investigating criminal offences than the year before. The share of criminal offences detected by the police through their own activity increased from 11.2 % to 11.3 % which is a 0.1 % increase while the share of investigated criminal offences^{fn} rose from 43.3 % to 45.1 %, representing a 1.8 % rise.¹ Criminal complaints or reports referring to their supplements were filed against 17,171 (17,478) persons. Also, 258 (241) complaints were filed against legal persons.

The number of criminal offences increased most in the Novo mesto (by 7.2 %) and Krško Police Directorates (by 6.3 %), while the number of criminal offences most significantly declined in the Maribor (by 9.4 %) and Ljubljana (by 9.1 %) Police Directorates.

The police dealt with a total of 74,458 (80,235) criminal offences² of **general crime** which is 7.2 % less than the previous year. Of these 40 % (38,1 %) were investigated.

There were 2,386 (2,776) *criminal offences against the person*, which is a 14 % decrease on last year. Of these 89.1 % (90.3 %) were cleared up. Manslaughter figures³ decreased from 21 to 6 while murders went up from 3 to 5. Investigations of these offences, excluding one manslaughter case, were completed. Two more investigations of murders that had been committed in 2002 were completed. However, last year saw a rise in extremely severe bodily harm and a decrease in severe and minor bodily harm and other criminal offences against the person. The police were involved in 18 cases of probing at locations that are presumably mass graves related to post-war killings.

A total of 383 (439) or 12.8 % less *criminal offences against sexual inviolability* were investigated, 91.6 % (93.2 %) of which were cleared up. The most significant drop is related to criminal offences involving rape and sexual assault against a person younger than 15 years.

¹ The investigated criminal offences are those for which the suspect is identified already upon reporting or detecting the crime or identified later.

² There have been changes in criminal offence classification which is why general and economic crime data slightly differ from the data provided for the year 2007.

³ All criminal offences are listed according to the amended Penal Code which entered into force in 2008. Therefore, data are comparatively different from those presented in last year's report.

There were 55,919 (62,579) *criminal offences against property*, which is 10.6 % fewer than last year. Of these, 25.4 % were cleared up, statistically matching last years' clearance rates. There was less vehicle theft, theft committed in an audacious manner, typical fraud, robbery, misappropriation, burglary (particularly vehicle, apartment or house break-ins) and other crime against property. The only exception is the increasing trend of violent theft.

There was slightly less **juvenile crime** in 2008 compared to the previous year. There were 2,352 (2,596) cases involving juvenile suspects, representing 9.4 % less criminal offences. The police investigated 3 (0) cases of manslaughter and 6 (0) criminal offences involving rape. The figures were higher in connection with fraud and unlawful manufacturing of and trade in illicit drugs, but there were less cases involving severe and minor bodily harm, theft, robbery, blackmailing and sexual assault against persons under 15. Among all the suspects of criminal offences, 8.4 % (8.6 %) were juvenile. Among all the victims of criminal offences there were 2,453 (2,642) or 7.2 % less children and youngsters.

Comparatively, there was less **economic crime** in 2008. The police dealt with 7,459 (7,986) economic crimes, i.e. 6.6 % less, however, economic crime proportions in the overall structure of crime remained the same (9.1 %). Damage caused through economic criminal offences was estimated at €112.58 (106.8) million, which is 6.2 % more than in 2007. Compared to the total volume of damage, the proportion of economic crime rose from 40.2 % to 64.3 %. Greater damage and less crime indicate that more serious crimes were investigated in 2008. State Prosecutor's Office was provided with reports supplementing criminal complaints for 733 criminal offences that were under investigation already in previous years. Damage related to these offences was estimated at € 12.5 million. A total of 741 (673) of criminal offences according to Criminal Liability of Legal Entities Act was under investigation, representing a 10.1 % increase.

Both, serious economic crimes, such as evasion, usury, money laundering and damage caused to creditors, and minor economic crimes such as abuse of office and official powers, business fraud and facilitation of money chains and illegal gambling, went up in 2008.

The police filed criminal complaints or reports to supplement these for 18 (19) typical criminal offences of corruption, thus providing criminal information related to 23 (20) persons. Beside that, the police forwarded reports under Paragraph 10, Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act for 32 (28) offences for which there was no founded suspicion of committing an offence or there were no grounds for criminal proceedings after the investigation was completed. The police dealt with 12 (26) criminal offences related to economic crime containing elements of corruption. These are criminal offences which were initially under investigation as criminal offences of corruption, but were - following pre-trial criminal procedure – re-defined as criminal offences of abuse of office and official powers and rights, and also abuse of position and confidence in economic activity. The State Prosecutor's Office was also provided with reports supplementing criminal complaints concerning 12 acts of corruption that had been dealt with in previous years.

In the sphere of **organised crime**, policing was aimed at detecting criminal associations engaged in smuggling people, illicit drugs, weapons, explosives and highly taxable goods along the Balkan route. A total of 359 (293) criminal offences were related to organised crime activities during the investigation, representing a 22.5 % increase compared to the year before. Organised forms of criminal offences related to illegal crossing of the state border or territory, money counterfeiting and illegal manufacturing of and trade in weapons and explosives, represent the largest increase while illegal manufacture of and trade in illicit drugs and blackmailing went down most significantly. Because of criminal offences from the category of organised crime criminal charges were filed against 200 (193) persons.

With reference to **special forms crime**, there was a major upward trend in computer crime rates with 310 cases in 2008 (112), representing a 176.8 % increase. Suspect numbers went up from 96 to 304 (+ 216.7 %). Information system attacks rates rose most significantly, which is due to expanding cyber crime and also people's increased awareness of internet hazards and their readiness to report such violations.

Illicit drug abuse rates increased by 4.3 %, from 1,612 to 1,681 in 2008. Some of lengthy operations against international criminal associations which required considerable police engagement were closed in 2008. An investigation led by the Slovenian police and focusing on a particular international criminal association resulted in confiscations of 98 tons of anhydride acetic acid (precursor substance for heroin manufacturing) which was smuggled from the Czech Republic to Turkey. This quantity represented the largest amount of precursor substances ever confiscated worldwide. Police officers - working closely with customs officers at border crossing points - seized more heroin, marijuana, cocaine and methadone and approximately the same amount of ecstasy and amphetamine. Compared to last year larger quantities of illicit drugs were confiscated inland. A total of 24 (28) people died due to poisoning with illicit drugs.

The police investigated 160 (129) or 24.0 % more criminal offences of *illegal production of and traffic in weapons and explosives*. Compared to the year before, the police confiscated a greater diversity of weapons and less ammunition. Most criminal offences were detected by the police themselves. This was due to their pro-active policing at border crossing points and inland for which they had been systematically trained.

There were a total of 171 (195) criminal offences related to illegal crossing of the state border or territory, representing a 12.3 % decrease on the previous year. Suspect figures, however, rose from 296 to 455 or 53.7 %. A better suspect record is attributed to implementations of Schengen standards relating to state border surveillance and good cooperation between foreign law enforcement in detecting smuggling activities along the Balkan route.

The police also investigated 25 (31) criminal offences of *smuggling. Abuse of prostitution and trafficking in human beings* rates went up from 11 to 17 cases. There were more victims who were willing to cooperate with the police.

The police investigated 2,103 (2,110) criminal offences of *money counterfeiting*. A total of 4,905 (5,608) counterfeits were confiscated. Of these, 3,848 (3,609) were Euro counterfeits. Most counterfeits were detected by commercial banks, which indicated that cash handlers should more careful when accepting cash.

The police investigated 7 (9) criminal offences of *abduction*, 76 (81) cases of unlawful detention or 6.2 % less compared to the year before and 7.3 % less criminal offences of endangerment of safety. There were a total of 344 criminal offences of *extortion* or 8.3 % less than before. To some extent this drop may be attributed to the application of the amended Penal Code in which the classic form of this offence has been qualified as an arbitrary act.

The police investigated 1 (0) criminal offence of *terrorism*. A criminal complaint was filed against an unknown perpetrator who threatened to attack certain buildings and infrastructure. The police provided the State Prosecutor's Office with a report in accordance with Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act for an alleged criminal offence of *financing of terrorism*. Otherwise, anti-terrorist activities were directed towards exchanging criminal data and intelligence with foreign law enforcement authorities. The implementation of a police action plan in case of terrorist threats in Slovenia was overviewed and assessed in order to increase the efficiency of measures.

Police negotiators participated in resolving 20 (12) different situations, mostly dealing with suicide or threats of blowing up a gas cylinder. Negotiators were included in these situations because they were more frequent and police units decided to involve them more often.

2.1.2 Public order and overall safety of people and property

The police investigated 55,209 (48,676) violations of public order regulations, which is 14.1 % fewer than in the previous year. There were 32,785 (31,808) or 3.1 % more violations of the Protection of Public Order Act and 22,424 (16,558) or 35.4 % more violations of other public order regulations. Among these, the Aliens Act, Production of and Traffic in Illicit Drugs Act and State Border Control Act were most often violated. The number of police interventions in which violations were established increased from 40,271 to 42,374.

The police directed a lot of their attention to planning and carrying out operations aimed at preventing violence in public places (where they most often occur) through police officer presence. Through intensified surveillance in areas marked by more safety concerns the police identified a lot more violations of the Registration of Residence Act and a related problem, i.e. begging and pan-handling. Further, supervision was enhanced over possession and carrying of weapons, at public gatherings, over possession and abuse of illicit drugs and selling alcoholic beverages to minors in pubs and bars. To prevent domestic violence, the police issued 553 (500) restraining orders prohibiting the person from approaching a particular place or person.

The police investigated 916 (842) or 8.8 % more violations of the Firearms Act. On suspicion that individuals do not satisfy the requirements for possession of firearms, 99 (98) motions to institute administrative proceedings for dispossession of firearms, especially hunting arms and pistols, were sent to competent Administrative Units.

Police officers participated in the protection of 123 (73) protest demonstrations and at 13,149 (13,239) public gatherings and events. Mass violations of public order involving five or more violators most commonly occurred in front of pubs and bars and at public events. With a view to provide more effective assistance at sporting event, particularly when foreign clubs were competing, the special police unit was engaged to protect and escort fans. Special effort was put into preventing severe violations of public order when transporting fans across Slovenia to participate at the Euro Football Championship in Austria and Switzerland in 2008.

Quite often the police intervened in response to complaints about excessive noise. Such offences were communicated to the inspection services and other competent authorities.

The police, acting alone or in co-operation with the Internal Affairs Inspectorate of the Ministry of the Interior, supervised private security companies. Most Public Assembly Act violations were related to display of official IDs and wearing of uniforms, the use of physical force, reporting to the police and protection of pubs. Violations related to employment of security staff without proper licence documents and performing services without contracts were reported to the competent administrative authorities and inspectorates.

The police provided assistance to state authorities, companies and institutes and other organisations and individuals with public authority in 519 (406) cases where performance of their duties had been obstructed because of citizens resisting physically or because they expected physical resistance.

2.1.3 Road safety

In 2008, road safety improved significantly. The police estimate that this was due to several factors, including the opening of new highway sections, introduction of the toll sticker system that diverted a great deal of traffic from local roads to safer highways, introduction of harsher penalties through the amended Road Safety Act (resulting in 34.6 % fewer accidents involving fatalities caused by drunk drivers) and efficient policing. The police were constantly adjusting their measures to road safety conditions and ensuring high presence of police officers on roads. Police actions were pro-active and planned with respect to seasonal events. The police conducted several intensified media-covered road traffic control campaigns, focusing on the factors which had had the biggest impact on road safety according to analyses. These campaigns were harmonised with the Government's periodical action plan on national road traffic safety in 2008 while some were harmonised with road traffic control actions in other European countries.

The police detected 464,061 (492,786) or 5.8 % less violations of the Road Transport Safety Act. Of these, 144,922 were speeding violations, 23,221 drunk-driving cases and 80,801 cases of non-use of safety belts. A total of 22,780 (30,400) road accidents were investigated, representing a decline of 25.1 % over the year before. A total of 44,137 (58,957) people were involved, again a 25.1 % decrease over 2007. There were 214 (293) fatalities in road accidents or 27.0 % less deaths. The number of people severely injured in road accidents was down by 15.4 %, from 1,263 to 1,068, while the number of people with minor injuries fell from 14,774 to 11,341, i.e. by 23.2 %. Apart from speeding, the most common cause of severe road accidents was ghost-driving (wrong lane or direction), disregard of priority rules, wrong overtaking, wrong pedestrian behaviour and manoeuvring of vehicle.

The police performed checks on drivers and vehicles for which special skills and knowledge is required (buses, driving-school vehicles, taxis, cargo vehicles and vehicles for transport of hazardous goods). The police also participated in the decision-making process for issuing decisions regarding sporting events taking place on roads, including advance inspections of venues, defining security measures and taking part in protecting these events. The police protected 1,069 (1,068) extraordinary transports of goods.

Continuous and pertinent police controls of freight transport on Pomurje's main road were taken up to improve road safety and living conditions of local inhabitants along this most heavily trafficked road section in Slovenia.

Police officers directed traffic on roads and at road crossings during rush hours, events taking place on roads and on other occasions requiring a change in traffic regime. Several locations of road accidents resulting in fatalities were additionally inspected by the police jointly with road operators and maintenance staff, representatives of local municipalities, members of the Road Safety and Education Council and other. Following these inspections, several technical measures were adopted to reduce the possibility of critical situations at these particular road sections.

2.1.4 State border surveillance and enforcement of aliens regulations

There was a special focus on implementing measures inland and efficient work of police units for compensatory measures. Due to inquiries entered in the Schengen Information System, enforcement was intensified at border crossings and the number of persons who were denied entering the Schengen area rose just after Switzerland joined the SIS.

Although there was a decline in illegal border crossings of the state border outside border-crossing points, the police continued their activities on the green border by engaging all special technical resources available.

In 2008, 57,829,414⁴ persons crossed the state border. The police refused entry at border crossings to 7,846 (11,770) or 33.3 % fewer aliens on failing to meet the conditions of entry into the country. Most of the refused aliens were citizens of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Macedonia.

885 (998) or 11.3 % fewer falsified and altered documents were detected at border crossings, most of which were driving licences, border control stamps, passports, and residence and work permits. Most of the documents were Serbian, Italian, Slovenian, Bulgarian and German. Most of abused documents were discovered with citizens of Croatia and Serbia.

The police investigated 9,524 (4,378) or 117.5 % more violations of the Aliens Act and 1,196 (1,864) or 35.8 % fewer violations of the State Border Control Act. There were a total of 1,186 (2,479) illegal border crossings, representing 52.2% fewer than the year before. Most of the aliens crossing the border illegally were citizens of Serbia, Croatia, Turkey, Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Most illegal migrants were caught along the state border or in its close vicinity. The police was also successful in detecting migrants inland, particularly those *en route* to Italy.

Five (one) incidents were recorded at border crossings. Of these, three took place in the Mura Forest. The police recorded further 17 (4) similar incidents at the border. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was informed of all incidents having taken place at the border.

According to international agreements, Slovenia returned 824 (1,210) or 31.9 % fewer aliens, while foreign law enforcement authorities returned 244 (337) or 27.6% fewer aliens.

512 (781) or 34.4 % fewer aliens were accommodated in the Aliens' Centre at Veliki Otok near Postojna. Most of them came from Kosovo, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey, Albania and Macedonia. They were mostly sent to the Centre for failing to meet the requirements for staying in Slovenia. 388 (569) aliens were returned to their country of origin and 37 (47) aliens were readmitted by the neighbouring law enforcement authorities based on agreements on the return of persons. The Centre provided accommodation to 133 (258) aliens until they were officially handed over to the neighbouring law enforcement authorities. Within this total there were 51 (39) aliens who left the Centre's facilities out of their own accord. Of these, five (four) escaped, 46 (25) never came back after having being granted permission to leave the facility for a while. During their stay at the Centre, 89 (67) persons voiced their wish to apply for international protection, but 30 of them withdrew their requests later. The Ministry of the Interior issued decisions to restrict movement to the Centre's facilities to 33 aliens. In co-operation with diplomatic missions and consular posts the police acquired 98 (90) travel documents enabling foreigners to be returned to their country of origin.

2.1.5 Protection of certain persons and facilities

In 2008, police workload related to protection of dignitaries and facilities (to be protected in line with the Regulation on protecting of specific persons, bodies, facilities and vicinity of facilities, used by state agencies) increased. This was almost entirely associated with Slovenia's Presidency of the Council of Europe, the visit of Queen Elizabeth II and

⁴ The passenger figures are irrelevant in comparison to 2007 as counting no longer takes place on inner borders.

parliamentary elections after which the police provided protection to the newly elected MPs and those leaving their office. In 2007, the security of 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 was not at all at any risk.

During Slovenia's Presidency of the Council of the European Union the police provided protection at 13 ministerial meetings and 111 sub-ministerial events, upon visit of the European Commission and at the EU-USA Summit, and sessions of the European Council in Brussels. Further, the Congress Centre in Brdo and the Permanent Representative Office of the RS in Brussels were protected.

In addition to regular protection of domestic persons in Slovenia, 215 (210) were protected during their visits abroad. Foreign statesmen were protected during their 117 (75) official and private visits to Slovenia and at multilateral meetings or during transiting Slovenia. Also, 34 (17) transfers of letters of credence were protected. The police provided protection for a District Court Judge based on a decree.

Protection was also provided for 6 facilities in which main offices of state agencies are located, 41 diplomatic and consular missions, 10 residence facilities of ambassadors and 5 locations where protected persons live. Apart from 29 (15) protest demonstrations there were no other significant events that could have an impact on the safety of protected persons and facilities.

2.2 OTHER ACTIVITIES

2.2.1 Community policing

In 2008, the police launched two preventive projects "Children - Police Officers for a Day" and "Police Officer Leon Advises" and continued with the "Police for Children", "Dare to Speak", "School Violence", "Safe Journey to School and Back", "Don't Forget About Your Safety" and "Jaka, the Teddy Bear" projects.

At round tables, in their presentations at schools and other facilities, in municipal panels and in the media, police representatives informed the public about various forms of crime, its consequences and possibilities for prevention. The police focused mostly on the topics of smuggling of and trafficking in human beings, smuggling and abuse of illicit drugs, violence, jeopardizing of people's safety and property and abuse of human rights. A consultation session was held under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in which the police presented its activities in the field of trafficking in human beings. Informative brochures on racketeering were distributed to owners and tenants of catering facilities and business owners.

In the field of public order, prevention activities focused in particular on the prevention of public order violations at public events, especially sporting events. Significant attention was devoted to ski slopes and mountain safety, domestic violence prevention, environment protection and reducing the consequences of abuse of pyrotechnic products.

Prevention activities in road traffic were organised in support of intensified road traffic controls. The police and the Ministry of Transport carried out prevention activities: "Safety belt – a bond with life", "Safety of drivers of single-track vehicles", "Speed – slower is safer", "Be careful" and "Alcohol kills – most often innocent people". The police introduced new approaches to prevention activities in road safety. Innovative ideas created at Police

Directorates were disseminated to other directorates.

2.2.2 Operations and communications

In 2008, the police recorded 690.858 (700.351) 113 calls, which is 1.4 % less than in 2007. Of these, 203,216 (202,671) were emergency calls requiring police presence at the scene – a 0.3 % increase on the year before. Intervention calls represented 29.4% (28.9%) of all 113 recorded calls.

Following intervention calls, police patrols were referred in 213,092 cases (204,880). Their average response time (i.e., time between the 113 call and their arrival at the location of incident) was 20 minutes and 13 seconds (20 minutes 41 seconds) for all intervention calls, and only 12 minutes and 1 second (12 minutes 22 seconds) for emergency calls. There were 101,924 situations (98,581) in which other services and authorities were also informed of incidents.

The police recorded 468 (564) calls at the anonymous 080-1200 number from citizens willing to report criminal offences and identify offenders (down by 17,0 %). Most information provided by citizens related to suspected illegal drug trafficking and use and property offences.

2.2.3 Forensic research and criminal investigation activities

The most important development task in forensic research was the preparation of quality assurance programmes and acquisition of accreditation for the ISO/IEC 17025 and 17020 standards which were performed in line with long-term plans. First lab research methods (finger print recovery, investigations of drug samples and hand-writing patterns) were notified with the Slovenian accreditation.

There had been two-year (or longer) delays in investigations of varnishes, arsons and explosions, which was completely associated with lack of staff, outdated equipment and inappropriate facilities for forensic research in the chemical laboratory. A new lab for DNA investigations within the biochemical lab has now enabled up-to-date research and investigations that can be completed within two months while setbacks from previous years can also be handled.

Requests for investigations and expert opinions were down 1.8 % from 7,879 to 7,736. Overall, there were more requests for investigations of suspicious documents, hand-written materials, shoes and varnishes. There was a downward trend in investigations of damaged locks which is largely due to changed methods of breaking-in. There were also less investigations related to DNA material, money and illicit drugs, but in terms of case figures, not in terms of the number of samples.

In the new lab for DNA investigations, more DNA isolations from comparative and suspicious samples were completed, up from 7,820 to 13,737. Through consultation of DNA profile data base, a total of 389 (156) offenders (who had not been suspected previously) were identified and 98 (40) cross-reference matches of crime scenes and crimes were found. This significant growth in the number of identified offenders was attributed to follow-up investigations and successful exchange of DNA-profiles with other countries. By the end of 2008, fingerprints of 114,895 offenders were contained in the AFIS system. Fingerprint traces led to identification of 148 (111) offenders that had not been suspected before. In line

with the Treaty of Prüm, intensified exchange of dactyloscopic data with Austria started to take place.

Experts from the Forensic Science Centre were involved in 28 (38) visits at crime scenes or scenes of other events and provided expert testimony in courts 37 (39) times. Technicians of the Centre were involved in 3,859 (3,867) visits to crime scenes or scenes of other events. They wrote 969 (1,045) expert opinions, they took 3,117 (2,976) fingerprints and 2,085 (1,809) mucous swabs.

To find and document traces of criminal offences related to computer and other crime, 619 (551) pieces of confiscated computer equipment were forensically examined. Three new investigators were trained in the use of lie detector while two new detectors were purchased for the Ljubljana and Maribor Directorates.

2.2.4 Analytical activities

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 investigations of individual cases. Analyses of information on organised crime helped domestic and foreign law enforcement officers in their joint efforts to dismantle some international criminal associations. Analyses of spouse violence and eco-crime were performed. Further, Slovenia contributed its share to the Europol report in organised crime (OCTA). The outcome of SEE OCTA (Organised Crime Threat Assessment for SE Europe) shall represent a basis for further strategic planning and enhanced police cooperation in the fight of organised crime.

Several analyses were made in the field of public order, road safety, state border control and preventive activities in order to support police management and guidance decisions. A special analysis focused on policing performed by units for compensatory measures. The police prepared periodic risk analyses in the area of organized cross-border crime and illegal migrations.

2.2.5 Supervision

In accordance with the rules regarding investigations within the police force, the authorised employees of the General Police Directorate carried out 50 (25) **supervisions of work of individual workers** in the fields of organization matters, finance and resource management, road safety and state border surveillance. The authorised employees at police directorates carried out 132 (166) supervisions of workers, mainly in the field of organization and personnel-related matters, road safety and state border fields, finance and resource management, crime detection and investigations and use of police powers. In general, the workers scrutinized performed their duties in line with the regulations and professional standards. In case of irregularities and deficiencies, measures to remedy the situation were ordered by Director General of the Police and Directors of Police Directorates.

There were also 283 (331) general, expert or repeat **supervisions of organisational units**. Internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate carried out 1 (2) general supervision of the work of a police directorate, whilst police directorates carried out 15 (18) general supervisions of the work of police stations. There were 234 (280) expert supervisions, of which 41 (37) were carried out by internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate and 193 (243) by police directorates, and which involved 96 (88) police stations, 18 (13) internal organisational units of police directorates, 11 (10) police directorates and 4 (6) internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate as

subjects of supervision. There were 33 (31) repeat supervisions; 6 (7) were carried out by internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate and 27 (24) by police directorates. Except for some deviations from rules and procedures, no major deficiencies or irregularities were found.

2.2.6 Supervision of the exercise of police powers and threats to police officers

In order to better supervise lawful and professional use of means of restraint and improve policing in this respect, a special handbook Practical Examples was published. Amendments to Rules on Police Powers were prepared to better regulate some police powers.

The police detained 14,751 (7,561) persons (up by 95.1 %) because they committed a criminal offence or were prevented from continuing their offending behaviour or for other reasons. This significant rise of detainees was attributed to the amended Article 238 b of the Road Safety Act⁵ on the grounds of which 7,709 persons were placed in police custody.

In 5,198 (4,512) situations, the police used 10,444 (9,050) different types of means of restraint against 5,608 (5,008) persons. In the majority of cases (97.1 %) the least harmful means were used - handcuffs, wrist ties and physical force, which is a clear indication of police respect for the principle of proportionality. Firearms were not used (in 2007 firearms were used twice), and only one warning shot was fired (eight in 2007). No deaths occurred as a result of use of restraints (there was one fatality in 2007).

There were 204 (208) offences relating to preventing police officers from exercising their lawful duty or attacking officials exercising their security-related duties and there were 277 (305) attacks on police officers. There was a slight fall in the number of reported threats to police officers, from 78 in 2007 to 73 in 2008. However, the degree of risk has gone up with 10 (5) cases of extremely high risk, 11 (7) cases of high risk and 52 (66) cases of low risk were reported.

2.2.7 Resolving complaints

In 2008, a total of 797 (675) complaints⁶ or 18.1 % more than the year before were reported. A total of 701 (587) complaints, representing a 19.4 % increase on the year before, were resolved. Of the 373 (306) complaints considered by heads of relevant organisational units, 226 (199) were resolved with success and 147 (107) were not. In 322 (274) cases, they decided that police officers acted in accordance with regulations and in 31 (26) cases - 8.8% (8.7%) - that they did not. They overturned 52 (31) complaints that were incomplete or unsubstantiated, and terminated the procedure earlier in 194 (179) cases. The complaints senate of the Ministry of the Interior considered 229 (178) complaints, of which 147 (107) were complaints not resolved successfully by heads of organisational units, and 82 (71) were complaints indicating that an *ex-officio* prosecutable criminal offence might have been committed. The senate estimated that 28 (33) complaints were substantiated – 12.6 % (19.6 % in 2007) while 7 (10) complaints are still remain unresolved.

⁵ The law stipulates that police officers may place road users-offenders in police custody for 6 to 12 hours if they have committed a minor offence or have been tested for breath alcohol content, in which case their result was beyond the legal limit (0.52 mg or 0.38 mg, depending on the driver group), or have denied taking a breathalyzer test or a medical examination.

⁶ In 2008, 115 (94) complaints were resolved that had been filed in 2007. Heads of organisational units resolved 39 complaints, 8 (2) of which were identified as situations in which police officers failed to act in accordance with regulations. At complaints sessions of the complaints senate of the Ministry of the Interior, 66 (45) complaints were considered, 9 (9) of which were found to be substantiated.

Citizens mostly complained about the work of police officers and road safety. In complaints considered by heads of organisational units, there were 943 (765) reasons for complaint, of which it was judged in 79 (63) or 8.7 % (8.4 %) cases that the officers' actions were not in accordance with regulations. In complaints considered by the complaints senate, there were 683 (561) reasons for complaint, of which 92 (95) or 13.7 % (17.6 %) were found to be substantiated. The police officers were most often reproached lack of expertise, incorrectness, unprofessional attitude in the procedure and failure to establish facts of the matter. Complaint reasons were mainly related to public road traffic controls (information on minor offence and fixed penalty notices issued, breath tests and inspections of the scene of accidents), interventions and police gathering of information.

2.2.8 Internal investigations

With entering into force of the amended the State Prosecutor Act as of 1 November 2007, investigations of criminal offences suspected to be committed by an official employed in the police were taken over by a specialised organizational unit within the group of state prosecutors for the prosecution of organised crime of the Office of the State Prosecutors General of the Republic of Slovenia. In 2008, the police referred 196⁷ criminal cases to this group. A total of 211 police officials were suspected. Based on Article 147 of the Criminal Procedure Act, the police referred 192 reported cases to the specialized unit, however, these reports did not contain any grounds for suspicion that a police officer committed a criminal offence.

Due to suspicion of a criminal offence, 4 (2) employees were issued a written warning as a pre-disciplinary action, 7 (10) employees were given a serious warning before termination of employment relationship, 10 (6) police officers had to end their employment relationship.

2.2.9 Information technology and telecommunications

In 2008, a trial version the application and system environment and a user interface was prepared for the introduction into the second-generation Schengen Information System (SIS II). Following typology changes of the SISNET network, the SIRENE information system was adjusted. Solutions were developed for the DNA profile data exchange with the Treaty of Prüm signatory states while regular exchange already takes place between five states. The back-up computer system was upgraded in terms of operational system and software. To improve operational communication, a special application was designed enabling immediate access to intervention-related events, police patrol referrals and feedback information.

The introduction of the digital radio system TETRA was completed in the Ljubljana and Postojna PDs (exclusive of Kamnik Police Station). Broadband (WAN) connections were incorporated in the SIS II. Redundancy network connections were attached to priority termination points in the information and telecommunications system of the police (ITPS) and control was established over broadband communication system. GSM-interfaces were attached to fixed speech network at the local, regional and national levels. Facilities at the local level were subject to final reconfiguration of hard- and software of fixed speech network of the police. Through optimized speech network, introduction of GSM-interfaces in the fixed speech network and the selection of best provider of speech and data network, the police will reduce expenditure by 1.3 million Euro. Despite lower expense, the flow and speed of data transfer will grow by up to 100-times.

⁷ There are no statistically comparable data with the previous year as the specialized division within the group of state prosecutors for organised crime took over such investigations as of 1 November 2007.

Installations of video surveillance equipment continued in the facilities of the Ljubljana PD, police station in Bled and at border crossings with Croatia. The facilities of the Maribor, Koper and Novo mesto PDs received new systems for communication of alarm notices.

Red light enforcement and speed measurement at intersections systems were under trial in Ljubljana. Further, technical preparations were underway for tests related to speed measuring system at highway sections. The police participated in establishing a central control system of stationary radar operation. A fixed land receiver of helicopter cameras LEO was set up at the GPD.

As far as data security is concerned, a special information security policy of the police was drawn up. A special list of what is termed "security profiles of access to personal databases" was compiled and a special trial information system for classified data transfer was set up. Also, uniform logging-in was introduced. New security areas were designated due to safe processing of classified information. Police officers were trained further to be able to process and protect classified information. Checks related to issuing of security clearances were electronically updated. The police contributed their share in drafting legislation related to security of personal data, classified and other relevant information.

2.2.10 Personnel and organisation matters

A total of 10,590 (10,412) employment posts were classified at the end of 2008. Of these, 9,300 (9,490) were occupied, but 338 were still vacant and available as provided for in the Government's Personnel Plan for 2008 (9,638). However, 199 police officer candidates were employed in early 2009, reducing the number of vacancies.

There was an increase in personnel and organisational matters. During Slovenia's Presidency of the EU one of the main challenges was to manage multiple transfers of police officers for periods of several days or months to police units in charge of protection.

The second half of 2008 was marked by preparations for the introduction and implementation of the new salary system. In line with the Salary System in the Public Sector Act there occurred changes in the Rules on internal organisation, job-classification, work posts and titles in the police force. Employment status of all police workers was regulated in line with relevant regulations. Other organisational changes include new job-classification at the Police Academy, the establishment of a division in charge of investigating aggravated economic crime and corruption, while some police departments were transformed into police stations.

In the field of occupational health and safety, there were changes of and amendments to the general fire emergency rules while employees underwent a relevant training programme. In line with the general fire emergency document, emergency documents of 31 police facilities were revised.

2.2.11 Education, improvement and training

In the academic year 2008/2009, there were 32 students enrolled in the first year of the Higher Police School of the Police Academy, of which 4 were referred by the Slovenian Armed Forces pursuant to an agreement on cooperation between the Slovenian Armed Forces and the Police in the field of education. The third group of 137 police officer candidates completed the training programme for the protection of the external borders of the European Union. In the second half of 2008 the ninth generation of police officer candidates

enrolled in police training programme. Of 153 candidates, 7 quit their studies by the end of 2008 on various grounds.

In-house workers were mostly trained in skills necessary for the performance of general and special police tasks. The 22 newly employed workers took a special course in criminology. Further, the employees received in-house training in protection and handling of classified information and in occupational health and safety. Training programmes related to guidance and monitoring of general policing tasks, protection of persons and facilities, operational and communications, team work and public appearance were refreshed. A total of 29 training programmes were verified.

There were 18,082 (28,707) persons involved in these programmes, of which 17,310 (27,977) were police employees while 670 (626) and 42 (104) were external participants from national and foreign institutions, respectively.

There were also 537 (962) police employees who attended 224 (150) different courses run by various external domestic institutions. The majority participated in courses on foreign language, leadership and organisational skills, team work and financial operations, and document handling. They attended courses on crime investigation, road safety, legal, IT and other courses.

There were also 126 (68) police employees attending courses abroad. These courses covered border control, techniques used by criminal investigators, IT and telecommunications, use and technology of firearms, security-related analyses, training of train-the-trainers and instructors, and foreign language courses.

Also, the Central European Police College (MEPA) held two seminars in Slovenia. The seminar on prevention of international organised crime and the specialist border control course were attended by 24 representatives from 12 states and 23 representatives from 8 states, respectively. Finally, a week-long training course was organised for train-the-trainers in the framework of CEPOL.

2.2.12 Management of finance and resources

According to the 2008 budget of the Republic of Slovenia, the police force was allocated the sum of € 299,778,134. In total, on 31 December 2008 the police disposed of € 312,214,199 due to reallocation of entitlement spending, donations, income from renting flats and single rooms and additional resources approved by the Ministry of Finance. Of this amount, € 301,890,696 were integral funds and € 10,323,503 were earmarked funds.

As of 31 December 2008, € 307,543,682 was spent, representing 98.5% of all the total police fund. More precisely, 99.7% and 63.7% of integral and earmarked funds were used, respectively. 99.8 % of the fund allocated for salaries was used, in the investment section 89.2 % of the fund was used and 95.6 % of the amount earmarked for material costs was spent.

The purchasing of material and technical means and equipment (vehicles, personal equipment and accessories, ammunition and gas sprays, protection equipment, etc.) was done in accordance with the annual internal financial plan of the police for 2008. As far as vehicle pool is concerned, 14 single-track vehicles and 29 double track vehicles, a motor boat with a trailed were bought and 90 vehicles were rented. The police sold 74 vehicles, 50 are to be sold soon while 85 were removed from use. In accordance with the credit system, 6,377 uniformed police officers individually selected new parts uniform while 342 police candidates received full police clothing. Police officers in charge of protection received

additional new plain clothing. Some police officers were entitled to compensation for the use of their own clothes and skiing equipment. As far as protection equipment is concerned, 585 bullet-proof vests, 195 bullet-proof tops and 670 bullet-proof helmets were purchased.

Regular investment in construction, maintenance of facilities and equipment and purchase of equipment were all in line with the 2008 purchase and construction plan and the adopted priorities. A new building for the Ljubljana canine police was finished in Gmajnice. Also, a special facility for service dog training was completed at the Police Academy. With reference to brand new headquarters which are to house the Ministry of the Interior, the Police and the Inspectorate, investment documents and construction plans were prepared while concrete reinforcement of the new building has already been constructed. The provider of services for the demolition of the old and the construction of the new tower on Krim was selected while these works are expected to be completed in the first six months of 2009. Further, a building permit was acquired for the construction of the new police station in Ajdovščina and a contractor was selected for the preparation of project documentation and acquisition of building permit for the Forensic Science Centre. Several other formal procedures were underway, including the one for acquiring documentation to solve the issue of inappropriate facilities in the Postojna and Slovenj Gradec PDs, and the one for transferring the right of managing of a plot located in the former barracks in Postojna, from the Ministry of the Defence to the Ministry of the Interior. Concepts and investment documents were being prepared for the construction of new police stations in both Radlje ob Dravi and Šentjur. In 2008, 12 new and 23 redecorated facilities were put into use in order to provide premises for work of the police units carrying out surveillance of the state border according to Schengen standards. The construction of buildings intended to house the police units for compensatory measures in Nova Gorica and Šmarje pri Jelšah will be finished in 2010.

In 2007, 66 (59) apartments were allocated to police employees. A total of 5 (13) flats, 5 co-ownership shares in common premises and 4 garage locations were sold while 1 flat is in the process of being sold. There were 30,922 (29,201) overnight stays in holiday facilities in 2008, representing a 5.9 % rise in comparison to 2007.

2.2.13 International cooperation

The first six months of 2008 were marked by Slovenia's Presidency of the Council of the European Union. Representatives of the Slovenian Police participated in heading several working bodies of the Council of the European Union, committees of the European Parliament and at European Commission meetings and were involved in cooperation with third countries.

One of the most remarkable achievements of the Slovenian Presidency in the justice and home affairs segment was the agreement introducing the second generation of the Schengen Information System (SIS II). Ministers of EU Member States supported proposals of the Slovenian Presidency about further management of this project, which refers to regular progress reports and the setting-up of "a group of friends of SIS II" at the ministerial and high official levels. Also, several conclusions were adopted with regards to the date of closing the final stage of the project (September 2009). The Presidency also performed with success in the following areas; it founded a compromise solution with regards to transforming Europol into an EU agency, it concluded the process of partial transfer of the Treaty of Prüm into the Community *acquis*, and it managed to harmonise the text of the action plan for enhanced control over explosives as to better prevent the abuse of explosives and precursors. In addition, conclusions were adopted as to further development of the SECI centre and cooperation between civil missions of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) and the Europol. Report on the implementation of the action plan for the Western Balkans was also prepared. In the light of Slovenia's Presidency, conclusions of the Council of the EU

were adopted as to common threat assessment related to organized crime in SE Europe, enhancement of network of leading liaison officers of EU Member States in charge of Western Balkan states, and threat assessment related to Russian organised crime.

Slovenia performed with success at sessions of the working group of the EU Member States police heads which was headed by the Director General of the Police. At protocol and bilateral working meetings he met ambassadors and senior police officials, he hosted the head of Bavarian police and enhanced cooperation with the Macedonian police forces. As a member of delegation, he participated also in meetings at the ministerial level. Cooperation with the directing staff of Europol was enhanced.

The police cooperated with foreign law enforcement in information and data sharing, joint actions and other activities between Slovenia and neighbouring and other countries, they provided assistance in the prevention of organised crime and illegal immigration, maintenance of public order and protection of important international sports events, and improved road safety. The Slovenian Police cooperated with their counterparts from Austria and Italy within the tripartite police centre located in Vrata-Megvarje in Austria. In early 2008, a joint Slovenian-Italian-Hungarian centre for police cooperation in Dolga vas was put into use.

The police were fulfilling their duties based on multilateral international contracts. In 2008, DNA profiles began to be exchanged based on the Treaty of Prüm. An intergovernmental protocol on implementing the agreement between the European Community and Montenegro on returning of persons staying without permit was signed with the Government of Montenegro. An agreement was concluded on cooperation and partnership between the Ministry of the Interior and the Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) based on which two police officers were referred to the DCAF institute in Ljubljana. A police *attache* was seconded to Montenegro. The officer will also be in charge of representing interests of the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior while his secondment is partly financed by the European Commission. A selection procedure took place for the secondment of a police officer to the Frontex agency. Frontex and Slovenia conducted two joint operations (Drive 2008 and Kras 2008) and a training seminar for police officers of Rapid Border Intervention Teams.

2.2.14 Public relations

Public relations activities were mostly marked by Slovenia's Presidency of the Council of the European Union and integration in the Schengen area. Police PR services informed the public through press conferences, press releases, written and oral response to the media and individuals and posting of news at their website. In-house information took place over the intranet. Public relations played an important role in providing media support at prevention activities, fair and education events, the charity "Give a toy and a smile", calls for applications for police candidates and various events, ceremonies and anniversaries.

Further activities included redesigning of the promotional CD of the Slovenian Police and the in-house magazine *Varnost* (Security), recording of two educational video clips - one portraying driver behaviour when encountering an emergency vehicle and the other on crackers -, two films celebrating the 60th anniversary of Police Orchestra and the 50th anniversary of IT and telecommunications service coupled by a brochure and an informative leaflet. With reference to exhibition activity, the police held exhibitions across Slovenia portraying the history of Police Orchestra, the role of the police in Slovenia's Independence War and an exhibition entitled *Corpus Delicti*.

Compared to the year before, press conferences, replies to requests by the media and citizens, denials referring to media reports were up while releases and information for the public were down. With reference to requests by citizens, a great deal of communication had to do with replies to students' and institutional requests for statistical and other information as well as surveys to be conducted within the police. Interestingly, requests concerning borrowing of police uniforms and equipment went up.

The police received 76 (39) requests for access to or repeat use of public information. 32 (28) requests were granted, 14 (9) were partially granted and 28 (1) were refused entirely.

2.2.15 Specialised police units

The **Special Unit** was involved, together with other police units, in 74 (35) operational actions and 7 (3) emergencies. The policing of Special Unit included protection of persons and facilities during Slovenia's Presidency of the EU, the EU-USA Summit, the visit of Queen Elizabeth II as well as a host of other actions such as arrests of persons suspected of illegal manufacture of and trade in illicit drugs, extortion and murder, house searches, protection of transport of illicit drugs to the central storage facilities and transport of witnesses to courts, protection of cash deliveries and nuclear substance transports, search for missing persons and tracing in waters. Workers of the bomb disposal unit were involved 4 times (6 times) in defusing of explosive devices, 19 (23) examinations of suspicious objects, 8 (14) visits to the sites of explosions and 67 (48) house searches and confiscations of mines and other explosive devices. They also carried out 392 (428) bomb disposal examinations and rendered 24 (31) expert opinions. The Special Unit was engaged for operation in 498 cases.

The **Specialized Police Unit/Riot Police** was involved in the protection of public assemblies estimated as high-risk events. They were involved in protection activities related to Slovenia's Presidency of the Council of the EU, maintaining order at sporting events (particularly hockey, basketball, football and handball matches and the ski jumping competition in Planica), escorting organised groups of fans travelling through Slovenia to the European Football Championship and in several intensified surveillance and security operations. The mountain police carried out several searches of missing persons and assisted in rescue operations, looking for injured mountaineers and parachutists as well as performed prevention activities.

A total of 36 (26) police officers participated in 4 (4) international civil missions in 2008. Of these, 30 were present in Kosovo, 4 in Bosnia and Herzegovina and 2 in Serbia.

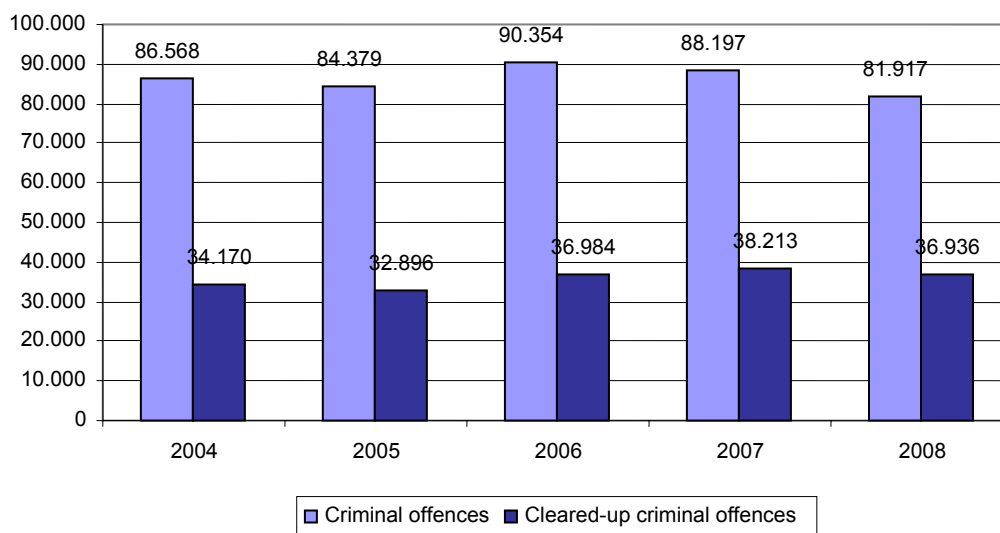
ANNEX: STATISTICAL DATA

CRIME PREVENTION, DETECTION AND INVESTIGATION

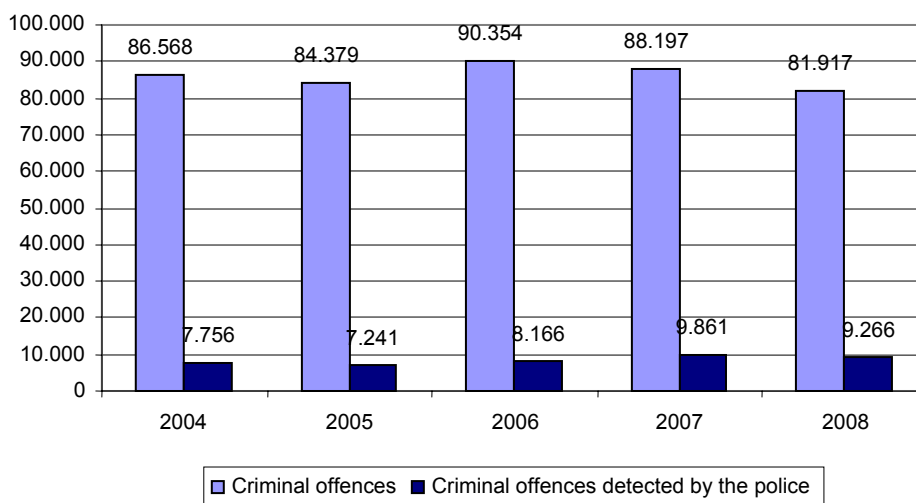
Criminal offences for which the police filed complaints or reports supplementing such complaints

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of criminal offences	86.568	84.379	90.354	88.197	81.917
Cleared-up criminal offences	34.170	32.896	36.984	38.213	36.936
Share of cleared-up criminal offences (%)	39,5	39,0	40,9	43,3	45,1
Criminal offences detected by the police	7.756	7.241	8.166	9.861	9.266
Share of criminal offences detected by the police (%)	9,0	8,6	9,0	11,2	11,3

Clearance rates



Criminal offences detected by the police



*Criminal offences from previous periods**

Type of crime	Number of criminal offences	Cleared-up criminal offences	Damage (€ 1,000)
Total	5.976	4.383	27.394,65
general	5.243	3.721	14.873,25
economic	733	662	12.521,39
Organised	70	70	155,44
Juvenile	396	390	495,79

*Criminal offences included in the statistics of previous years, but still under investigation in 2008.

Criminal offences by police directorates

Unit	Number of criminal offences		Increase/decrease (%)	Cleared-up criminal offences		Share of cleared-up criminal offences (%)		Criminal offences detected by the police		Share of criminal offences detected by the police	
	2007	2008		2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
PD Celje	8.005	7.315	-8,6	4.043	3.882	50,5	53,1	1.139	1.076	14,2	14,7
PD Koper	3.471	3.450	-0,6	1.538	1.591	44,3	46,1	559	632	16,1	18,3
PD Kranj	4.600	4.191	-8,9	2.377	2.040	51,7	48,7	658	620	14,3	14,8
PD Krško	1.938	2.061	6,3	1.219	1.358	62,9	65,9	557	690	28,7	33,5
PD Ljubljana	45.070	40.963	-9,1	16.578	15.611	36,8	38,1	3.671	2.361	8,1	5,8
PD Maribor	14.208	12.869	-9,4	6.360	6.270	44,8	48,7	1.350	2.201	9,5	17,1
PD M. Sobota	2.506	2.562	2,2	1.648	1.736	65,8	67,8	480	521	19,2	20,3
PD N. Gorica	2.526	2.515	-0,4	1.175	1.191	46,5	47,4	436	335	17,3	13,3
PD N. mesto	2.988	3.204	7,2	1.665	1.805	55,7	56,3	454	415	15,2	13,0
PD Postojna	1.591	1.506	-5,3	752	596	47,3	39,6	322	232	20,2	15,4
PD Sl. Gradec	1.287	1.239	-3,7	853	816	66,3	65,9	235	175	18,3	14,1
GPD	7	42	...	5	40	-	8
Total	88.197	81.917	-7,1	38.213	36.936	43,3	45,1	9.861	9.266	11,2	11,3

Structure of suspects

	2007		2008		Porast/upad (v %)
	št. oseb	delež (v %)	št. oseb	delež (v %)	
Total – by gender	17.478	100,0	17.171	100,0	-1,8
male	14.749	84,4	14.479	84,3	-1,8
female	2.729	15,6	2.692	15,7	-1,4
Total – by age	17.478	100,0	17.171	100,0	-1,8
14 to 17 let	1.508	8,6	1.439	8,4	-4,6
18 to 20 let	1.679	9,6	1.644	9,6	-2,1
21 to 30 let	4.987	28,5	4.728	27,5	-5,2
31 to 40 let	3.725	21,3	3.743	21,8	0,5
41 to 50 let	3.037	17,4	3.066	17,9	1,0
51 or older	2.535	14,5	2.532	14,7	-0,1
not known	7	...	19
Total – by nationality	17.478	100,0	17.171	100,0	-1,8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	359	2,1	426	2,5	18,7
Croatia	272	1,6	347	2,0	27,6
Romania	142	0,8	212	1,2	49,3
Slovenia	15.478	88,6	14.807	86,2	-4,3
Serbia	350	2,0	277	1,6	-20,9
other	877	5,0	1.102	6,4	25,7
Legal entities	241	100,0	258	100,0	7,1

Type of crime

Type of crime	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	86.568	84.379	90.354	88.197	81.917
general	80.731	78.248	81.855	80.211	74.458
economic	5.837	6.131	8.499	7.986	7.459
Organised	225	397	499	293	359
Juvenile	3.349	2.847	2.527	2.596	2.352

Criminal offences against the person

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences		Increase/decrease (%)	Cleared-up criminal offences		Share of cleared-up criminal offences (%)	
	2007	2008		2007	2008	2007	2008
Manslaughter	39	25	-35,9	34	24	87,2	96,0
Manslaughter	21	6	-71,4	16	5	76,2	83,3
Attempted	18	19	5,6	18	19	100,0	100,0
Murder	8	5	-37,5	8	5	100,0	100,0
Murder	3	5	66,7	3	5	100,0	100,0
Attempted	5	-	...	5	-	100,0	...
Aggravated severe bodily harm	19	21	10,5	19	20	100,0	95,2
Severe bodily harm	260	187	-28,1	231	157	88,8	84,0
Minor injury	2.203	1.927	-12,5	1.975	1.702	89,7	88,3
Other	247	221	-10,5	241	218	97,6	98,6
Total	2.776	2.386	-14,0	2.508	2.126	90,3	89,1

Criminal offences against sexual inviolability

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences		Increase/decrease (%)	Cleared-up criminal offences		Share of cleared-up criminal offences (%)	
	2007	2008		2007	2008	2007	2008
Rape	97	57	-41,2	84	51	86,6	89,5
Rape	85	46	-45,9	75	43	88,2	93,5
Attempted	12	11	...	9	8	75,0	72,7
Sexual violence	63	60	-4,8	58	49	92,1	81,7
Violation of sexual integrity by abuse of position	25	27	...	24	27	96,0	100,0
Sexual assault against a minor under 15	203	159	-21,7	192	148	94,6	93,1
Presentation, manufacture, possession and distribution of pornographic material	32	56	...	32	55	100,0	98,2
Other	19	24	...	19	21	100,0	87,5
Total	439	383	-12,8	409	351	93,2	91,6

*Criminal offences against property**

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences		Increase/decrease (%)	Cleared-up criminal offences		Share of cleared-up criminal offences (%)	
	2007	2008		2007	2008	2007	2008
Criminal damage	6.906	5.694	-17,5	1.270	1.116	18,4	19,6
Theft – total**	48.392	43.754	-9,6	8.781	8.000	18,1	18,3
break-in	17.891	14.909	-16,7	3.887	3.035	21,7	20,4
audacious theft	657	611	-7,0	215	239	32,7	39,1
vehicle theft	839	582	-30,6	87	100	10,4	17,2
other theft	29.005	27.652	-4,7	4.592	4.626	15,8	16,7
Robbery	445	383	-13,9	201	161	45,2	42,0
Violent theft	87	106	21,8	46	68	52,9	64,2
Embezzlement	1.615	1.472	-8,9	936	795	58,0	54,0
Classic fraud	3.541	2.982	-15,8	3.308	2.801	93,4	93,9
Arson	88	59	-33,0	26	17	29,5	28,8
Other	1.505	1.469	-2,4	1.298	1.252	86,2	85,2
Total	62.579	55.919	-10,6	15.866	14.210	25,4	25,4

* Criminal offences against property, exclusive of same-type economic criminal offences.

** Criminal offences under Articles 204 and 205 of the Penal Code.

Juvenile crime

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences	
	2007	2008
Manslaughter	-	3
Minor injury	166	154
Severe bodily harm	21	15
Rape	-	6
Sexual violence	3	2
Sexual assault against a minor under 15	33	21
Display and production of pornographic material	5	10
Unlawful manufacture of and trade in illicit drugs, illegal substances in sport and precursor substances for production of illicit drugs	48	61
Enabling opportunity for consumption of illicit drugs	22	23
Theft	726	635
Grand larceny	401	314
Robbery	86	53
Fraud	35	46
Extortion	71	52
Other	979	957
Total	2.596	2.352

Economic crime

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences		Rise/fall (%)	Damage (€ 1,000)		Rise/fall (%)
	2007	2008		2007	2008	
Fraud	958	666	-30,5	5.850,5	8.657,7	48,0
Usury	39	71	82,1	196,1	61,4	-68,7
False bankruptcy	6	5	...	5.165,7	1.646,1	-68,1
Use of forged bank, credit or other type of card	-	3	...	-	2,1	...
Business fraud	993	1.595	60,6	10.131,7	8.966,9	-11,5
Forgery or destruction of business documents	976	816	-16,4	78,8	28,8	-63,4
Abuse of position or confidence in economic activities	231	169	-26,8	47.817,1	54.719,4	14,4
Embezzlement and unlawful use of property of others	1.022	1.027	0,5	6.648,1	2.971,1	-55,3
Money laundering	3	16	...	450,0	1.519,9	237,8
Presentation of Bad Cheques and Abuse of Bank or Credit Cards	2.110	1.496	-29,1	406,5	183,1	-55,0
Tax evasion	213	375	76,1	9.897,9	26.452,4	167,3
Other	1.435	1.220	-15,0	20.133,3	7.322,5	-63,6
Total	7.986	7.459	-6,6	106.775,7	112.531,3	5,4

Organised crime

Type of criminal offence	Number of criminal offences	
	2007	2008
Illegal crossing of the state border or state territory	42	112
Money counterfeiting	8	16
Illegal production of and trade in weapons or explosives	1	8
Abuse of prostitution	-	1
Unlawful manufacture of and trade in illicit drugs, illegal substances in sport and precursor substances for production of illicit drugs	145	52
Enabling opportunity for consumption of illicit drugs or illicit substances in sport	2	-
Theft	1	2
Grand larceny	17	68
Robbery	5	3
Fraud	1	-
Extortion	18	11
Other	53	86
Total	293	359

Other types of crime

Type of criminal offence		Number of criminal offences		Increase/ decrease (%)	Number of suspects		Rise/fall (%)
		2007	2008		2007	2008	
Computer crime	Abuse of personal data in the Internet	1	1	...	-	-	...
	Violation of material copyright related to the Internet	7	10	...	6	13	...
	Attack against information system	88	283	221,6	69	275	298,6
	Intrusion into a commercial information system	4	7	...	4	5	...
	Manufacture and acquisition of weapons and instruments Intended for intrusion into or attack on information system	13	10	...	17	11	...
	Total	112	310	176,8	96	304	216,7
Abuse of illicit drugs	Unlawful manufacture of and trade in illicit drugs, illegal substances in sport and precursor substances for production of illicit drugs	1.429	1.434	0,3	1.600	1.715	7,2
	Enabling opportunity for consumption of illicit drugs or illicit substances in sport	183	247	35,0	183	249	36,1
	Total	1.612	1.681	4,3	1.783	1.964	10,2
Illegal production of and trade in weapons or explosives		129	160	24,0	137	179	30,7
Illegal crossing of the state border or state territory		195	171	-12,3	296	455	53,7
Money counterfeiting		2.110	2.103	-0,3	231	157	-32,0
Abuse of prostitution and trafficking in human beings	Abuse of prostitution	4	5	...	7	7	...
	Enslavement	5	3	...	6	5	...
	Trafficking in human beings	2	9	...	2	24	...
	Total	11	17	...	15	36	...
Corruption offences	Violation of voters' free will	1	1	...	1	1	...
	Unlawful acceptance of gifts	1	2	...	2	3	...
	Unlawful giving of gifts	-	4	...	-	8	...
	Acceptance of bribe	4	4	...	2	4	...
	Giving of bribe	7	6	...	8	6	...
	Acceptance of gifts for illegal intermediation	4	1	...	5	1	...
	Giving of gifts for illegal intermediation	2	-	...	2	-	...
Total	19	18	...	20	23	...	
Smuggling		31	25	...	47	37	...
Other forms of endangerment of public safety	Extortion	375	344	-8,3	483	399	-17,4
	Endangerment of safety	4.116	3.816	-7,3	4.147	3.793	-8,5
	Causing public danger	282	250	-11,3	239	220	-7,9
	Kidnapping	9	7	...	13	17	...
	Unlawful detention	81	76	-6,2	109	95	-12,8
	Total	4.863	4.493	-7,6	4.991	4.524	-9,4

Confiscated illegal drugs

Type of illicit drugs	Measurement unit	2007	2008
Amphetamine	(g)	994,2	2.525,2
	(ml)	18,7	-
	(tbl)	1.070,5	46,2
Benzodiazepines	(g)	0,2	11,0
	(ml)	-	6,2
	(tbl)	1.241,5	2.515,0
Ecstasy	(g)	18,5	45,7
	(tbl)	1.246,4	490,0
Heroin	(g)	60.493,3	137.430,0
	(ml)	154,0	225,5
Cocaine	(g)	42.044,6	90.664,0
	(ml)	1,5	1,1
Cannabis - plant	(g)	0,1	-
	(pcs)	9.278,2	6.856,8
Cannabis - plant (marijuana)	(g)	151.727,7	319.678,5
Cannabis – resin (hashish)	(g)	685,0	410,6
Methamphetamine	(g)	1,2	20,1
	(tbl)	1.747,3	2.914,8
Methadone	(g)	1,2	20,1
	(ml)	1.747,3	2.914,8
	(tbl)	5,0	1.149,0

Investigative and other measures taken during investigations of criminal offences

	2007	2008	Rise/fall (%)
Number of visits to the crime scene	24.839	17.707	-28,7
Number of house searches	1.587	1.622	2,2
Number of personal searches	208	165	-20,7
Number of item confiscations	11.924	12.221	2,5
Number of police interrogations	443	457	3,2
Number of covert investigation measures	616	2.097*	445,6
Number of persons against whom covert investigation measures were taken	318	1.735*	246,0

** Number of covert investigation measures taken up in 2008 and number of persons against whom these were applied are not comparable with the statistics of previous years due to enforcement of a new measure of control of traffic in electronic communication network (Article 149 b of the Criminal Procedure Act)*

PUBLIC ORDER AND OVERALL SAFETY OF PEOPLE AND PROPERTY

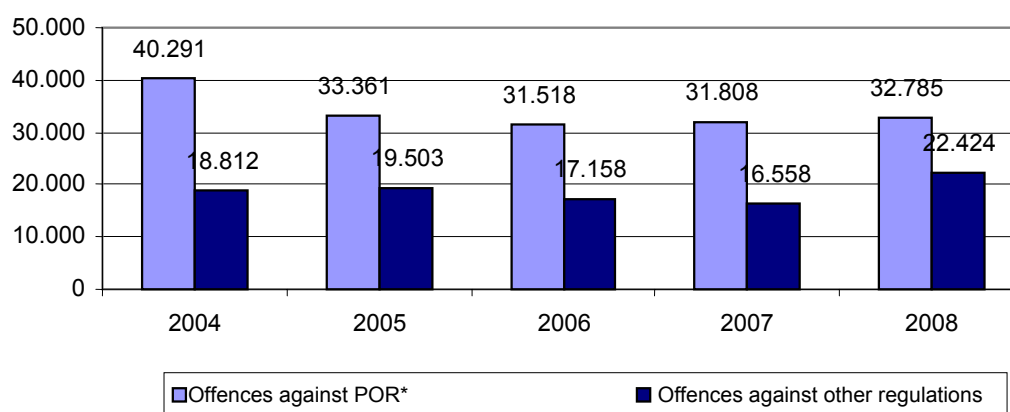
Violations of public order regulations

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of offences against Public Order Act*	40.291	33.361	31.518	31.808	32.785
Number of offences against other regulations**	18.812	19.503	17.158	16.558	22.424
Total	59.103	52.864	48.676	48.366	55.209

* Figures include offences against the Public Order Act and Protection of Public Order Act-1 that entered into force on 21 July 2006.

** Exclusive of offences against road transport regulations.

Violations of public order regulations



* Figures include offences against the Public Order Act and Protection of Public Order Act-1 that entered into force on 21 July 2006.

Violations of public order regulations – by police directorates

Unit	Offences against Public Order Act		Increase / decrease (%)	Number of offences against other regulations*		Increase / decrease (%)	Total		Rise/fall (%)
	2007	2008		2007	2008		2007	2008	
PD Celje	3.340	3.352	0,4	1.117	1.187	6,3	4.457	4.539	1,8
PD Koper	2.043	2.247	10,0	1.408	3.161	124,5	3.451	5.408	56,7
PD Kranj	2.896	2.538	-12,4	1.088	1.201	10,4	3.984	3.739	-6,1
PD Krško	1.168	1.260	7,9	1.195	1.719	43,8	2.363	2.979	26,1
PD Ljubljana	9.317	10.220	9,7	4.601	6.555	42,5	13.918	16.775	20,5
PD Maribor	5.891	5.682	-3,5	2.644	4.006	51,5	8.535	9.688	13,5
PD M. Sobota	2.384	2.507	5,2	1.138	1.003	-11,9	3.522	3.510	-0,3
PD N. Gorica	1.463	1.477	1,0	885	784	-11,4	2.348	2.261	-3,7
PD N. mesto	1.531	1.643	7,3	765	762	-0,4	2.296	2.405	4,7
PD Postojna	630	583	-7,5	1.350	1.676	24,1	1.980	2.259	14,1
PD Sl. Gradec	1.120	1.256	12,1	362	365	0,8	1.482	1.621	9,4
GPD	25	20	...	5	5	...	30	25	...
Total	31.808	32.785	3,1	16.558	22.424	35,4	48.366	55.209	14,1

* Exclusive of offences against road transport regulations.

Structure of public order offenders

	Offenders*	
	2007	2008
Gender		
male	30.803	33.525
female	4.758	5.774
unknown*	6.346	7.791
Age		
14 to 17	1.928	1.589
18 to 24	9.385	9.438
25 to 34	9.209	10.317
35 to 44	6.310	7.573
45 to 54	5.078	6.033
55 to 64	2.472	2.974
65 or older	1.172	1.368
unknown*	6.353	7.798
Nationality		
Slovenian	29.469	29.665
foreign	6.059	9.599
unknown*	6.379	7.826
Legal entities	507	611

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

*Violations of the Public Order Act**

Violations	No. of violations	
	2007	2008
Provocation or encouragement to brawling (6/1 POA-1)	4.441	4.596
Altercation, shouting or improper behaviour (7/1 POA-1)	6.177	6.424
Misconduct toward officials (7/2 POA-1)	3.690	3.967
Domestic violence (in relation to 6/1 and 6/3 POA -1) (6/4 POA-1)	5.120	5.064
Disturbance of night-time peace by making noise (8/1 POA-1)	940	1.068
Making noise with acoustic devices (8/2 POA-1)	1.646	1.704
Non-compliance with an order issued by an official (22/1 POA-1)	2.766	3.044
Sleeping in public places (10 POA-1)	425	489
Other violations (POA and POA-1)	6.603	6.429
Total	31.808	32.785

Violations of other public order regulations

Regulations	No. of violations		Rise/fall (%)
	2007	2008	
Aliens Act	4.378	9.524	117,5
Manufacture of and Traffic in Illicit Drugs Act	3.053	3.063	0,3
Identity Card Act	1.289	1.820	41,2
Registration of Residence Act	1.029	1.637	59,1
State Border Control Act	1.864	1.196	-35,8
Act Restricting the Use of Alcohol	882	1.095	24,1
Animal Protection Act	1.085	1.045	-3,7
Firearms Act	842	916	8,8
Public Assembly Act	913	913	...
Personal Name Act	167	209	25,1
Private Security Act	80	102	27,5
Other regulations	976	904	-7,4
Total	16.558	22.424	35,4

Confiscated and found arms

Type of arms	Measurement unit	Confiscated arms*		Found arms	
		2007	2008	2007	2008
Compressed gas arms	pcs	61	66	6	5
Non-firing weapons	pcs	539	637	52	56
Hunting arms	pcs	98	64	6	6
Air arms	pcs	30	26	1	1
Pistols	pcs	137	223	14	24
Rifles	pcs	51	188	14	2
Other arms	pcs	24	55	2	-
Parts of arms	pcs	89	94	5	26
Bombs	pcs	18	197	31	26
Ball ammunition	pcs	15.177	19.471	3.243	1.348
Hunting ammunition	pcs	8.730	2.848	519	365
Gas ammunition	pcs	617	617	14	81
Blank ammunition	pcs	379	991	0	40
Explosive	g	10.036	3.156	5.251	3.420
Igniting fuses	pcs	31	82	0	15
Ignition cord	m	38	6	24	5
Mines	pcs	12	2.023	201	31

* Number of arms confiscated in the investigation of a criminal offence or violation.

Violations of public order and police procedures under the Minor Offences Act

Procedures	Number of violations against public order		Number of offences against Aliens Act		No. of offences against State Border Control Act		No. of offences against other public order regulations*		Total	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Warning	3.240	3.298	789	2.486	1.362	944	1.946	2.611	7.337	9.339
Fixed penalty notice	14.283	13.980	2.110	6.220	248	186	3.408	3.832	20.049	24.218
Special penalty notice*	9.557	11.991	1.088	667	117	32	294	362	11.056	13.052
Decision on an expedited basis	1.500	2.068	74	30	17	12	3.827	4.375	5.418	6.485
Motion for minor offence charge	3.228	1.448	317	121	120	22	841	524	4.506	2.115
Motion to another minor offence authority	3	-	-	-	-	-	2.533	2.755	2.536	2.755

* Exclusive of offences against road transport regulations.

Infringed legislation, applied judicial remedies on an expedited basis and motions tabled for compliance detention under the Minor Offences Act

Judicial remedy and proposal for compliance detention	Offences against Public Order Act		Number of offences against Aliens Act		No. of offences against State Border Control Act		No. of offences against other public order regulations*		Total	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Request for judicial protection on the basis of an issued fixed penalty notice	2.177	1.797	35	121	36	26	634	828	2.882	2.772
Request for judicial protection on the basis of decision on an expedited basis	738	1.086	4	4	3	5	298	358	1.043	1.453
Objection on the basis of an issued fixed penalty notice*	2.117	2.662	7	29	2	5	93	89	2.219	2.785
Motion for compliance detention	491	357	7	-	8	-	820	1.368	1.326	1.725

* Exclusive of offences against road transport regulations.

Measures taken by the police against offenders

Type of measure	2007	2008
No. of persons detained*		
up to 48 hours (Article 43/2, Police Act)	1.222	756
up to 24 hours (Article 43/1, Police Act)	207	156
detention with production (Article 110/2, Minor Offences Act-1)	84	58
until sober (Article 109/2, Minor Offences Act-1)	2.849	2.702
due to drunk driving and refusal of examination (Art. 238 b Road Safety Act-1E)**	-	7.709
brought before court (Article 110/1, Minor Offences Act-1)	140	97
Number of searches performed:		
house	123	115
personal	15	4
No. of ordered productions before:		
court	6.611	5.957
inspection authority	58	99
administrative body	2	104
other persons entitled	226	126
Other		
unsuccessful house searches***	131	153
interventions****	40.271	42.374
prohibited approach	500	553

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

**As of 30 April 2008 amendments to Road Safety Acts came into force providing for police officers to be able to place road users-offenders in police custody for 6 to 12 hours for having committed a minor offence or having been tested for breath alcohol content which was far beyond the legal limit or having denied taking a breathalyzer test.

*** 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 (fixed penalty notice, a decision on an expedited basis, motion for minor offences charge submitted, etc.)

Accidents and other events

Type of event	2007	2008
Fires	1.167	970
Work accidents	464	544
Suicides	391	387
Attempted suicides	295	252
Missing person searches	122	118
Skiing accidents*	69	44
Environmental pollution and endangerment	44	47
Air accidents	23	28
Railway accidents and incidents	48	35
Mountain accidents	55	41
Water accidents	7	7
Drowning	12	7

*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. The number comprises also accidents on ski slopes with minor injuries which were notified to the police.

Police assistance

Entity eligible	No. of assistances	
	2007	2008
Health care institutions	262	344
Courts	41	47
Inspection authorities	36	59
Social work centres	17	9
Other	50	60
Total	406	519

ROAD SAFETY

Violations detected during road traffic controls

Regulations	No. of violations		Rise/fall (%)
	2007	2008	
Road Traffic Safety Act	492.786	464.061	-5,8
Act on Working Time and Compulsory Rest Periods ...	4.327	4.837	11,8
Public Roads Act	31	2.312	7358,1
Road Transport Act	182	201	10,4
Transport of Dangerous Goods Act	159	198	24,5
Compulsory Motor Third-Party Liability Act	63	102	61,9
Other regulations	3	-	...
Total	497.551	471.711	-5,2

Procedures conducted by the police under the Minor Offences Act

Procedure	No. of violations	
	2007	2008
Warning	107.386	70.520
Fixed penalty notice	325.900	340.066
Special fixed penalty notice*	15.585	24.056
Decision on an expedited basis	1.489	2.079
Motion for minor offence charge	47.132	34.883
Motion to another minor offence authority	59	107

Infringed legislation, applied judicial remedies on an expedited basis and motions tabled for compliance detention under the Minor Offences Act

Procedure	No. of violations	
	2007	2008
Request for judicial protection on the basis of an issued fixed penalty notice	13.056	12.143
Request for judicial protection on the basis of decision on an expedited basis	637	746
Objection on the basis of an issued fixed penalty notice*	1.104	1.515
Motion for compliance detention	2.086	276

Most common measures taken by the police during road traffic controls

Type of measure	2007	2008	Rise/fall (%)
Alcohol tests	384.591	405.975	5,6
positive	27.934	23.745	-15,0
negative	353.591	380.190	7,5
refused	2.186	1.304	-40,3
Examination (alcohol)	2.498	1.749	-30,0
positive	870	707	-18,7
negative	804	525	-34,7
refused	735	398	-45,9
Examination (drugs)	1.774	1.600	-9,8
positive	308	480	55,8
negative	355	341	-3,9
refused	1.066	716	-32,8
No. of persons placed in police custody	431	7.944	1743,2
Road Safety Act-1E)	-	7.709	...
Minor Offences Act-1)	431	235	-45,5
Temporary confiscation of driving licence	22.189	18.123	-18,3
Number of confiscated vehicles	342	663	93,9
Road Safety Act-1E)	-	303	...
Minor Offences Act-1)	342	360	5,3
Bringing before a minor offences judge of a local court	222	118	-46,8

Traffic accidents and consequences

Year	Traffic accidents				Consequences		
	Total	Fatal accidents	Injury accidents	Material damage accidents	Casualties	Severe injury	Minor injury
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
2007	30.400	263	11.151	18.986	293	1.263	14.774
2008	22.780	200	8.738	13.842	214	1.068	11.341
Rise/fall (%)	-25,1	-24,0	-21,6	-27,1	-27,0	-15,4	-23,2

Traffic accidents and consequences – by police directorates

Area	Year	Traffic accidents				Consequences		
		Total	Fatal accidents	Injury accidents	Material damage accidents	Casualties	Severe injury	Minor injury
PD Celje	2007	3.937	41	1.649	2.247	41	153	2.248
	2008	2.792	32	1.222	1.538	33	154	1.678
PD Koper	2007	1.692	14	409	1.269	15	100	423
	2008	1.349	8	377	964	9	63	398
PD Kranj	2007	2.124	24	647	1.453	28	108	746
	2008	1.700	16	541	1.143	18	85	610
PD Krško	2007	758	6	260	492	6	40	289
	2008	565	6	203	356	7	29	249
PD Ljubljana	2007	8.404	64	3.260	5.080	74	397	4.291
	2008	6.893	42	2.402	4.449	47	312	3.012
PD Maribor	2007	7.587	44	2.812	4.731	51	185	4.107
	2008	5.023	41	2.327	2.655	42	166	3.449
PD Murska Sobota	2007	1.686	24	522	1.140	28	79	616
	2008	1.154	16	432	706	16	71	514
PD Nova Gorica	2007	1.271	7	411	853	7	63	460
	2008	1.181	13	369	799	15	69	378
PD Novo mesto	2007	1.477	19	560	898	19	74	737
	2008	992	15	425	552	15	64	504
PD Postojna	2007	627	12	246	369	15	30	327
	2008	477	4	172	301	4	28	211
PD Slovenj Gradec	2007	837	8	375	454	9	34	530
	2008	654	7	268	379	8	27	338
Total	2007	30.400	263	11.151	18.986	293	1.263	14.774
	2008	22.780	200	8.738	13.842	214	1.068	11.341

Inebriated persons responsible for road accidents, and average alcohol concentration

Accidents	Total persons responsible		Inebriated persons responsible		Share of inebriated persons responsible (%)		Average alcohol concentration (g/kg)	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Fatal accident	271	211	104	68	38,4	32,2	1,63	1,60
Injury accident	10.638	8.221	1.419	1.065	13,3	13,0	1,50	1,50
Accident with damage to property	16.785	12.104	1.817	1.457	10,8	12,0	1,55	1,52
Total	27.694	20.536	3.340	2.590	12,1	12,6	1,53	1,51

Consequences of traffic accidents – by causes

Cause	Casualties		Severe injury		Minor injury	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Excessive speed in regard to conditions	126	103	473	408	3.765	2.695
Wrong course or direction	90	39	274	205	2.219	1.720
Failing to give priority	39	36	235	220	3.381	2.809
Wrong overtaking	12	14	71	44	506	331
Wrong manoeuvring	5	7	52	41	925	709
Inadequate safety distance	-	1	20	24	2.765	2.067
Pedestrian misconduct	8	6	47	32	110	97

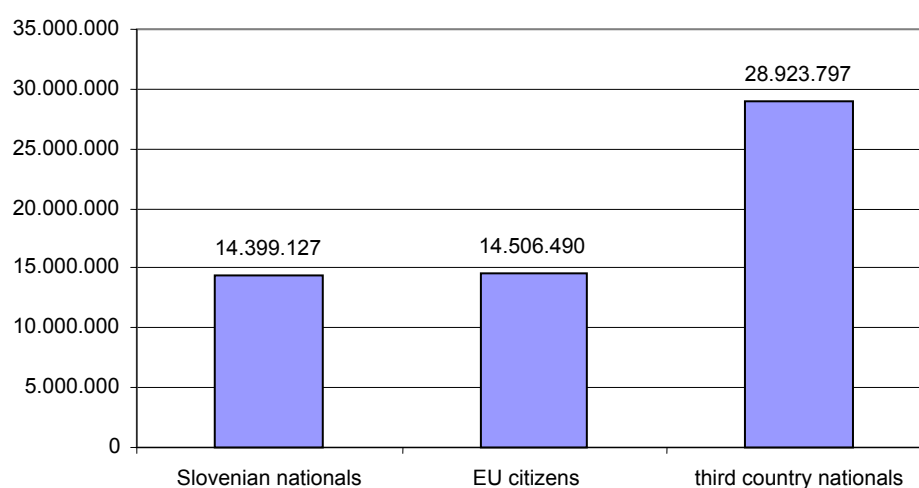
BORDER CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE

Passengers at border crossings

Border	No. of passengers
Land	56.599.516
Air	1.067.003
Maritime	162.895
Total	57.829.414

**The passenger figures are irrelevant in comparison to 2007 as counting no longer takes place on inner borders.*

Passenger flows at state border



Aliens refused at border crossings (by nationalities)

Nationality	No. of persons	
	2007	2008
Croatia	4.241	4.991
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.462	947
Serbia	1.721	622
Macedonia	801	436
Turkey	628	320
Russian Federation	154	125
Kosovo*	-	54
Montenegro	42	36
USA	38	33
Albania	596	22
Other	2.087	260
Total	11.770	7.846

** No comparable data available.*

Abuse of documents at border crossings

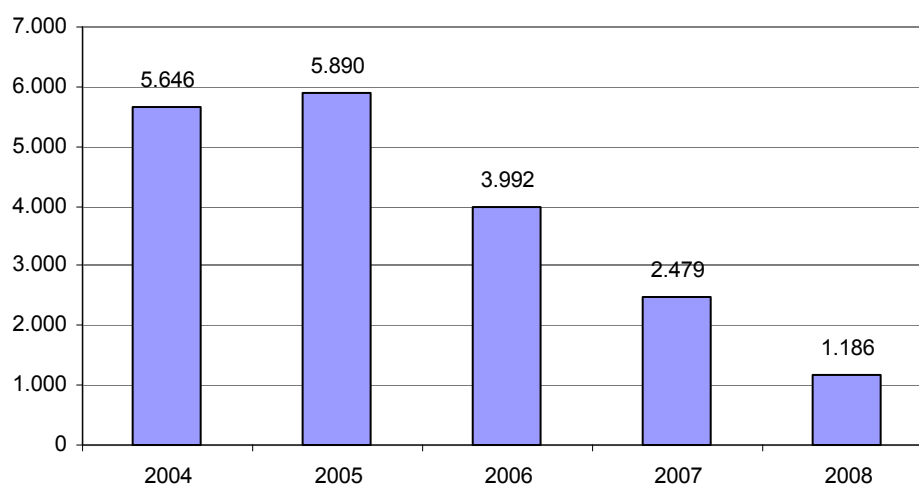
	2007	2008
Forged and altered passports	145	94
Forged and altered identity cards	73	69
Forged and altered visas	32	24
Forged and altered work and residence permits	174	83
Forged and altered driving licences	256	307
Forged and altered stamps in travel documents	121	128
Forged and altered certificates of registration	27	37
Forged and altered documents	137	127
Use of someone else's travel document	33	16
Total	998	885

Persons dealt with due to abuse of documents at border crossings (by nationality)

Nationality	No. of persons	
	2007	2008
Croatia	82	145
Serbia	266	144
Bulgaria	57	58
Turkey	60	56
Macedonia	59	55
Kosovo*	-	48
Bosnia and Herzegovina	63	47
Romania	37	31
Great Britain	5	28
Albania	4	19
Other	130	121
Total	763	752

* No comparable data available.

Illegal crossing of state border



Persons dealt with due to illegal crossing of state border (by nationality)

Nationality	No. of persons	
	2007	2008
Serbia	875	216
Croatia	119	160
Turkey	166	155
Kosovo*	-	150
Bosnia and Herzegovina	200	127
Macedonia	200	69
Albania	424	63
Slovenia	74	50
Montenegro	27	20
India	13	16
Other	381	160
Total	2.479	1.186

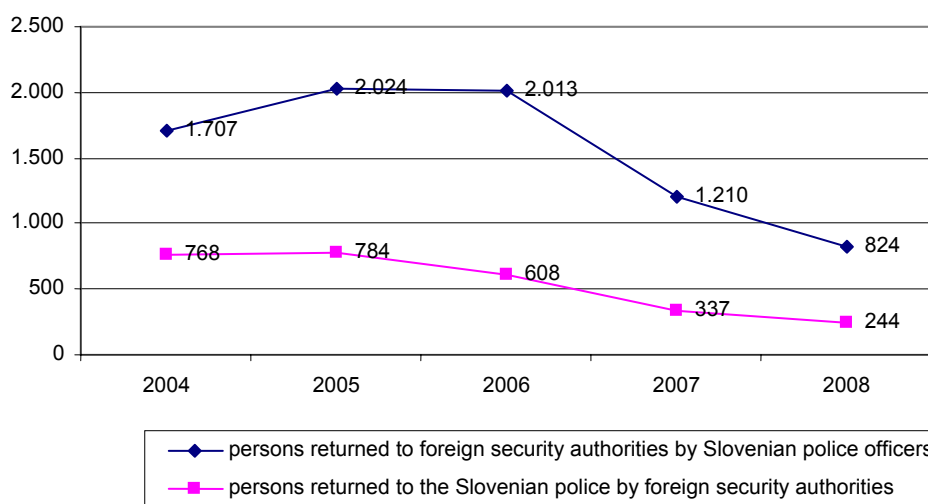
* No comparable data available.

Persons dealt with due to illegal stay (by nationality)

Nationality	No. of persons	
	2007	2008
Croatia	111	730
Bosnia and Herzegovina	205	489
Serbia	164	201
Macedonia	59	133
Kosovo*	-	68
Ukraine	10	47
Turkey	25	27
Montenegro	10	24
Russia	1	14
Bulgaria	3	11
Other	143	181
Total	731	1.925

* No comparable data available.

Aliens returned or readmitted based on international agreements



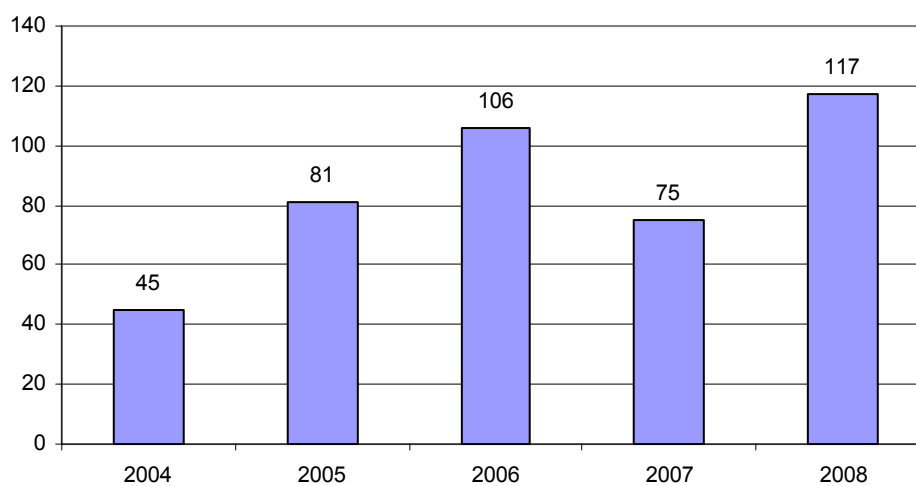
Aliens accommodated in the Aliens' Centre (by nationality)

Nationality	No. of persons	
	2007	2008
Kosovo	-	99
Serbia	298	89
Bosnia and Herzegovina	80	61
Turkey	74	52
Albania	133	25
Macedonia	37	20
Afghanistan	14	18
Moldova	9	18
Ukraine	10	17
Romania	3	15
Pakistan	12	14
Russia	6	11
Montenegro	12	6
Bulgaria	3	6
India	9	5
Iraq	16	4
Georgia	11	4
China	4	3
Egypt	7	-
Other	43	45
Total	781	512

* No comparable data available.

PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND FACILITIES

Protection of foreign persons



Activities in protection of persons and facilities

	2007	2008
No. of up-to date risk assessments	320	287
Protection of domestic protected persons whilst abroad	210	215
Protection of foreign protected persons whilst in Slovenia*	75	117
Protection within operational actions (very difficult operations)	6	16
Protection of letters of credentials	17	34
Anonymous and other letters sent to protected persons dealt with	47	76
of these letters written by anonymous authors (%)	74,5	52,0
of these, threatening or insulting letters (%)	27,6	25,0
Interventions after the triggering off of a signalling device in a protected facility**	156	175
Additional security measures in facilities housing national bodies (during meetings, receptions, press conferences)	1.105	1.125
Protection of receptions given by diplomatic missions and consular posts	32	31
Additional protection measures due to demonstrations near diplomatic missions and consular posts	15	29

* Figures include protections of protocol venues during visits of foreign protected persons in Slovenia.

** Figures include also interventions due to triggering off of a signalling device in police facilities.

OPERATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

All 113 calls and intervention calls – by police directorates

Unit	All calls		Intervention calls	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
PD Celje	75.403	75.744	14.766	15.377
PD Koper	51.467	51.278	10.211	10.565
PD Kranj	45.697	44.948	10.767	10.814
PD Krško	19.011	19.258	5.344	5.639
PD Ljubljana	223.838	218.782	77.934	76.955
PD Maribor	120.481	117.941	41.878	39.485
PD Murska Sobota	42.916	43.589	10.718	11.965
PD Nova Gorica	33.128	33.619	8.251	8.387
PD Novo mesto	43.758	42.610	9.536	10.336
PD Postojna	21.222	20.902	6.846	7.095
PD Slovenj Gradec	23.430	22.187	6.420	6.598
Total	700.351	690.858	202.671	203.216
Share of total (%)	100,0 %	100,00%	28,9 %	29,4%

Intervention calls by police activities

Unit	Intervention calls					
	Crime	Public order	Road traffic	State border and aliens	Other events*	Total
PD Celje	3.897	3.620	6.172	269	1.910	15.868
PD Koper	2.717	3.281	3.618	481	1.160	11.257
PD Kranj	2.278	2.910	3.704	62	1.989	10.943
PD Krško	1.365	1.256	2.020	422	618	5.681
PD Ljubljana	20.029	17.076	28.663	286	11.310	77.364
PD Maribor	9.539	8.504	16.979	594	4.570	40.186
PD Murska Sobota	2.597	2.990	5.078	697	875	12.237
PD Nova Gorica	2.227	1.822	3.103	96	1.185	8.433
PD Novo mesto	2.667	2.400	3.707	150	1.581	10.505
PD Postojna	1.451	1.353	3.520	374	1.179	7.877
PD Slovenj Gradec	1.369	2.079	2.532	85	708	6.773
Total	50.136	47.291	79.096	3.516	27.085	207.124
Share of total (%)	24,2	22,8	38,2	1,7	13,1	100,0

*Other events firearms and ammunition, protection of the environment and other.

Average response time of police patrols – by police directorates

Unit	All intervention calls (mm:ss)		Emergency intervention calls (mm:ss)	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
PD Celje	16:13	16:16	11:24	11:03
PD Koper	15:28	15:44	10:12	09:36
PD Kranj	19:29	17:42	13:27	13:13
PD Krško	18:52	18:57	10:48	12:54
PD Ljubljana	23:55	23:26	12:19	12:24
PD Maribor	21:28	20:57	15:21	12:55
PD Murska Sobota	17:54	17:08	11:26	09:05
PD Nova Gorica	16:58	18:48	11:52	14:25
PD Novo mesto	17:38	15:29	7:56	09:13
PD Postojna	16:43	16:09	9:34	10:13
PD Slovenj Gradec	12:08	12:51	8:48	08:35
Slovenia	20:41	20:13	12:22	12:01

Arrest and search warrants and announcements

	2007	2008
Arrest warrants	1.590	1.653
wanted by court for avoiding to participate in a court procedure	1.539	1.598
before appearing to serve a sentence	1	-
escape from prison	19	35
escapes from the correction facility in Radeče	13	12
international arrest warrants*	18	8
Search warrants	1.373	1.371
due to criminal offences	591	623
escapes of minors from a juvenile institution	162	305
escapes of children and minors from home	235	107
missing persons (adults)	377	336
Announcements	8	8
Total	2.963	3.032

*Hits in the Schengen Information System related to searched persons and items**

Searched person or item	No. of hits in Slovenia based on international warrants	No. of hits in other states based on Slovenia warrants
Person wanted for arrest for extradition (Article 95**)	147	28
Data on aliens for whom an alert has been issued for the purposes of refusing entry (Article 96)	4.041	18
Adult person who is missing or needs to be placed temporarily under police protection (Article 97)	40	3
A minor who is missing or needs to be placed temporarily under police protection (Article 97)	17	2
Witness or person summoned to appear before the judicial authorities in connection with criminal proceedings or those who are to be served with a criminal judgment or a custodial sentence (Article 98)	837	96
A person whose data have been entered for the purpose of discreet surveillance (Article 99)	579	1
Vehicle data that have been entered for the purpose of discreet surveillance (Article 99)	33	-
A person whose data have been entered for the purpose of specific checks (Article 99)	124	-
Vehicle data that have been entered for the purpose of specific checks (Article 99)	6	-
Vehicle sought for the purposes of seizure or use as evidence in criminal proceedings (Article 100)	697	42
Document sought for the purposes of seizure or use as evidence in criminal proceedings (Article 100)	345	59
Banknote sought for the purposes of seizure or use as evidence in criminal proceedings (Article 100)	1	-
Weapons sought for the purposes of seizure or use as evidence in criminal proceedings (Article 100)	2	-
Total	6.869	249

*Data are incomparable with the year before as Slovenia joined the SIS on 1 September 2007.

**Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement.

FORENSIC RESEARCH AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Requests for investigations

Laboratory	No. of requests		Rise/fall (%)
	2007	2008	
Physical	742	601	-19,0
Chemical	1.142	1.113	-2,5
Biological	2.224	2.404	8,1
Documents and handwriting (NAC/CNAC)	2.847	2.579	-9,4
Dactyloscopy	924	1.039	12,4
Total	7.879	7.736	-1,8

Most common trace investigation

Type of trace	No. of investigations:		Rise/fall (%)
	2007	2008	
Shoe prints	677	1.159	71,2
Friction ridge	1.274	1.400	9,9
Illicit drugs	881	883	0,2
Fires, explosions	133	107	-19,5
Water pollution	10	-	...
Paint, varnish	56	98	75,0
Suspicious documents	80	232	190,0
Handwriting	73	91	24,7
Money	2.673	2.239	-16,2
Firearms	233	250	7,3
Tools	296	171	-42,2
Bulbs, wheels	52	46	-11,5
Soil, glass	52	42	-19,2
Locks	223	100	-55,2
Biological evidence	2.866	2.835	-1,1

SUPERVISION

General, expert and repeat supervisions of work of police units

Internal units of GPD	Supervisions by GDP workers over the work of GDP internal units		PD	Supervisions conducted by GPD workers over work of police directorates			Supervisions conducted by PD workers over internal units of PD		Supervisions by PD workers over work of police stations		
	Expert	Repeat		General	Expert	Repeat	Expert	Repeat	General	Expert	Repeat
SDGP	5	4	CE	-	3	-	-	-	2	7	2
UPD	-	-	KP	-	4	-	5	-	1	20	-
CIPD	-	-	KR	-	3	-	-	-	1	22	1
FSC	-	-	KK	-	2	-	-	-	1	5	-
SPO	-	-	LJ	-	4	-	-	-	3	33	3
OCC	-	-	MB	-	3	-	5	1	2	14	1
SU	-	-	MS	-	2	1	1	-	1	15	3
PA	-	-	NG	-	4	-	4	1	1	28	5
OPO	-	-	NM	-	4	-	-	1	1	11	4
ITO	-	-	PO	-	3	1	-	-	1	16	4
LO	-	-	SG	1	4	-	3	-	1	4	1
Total	5	4	Total	1	36	2	18	3	15	175	24

MONITORING OF THE EXERCISE OF POLICE POWERS AND THREATS TO POLICE OFFICERS

Persons whose identity was established by the police

Legal basis	No. of persons		Rise/fall (%)
	2007	2008	
Police Act	71.957	91.900	27,7
State Border Control Act	14.818	28.906	95,1

Persons brought before court

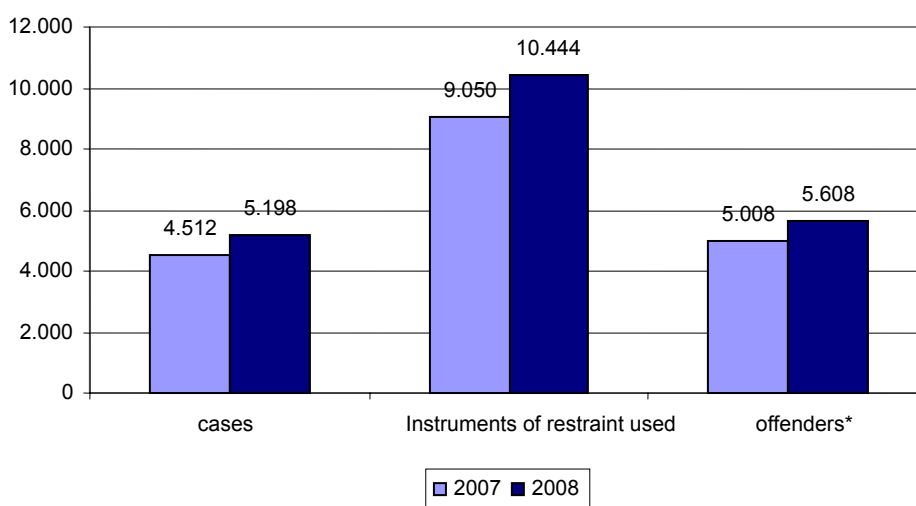
	No. of persons		Rise/fall (%)
	2007	2008	
Persons facing criminal charges	45	16	...
Persons having committed a minor offence	362	215	-40,6
Total	407	231	-43,2

Detained persons

Duration of detention	No. of persons		Rise/fall (%)
	2007	2008	
up to 24 hours (Article 43/1 of Police Act)	207	156	-24,6
up to 48 hours (Article 43/2 of Police Act)	1.222	756	-38,1
up to 12 hours (Article 109/2 of Minor Offences Act-1)	2.849	2.702	-5,2
up to 12 hours (Article 110/2 of Minor Offences Act-1)	84	58	-31,0
up to 6 hours (Article 12/2 of Road Safety Act-1E)*	-	7.709	...
up to 6 hours (Article 157/2, Criminal Procedure Act)	1.531	1.654	8,0
up to 48 hours (Article 157/2, Criminal Procedure Act)	1.668	1.716	2,9
Total	7.561	14.751	95,1

**As of 30 April 2008 amendments to Road Safety Acts came into force providing for police officers to be able to place road users-offenders in police custody for 6 to 12 hours for having committed a minor offence or having been tested for breath alcohol content which was far beyond the legal limit or having denied taking a breathalyzer test or a medical examination.*

Use of instruments of restraint



** Offenders are persons against whom instruments of restraint were used.*

Use of instruments of restraint and warning shots

Type of instrument of restraint	2007	2008
Instruments of constraint	4.576	5.125
Gas spray	99	176
Physical force	4.235	5.016
Baton	79	85
Police service dog	33	31
Means for halting vehicles by force	18	10
Firearms	2	-
Warning shot	8	1
Total	9.050	10.444

Consequences of use of instruments of restraint

	Police officers		Offenders*	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Visible signs**	36	37	401	496
Minor injury	93	131	63	109
Severe bodily harm	2	2	2	1
Death	-	-	1	-
Total	131	170	467	606

* Persons against whom instruments of restraint were used by police officers.

** Scratch, abrasion and other damage on skin surface.

Threats to police officers

Threat level	No. of threats	
	2007	2008
Low	66	52
Medium	7	11
High	5	10
Total	78	73

Criminal offences related to attacks on police officers

	2007	2008	Rise/fall (%)
Criminal offence (Articles 302, 303, 304 and 305 of the Penal Code)	208	204	-1,9
Police officers attacked	305	277	-9,2

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE

Complaints against police officers

	2007	2008	Rise/fall (%)
Complaints received	675	797	18,1
unresolved	88	96	9,1
resolved	587	701	19,4
Dealt with by heads of organisational units	306	373	21,9
resolved	199	226	13,6
unresolved	107	147	37,4
share of not resolved (%)	35,0	39,4	12,7
practice in accordance with regulations	274	322	17,5
practice not in accordance with regulations	26	31	19,2
share of practice not in accordance with reg. (%)	8,7	8,8	1,3
not assessed	6	20	233,3
Complaints rejected	31	52	67,7
Complaints terminated early	179	194	8,4
Dealt with by the senate	178	229	28,7
not resolved	107	147	37,4
suspected criminal offence	71	82	15,5
substantiated	33	28	-15,2
not substantiated	135	194	43,7
Share of substantiated (%)	19,6	12,6	-35,8
not assessed	10	7	-30,0

INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

Reported and detected criminal offences committed by police officials and referred to the special division within the group of state prosecutors for the prosecution of organised crime, and suspected police officials by units

Unit	Reported and detected offences	No. of suspected police officials
PD Celje	28	34
PD Koper	13	12
PD Kranj	15	20
PD Krško	6	7
PD Ljubljana	46	42
PD Maribor	35	46
PD Murska Sobota	17	21
PD Nova Gorica	1	1
PD Novo mesto	15	8
PD Postojna	4	5
PD Slovenj Gradec	7	7
GPD	9	8
Total	196	211

There are no statistically comparable data with the previous year as the specialized division within the group of state prosecutors for organised crime took over such investigations as of 1 November 2007.

PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

Posts classified and occupied

	Posts classified				Posts occupied			
	Uniformed police posts	Non-uniformed police posts Police officers	Civilian posts	Total	Uniformed police posts	Non-uniformed police posts	Civilian posts	Total
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
2007	7.090	1.797	1.525	10.412	6.377	1.594	1.519	9.490
2008	7.131	1.850	1.609	10.590	6.159	1.620	1.521	9.300

The "civilian posts" include 153 candidate police officers who entered their employment relationship on 30 June 2008. After completing their training programme, they will acquire the status of uniformed police officer.

Posts classified and occupied – by organisational units

Unit	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	7	2	15	6	6	2	14
SDGP GPD	-	46	7	53	-	44	4	48
UPD GPD	318	-	42	360	263	-	37	300
CIPD GPD	-	226	14	240	-	177	12	189
FIC GPD	-	63	5	68	-	60	4	64
SPO GPD	85	212	17	314	51	184	17	252
OCC GPD	22	29	10	61	20	25	9	54
SU GPD	115	1	3	119	83	-	3	86
PA GPD	161	6	47	214	144	6	47	197
OPO GPD	-	39	25	64	-	33	23	56
ITO GPD	-	156	24	180	-	138	22	160
LO GPD	-	42	302	344	-	36	261	297
Total GPD internal organisational units	707	827	498	2.032	567	709	441	1.717
PD Celje	692	114	114	920	583	110	116	809
PD Koper	654	95	109	858	540	81	104	725
PD Kranj	378	70	90	538	328	62	89	479
PD Krško	572	49	51	672	516	42	52	610
PD Ljubljana	1.238	268	213	1.719	1.108	230	193	1.531
PD Maribor	1.052	150	186	1.388	923	135	187	1.245
PD Murska Sobota	501	63	108	672	480	58	111	649
PD Nova Gorica	238	58	83	379	215	51	77	343
PD Novo mesto	509	63	68	640	417	58	65	540
PD Postojna	437	44	46	527	344	36	44	424
PD Slovenj Gradec	153	49	43	245	140	46	42	228
Total PD	6.424	1.023	1.111	8.558	5.594	909	1.080	7.583
Total	7.131	1.850	1.609	10.590	6.161	1.618	1.521	9.300

Required education and actual education of employees

Required education	Posts classified	Employees employed according to their qualifications					Posts occupied
		lower vocational education	upper secondary level of ed.	higher professional qualification	university degree	Masters /PhD Degree	
Lower vocational education	451	402	27	-	-	-	429
Upper secondary level of ed.	7.386	259	6.126	36	64	-	6.485
Higher professional qualification	865	16	419	225	39	-	699
University degree	1.888	4	357	344	950	32	1.687
Total	10.590	681	6.929	605	1.053	32	9.300

Employees by gender and age

	Uniformed police officers	Non-uniformed police officers	Civilian officers	Total
Gender male	5.377	1.348	322	7.047
female	782	272	1.199	2.253
Average age	28,45	33,27	35,86	30,50

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Training programme for police officers

Generation	Enrolment year	Persons enrolled	Persons who completed their studies	Success rate (%)
V	2003	294	260	88,4
VI	2004	195	170	87,2
VII	2004	170	159	93,5
VIII	2005	183	147	80,3
IX*	2008	153		

**This generation began their training programme on 30 June 2008.*

Training programme for police officers to perform state border surveillance

Group	Enrolment year	Persons enrolled	Persons who completed their studies	Success rate (%)
I.	2006	251	241	96,0
II.	2007	176	170	96,6
III.	2007	147	137	93,2

Training programme for senior police officers

Generation	Enrolment year	Enrolled	Completed their training	Success rate (%)
V	2004	58	55	94,8
VI	2005	33	31	93,9
VII	2006	32	32	100,0
VIII*	2007	32		
IX*	2008	31		

* These two generations have not yet finished their studies.

Educational programmes and training

Area	Programmes implemented		Participants*		Rise/fall (%)
	2007	2008	2007	2008	
General and specific police tasks	601	327	12.574	6.573	-47,7
Crime investigation	245	82	4.834	2.424	-49,9
Social and people skills	48	31	844	496	-41,2
International training	42	38	163	109	-33,1
Dog handling	31	17	217	134	-38,2
Computers and IT	121	196	3.873	4.291	10,8
Document handling	2	-	155	-	...
Health and safety at work	136	122	4.773	3.405	-28,7
Special unit work	20	15	320	271	-15,3
Protection of persons and facilities	23	7	390	183	-53,1
Language courses	39	15	471	145	-69,2
Internal investigations and assistance to police officers	1	3	93	51	-45,2
Total	1.309	853	28.707	18.082	-37,0

FINANCE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Police budget by budget items (in euro)

Budget item	2007			2008			Expenditure growth index 08/07
	Valid budget	Budget used	Expenditure share (%)	Valid budget	Budget used	Expenditure share (%)	
Budgetary funds (type 1)	286.805.892	284.778.538	99,3	301.890.696	300.969.187	99,7	105,7
salaries (type 1)	209.287.862	208.947.795	99,8	241.187.691	240.714.571	99,8	115,2
costs of material (type 1)	45.515.795	45.223.147	99,4	48.696.967	48.375.007	99,3	107,0
investments (type 1)	32.002.234	30.607.596	95,6	12.006.039	11.879.609	98,9	38,8
Earmarked funds	64.915.403	62.584.971	96,4	10.323.503	6.574.495	63,7	10,5
own activity (type 6)	2.817.979	2.371.408	84,2	3.238.709	2.644.953	81,7	111,5
insurance compensation (type 7)	432.158	31.864	7,4	482.039	247.177	51,3	775,7
rentals (type 18)	3.695.212	2.597.234	70,3	2.470.340	893.024	36,1	34,4
pre-accession assistance – Slovenian financing - BLC A (type 20)	432.775	430.846	99,6	-	-	-	-
transferred execution of tasks	-	-	-	97.941	52.943	54,1	-
post-accession assistance (type 28)	550.534	537.517	97,6	15.620	15.620	100,0	2,9
post-accession assistance – Slovenian financing (type 29)	197.379	92.303	46,8	-	-	-	-
donations (type 30)	34.776	13.104	37,7	54.672	50.418	92,2	384,7
EU 04-06 Schengen border (type 60)	56.754.579	56.510.695	99,6	-	-	-	-
EU 07-13 internal policies (type 80)	10	-	-	2.920.678	2.026.127	69,4	-
EU 07-13 internal policies (type 81)	-	-	-	1.043.505	644.233	61,7	-
Total	351.721.294	347.363.509	98,8	312.214.199	307.543.682	98,5	88,5

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Activities in the field of public relations

	2007	2008	Rise/fall (%)
Press conferences, briefings, photo sessions	275	313	13,8
Public information and communication	4.421	4.201	-5,0
Written and oral answers to journalists' questions	7.400	9.016	21,8
Written and oral answers to citizens' questions	4.301	4.693	9,1
Official denials of media claims	41	100	143,9

SPECIALISED UNITS

Police orchestra

	2007	2008
Concerts in the Slovenian Philharmonic Hall/ Cankarjev dom/ Union Hall	2	2
Concerts within the 'Glasbena mladina Ljubljana' project	5	5
Other concerts in Slovenia	18	35
Concerts abroad	2	2
Performances at celebrations and other cultural events	100	118
Performances at protocol events	17	13
Commemorations and funerals	68	61
Video recordings	-	2
Audio recordings	6	4

*Police officers in international civilian missions**

Mission	Country	Police officers	
		2007	2008
European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUPM)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	4
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	Kosovo	15	15
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Mission to Serbia	Serbia	2	2
Jordan International Police Training Center (JIPTC)	Jordan	5	-
European Union Planning Team for Kosovo (EUPT) - European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX)	Kosovo	-	15
Total		26	36

**Slovenian police officers also work at international organisations. A police officer has been seconded to the Council of the European Union, to the police unit GDE IX in Brussels.*