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# **ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE POLICE (2009)**

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## SUMMARY

In 2009, the police investigated 87,465 offences, which is a 6.5% rise on the previous year's figure (81,917). Simultaneously, crime clearance rate increased from 45.1% to 48.3% representing highest clearance rate in the last decade. Criminal damage is estimated at € 278.0 (175.0) million which is an increase of 58.9%. Of this amount, € 193.3 (122.5) million was related to economic crime. The police dealt with 9,259 (7,459) economic offences representing a 24.1% increase on the previous year, and 78,206 (74,458) or 5.0% more general crime offences. Of these, 43.0% (40.0%) were cleared. Juvenile crime rates fell by 1.5%, i.e. from 2,352 to 2,316. The police investigated 413 (359) or 22.5% more organised crimes offences than the year before. The year 2009 saw a significant rise in corruption offences, i.e. from 18 to 231.

The police investigated 56,874 (55,209) or 3.0% more violations of public order regulations. There were a total of 31,899 (32,785) violations of the Protection of Public Order Act or 2.7% less while other public order regulations were violated 24,975 times (22,424) which represents a rise of 11.4%. Among these, the Aliens Act, Production of and Trade in Illicit Drugs Act and Identity Card Act were violated most often. Our long-standing targeted work and police training in handling domestic violence issues combined with excellent work of our partner agencies resulted in improved willingness on the part of victims to report incidents. In line with this trend, the police issued 1,120 (553) restraining orders forbidding the offender to access a location or to contact the victim (up 102.5%).

Overall, road safety improved considerably and there were 9.6% less traffic accidents (down from 22,780 to 20,592). The number of people severely injured in road accidents was down by 3.4%, (from 1,068 to 1,032), while the number of those who suffered minor injuries fell from 11,341 to 11,082 (down 2.3%). The number of persons taken into police custody due to violations of the Road Traffic Safety Act increased from 7,709 to 10,091 (up 30.9%). The same trend was observed in the number of impounded vehicles, which rose from 303 to 818 (up 170.0%).

The number of illegal state border crossings decreased by 30.5% (down from 1,186 in 2008 to 824 in 2009). The police dealt with 2,297 (1,925) violations of illicit stay, mostly related to abuse of residence documents (up 19.3%).

Many prevention projects were going on. In local communities these were mainly carried out by community policing officers. Through regular communication with residents of local communities we enhanced cooperation and successfully addressed safety concerns.

A total of 591,738 (690,858) 113 emergency calls were received by the police (down 14.3%). Of these, 34.0% (29.4%) were calls requiring dispatch of patrols for immediate intervention. The average response time was 19.58 minutes (20.13 minutes in 2008) and 11.55 minutes (12.01 minutes in 2008) for all events and events requiring immediate intervention, respectively.

In the line of forensic research and criminal investigation, the number of requests for investigative research and reports increased from 7,736 to 9,014 (up 16.5%), mostly with regard to dactyloscopic examinations which were up by 65.7%. Through consultation of the DNA profile data base, a total of 594 (389) offenders (who had not been suspected previously) were identified (up 52.7%), and 134 (98) cross-reference matches between crime scenes and crimes were found (up 36.7%).

The police detained 17,529 (15,302) persons (up 14.6%) because they had committed a criminal offence or to be prevented from continuing their offending behaviour or for other

reasons. Restraints, mostly milder, were used against 5,082 (5,794) violators. Firearms were used once (never in 2008) while a warning shot was fired three times (once in 2008). The use of coercive instruments caused death to one person (none last year) while one person, like the year before, suffered aggravated bodily injury. Four police officers (two last year) also suffered aggravated bodily injuries.

There were 390 (277) attacks on police officers (up 40.8%) and 76 (73) threats directed at them. A total of 107 (100) police officers were provided with legal assistance.

Complaints against police officer action were down from 797 to 725, which is 9.0% less than the year before. A total of 629 (701) complaints, representing a 10.3% decrease on the year before, were resolved. Of the 303 (373) complaints deliberated by heads of relevant organisational units within the police, 182 (226) were resolved with success. In 22 (31) cases police officers acted unlawfully. The complaints senate of the Ministry of the Interior dealt with 190 (229) cases. The complaints senate found that 17 (28) or 9.5% (12.6%) of the complaints were substantiated.

In 2008, the police referred 122 (196) criminal cases to a special division of state prosecutors for the prosecution of organised crime within the Office of the State Prosecutor General of the Republic of Slovenia. This was 37.8% less than the year before. Of the total, 114 (211) police officials were suspected (down 46.0%).

A total of 10,985 (10,590) employment posts were classified in the police sector at the end of 2009. Of these, 9,349 (9,300) were occupied while 251 were still vacant and available as provided for in the Government's Personnel Plan for 2009.

# 1 A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF POLICING IN 2009

In 2009, the Slovenian police focused in particular on restructuring its organisation. The end of 2009 saw the streamlining of work processes and reducing the duplicated work of back-office services both within the Police and the Ministry. The human resources and logistics offices of the General Police Directorate were terminated and reorganised as common services of both the Police and the Ministry.

A major shift has occurred in the field of prevention, detection and investigation of most serious forms of economic crime, corruption and other types of crime. Both the internal and interdepartmental working groups developed the concept of National Bureau of Investigation, which was set up as part of the Criminal Police Directorate on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010 after the amended *Act on internal organisation, posts and titles in the police* came into force. A computer investigation centre was set up in the General Police Directorate with branch computer investigation divisions located in four regional police directorates. In April 2009 we introduced anonymous online reporting of corruption.

The June 2009 amendments to the Police Act, which provided detailed definitions of police powers, introduced the principle of proportionality in the use of restraints and a new police power enabling officers to frisk a person and search an object. The amendments also contain measures to address persisting staffing problems. The new Police Act also improved protection of police officers at risk, their relatives and those who cooperate with the police, and enhanced the legal assistance mechanisms. The act served as a basis for the adoption of new *Rules on the providing of legal assistance to police officers*. Following the guidance and obligatory instructions of the Ministry of the Interior, the police adopted measures to create a positive work environment and to better protect officers from attacks, workplace mobbing and threats. The police were involved in drafting amendments to the Criminal Procedure Act which now provides a state prosecutor with powers of establishing a specialized investigation team consisting of representatives of state bodies for the investigation of economic, organised and corruption crimes *ex officio* or upon a motion by the police. The police also had their say in drafting amendments to the State Border Control Act revising the relevant police procedures and the circumstances and conditions under which officers are allowed to perform checks on persons, vehicles and objects. Having launched the National Bureau of Investigation project, the Police submitted their revisions of the *Decree on the cooperation of the State Prosecutor's Office of the RS and the Police in detection and investigation of perpetrators of criminal offences* and the *Decree on the method of dealing with seized and taken illicit drugs* to the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health, respectively. To optimise officers' performance in discharging core tasks, the force decided to reduce the unnecessary non-core tasks. Better results are expected also from enhanced cooperation with other state agencies with which agreements are to be concluded.

In 2009, some public gatherings and sports events required the deployment of police officers in order to prevent serious violations of public order. The police teamed up with local sports clubs, sports events managers, local communities and fan clubs to improve the level of security at sports events. Significant attention was given to domestic violence. Overall, road safety improved considerably and there were less traffic accidents with less fatalities and casualties. Nevertheless, more people were taken to police custody due to violations of the Road Traffic Safety Act.

Cooperation between the police and other state agencies, and with the law enforcement of the neighbouring and other countries was good. The two trilateral centres, i.e. in Vrta – Megvarje, Austria, and Dolga vas, Slovenia, serve as cooperation offices between Italian, Austrian and Slovenian law enforcement and the Slovenian, Austrian and Hungarian law enforcement, respectively. Representatives of the Slovenian Police were members of various

bodies of the Council of the European Union and other international organisations, and were involved in operational activity of the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (Frontex). We continued exchanging DNA profiles with Austria, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Spain under the Treaty of Prüm whereas trial exchanges were agreed with France and Finland. We began exchanging dactyloscopic data with Austria while the exchange with Germany and Luxembourg was introduced on a trial basis. The Slovenian police successfully liaised its information system with Interpol's data bases enabling users to consult the national, Schengen and Interpol information systems equally.

## 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 (87,465)<sup>1</sup> criminal offences committed in 2009 or previously (hereinafter: investigated criminal offences), representing an increase of 6.8% on the year before. According to police estimate perpetrators caused € 278.0 (175.0) million worth criminal damage or 58.9% more than in the previous year.

Further, the police supplemented criminal complaints and sent reports to the State Prosecutors' Office for 6,468 (5,976) criminal offences statistically recorded in previous years but still under investigation in 2009. The police also provided reports according to Paragraph 10, Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act for 15,769 (15,218) offences for which there was no reasonable suspicion of criminal offence or no grounds for criminal proceedings after the investigation was completed (up 3.6%).

The share of criminal offences detected by the police through their own activity decreased from 11.3% to 10.8% (down 0.5 percent point) while the share of solved criminal offences<sup>2</sup> rose from 45.1% to 48.3% (up 3.2 percentage point). Crime reports or reports supplementing crime reports were filed against 18,955 (17,171) persons, i.e. 10.4% more. Also, 388 (258) complaints were filed against legal persons which is 50.4% more than last year.

The number of criminal offences increased most in the Kranj (by 34.8%) and Koper Police Directorates (by 27.9%), while the number of criminal offences declined in the Krško Police Directorate (down 1.6%).

The police dealt with a total of 78,206 (74,458) criminal offences of **general crime** which is 5.0% less than the previous year. Of these, 43.0% (40.0%) were cleared.

There were 2,402 (2,386) *criminal offences against the person*, which is a 0.7% decrease on the year before. Of these 89.9% (89.1%) were solved. In 2009, there were four manslaughters, two less than in 2008. The number of murders rose from five in 2008 to nine in 2009. There was also a rise in aggravated bodily injury and a minor bodily injury offences while grievous bodily injury offences and other offences against life and limb took a downward trend. The police undertook information gathering, inspection of archives, and opened a criminal investigation into the post-war killing site in Huda jama near the town of Laško.

A total of 456 (383) or 19.1% more *criminal offences against sexual inviolability* were investigated, 94.7% (91.6%) of which were cleared up. The most significant rise is related to criminal offences involving rape, sexual assault against a person younger than 15 and abuse of prostitution. There were less offences against sexual inviolability through abuse of position

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<sup>1</sup> The comparative data for 2008 are indicated in the brackets. Due to special control mechanisms in data processing some figures may differ from the data presented in previous annual reports. The statistics related to criminal offences, minor offences and police measures rely on the central police computer data base according to mid-January status for each previous year, and do not contain the data or changes of recorded data entered in the system after that period.

<sup>2</sup> Solved criminal offences: the suspect is known upon reporting or detection of crime, or was identified later during police investigation.

and less offences of presentation, manufacturing, possession and transmission of pornographic material.

The police investigated 6,509 (2,379) or 173.6% more criminal *offences against marriage and family*. However, domestic violence and neglect and maltreatment of a child offences were up significantly in 2009. The police estimate that this trend is to be attributed to the amended legislation and increased reporting rates reflecting victims' confidence in the competent authorities.

There were 55,860 (55,919) *criminal offences against property*, which is 0.1% fewer than the year before. Of these, 25.4% were cleared up, statistically matching last years' clearance rate. There were less offences of criminal damage to property and less theft while arsons and robberies went up. The increase in robbery was very much related to street crime and secondary crime committed by illicit drug addicts for the purpose of gaining sources to purchase drugs.

There was a slight decrease in **juvenile crime** compared to the previous year. There were 2,316 (2,352) cases involving juvenile suspects, representing 1.5% less criminal offences. The police investigated 3 (3) cases of manslaughter and 6 (6) criminal offences involving rape. Upward trends were recorded in offences of sexual assault, sexual assault on a person younger than 15, presentation and manufacturing of pornographic material, manufacturing of and trade in illicit drugs, rendering opportunity for consumption of narcotic drugs and fraud while the overall count of recorded aggravated and minor bodily injury and blackmailing was down. Among all suspects of criminal offences, 8.0% (8.4%) were juvenile offenders. Of all victims/injured parties, there were 2,952 (2,453) children and youngsters (up 20.3%).

**Economic crime** took an upward trend in 2009. The police dealt with 9,259 (7,459) economic crime offences, i.e. 24.1% more, however, in the context of overall crime statistics economic crime accounted for 10.6% (up from 9.2% in 2008). The police estimate that economic offences increased on account of aggravated economic situation and enhanced police detection and investigation of economic dealings as well as intensified cooperation between competent state authorities. Pursuant to the Criminal Liability of Legal Entities Act, 1,085 (741) criminal offences were investigated, which is 46.4% more, the liability for which lay also with legal persons. Criminal damage caused through economic crime under investigation was estimated at € 193.3 (112.5) million (up 71.8%).

The police filed crime reports and reports supplementing these for 231 (18) typical *criminal offences of corruption* estimated to have caused criminal damage of € 1.5 (0.2) million. This increase reflects enhanced police cooperation with other state authorities, resolving of a chain of corruption cases and closing some of the investigations that had been going on for a long time. The police also dealt with 45 (12) economic offences involving elements of corruption (criminal offences of abuse of office and official powers and rights, and also abuse of position and confidence in economic activity).

A total of 413 (359) criminal offences were related to organised crime activity (up 22.5%). The police intensified their activity in the framework of international operations and cleared some organised crime cases involving criminal associations dealing with illegal trafficking, smuggling of illicit drugs, weapons and counterfeit money. Within organised criminality, offences of illegal manufacturing of and trade in illicit drugs, illegal manufacturing of and trade in weapons and explosives and abuse of prostitution increased, while illegal crossing of the state border or territory, money counterfeiting and grand larceny were down.

As far as **special forms of crime** are concerned, computer crime witnessed a statistically significant decrease from 310 to 114 (by 63.2%), mostly so because attacks on information



systems were less frequent. In 2008, the police detected information system attacks while investigating fraud and grand larceny cases related to abuse of electronic banking systems.

*Illicit drug abuse* rates increased by 38.6% from 1,681 to 2,330. This statistically significant change is the result of intensive application of classical police investigation techniques against criminal associations. Drug abuse and overdose fatalities remained at the same level, while the quantities of seized drugs do not indicate an increase in demand on the black market. Compared to last year larger quantities of illicit drugs were confiscated inland. A total of 24 (24) people died due to poisoning with illicit drugs.

The police investigated 161 (160) or 0.6% more criminal offences of *illegal production of and traffic in weapons and explosives*. Most criminal offences were detected by the police, which was due to their pro-active policing at border crossing points and inland for which they had been trained systematically.

There were a total of 113 (171) criminal offences related to illegal crossing of the state border or territory, representing a 33.9% decrease on the previous year. This trend is mainly due to redirection of illegal immigrant smuggling routes through other countries. The police also investigated 1 (25) criminal offence of *smuggling. Abuse of prostitution and trafficking in human beings* rates went up from 17 to 28 cases. This related to the fact that more victims were willing to cooperate with the law enforcement.

The police investigated 2,268 (2,103) or 7.8% more criminal offences of *money counterfeiting*. A total of 3,400 (4,905) counterfeits were confiscated. Of these, 3,339 (3,848) were Euro counterfeits. Most counterfeits were detected by commercial banks, which indicates that cash handlers should more careful when accepting cash.

The police investigated 2 (7) criminal offences of *abduction*, 60 (76) cases of false imprisonment or 21.1% less compared to the year before, and 8.8% less criminal offences of *threatening the safety of another person* (down from 3,816 to 3,482) and 330 (344) offences of *extortion* (down 4.1%). Offences of public incitement to hatred, violence or intolerance decreased from 13 to 9.

The police investigated 2 (1) criminal offences of *terrorism*. A crime report was filed against an armed Croatian citizen who was apprehended and stopped from attacking the Prime Minister, members of the Parliamentary Commission tasked with defining the state border with Croatia and other people likely to be around in the National Assembly building. Originating from Germany, the other terrorist threat was posed against the Municipality of Ljubljana and directed at local buildings and infrastructure. The police filed a crime report against an unknown perpetrator. Anti-terrorist activities were directed towards the exchange of crime and intelligence data with foreign security authorities with a view to preventing and discovering terrorist activities and preventing the financing of these.

Police negotiators participated in resolving 11 (20) situations, mostly involving persons committing suicide or threatening to blow up a house or some other facility. All crisis situations were resolved successfully.

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

The police investigated 56.874 (55.209) or 3.0% more violations of protection of public order regulations. There were a total of 31.899 (32.785) violations of the Protection of Public Order Act or 2.7% less while other public order regulations were violated 24.975 times (22.424) which represents a rise of 11.4%. Among these, the Aliens Act, Production of and Trade in Illicit Drugs Act and Identity Card Act were violated most often.

Pursuant to the Minor Offences Act the police issued 7.799 (6.485) decisions in expedited procedures (up 20.3%) sanctioning legal persons by issuing decisions instead of payment orders. When establishing legal persons' liability, the police collected evidence ex officio taking into consideration the judgements by the Constitutional Court (decision Up-3663/07 of 10 September 2009) and the Supreme Court (Judgement IV lpd 33/2008 of 13 March 2008). The number of requests for judicial protection against payment orders fell from 2,772 to 1,651 (down 40.4%) due to less payment orders issued, however, there were more decisions issued in expedited procedures with more petitioners requesting judicial protection against these. Motions for compliance detention went up from 1,725 to 2,304 (i.e. 33.6%) reflecting a higher number of decisions taken in expedited procedures on one hand and unpaid fine cases transferred from 2008 to 2009 on the other.

To prevent domestic violence, the police issued 1,120 (553) or 102.5% more restraining orders prohibiting the person from approaching a particular place or person. The statistical increase is due to more frequent reporting of violence. The law enforcement and their partner organisations found that their cooperation and long-standing efforts in domestic violence prevention contributed to greater victims' confidence in protection they can get if they report violence. Offences were down from 5,064 to 4,000 (by 21.0%) after the 2008 changes to the Penal Code incriminating domestic violence.

Although some cases of intolerance towards marginalized groups received enormous publicity, the number of violations remained unchanged (46).

The police investigated 975 (916) or 6.4% more violations of the Firearms Act. On suspicion that individuals do not satisfy the requirements for possession of firearms, 99 (99) motions to institute administrative proceedings for dispossession of firearms, especially hunting arms and pistols, were sent to competent administrative units.

The police dealt with 30 (19) mass violations of public order involving five or more violators most commonly occurring in front of pubs and bars and at public events. Police officers provided protection in 79 (123) protests (down 35.8%) and 14,177 (13,149) public gatherings and events (up 7.8%). The police met the challenging task of discharging their duties at sports events (football, handball, basketball and hockey matches), including those played by the Slovenian national football team, and escorting fans from the neighbouring countries across Slovenia to other destinations abroad.

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 the display of official IDs and wearing of uniforms, the use of physical force, non-reporting to the police, protection of pubs and bars, employment of staff who lack protection licence or failure to offer work contracts to employees.

The police assisted state authorities, companies and institutes and other organisations and individuals with public authority in 597 (519) cases where discharge of their duties was (likely to be) obstructed by resisting citizens.

### **2.1.3 Road safety**

Road safety improved significantly and the police estimate this may be due to overall infrastructure improvements, including the construction of certain motorway sections, the introduction of vignettes (redirecting traffic to safer roads) and stricter sanctioning announced by the interior and transport ministries that aim to take serious action in case of violations with severest consequences.

As before, the police adapted their measures to road traffic reality. The police acted proactively, planning their action while taking into account seasonal patterns such as the beginning of motorcycle and main tourist seasons and academic year, the Martinovo wine festival and pre-Christmas events. Intensified road traffic controls were carried out in those sections of the road network identified as most problematic in the outcome of analyses. These campaigns were harmonised with the Government's periodical action plan on national road traffic safety in 2009 while some were harmonised with road traffic operations in other European countries.

The police detected 462,426 (464,081) violations of the Road Traffic Safety Act. Of these, 160,336 (144,922) were speeding violations, 20,242 (23,221) were drink driving violations and 75,654 (80,801) were cases of non-use of safety belts.

20,592 (22,780) or 9.6% less road accidents were investigated in which 39,616 (44,137) people were involved (down 10.2%). Road fatalities were down by 20.1% (from 214 to 171). The number of people with aggravated bodily injuries in road accidents was down by 3.4%, (from 1,068 to 1,032) while the number of those who suffered minor injuries fell from 11,341 to 11,082 (down 2.3%). Apart from speeding, the most common causes of severe road accidents were driving in the wrong direction, disregarding the right of way and priority rules, unsafe overtaking, wrong vehicle manoeuvres and inappropriate pedestrian behaviour.

Pursuant to the Minor Offences Act the police issued 3,179 (2,079) decisions in expedited procedures (up 52.9%) after the introduction of changes in sanctioning legal persons through which payment orders were replaced by decisions taken in expedited procedures. The police referred 153 (up 43.0% from 107 in 2008) motions to other minor offences authorities where their competence was that of a supervisory body and not decision-making in a minor offence procedure. The growing trends in requests for judicial protection concerning decisions in expedited procedures (from 746 to 1,131, i.e. by 51.6%) and motions for compliance detention (from 276 to 401, i.e. by 45.3%) are related to the increase of decisions issued in the expedited procedure and due fines processed in 2008 for which motions were issued in 2009.

Refused alcohol tests decreased by 42.1% (from 1,304 to 755) while 309 (398) or 22.4% less drivers refused to take a medical examination. It is likely that drivers were more aware of the possibility of being taken to police custody if they declined taking the test. Because of the 2008 changes of the Road Traffic Safety Act the number of impounded vehicles grew from 303 to 818 (up 170.0%) and the number of persons taken to police custody rose from 7,709 to 10,091 (by 30.9%) while the same trends were down in relation to the Minor Offences Act.

The police performed checks on drivers, and vehicles for the operation of which special skills are required (buses, driving school vehicles, taxis, cargo vehicles and vehicles for the transport of hazardous materials). The police protected 894 (1,069) exceptional transports (down 16.4%) and many sports events taking place on roads, as well as rendered decisions related to public events on roads by making advance inspections of locations and determining best ways of protection. Several critical locations of road accidents resulting in fatalities were again inspected by the police jointly with road operators and maintenance staff and representatives of local communities who adopted technical measures of prevention.

#### **2.1.4 State border surveillance and enforcement of aliens regulations**

In 2009, 47,940,075 (57,829,414) or 17.0% less passengers crossed the national border than in the year before. A total of 8,151 (7,846) or 3.9% more aliens were denied entry to Slovenia at border crossings due to non-compliance with entry requirements. These were mainly nationals of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Serbia.

793 (885) or 10.4% 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 misused documents were found with citizens of Serbia and Croatia.

The number of visas issued by the police at border crossings fell from 1,511 to 1,451 (down 4.0%). Importation or transshipment of firearms permits went up by 41.4% (from 372 to 526), however, this specific trend was due to competitors from third-countries attending the world shooting championship who had not obtained permits in advance.

The police dealt with 11,812 (9,524) violations of the Aliens Act (up 24.0%) related to entering the the state without proper travel documents at the internal borders. The police investigated 56,874 (55,209) or 4.4% more violations of protection of public order regulations. The state border was crossed illegally 824-times (1,186) or 30.5% less often than the year before which is attributable to a changed direction of illegal migration. Most offenders were citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo and Serbia. The majority of illegal migrants, who by rule were hoping to reach Italy, were caught on the border with Croatia or nearby. The police dealt with 2,297 (1,925) violations of illegal stay, mostly related to misuse of residence documents.

Six (five) border incidents were reported; five occurred at the border with Croatia and one at the border with Italy. Additionally, the police dealt with 16 (17) small-scale border incidents which were reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Pursuant to international agreements, 709 (824) aliens were returned to foreign law enforcement agencies. Of these, 504 (71.1%) were returned to Croatian authorities. Slovenia admitted 293 (244) aliens (up 20.1%) from foreign law enforcement authorities of whom 112 (100) or 38.2% were handed over at the Joze Pucnik Airport in Ljubljana.

408 (512) or 20.3% fewer aliens were accommodated in the Aliens' Centre at Veliki Otok near Postojna. Most of them arrived from Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Pakistan and Serbia. In most cases they were accommodated at the Centre because of non-compliance with the requirements of stay in Slovenia. 263 (388) aliens were returned to their country of origin and 37 (37) aliens were readmitted by the neighbouring law enforcement authorities based on agreements on the return of persons. The Centre provided accommodation to 131 (133) aliens until they were officially handed over to the neighbouring law enforcement authorities. Three (five) aliens fled while 10 (46) failed to check in after they had been permitted to leave the facility for a short period of time. During their stay at the Centre, 35 (89) persons filed their applications for international protection, however, 11 (30) of them withdrew their requests later. The Ministry of the Interior issued decisions to restrict movement of 13 (33) aliens to the Centre's facilities. In co-operation with diplomatic missions and consular posts the police acquired 54 (98) travel documents enabling foreigners to be returned to their country of origin.

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

In 2009, policing related to protection of dignitaries and facilities (in line with the *Regulation on protecting of specific persons, bodies, facilities and vicinity of facilities used by state agencies*) was carried out successfully.

The police provided security protection to high-profile persons on the same number of occasions as in the previous years, excluding 2008 when security was provided more often due to Slovenian Presidency of the Council of the European Union. The police provided daily protection to domestic key persons at home and during their 169 (215) visits abroad. Foreign

statesmen were protected during their 65 (117) official, working and private visits to Slovenia, at multilateral meetings or when transiting our state. The police protected foreign diplomats on 22 (34) occasions when they presented credentials.

Protection was also provided for 6 (6) facilities in which main offices of state agencies are located, 50 (51) diplomatic and consular missions, 10 embassies and (6) 5 residential locations of the persons protected. Apart from 27 (29) protest demonstrations there were no other significant events that could have impacted the safety of protected persons and facilities.

## 2.2 OTHER ACTIVITIES

### 2.2.1 Community policing

In 2009 the police continued the following projects: Police Officer Leon's Advice, School Violence – Dare to Speak, Safe Journey to School and Back Home, Jaka the Teddy Bear, and Don't Forget About Your Safety. Apart from nation-wide projects, regional and local police forces initiated and covered various safety and prevention projects. One of such ambitious projects was Police Advice can Gear You Up for a Safe Ride promoting safe motorcycle riding. Authors of these innovative approaches and creative solutions were awarded and encouraged to continue their prevention activities. In local communities prevention activities are mainly carried out by community policing officers (CPOs). Through regular communication with residents of local communities, CPOs are now more visible in their neighbourhood and are able to address safety concerns better. They also focused on victims of crime and minor offences.

In press conferences, discussion panels, consultations, workshops, and through presentations in schools and other facilities, municipal councils and the media, police spokespersons informed the public about various forms of crime, its consequences, and prevention. Most of the attention was drawn to drug awareness, manifestations of violence and endangerment of property. In cooperation with partner agencies the police published a brochure to raise awareness of possible abuse of chemical substances, including for violent crimes. The police and several NGOs signed an agreement on cooperation and exchange of information in the field of preventing illegal trade in human beings, abuse of illicit drugs, xenophobia and other intolerant behaviour.

In the field of public order, prevention activities focused in particular on the prevention of public order violations at public events, especially sports events. Significant attention was devoted to ski slopes and mountain safety, domestic violence prevention, environment protection and addressing the misuse 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 the following 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 assisted municipal authorities in preparing their safety programmes and introducing municipal traffic wardens as equal partners in protecting public order in local communities. The police and municipal warden services continued cooperating well, especially where such partnerships had been good traditionally.

## **2.2.2 Operations and communications**

The police received 591,738 (690,858) 113 emergency calls (down 14.3%). Of these, 203,216 (201,337) were intervention calls requiring dispatch of police patrols to the scene (a decrease of 0.9%). Intervention calls represented 34.0% (29.4%) of all 113 calls.

Following intervention calls, police patrols were dispatched in 240,291 cases (213,092). There were 128,312 incidents (101,924) of which other services and authorities were informed.

The average response time (i.e. the time between the 113 call and arrival of the patrol at the location of incident) was 19 minutes and 58 seconds (20 minutes and 13 seconds) for all intervention calls, and only 11 minutes and 55 second (12 minutes and 22 seconds) for emergency calls.

The police recorded 442 (468) calls received at the anonymous telephone number 080 1200 from citizens willing to report criminal offences and identify offenders (down 5.6%). The information they provided was related to illegal drug trafficking and use, and property offences.

## **2.2.3 Forensic research and criminal investigation activities**

The most important task in the forensic line of work included arrangements for quality assurance programmes to obtain the ISO/IEC 17025 standard. Initial appraisals of lab research methods (finger print recovery, examination of drug samples and handwriting) were made by the Slovenian Accreditation Institute and we expect to obtain accreditation in the first half of 2010.

The number of requests for forensic examinations and/or expert opinions rose from 7,736 to 9,014 (up 16.5%). Of these, dactyloscopic examinations increased from 1,039 to 1,722 (up 65.7%). Shoeprint examinations showed a significant increase of 93.8% (from 1,159 to 2,247); this trend is closely related with online transmission of shoeprints secured in crime scenes to the Forensic Science Centre where the data are entered, compared and related in the SICAR data base. Our biological lab still has to deal with 3,299 (3,431) cases. All pre-2008 cases were processed analytically, yet not all of the reports have been written.

A total of 17,921 profiles were entered in the DNA data base; of these, 13,541 were personal profiles and the rest were traces. A total of 14,240 (13,737) DNA profiles were isolated from comparative and suspicious samples (up 3.7%). Through consultation of the DNA profile data base, a total of 594 (389) offenders (who had not been suspected previously) were identified (up 52.7%), and 134 (98) cross-reference matches of crime scenes and crimes were found (up 36.7%). This apparent increase of hits is partly attributable to analyses of older cases and partly to the exchange of DNA profiles with the Treaty of Prúm signatories. With the help of Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), 158 (148) offenders were identified (up 6.8%) who previously had not been suspected.

Experts from the Forensic Science Centre attended 18 (28) crime scenes or locations of other events and provided expert testimony in courts 45 (37) times. Technicians of the Centre attended 3,657 (3,859) crime scenes (down 5.2%). They wrote 939 (969) expert opinions (down 3.0%), they took 3,117 (3,581) fingerprints (up 15.9%) and 2,085 (2,764) mucous swabs (up 32.6%). Computer forensics technicians searched and documented 711 (619) pieces of computer equipment representing 14.9% more than the year before.

## 2.2.4 Analytical activities

Crime analysis covered a wide range of criminal activities, including organised and economic crime, cigarette smuggling, unresolved murder cases and serial burglary. Supported by good analytical effort the police resolved several operational cases. Analyses of information on organised crime helped domestic and foreign law enforcement officers in their joint efforts to dismantle international criminal associations. Two strategic analyses on violence against children and organised crime in SE Europe were developed. Also, a concept of policing based on crime intelligence activities was prepared to reinforce the police analytical service.

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. Further, analyses of administrative operation and of powers vested in principals and heads of units were produced containing suggestions on elimination of administrative barriers. The police prepared periodic risk analyses in the area of organized cross-border crime and illegal migrations.

## 2.2.5 Supervision

Director General of the Police issued 5 (6) resolutions on supervision of workers' performance in internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate (GPD), regional police directorates and police stations instructing the authorised GPD supervisors to carry out 5 (50) supervisions concerning organisational arrangements, operational communication and reporting, exercise of powers, crime detection and investigation, and road safety. Supervisory activities were down due to 2008 large-scale inspection of police workers in which the manner and scope of top-down communication was reviewed. The aim was to find out whether front-line police officers are properly notified of guidance and resolutions of the Director General of the Police's cabinet. Irregularities and deficiencies in work processes were identified in all supervised subjects and measures to remedy those were ordered by Director General of the Police. The authorised supervisors at police directorates carried out 104 (132) supervisions of workers, mainly in relation with organizational matters, state border security, finance and resource management, road safety, crime detection and prevention and public order. Of these supervisions, 8 (3) were carried out in administrative services of the regional police directorates. Overall, the workers under supervision performed their duties in line with the regulations and professional standards. Rules and procedures were not complied with in all lines of policing under supervision. Director General of the Police and directors of police directorates ordered measures to remedy any irregularities and shortcomings.

There were also 312 (283) *general, expert or repeat supervisions of organisational units*. Internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate carried out 2 (1) general supervisions of the work of a police directorate, whilst police directorates carried out 18 (15) general supervisions of the work of police stations. There were 254 (234) expert supervisions. Of these, 27 (41) were carried out by internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate and 227 (193) by police directorates with 90 (96) police stations, 5 (18) internal organisational units of the police directorate, 9 (11) police directorates and 3 (4) internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate as subjects of supervision. There were 38 (33) repeat supervisions carried out; 7 (6) were carried out by internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate and 31 (27) by police directorates. Except for some deviations from rules and procedures, no major deficiencies or irregularities were identified.

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

We turned full attention to proper exercise of operational policing procedures, and addressed issues of self-defence, professional and lawful use of restraints and threats directed at officers. A special publication on practical cases was published for this purpose. Part of these efforts was placing a special emphasis on the lawfulness and proficiency of exercising police powers in accordance with the 2009 statutory changes. We organised a consultation panel on the protection of and assistance to police officers and published a conference proceedings with articles discussing attacks on police officers and the use of restraints.

The police stopped and identified 88,369 (91,900) persons pursuant to Article 35 of the Police Act. The police took 17,529 (15,302) persons into custody (up 14.6%) on grounds of committing a criminal offence or to prevent their offending behaviour or for other reasons. The increase is attributable to the implementation of Article 238 of the Road Traffic Safety Act (applicable since 30 April 2008) according to which road users/offenders are taken into police custody for 6 to 12 hours for committing a minor offence, failing the breath alcohol content test, refusing a breathalyzer test or medical examination. This is why the number of persons taken into police custody based on this statute increased from 7,709 to 10,091 (up 30.9%). Further, 216 persons (156 in the last year) were taken into police custody pursuant to the first paragraph of Article 43 of the Minor Offences Act; the increase is attributable to two public order incidents in which supporter (fan) groups were involved. A 26.5% fall (from 756 to 556) in recorded offenders detained under the second paragraph of Article 43 of Police Act was related to the decrease of persons detained for purpose of extradition to foreign law enforcement or returned by them.

The police used 9,885 (10,445) restraints against 5,082 (5,794) persons in 4,741 (5,198) cases. Two mildest forms of physical restraint, i.e. physical force and handcuffs or straps, were used in 96.9% cases, which clearly shows that police powers were used proportionally. Firearms were used once (none in 2008) while a warning shot was fired three times (once in 2008). The use of physical restraints caused death to one person (none last year) while one person suffered aggravated bodily harm. Four police officers (two last year) suffered aggravated bodily injury.

There were 204 (204) offences relating to preventing police officers from exercising their lawful duty or attacking officials exercising their security-related duties, which is 27.5% more than the year earlier. Police officers experienced 390 (277) attacks, which is a significant increase of 40.8%. There was an insignificant increase in the number of reported threats to police officers, from 73 to 76. Overall, officers were less exposed to threat with extremely high risk identified in only 4 (10) cases, high risk in 7 (11) cases, while in 52 (65) cases low risk was reported.

## **2.2.7 Resolving complaints**

Complaints against police officer action were down from 797 to 725, which is 9.0% less than the year before.<sup>3</sup> A total of 629 (701) complaints, representing a 10.3% decrease on the year before, were resolved. Of the 303 (373) complaints considered by heads of relevant organisational units, 182 (226) were resolved with success and 121 (147) were not. In 268 (322) cases it was decided that police officers acted in accordance with regulations and in 22 (31) cases, i.e. 7.6% (8.8%) - that they had failed in doing so. They overturned 60 (52)

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<sup>3</sup> In 2009, 87 (115) complaints were resolved that had been filed in 2008. Heads of organisational units resolved 28 (39) complaints, 5 (8) 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, 32 (66) complaints were considered, 3 (9) of which were found to be substantiated.



complaints that were incomplete or unsubstantiated, and terminated the procedure earlier in 197 (194) cases. The complaints senate of the Ministry of the Interior considered 190 (229) complaints, of which 121 (147) were not resolved successfully by heads of organisational units, while 69 (82) contained elements of a criminal offence prosecutable ex-officio. The senate estimated that 17 (28) complaints, representing 9.5% (12.6%), were substantiated while 7 (7) complaints have remained unresolved.

In complaints considered by heads of organisational units, 724 (943) reasons for complaint were established. In 51 (79) cases or 7.3% (8.7%) it was adjudicated that officers' actions were non-compliant with regulations. In complaints considered by the senate, there were 567 (683) reasons for complaint, of which 62 (92) or 11.4% (13.7%) were found to be substantiated. Police officers were most often criticised for lacking expertise, and failure to demonstrate proper and professional attitude to citizens during operational police procedure. Complaint reasons were mainly related to public road traffic controls (information on minor offence and fixed penalty notices issued, breadth tests and inspections of the scene of accidents), interventions, and officers' gathering of information.

### **2.2.8 Internal investigations**

In 2008, the police referred 122 (196) criminal cases to a special division of state prosecutors for the prosecution of organised crime within the Office of the State Prosecutor General of the Republic of Slovenia. This was 37.8% less than the year before. Of the total, 114 (211) police officials were suspected (down 46.0%). This significant statistical decrease is due to new obligation imposed on the police by the ministry according to which all complaints about police officers' action and other inquiries addressed to the police which give rise to a suspicion that an officer has committed a criminal offence prosecutable ex officio have to be reviewed and then referred to the special division of state prosecutors only if a suspicion has been substantiated.

Based on Article 147 of the Criminal Procedure Act, the police referred 190 (192) reported cases to the specialized unit, however, these reports did not contain any grounds for suspicion that any police officer committed a criminal offence.

Due to suspicion of a criminal offence, 2 (4) officers were issued a written warning as a pre-disciplinary action, 17 (7) employees were given a serious warning before termination of employment relationship, while 3 (0) and 9 (10) police officers were subject to ordinary and extraordinary termination of their employment contract, respectively.

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

We ran trial tests of the latest version of the application to liaise us up to the second generation of the Schengen Information System (SIS II). The FIO application was upgraded as to enable search of Interpol data, classification of operational information and entry of personal descriptions. Automated data exchange environment to serve data sharing with older generation stationary radars was upgraded. The statistical application on the central computer (STAI) was adapted to the new data storage facility. Interpol e-mail services were re-located in the Lotus Notes environment and a new arrest warrant application was designed and installed. Technical platforms for online registration of public events were developed.

The central computer in Ljubljana and its back-up station located in Novo mesto were replaced with newer versions while their operational system was upgraded. New optical

readers for passports were installed at border crossing points. Portable computers were mounted in 50 police vehicles. We standardised the systemic configuration of all obsolete switches in police units.

We bought a new graphical interface for dispatchers in the TETRA digital radio system and installed the application and the relevant hardware at the Ljubljana Police Directorate. We started mounting the radio systems at the transmitter site on top of Krim (1,107 m).

We upgraded the following IT facilities; the wide area network (WAN), the capacities of the information and telecommunications system of the police (ITPS) to access SIS II by switching to higher speed network entry points located at police stations and border crossing points, and replacement of the broadband ADSL technology by fibre optic network. The Novo mesto Police Directorate now hosts a parallel redundant communications node. Our activities included regular upgrading of the system's network and related supervisory and management activities.

All police directorates were equipped with telephone registering devices linked to the ITSP. Speech and telecommunication connections at local police units were optimised and streamlined. Some police facilities and premises where persons under protection live were equipped with CCTV and anti-theft systems. The Infranet system at the Celje and Nova Gorica Police Directorates is now in full operation.

We upgraded the monitoring system in stationary speed-measuring devices on ten locations, and continued our accreditation efforts to open a laboratory for calibration of velocity measuring devices. The maritime radar and two stationary thermo-vision cameras were also upgraded.

With reference to data security, we continued introducing uniform registration protocol for the ITSP. The police e-mail system was accredited to serve communication of restricted information. The investment projects related to electromagnetic protection of telecommunication were completed. Several police directorates were designated as security areas. For the first time ever a general information security policy of the police force was adopted.

## **2.2.10 Personnel and organisation matters**

A total of 10,985 (10,590) employment posts were classified in the police sector at the end of 2009. Of these, 9,349 (9,300) were occupied while 251 remained vacant and available as provided for in the Government's Personnel Plan for 2009.

As local police units are seriously understaffed, we needed to amend the Police Act to enable recruitment of retired officers for supervisory activities at the national border for an indefinite period without having to undergo regular selection procedures.

In 2009, twelve amendments to the *Act on internal organisation, job classification, posts and titles in the police* were adopted. The substantial changes involved the setting-up of a new computer investigation centre at the GPD and branch divisions across regional criminal police sections, the transfer of a 100-strong team of border police officers from the external Schengen border to most heavily burdened inland police stations, and the termination of 407 posts and two organisational units of the GPD and their amalgamation with the Ministry's services. In the framework of the Criminal Police Directorate we set up a 86-strong National Bureau of Investigation and selected the candidates.

Due to organisational and job classification changes taking place at the ministry, inspectorate and the police and the designation of occupational safety and health staff in each unit, the Security Statement and Threat Assessment of the Ministry of the Interior was subject to revision for the second time. Police officers can now seek assistance from a newly established 24/7 psychological support service.

The reformed Police Act resulted in defining new *Rules on the providing of legal assistance to police officers* setting shorter time limits and expanding the right to legal assistance to pre-trial procedures. Officers filed 113 (107) requests for legal assistance. A total of 107 (100) officers were provided with legal assistance.

### **2.2.11 Education, improvement and training**

In the academic year 2009/2010, there were 32 (31) students enrolled in the first year of the higher police officer programme at the Police Academy, of which 4 (4) were military officers participating in the programme under the agreement on cooperation between the Slovenian Armed Forces and the Police in the field of education.

Of the total ninth generation of officers (153 candidates) who enrolled in the education programme a year earlier, 121 finished schooling while the remaining 14 are preparing to take the exams in early 2010. The tenth 189-strong generation began their studies in January 2009. In February 2010, 100 border police officers started attending their specialist border policing education programme, which they have completed with success.

Another 100 officers of group IV took up the border policing education programme in the second half of 2009. Of these, 80 passed their examinations in the first go while 13 will be given another chance in early 2010.

In-house police employees were mostly trained in skills necessary for the performance of general and special police tasks. The 24 newly employed workers took a special course in criminology. Criminal police officer training, notably such focusing on economic, corruption and family violence, was given priority treatment. Police employees and external stakeholders received training in transport, protection and handling of classified information, safe work at railway crossings and fire safety. A total of 29 training programmes were accredited (either new or revised). The following training courses were refreshed: exercise of police powers and practical operational protocols, road safety policing, state border surveillance, protection of persons and facilities, operational and communication activities, community policing and special policing. As far as social skills in police context are concerned, we either reviewed or designed new training courses aimed at reinforcing officer integrity, raising awareness of stereotypes, handling prejudices, preventing discrimination in multi-cultural communities, and delivering bad news.

There were 24,524 (18,082) persons involved in these programmes, of whom 23,876 (17,310) were police employees while 585 (670) and 63 (42) were external participants from Slovenia and abroad, respectively. There were also 453 (537) police employees who attended 107 (224) different courses run by various other domestic institutions. The majority participated in courses of foreign languages, leadership and management, teamwork, financial management and document administration. They attended courses in crime investigation, road safety, law and information technology. Twenty-seven (126) employees were trained abroad, mostly in IT, crime investigation, firearms use and security analysis.

The subjects of crime investigation, specialist border policing and vehicle theft were covered in two MEPA courses and a seminar held in Slovenia. Under the umbrella of the European Police College (CEPOL) the Slovenian Police organised two seminars on quality assurance

in police training and the Bologna process and two meetings of CEPOL's Research and Science Working Group.

### **2.2.12 Management of finance and resources**

According to the 2009 budget of the Republic of Slovenia, the police force was allocated the sum of € 322,782,617. In total, as at 31st December 2009, the police had € 336,561,035 available due to reallocation of entitlement spending, donations, income from own activity, apartment and single room rental income. Of this amount, € 324,730,002 were integral funds, € 6,851,665 were earmarked funds and € 4.979.368 were earmarked EU funds.

As of 31st December 2009, € 332,623,686 was spent, representing 98.8% of the total police fund. More precisely, 99.8% and 59.1% of integral and earmarked funds were used, respectively, and 90.6% of earmarked EU funds were spent. The salaries fund was used to its fullest potential; in the investment section 94.6% of the fund was used and 95.2% 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 processed in accordance with the annual internal financial plan of the police for 2009. As far as vehicle pool is concerned, 53 vehicles (32 civilian, 11 vans, 10 civilian patrol vehicles) were purchased while 90 vehicles were rented (of these, 50 are white-and-blue vehicles and 35 are patrol vehicles while 5 were equipped with the Provida system). A total of 129 vehicles were sold, seven were taken to recycling facilities and one was transferred to the Ministry of Transport.

In accordance with the credit system, 5,800 uniformed police officers received new uniform articles while 196 police candidates of the tenth generation and 100 border police officers 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, 507 bullet-proof vests, 120 bullet-proof tops and 630 bullet-proof helmets and 500 intervention helmets were purchased. Following the decision of the Government, 882 bullet-proof vests were delivered by the Ministry of Defence.

Regular investment in construction, capital repairs on facilities and equipment, purchase of equipment were all in line with the 2009 purchase and construction plan and the adopted priorities. A new telecommunications tower was built on top of Krim and a construction plot was purchased on Rožnik to erect a tower in 2010. Project and investment documents for the construction and adaptation of the Forensic Science Centre were prepared. The process of acquiring building land and the relevant supporting documents for the construction of the police station in Gornja Radgona is underway and is expected to be completed in 2010. The pre-investment programme for the training ground in Gotenica was prepared. Malfunctions in police facilities where Schengen state border surveillance protocols are exercised were troubleshot during the warranty period after which the acceptance and approval of facilities was carried out. Construction work for the police units for compensatory measures in Nova Gorica-Miren and the one in Šentilj was postponed until after 2011 due to lack of funding. The refurbishment of the holiday facility by Lake Bohinj is in the final stage and will be completed in 2010.

In 2007, 60 (66) apartments were allocated to police employees. Four (five) apartments were sold. There were 30,542 (30,922) overnight stays in holiday facilities in 2009, representing a 1.3% decrease in comparison to 2008.

### **2.2.13 International cooperation**

The police cooperated with foreign law enforcement in information and data sharing, joint operations 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 trilateral police centre located in Vrata-Megvarje in Austria and a joint Slovenian-Italian-Hungarian centre for police cooperation in Dolga vas.

Representatives of the Slovenian Police participated as members in working bodies of the Council of the European Union, international organisations (Europol, Interpol, UN, etc.), regional security initiatives (the Salzburg Forum etc.), various international projects (ILECUS, CEVICUS, Migrations in Europe etc.) and on several occasions assisted EU candidate states. In keeping with the priorities set during the Slovenian Presidency of the EU, Director General of the Police fostered police cooperation with SE states and met police chiefs of Croatia, Montenegro and Macedonia. Director General of the Police also met with Police Chief of the Bavarian Police Force and attended the police chiefs task force (EPCTF) meeting as well as received several resident and non-resident police attachés.

We continued the negotiations for an intergovernmental protocol implementing the agreement between the European Community and Albania on return of persons staying without permit. Slovenia signed the Convention of the Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre (SECI Center) located in Bucharest. The process concerning the agreement with the United States of America on cooperation against terrorism continued. Certain parts of the Treaty of Prüm were transposed into the EU *acquis* based on the Decisions of the Council of the European Union enabling automated exchange of DNA profiles with some of the signatory states. We began exchanging dactyloscopic data with Austria and tested exchange protocols with Germany and Luxembourg. The information system of the police was connected to Interpol's databases and direct exchange channels between Europol member states were updated.

Slovenian police officers participated in the UNMIK and EULEX civil missions in Kosovo, the OSCE mission in Serbia, the EUPM mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the EUMM mission in Georgia and cooperated with the DCAF Institute in Ljubljana. One liaison officer was seconded to work with the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders (Frontex) and one with the Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security of the European Commission. Slovenia was involved in operational cooperation provided by Frontex and implemented five joint operations in its national territory. Our officers also joined their counterparts abroad, e.g. in an operation organised in Greece and in a drill of rapid border intervention teams at the external EU border.

### **2.2.14 Public relations**

Police PR services informed the public through press conferences, press releases, written or direct communication to the media and individuals, and by posting news on police website. In-house communication took place over the intranet and the magazine Varnost (Security). The service was engaged in a range of public, promotional and preventive activities, receptions, meetings, round tables, consultations and other events. The police attended awareness-raising events, exhibitions and fairs, and educational events where they introduced their profession and police gear. The Police Academy organised their Information Day providing prospective students with information about courses and employment in the

force. A special brochure was compiled to mark the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of police service dog training. Commemorating the 1991 Independence War the *Not the Man* exhibition successfully toured major cities in Slovenia.

The most important events covered by our press office included press conferences on crime investigations, the launching of anonymous e-reporting of corruptive acts, a consultation marking the first anniversary of the police code of ethics, Police Day, the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Operation Sever, departures of police officers to international civil missions, and various other events such as courses, criminal investigation training, police service dog competition, motorcycle police ride, and riot police competition.

The press office released less information and notifications. Statistically speaking, there were less press conferences, replies to reporters' and citizens' questions and denials compared to the year before when communication was abundant due to the Slovenian Presidency of the Council of the European Union.

The police received 76 (39) requests for access to or repeat use of public information. 27 (32) requests were granted, 21 (14) were partially granted and 19 (28) were refused.

### **2.2.15 Specialised police units**

The **Special Unit** was involved, together with other police units, in 84 (74) operational actions of which 14 (7) were urgent interventions. The special unit was engaged in apprehending persons suspected of producing illicit drugs and in operations involving one murder case, an attempted murder case, threatening the security of another person and blackmailing, house searches, protection of dignitaries, witnesses, transportation of currency and confiscated illicit drugs, search of missing persons as well as search of criminal evidence underwater. The bomb disposal unit defused 8 (4) explosive devices, examined 13 (15) suspicious objects, made 6 (8) visits to explosion incident sites and seized mines and other explosive devices on 103 (67) locations. They also carried out 296 (392) bomb disposal examinations and rendered 68 (24) expert opinions.

The **Riot and Emergency Squad** provided protection at public gatherings, sports events and other high-risk events. The riot police were engaged in protecting public order at sports events, intensified surveillance operations and security operations, house searches, rescue and search missions, and in investigation and prevention of mountain accidents.

## ANNEX: STATISTICAL DATA<sup>4</sup>

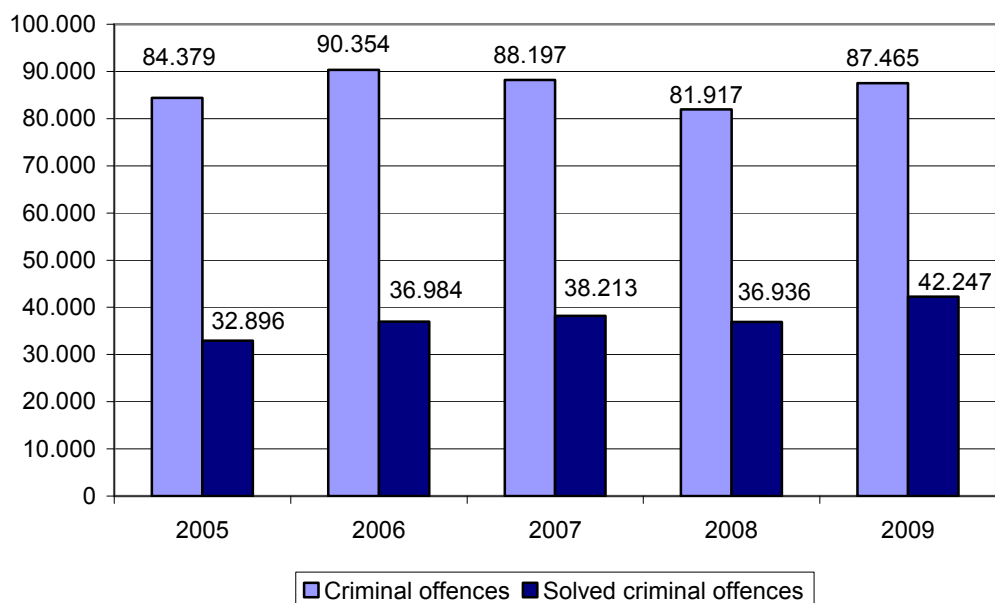
### CRIME PREVENTION, DETECTION AND INVESTIGATION

*Criminal offences for which crime reports or reports supplementing crime reports\* were filed by the police*

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Criminal offences	84,379	90,354	88,197	81,917	87,465
Solved criminal offences	32,896	36,984	38,213	36,936	42,247
Proportion of solved criminal offences (%)	39.0	40.9	43.3	45.1	48.3
Criminal offences detected by the police	7,241	8,166	9,859	9,262	9,439
Proportion of criminal offences detected by the police (%)	8.6	9.0	11.2	11.3	10.8

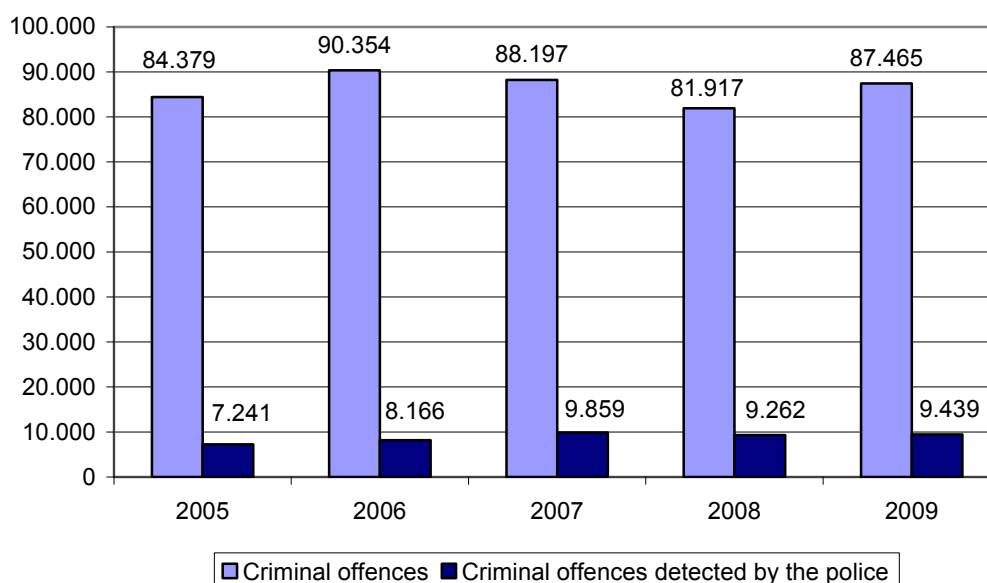
*\*Exclusive of criminal offences resulting in traffic accidents.*

#### Clearance rates



<sup>4</sup> Due to the introduction of additional data processing control, some comparative statistical data differ from those provided in previous annual reports. In some tables, a dash (-) indicates that no such phenomenon was recorded, while the three dots (...) either indicate that no data are available or that a calculation is irrelevant.

### Criminal offences detected by the police



### Criminal offences from previous periods\*

Type of crime	Criminal offences	Solved criminal offences	Damage (€ 1,000)
Total	6,468	4,564	58,413.3
general	5,779	3,941	9,575.3
economic	689	623	48,834.0
Organised	77	76	924.6
Juvenile	375	372	366.0

\* Criminal offences included in the statistics of previous years, but still under investigation in 2009.

### Criminal offences, by police directorates

Unit	Criminal offences		Rise/ fall (%)	Solved criminal offences		Proportion of solved criminal offences (%)		Criminal offences detected by the police		Proportion of criminal offences detected by the police (%)	
	2008	2009		2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
PD Celje	7,315	8,058	10.2	3,882	4,359	53.1	54.1	1,077	885	14.7	11.0
PD Koper	3,450	4,411	27.9	1,591	2,218	46.1	50.3	632	705	18.3	16.0
PD Kranj	4,191	5,650	34.8	2,040	3,142	48.7	55.6	620	1,086	14.8	19.2
PD Krško	2,061	2,028	-1.6	1,358	1,407	65.9	69.4	691	717	33.5	35.4
PD Ljubljana	40,963	42,250	3.1	15,611	17,169	38.1	40.6	2,360	2,088	5.8	4.9
PD Maribor	12,869	13,168	2.3	6,270	6,919	48.7	52.5	2,199	1,977	17.1	15.0
PD M. Sobota	2,562	2,769	8.1	1,736	1,928	67.8	69.6	520	643	20.3	23.2
PD N. Gorica	2,515	2,642	5.0	1,191	1,348	47.4	51.0	333	420	13.2	15.9
PD N. mesto	3,204	3,453	7.8	1,805	1,989	56.3	57.6	415	482	13.0	14.0
PD Postojna	1,506	1,508	0.1	596	661	39.6	43.8	232	198	15.4	13.1
PD Sl. Gradec	1,239	1,517	22.4	816	1,098	65.9	72.4	175	233	14.1	15.4
GPD	42	11	...	40	9	95.2	818	8	5	19.0	45.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,917</b>	<b>87,465</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>36,936</b>	<b>42,247</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>9,262</b>	<b>9,439</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>



*Consequences of criminal offences*

Consequences	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Casualties	42	32	76	43	32
Severe bodily injuries	414	363	357	278	284
Minor bodily injuries	2,610	2,799	2,939	2,665	2,958
Damage (€ 1,000)	172,750.4	168,401.4	265,573.8	175,023.4	278,043.8

*Criminal offences (no legal basis for prosecution)*

Type of crime	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Overall	17,450	16,309	15,389	15,218	15,769
general	16,125	15,031	14,328	14,306	14,711
economic	1,325	1,278	1,061	912	1,058
Organised	17	17	13	13	12
Juvenile	313	298	260	240	274

*Output of crime processing, by type of document*

Type of document	2008	2009	Rise/fall (%)
Crime reports	64,771	67,426	4.1
Reports supplementing crime reports (148/9 of the CPA)	13,327	15,863	19.0
Reports on criminal behaviour (no legal basis for prosecution) (148/10 of the CPA)	16,463	16,836	2.3

*Structure of suspects*

	2008		2009		Rise/fall (%)
	Persons	Proportion (%)	Persons	Proportion (%)	
Gender	17,171	100.0	18,955	100.0	10.4
male	14,479	84.3	15,855	83.6	9.5
female	2,692	15.7	3,100	16.4	15.2
Age	17,171	100.0	18,955	100.0	10.4
14 to 17	1,439	8.4	1,525	8.0	6.0
18 to 20	1,644	9.6	1,473	7.8	-10.4
21 to 30	4,728	27.5	5,227	27.6	10.6
31 to 40	3,743	21.8	4,302	22.7	14.9
41 to 50	3,066	17.9	3,465	18.3	13.0
51 or older	2,532	14.7	2,949	15.6	16.5
not known	19	0.1	14	0.1	...
Nationals of	17,171	100.0	18,955	100.0	10.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	426	2.5	431	2.3	1.2
Croatia	347	2.0	239	1.3	-31.1
Romania	212	1.2	256	1.4	20.8
Slovenia	14,807	86.2	16,488	87.0	11.4
Serbia	277	1.6	233	1.2	-15.9
other nationality	1,102	6.4	1,308	6.9	18.7
Legal entities	258	100.0	388	100.0	50.4

*Type of crime\**

Type of crime	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Overall	84,379	90,354	88,197	81,917	87,465
general	78,248	81,855	80,211	74,458	78,206
economic	6,131	8,499	7,986	7,459	9,259
Organised	397	499	293	359	413
Juvenile	2,847	2,527	2,596	2,352	2,316

\* There have been changes in criminal offence classification, which is why general and economic crime data differ from the data provided in previous annual reports of the police.

*Criminal offences against the person*

Type of criminal offence	Criminal offences		Rise/ fall (%)	Solved criminal offences		Proportion of solved criminal offences (%)	
	2008	2009		2008	2009	2008	2009
Manslaughter - total	25	35	...	24	33	96.0	94.3
manslaughter	6	4	...	5	4	83.3	100.0
attempted	19	31	...	19	29	100.0	93.5
Murder - total	5	16	...	5	16	100.0	100.0
murder	5	9	...	5	9	100.0	100.0
attempted	-	7	...	-	7	...	100.0
Grievous Bodily Harm	21	8	...	20	7	95.2	87.5
Aggravated Bodily Harm	187	204	9.1	157	182	84.0	89.2
Minor Bodily Harm	1,927	1,965	2.0	1,702	1,749	88.3	89.0
Other	221	174	-21.3	218	173	98.6	99.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>2,402</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>89.9</b>

*Criminal offences against sexual inviolability*

Type of criminal offence	Criminal offences		Rise/ fall (%)	Solved criminal offences		Proportion of solved criminal offences (%)	
	2008	2009		2008	2009	2008	2009
Rape - total	57	79	38.6	51	78	89.5	98.7
rape	46	66	43.5	43	65	93.5	98.5
attempted	11	13	...	8	13	72.7	100.0
Sexual Violence	60	67	11.7	49	56	81.7	83.6
Violation of Sexual Integrity by Abuse of Position	27	16	...	27	16	100.0	100.0
Sexual Assault against a Minor under 15	159	199	25.2	148	188	93.1	94.5
Presentation, Manufacture, Possession and Distribution of Pornographic Material	56	48	-14.3	55	47	98.2	97.9
Other	24	47	...	21	47	87.5	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>94.7</b>

*Criminal offences against marriage, family and youth*

Type of criminal offence	Criminal offences		Rise/ fall (%)
	2008	2009	
Abduction of Minors	264	293	11.0
Domestic Violence	120	2,478	...
Neglect and Maltreatment of a Child	336	720	114.3
Other	1,659	3,018	81.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>6,509</b>	<b>173.6</b>

*Criminal offences against property\**

Type of criminal offence	Criminal offences		Rise/ fall (%)	Solved criminal offences		Proportion of solved criminal offences (%)	
	2008	2009		2008	2009	2008	2009
Damaging Another's Object	5,694	5,306	-6.8	1,116	1,131	19.6	21.3
Theft – total**	43,754	43,483	-0.6	8,000	7,427	18.3	17.1
break-in	14,909	15,099	1.3	3,035	2,257	20.4	14.9
audacious theft	611	628	2.8	239	175	39.1	27.9
vehicle theft	582	584	0.3	100	62	17.2	10.6
other theft	27,652	27,172	-1.7	4,626	4,933	16.7	18.2
Robbery	383	479	25.1	161	187	42.0	39.0
Larceny in the Form of Robbery	106	106	0.0	68	60	64.2	56.6
Misappropriation	1,472	1,479	0.5	795	844	54.0	57.1
Classic Fraud	2,982	3,323	11.4	2,801	3,114	93.9	93.7
Arson	59	76	28.8	17	29	28.8	38.2
Other	1,469	1,608	9.5	1,252	1,424	85.2	88.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,919</b>	<b>55,860</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>14,210</b>	<b>14,216</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>25.4</b>

\* 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	
	2008	2009
Manslaughter	3	3
Murder	-	1
Minor Bodily Harm	154	141
Aggravated Bodily Harm	15	11
Rape	6	6
Sexual Violence	2	12
Sexual Assault against a Minor under 15	21	38
Presentation, Manufacture, Possession and Distribution of Pornographic Material	10	17
Unlawful Manufacture of and Trade in Illicit Drugs, Illegal Substances in Sport and Precursor Substances for Production of Illicit Drugs	61	74
Rendering Opportunity for Consumption of Narcotic Drugs or Illicit Substances in Sport	23	30
Larceny	635	684
Grand Larceny	314	339
Robbery	53	64
Fraud	46	60
Extortion and Blackmail	52	40
Other	957	796
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>2,316</b>

*Economic crime*

Type of criminal offence	Criminal offences		Rise/fall (%)	Damage (€ 1,000)		Rise/fall (%)
	2008	2009		2008	2009	
Fraud	666	668	0.3	8,657.7	5,029.6	-41.9
Usury	71	14	...	61.4	71.4	16.3
False Bankruptcy	5	2	...	1,646.1	189.8	-88.5
Use of a Counterfeit Bank, Credit, or Other Card	3	424	...	2.1	190.8	...
Business Fraud	1,595	1,940	21.6	8,966.9	23,763.8	165.0
Forgery or Destruction of Business Documents	816	558	-31.6	28.8	2,069.4	...
Abuse of Position or Trust in Business Activity	169	351	107.7	54,719.4	58,012.2	6.0
Embezzlement and Unauthorised Use of Another's Property	1,027	2,214	115.6	2,971.1	3,217.6	8.3
Money Laundering	16	39	...	1,519.9	3,403.6	123.9
Presentation of Bad Cheques and Abuse of Bank or Credit Cards	1,496	774	-48.3	183.1	64.4	-64.8
Tax Evasion	375	344	-8.3	26,452.4	88,918.5	236.1
Other	1,220	1,931	58.3	7,322.5	8,350.2	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,459</b>	<b>9,259</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>112,531.3</b>	<b>193,281.1</b>	<b>71.8</b>

*Organised crime*

Type of criminal offence	Criminal offences	
	2008	2009
Prohibited Crossing of State Border or Territory	112	55
Counterfeiting Money	16	4
Illegal Production of and Trade in Weapons or Explosives	8	15
Exploitation through Prostitution	1	8
Unlawful Manufacture of and Trade in Illicit Drugs, Illicit Substances in Sport and Precursor Substances for Production of Illicit Drugs	52	271
Rendering Opportunity for Consumption of Narcotic Drugs or Illicit Substances in Sport	-	2
Larceny	2	4
Grand Larceny	68	27
Robbery	3	1
Fraud	-	1
Extortion and Blackmail	11	-
Other	86	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>413</b>

Other types of crime

Type of criminal offence		Criminal offences		Rise/fall (%)	Suspects		Rise/fall (%)
		2008	2009		2008	2009	
Computer crime	Intrusion into a Commercial Information System	7	11	...	5	6	...
	Violation of Material Copyright Related to the Internet	10	5	...	13	6	...
	Attack against Information System	283	98	-65.4	275	78	-71.6
	Manufacture and Acquisition of Weapons, and Instruments Intended for Committing a Criminal Offence	10	-	...	11	-	...
	<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>-63.2</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-70.4</b>
Abuse of illicit drugs	Unlawful Manufacture of and Trade in Illicit Drugs, Illegal Substances in Sport and Precursor Substances for Production of Illicit Drugs	1,434	2,095	46.1	1,715	2,332	36.0
	Enabling Opportunity for Consumption of Illicit Drugs or Illicit Substances in Sport	247	235	-4.9	249	238	-4.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>30.9</b>
Illegal Production of and Trade in Weapons or Explosives		160	161	0.6	179	180	0.6
Prohibited Crossing of State Border or Territory		171	113	-33.9	455	293	-35.6
Counterfeiting Money		2,103	2,268	7.8	157	281	79.0
Abuse of Prostitution and Trafficking in Human Beings	Abuse of Prostitution	5	27	...	7	32	...
	Enslavement	3	-	...	5	-	...
	Trafficking in Human Beings	9	1	...	24	1	...
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>...</b>
Corruption offences	Violation of Voters' Free Will	1	-	...	1	-	...
	Unlawful Acceptance of Gifts	2	2	...	3	2	...
	Unlawful Giving of Gifts	4	1	...	8	1	...
	Acceptance of Bribe	4	59	...	4	61	...
	Giving of Bribe	6	55	...	6	55	...
	Acceptance of Gifts for Illegal Intermediation	1	66	...	1	74	...
	Giving of Gifts for Illegal Intermediation	-	48	...	-	53	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>...</b>	
Smuggling		25	1	...	37	2	...
Other forms of endangerment of public safety	Extortion	344	330	-4.1	399	386	-3.3
	Endangerment of Safety	3,816	3,482	-8.8	3,793	3,452	-9.0
	Causing Public Danger	250	236	-5.6	220	172	-21.8
	Kidnapping	7	2	...	17	8	...
	Unlawful Detention	76	60	-21.1	95	83	-12.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,493</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>4,524</b>	<b>4,101</b>	<b>-9.4</b>

*Confiscated illicit drugs*

Type of confiscated illicit drug	Unit of Measure	2008	2009
Amphetamine	g	2,525.2	3,161.0
	ml	-	60.0
	tbl	46.2	738.0
Benzodiazepines	g	11.0	50.8
	ml	6.2	0.3
	tbl	2,515.0	5,036.5
Ecstasy	g	45.7	3.6
	tbl	490.0	16,872.0
Heroin	g	137,430.0	41,596.4
	ml	225.5	19.6
Cocaine	g	18,658.0	2,239.8
	ml	1.1	2.4
Cannabis - plant	g	-	1.4
	pcs	6,856.8	8,933.2
Cannabis - plant (marijuana)	g	319,678.5	240,598.5
Cannabis – resin (hashish)	g	410.6	689.6
Methadone	g	20.1	59.1
	ml	2,914.8	5,111.4
	tbl	1,149.0	136.0
Methamphetamine	g	31.9	2.6
	tbl	74.5	-

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

	2008	2009	Rise/fall (%)
Crime scene inspections	22,404	22,744	1.5
House searches	1,622	2,190	35.0
Personal searches	165	235	42.4
Object confiscations	12,221	13,268	8.6
Police interrogations	457	544	19.0
Covert investigation measures	2,097	2,141	2.1
Persons against whom covert investigation measures were taken	1,735	1,479	-14.8

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

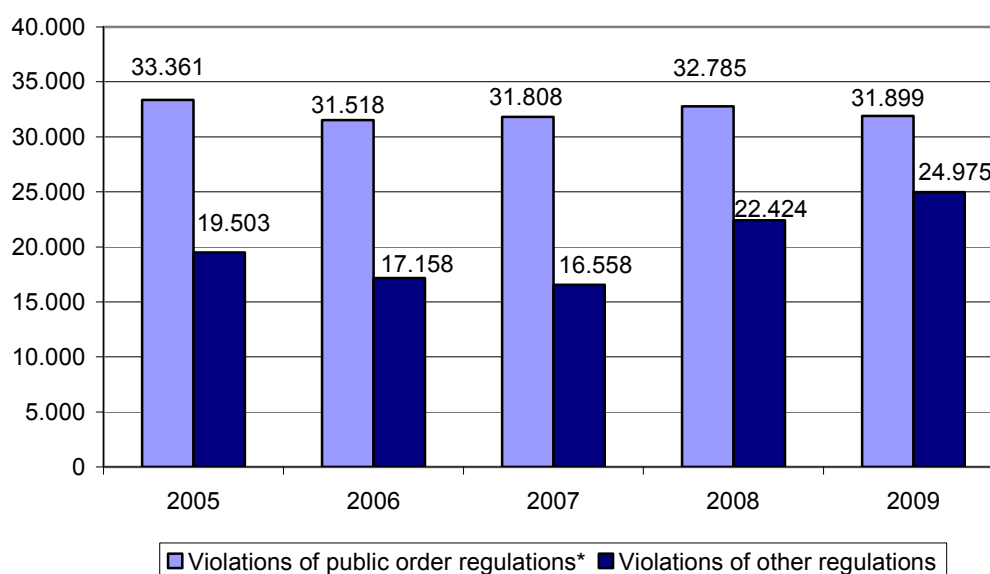
*Violations of public order regulations*

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of offences against Public Order Act*	33,361	31,518	31,808	32,785	31,899
Number of offences against other regulations**	19,503	17,158	16,558	22,424	24,975
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,864</b>	<b>48,676</b>	<b>48,366</b>	<b>55,209</b>	<b>56,874</b>

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

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

### Violations of public order regulations



\* Figures include offences against the Public Order Offences 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		Rise/fall (%)	Offences against other regulations*		Rise/fall (%)	Total		Rise/fall (%)
	2008	2009		2008	2009		2008	2009	
PD Celje	3,352	3,121	-6.9	1,187	1,319	11.1	4,539	4,440	-2.2
PD Koper	2,247	2,314	3.0	3,161	4,779	51.2	5,408	7,093	31.2
PD Kranj	2,538	2,465	-2.9	1,201	1,271	5.8	3,739	3,736	-0.1
PD Krško	1,260	1,310	4.0	1,719	2,196	27.7	2,979	3,506	17.7
PD Ljubljana	10,220	9,951	-2.6	6,555	6,345	-3.2	16,775	16,296	-2.9
PD Maribor	5,682	5,458	-3.9	4,006	3,961	-1.1	9,688	9,419	-2.8
PD M. Sobota	2,507	2,461	-1.8	1,003	1,056	5.3	3,510	3,517	0.2
PD N. Gorica	1,477	1,419	-3.9	784	973	24.1	2,261	2,392	5.8
PD N. mesto	1,643	1,529	-6.9	762	966	26.8	2,405	2,495	3.7
PD Postojna	583	535	-8.2	1,676	1,678	0.1	2,259	2,213	-2.0
PD Sl. Gradec	1,256	1,307	4.1	365	423	15.9	1,621	1,730	6.7
GPD	20	29	...	5	8	...	25	37	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,785</b>	<b>31,899</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>22,424</b>	<b>24,975</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>55,209</b>	<b>56,874</b>	<b>3.0</b>

\* Exclusive of offences against road traffic regulations.

Structure of public order offenders

	Offenders	
	2008	2009
Gender		
male	33,525	32,804
female	5,774	6,547
not known*	7,791	8,432
Age		
14 to 17	1,589	1,607
18 to 24	9,438	9,198
25 to 34	10,317	10,892
35 to 44	7,573	7,334
45 to 54	6,033	5,823
55 to 64	2,974	3,050
65 or older	1,368	1,442
not known*	7,798	8,437
Nationality		
Slovenian	29,665	28,933
foreign	9,599	10,393
not known*	7,826	8,457
Legal entities	611	574

\* Under the Minor Offences Act, no personal information shall be kept of persons warned (effective as of 1 January 2005).

Violations of the Public Order Act

Type of violation	Violations		Rise/fall (%)
	2008	2009	
Provocation or Encouragement to Brawling (6/1 POA-1)	4,596	4,788	4.2
Hitting (6/2 POAM-1)	2,954	2,810	-4.9
Brawl (6/3 POA-1)	925	826	-10.7
Domestic Violence (6/4 POA-1 in relation to 6/1, 6/2 and 6/3 POA-1)	5,064	4,000	-21.0
Altercation, shouting or indecent behaviour (7/1 POA-1)	6,424	6,506	1.3
Misconduct toward officials (7/2 POA-1)	3,967	3,924	-1.1
Disturbance of night-time peace by making noise (8/1 POA-1)	1,068	1,045	-2.2
Making noise with acoustic devices (8/2 POA-1)	1,704	1,886	10.7
Intrusive and insulting harassment with begging in a public place (9 POA-1)	384	396	3.1
Sleeping in public places (10 POA-1)	489	336	-31.3
Hooliganism (16 POA-1)	159	170	6.9
Incitement to intolerance (20 POA-1)	48	48	...
Prohibition of attendance of bars and events by persons under 16 (21/2 POA-1)	19	27	...
Non-compliance with an order issued by an official (22/1 POA-1)	3,044	3,123	2.6
Other violations	1,940	2,014	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,785</b>	<b>31,899</b>	<b>-2.7</b>



*Violations of Public Order Act, by location*

Location	Violations		Rise/fall (%)
	2008	2009	
Road, street, square	13,539	12,848	-5.1
Apartment	7,701	7,296	-5.3
Catering facility	3,542	3,448	-2.7
Public assembly, event	543	464	-14.5
Other	7,460	7,843	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,785</b>	<b>31,899</b>	<b>-2.7</b>

*Violations of other public order regulations*

Regulations	Violations		Rise/fall (%)
	2008	2009	
Aliens Act	9,524	11,812	24.0
Manufacture of and Traffic in Illicit Drugs Act	3,063	3,208	4.7
Identity Card Act	1,820	1,867	2.6
Registration of Residence Act	1,637	1,467	-10.4
State Border Control Act	1,196	1,143	-4.4
Animal Protection Act	1,045	1,125	7.7
Firearms Act	916	975	6.4
Public Assembly Act	913	915	0.2
Act Restricting the Use of Alcohol	1,095	845	-22.8
Personal Name Act	209	213	1.9
Private Security Act	102	84	-17.6
Other regulations	904	1,321	46.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,424</b>	<b>24,975</b>	<b>11.4</b>

*Confiscated and found weapons*

Type of weapon	Unit of Measure	Confiscated weapons*		Found weapons	
		2008	2009	2008	2009
Compressed gas firearms	pcs	66	66	5	3
Non-firing weapons	pcs	637	768	56	5
Hunting weapons	pcs	64	182	6	1
Air arms	pcs	26	25	1	-
Pistols	pcs	223	203	24	21
Rifles	pcs	188	64	2	14
Other arms	pcs	55	27	-	1
Parts of arms	pcs	94	179	26	2
Bombs	pcs	197	96	26	38
Ball ammunition	pcs	19,471	51,223	1,348	5,335
Hunting ammunition	pcs	2,848	5,436	365	-
Gas ammunition	pcs	617	1,278	81	109
Blank ammunition	pcs	991	2,662	40	-
Explosive	g	3,156	5,200	3,420	2,900
Igniting fuses	pcs	82	2,036	15	-
Ignition cord	m	6	27	5	25
Explosive mines	pcs	2,023	355	31	20

\* Number of weapon items confiscated during investigations of criminal offences or violations.

*Weapons-related events*

	Number of events	
	2008	2009
Motion to institute administrative procedure for withdrawal of weapons	99	99
Injuries related with handling of weapons	6	5

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

Procedure	Violations against public order		Offences against Aliens Act		Offences against State Border Control Act		Offences against other public order regulations*		Total		Rise/fall (%)
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	
Caution	3,298	3,384	2,486	4,111	944	922	2,611	2,539	<b>9,339</b>	<b>10,956</b>	<b>17.3</b>
Fixed penalty notice	13,980	11,833	6,220	6,980	186	157	3,832	3,140	<b>24,218</b>	<b>22,110</b>	<b>-8.7</b>
Special fixed penalty notice	11,991	13,060	667	531	32	39	362	336	<b>13,052</b>	<b>13,966</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Decision on an expedited basis	2,068	2,286	30	108	12	8	4,375	5,397	<b>6,485</b>	<b>7,799</b>	<b>20.3</b>
Motion for minor offence charge	1,448	1,336	121	82	22	17	524	608	<b>2,115</b>	<b>2,043</b>	<b>-3.4</b>
Motion referred to another minor offence authority	-	2	-	-	-	-	2,755	2,580	<b>2,755</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>-6.3</b>

\* Exclusive of offences against road traffic regulations.

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

Judicial remedy and proposal for compliance detention	Offences against Public Order Act		Offences against Aliens Act		Offences against State Border Control Act		Offences against other public order regulations*		Total		Rise/fall (%)
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	
Request for judicial protection on the basis of an issued fixed penalty notice	1,797	1,203	121	105	26	20	828	323	<b>2,772</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>-40.4</b>
Request for judicial protection on the basis of decision on an expedited basis	1,086	1,034	4	6	5	2	358	654	<b>1,453</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>16.7</b>
Objection on the basis of an issued fixed penalty notice	2,662	2,542	29	12	5	4	89	54	<b>2,785</b>	<b>2,612</b>	<b>-6.2</b>
Motion for compliance detention	357	513	-	3	-	3	1,368	1,785	<b>1,725</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>33.6</b>

\* Exclusive of offences against road traffic regulations.

*Police measures against offenders*

Type of measure	2008	2009
Number of persons held in custody*		
up to 48 hours (Article 43/2, Police Act)	756	556
up to 24 hours (Article 43/1, Police Act)	156	216
brought in by force (Article 110/2, Minor Offences Act-1)	58	38
until sober (Article 109/2, Minor Offences Act-1)	2,702	2,301
due to drunk driving and refusal of examination (Art. 238 b Road Traffic Safety Act)	7,709	10,091
brought before court (Article 110/1, Minor Offences Act-1)	97	88
Number of searches performed:		
house	115	139
personal	4	9
Number of ordered productions before:		
court	5,957	5,403
inspection authority	99	39
administrative body	104	99
other bodies	126	138
Other		
unsuccessful house searches**	153	380
interventions***	42,374	42,688
prohibition of approaching a location or person	553	1,120

\* Total persons in custody, irrespective of their offence (violations against public order regulations, road traffic regulations, etc.)

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

\*\*\* Only requested interventions.

*Accidents and other events*

Type of event	2008	2009
Fires	970	1.042
Work accidents	544	517
Suicides	387	432
Attempted suicides	252	356
Missing person searches	118	131
Environmental pollution and endangerment	47	64
Ski accidents*	44	51
Mountain accidents	41	48
Airborne accidents	28	30
Railway accidents and emergencies	35	27
Drowning	7	17
Waterborne accidents	7	4

\* In accordance with the Ski Safety Act, ski slope operators are required to report to the police only accidents involving seriously injured persons or fatalities. The number also included accidents on ski slopes involving minor injuries which were reported to the police.

*Police assistance*

Entity eligible	Number of assistances	
	2008	2009
Health care institutions	344	408
Courts	47	59
Inspection authorities	59	32
Social work centres	9	22
Other	60	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>597</b>

## ROAD SAFETY

### *Violations detected during road traffic controls*

Regulations	Violations		Rise/fall (%)
	2008	2009	
Road Traffic Safety Act	464,081	462,426	-0.4
Act on Working Time and Compulsory Rest Periods of Persons Performing Mobile Road Transport Activities, and on Recording Equipment (Tachographs) in Road Transport	4,837	4,194	-13.3
Public Roads Act	2,312	1,843	-20.3
Transport of Dangerous Goods Act	198	178	-10.1
Road Transport Act	201	159	-20.9
Compulsory Motor Third-Party Liability Act	102	89	-12.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>471,731</b>	<b>468,889</b>	<b>-0.6</b>

### *Infringements of road traffic regulations and procedures conducted by the police under the Minor Offences Act*

Procedure	Violations		Rise/fall (%)
	2008	2009	
Caution	70,520	62,162	-11.9
Fixed penalty notice	340,070	347,002	2.0
Special fixed penalty notice	24,072	24,943	3.6
Decision on an expedited basis	2,079	3,179	52.9
Motion for minor offence charge	34,883	31,450	-9.8
Motion referred to another minor offence authority	107	153	43.0

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

Procedure	Violations		Rise/fall (%)
	2008	2009	
Request for judicial protection on the basis of an issued fixed penalty notice	12,143	9,749	-19.7
Request for judicial protection on the basis of decision on an expedited basis	746	1,131	51.6
Objection on the basis of an issued fixed penalty notice	1,515	1,653	9.1
Motion for compliance detention	276	401	45.3

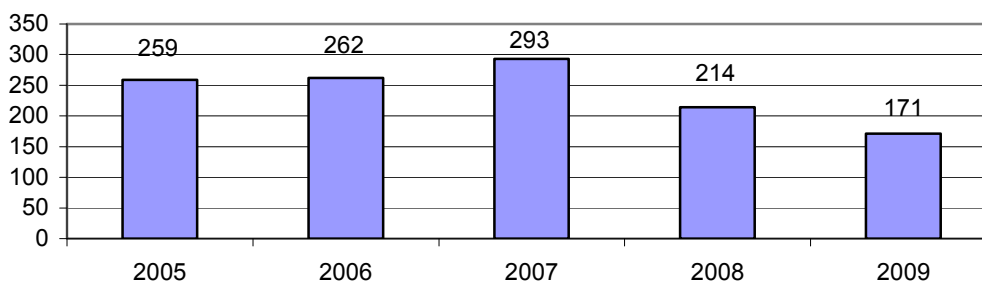
*Police measures applied during road traffic controls*

Type of measure	2008	2009	Rise/fall (%)
Alcohol content tests	405,975	431,094	6.2
positive	23,745	20,242	-14.8
negative	380,190	409,595	7.7
refused	1,304	755	-42.1
Examination (alcohol)	1,749	1,737	-0.7
positive	707	798	12.9
negative	525	538	2.5
refused	398	309	-22.4
Examination (drugs)	1,600	1,705	6.6
positive	480	923	92.3
negative	341	369	8.2
refused	716	328	-54.2
Number of persons taken into police custody	7,944	10,180	28.1
Road Traffic Safety Act-1	7,709	10,091	30.9
Minor Offences Act-1	235	89	-62.1
Temporary confiscation of driving licence	18,123	15,077	-16.8
Number of confiscated motor vehicles	663	1,130	70.4
Road Traffic Safety Act-1	303	818	170.0
Minor Offences Act-1	360	312	-13.3
Production before a minor offences judge of a local court	118	77	-34.7

*Road accidents and consequences*

Year	Road accidents				Consequences		
	Total	Accidents involving fatalities	Accidents involving injury	Accidents involving material damage	Fatalities	Severe injury	Minor injury
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
2009	20,592	154	8,434	12,004	171	1,032	11,082
<b>Rise/fall 2008/2009 (%)</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>-23.0</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-13.3</b>	<b>-20.1</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-2.3</b>

*Fatality rate trend, 2005-2009*



*Traffic accidents and consequences, by police directorates*

Area	Year	Road accidents				Consequences		
		Accidents - total	Accidents involving fatalities	Accidents involving injury	Accidents involving material damage	Number of fatalities	Severe injury	Minor injury
PD Celje	2008	2,792	32	1,222	1,538	33	154	1,678
	2009	2,454	20	1,256	1,178	25	136	1,823
PD Koper	2008	1,349	8	377	964	9	63	398
	2009	1,458	7	335	1,116	9	56	378
PD Kranj	2008	1,700	16	541	1,143	18	85	610
	2009	1,578	20	531	1,027	23	98	600
PD Krško	2008	565	6	203	356	7	29	249
	2009	571	5	175	391	5	22	227
PD Ljubljana	2008	6,893	42	2,402	4,449	47	312	3,012
	2009	6,063	43	2,263	3,757	44	324	2,790
PD Maribor	2008	5,023	41	2,327	2,655	42	166	3,449
	2009	4,394	21	2,253	2,120	23	148	3,391
PD Murska Sobota	2008	1,154	16	432	706	16	71	514
	2009	929	6	430	493	6	49	536
PD Nova Gorica	2008	1,181	13	369	799	15	69	378
	2009	1,137	10	373	754	11	74	381
PD Novo mesto	2008	992	15	425	552	15	64	504
	2009	949	11	395	543	14	56	457
PD Postojna	2008	477	4	172	301	4	28	211
	2009	477	6	164	307	6	30	178
PD Slovenj Gradec	2008	654	7	268	379	8	27	338
	2009	582	5	259	318	5	39	321
<b>Total</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>22,780</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>8,738</b>	<b>13,842</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>11,341</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>20,592</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>8,434</b>	<b>12,004</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>11,082</b>

*Road accidents caused by inebriated persons and average blood alcohol content*

Accidents	Persons responsible for the accident		Inebriated persons responsible		Proportion of inebriated persons responsible (%)		Average alcohol content (g/kg)	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Fatalities	211	160	68	48	32.2	30.0	1.60	1.49
Accident involving injury	8,221	7,946	1,065	997	13.0	12.5	1.50	1.49
Accident involving material damage	12,105	10,207	1,457	1,210	12.0	11.9	1.52	1.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,537</b>	<b>18,313</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.51</b>

*Consequences of road accidents, by type of road*

Type of road	Fatalities		Severe injury		Minor injury	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Motorway	9	20	50	55	565	725
High-speed road	4	10	15	17	201	162
Main road	52	25	158	146	1,510	1,261
Regional road	74	43	261	215	2,227	2,165
Local road	16	14	86	77	547	592
Settlement with a street system	31	31	309	348	4,818	4,697
Settlement with no street system	27	26	179	171	1,416	1,436
Touristy road	1	2	10	3	57	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>11,341</b>	<b>11,082</b>

*Consequences of traffic accidents, by cause*

Cause	Fatalities		Aggravated bodily injury		Minor bodily injury	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Speeding	103	62	408	384	2,695	2,586
Wrong lane/direction	39	52	205	194	1,720	1,636
Failing to give priority	36	22	220	217	2,809	2,862
Wrong overtaking	14	15	44	40	331	300
Wrong manoeuvring	7	7	41	63	709	591
Inadequate safety distance	1	2	24	12	2,067	2,055
Pedestrian misconduct	6	3	32	23	97	84

*Consequences of road accidents, by type of road user*

Road users	Fatalities		Severe injury		Minor injury	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Passenger car drivers	78	50	267	268	5,691	5,454
Passengers	28	36	212	167	3,064	3,027
Pedestrians	39	24	143	143	624	604
Motorcycle riders	38	28	193	168	437	424
Cyclists	16	18	150	173	840	906
Other road users	15	15	103	113	685	667
<b>Total</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>11,341</b>	<b>11,082</b>

*Road accidents involving leaving the scene*

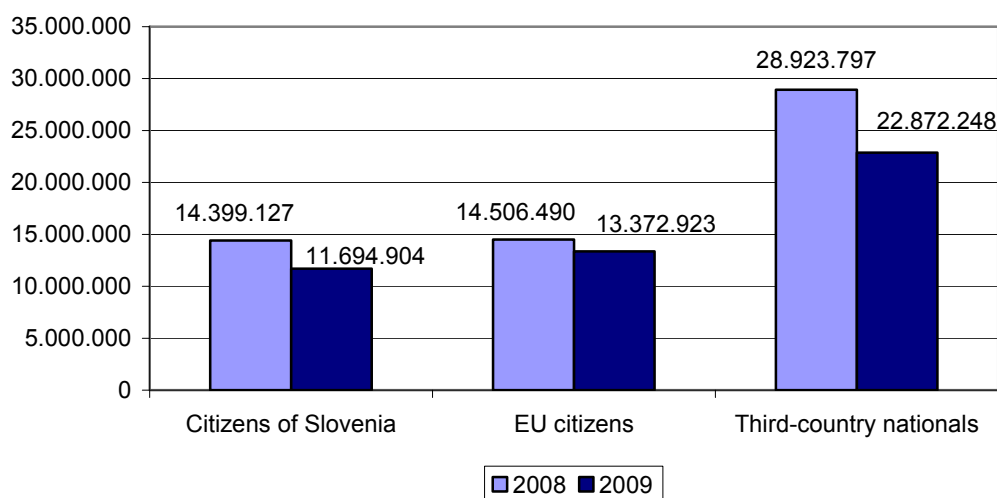
	Accidents		Rise/fall (%)
	2008	2009	
Total road accidents	2,631	2,384	-9.4
Accidents involving fatalities and bodily injuries	398	356	-10.6
Accidents involving fatalities and bodily injuries – circumstances and causes unknown	191	214	12.0

**BORDER CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT OF ALIENS REGULATIONS**

*Passengers at border crossings*

	Number of passengers	
	2008	2009
Land	56,599,516	46,976,533
Airport	1,067,003	746,872
Maritime	162,895	216,670
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,829,414</b>	<b>47,940,075</b>

*Passenger flows at state border*



*Aliens refused at border crossings, by nationality*

Nationality of	Persons	
	2008	2009
Croatia	4,991	3,866
Bosnia and Herzegovina	947	1,053
Macedonia	436	1,049
Serbia	622	836
Russia	125	265
Albania	22	247
Ukraine	19	202
Turkey	320	189
Kosovo	54	162
Montenegro	36	45
Other	274	237
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,846</b>	<b>8,151</b>

*Weapons and vehicles confiscated, attempted smuggling of illicit drugs across the border*

Type of weapon	Unit of Measure	2008	2009
Confiscated weapons	pcs	598	381
gas-powered	pcs	21	11
non-firing	pcs	368	349
hunting	pcs	3	12
pistols	pcs	84	5
rifles	pcs	121	-
other	pcs	1	4
Parts of weapons	kos	1	16
Bombs	kos	4	6
Confiscated ammunition*	pcs	1,656	1,617
Explosive	g	-	7
Igniting devices	pcs	-	21
Confiscated vehicles	no.	182	150
Attempted transfer of illicit drugs	no.	216	234

\* Ball, hunting, gas and blank ammunition.



*Visas and permits issued at border crossing points*

	2008	2009	Rise/fall (%)
Visas - total	1,511	1,451	-4.0
entry	113	82	-27.4
transit	1,398	1,369	-2.1
Permits for importation or transhipment of weapons across the state border	372	526	41.4

*Abuse of documents at border crossing points*

	2008	2009
Forged and altered passports	94	72
Forged and altered identity cards	69	69
Forged and altered visas	24	15
Forged and altered work and residence permits	83	51
Forged and altered driving licences	307	330
Forged and altered stamps in travel documents	128	112
Forged and altered certificates of registration	37	28
Forged and altered documents	127	87
Use of someone else's travel document	16	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>793</b>

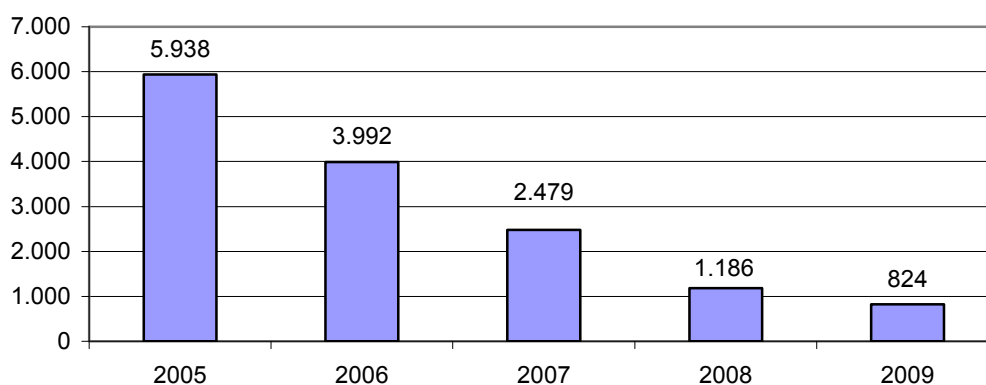
*Origin of forged and altered documents and non-Slovenian travel documents at border crossing points*

Country	Documents	
	2008	2009
Italy	76	103
Bulgaria	97	84
Slovenia	96	76
Serbia	125	48
France	42	40
Romania	39	37
Great Britain	28	37
USA	18	35
Macedonia	26	34
Hungary	6	33
Other	332	266
<b>Total</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>793</b>

*Persons dealt with due to abuse of documents at border crossing points, by nationality*

Nationality	Persons	
	2008	2009
Serbia	144	78
Bulgaria	58	65
Croatia	145	63
Bosnia and Herzegovina	47	55
Romania	31	47
Great Britain	28	42
Kosovo	48	41
Macedonia	55	39
Italy	15	33
Turkey	56	27
Other	125	145
<b>Total</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>635</b>

*Illegal crossings of state border*



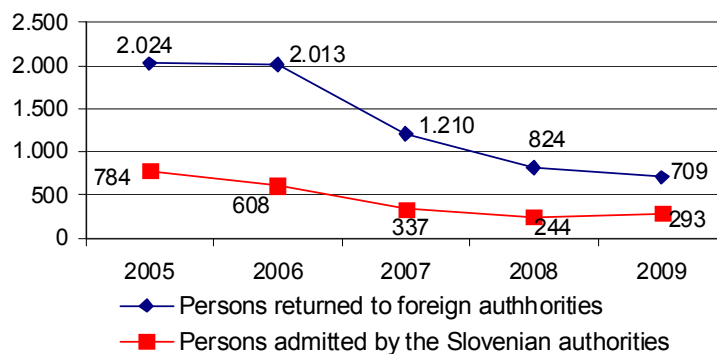
*Persons dealt with due to illegal crossing of state border, by nationality*

Nationality	Persons	
	2008	2009
Bosnia and Herzegovina	127	206
Croatia	160	109
Kosovo	150	93
Serbia	216	86
Slovenia	50	60
Macedonia	69	47
Albania	63	46
Turkey	155	36
Russia	4	17
Afghanistan	6	13
Other	186	111
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>824</b>

*Persons dealt with due to illegal stay, by nationality*

Nationality	Persons	
	2008	2009
Croatia	730	1,209
Bosnia and Herzegovina	489	368
Macedonia	133	155
Serbia	201	125
Ukraine	47	84
Kosovo	68	79
USA	4	19
Montenegro	24	17
Brasil	6	17
Moldova	4	17
Other	219	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>2,297</b>

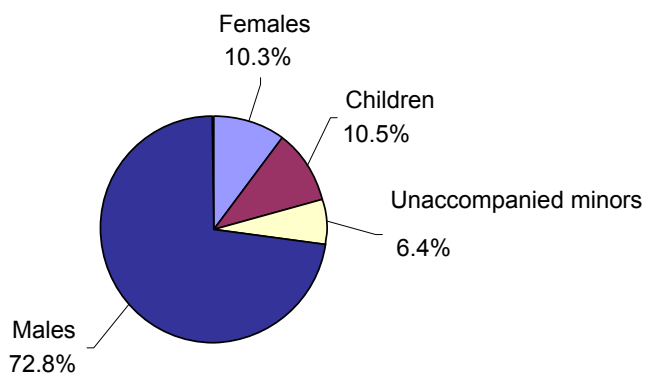
*Aliens returned or readmitted based on international agreements*



*Aliens returned or readmitted based on international agreements, by border lines*

Country	Persons readmitted by the Slovenian police		Persons returned by the Slovenian police	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Italy	60	78	98	64
Austria	41	44	23	17
Croatia	39	46	593	504
Hungary	4	13	88	97
Airport	100	112	22	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>709</b>

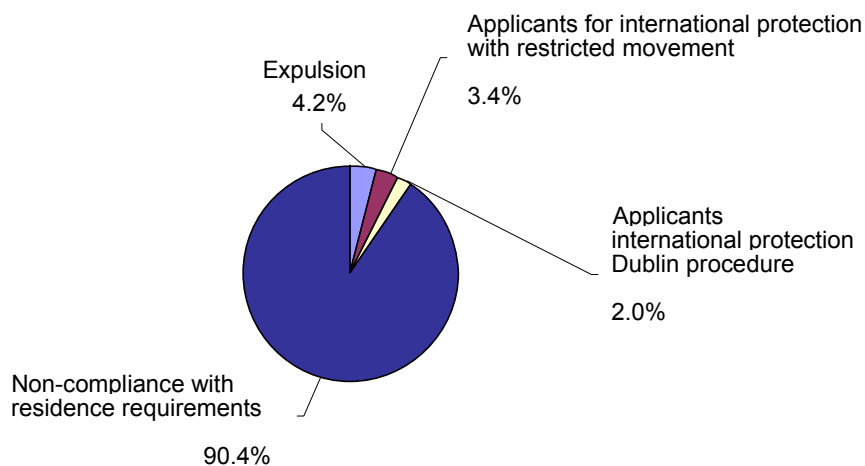
*Aliens accommodated in the Aliens Centre*



*Aliens accommodated in the Aliens Centre, by nationality*

Nationality	Persons	
	2008	2009
Kosovo	99	85
Bosnia and Herzegovina	61	53
Pakistan	14	35
Serbia	89	32
Albania	25	21
Afghanistan	18	21
Macedonia	20	20
Croatia	5	14
Turkey	52	14
Nigeria	-	11
Montenegro	6	9
Iraq	4	7
Ukraine	17	6
Moldova	18	5
Romania	15	5
Georgia	4	3
China	3	3
Russia	11	1
India	5	1
Bulgaria	6	-
Other	40	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>408</b>

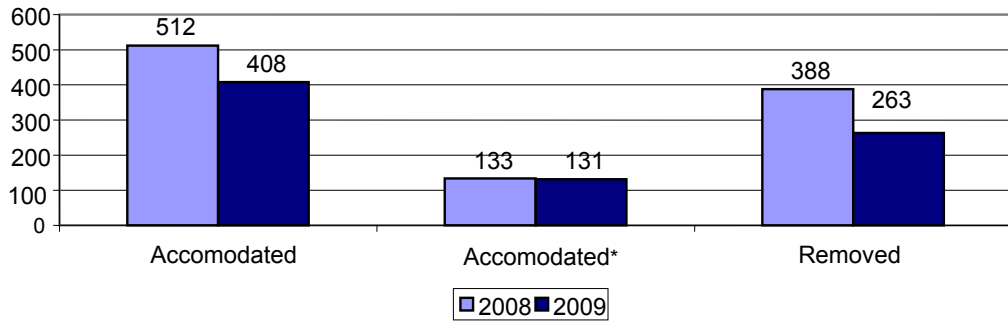
*Grounds for accommodating aliens in the Aliens Centre\**



\* Aliens accommodated in the Aliens Centre:

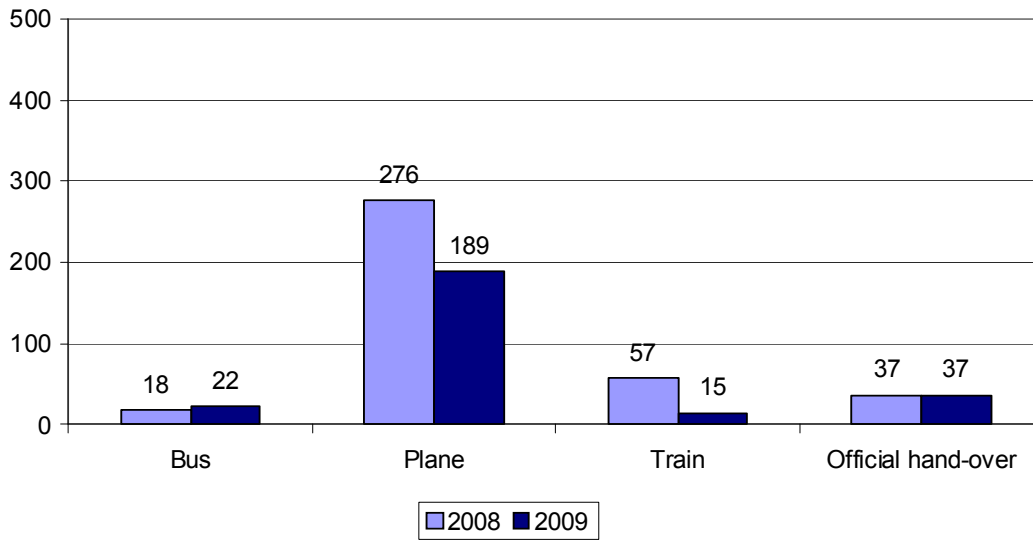
- due to non-compliance with requirements for stay in the Republic of Slovenia (first paragraph of Article 50 of the Aliens Act) or if their identity is unknown;
- due to expulsion from the Republic of Slovenia (third paragraph of Article 50 of the Aliens Act);
- because they are applicants for international protection with restricted movement (second paragraph of Article 51 of the International Protection Act);
- because they are applicants for international protection under the Dublin procedure (first paragraph of Article 59 of the International Protection Act).

*Aliens accommodated, aliens accommodated under special requirements\*, removed aliens*



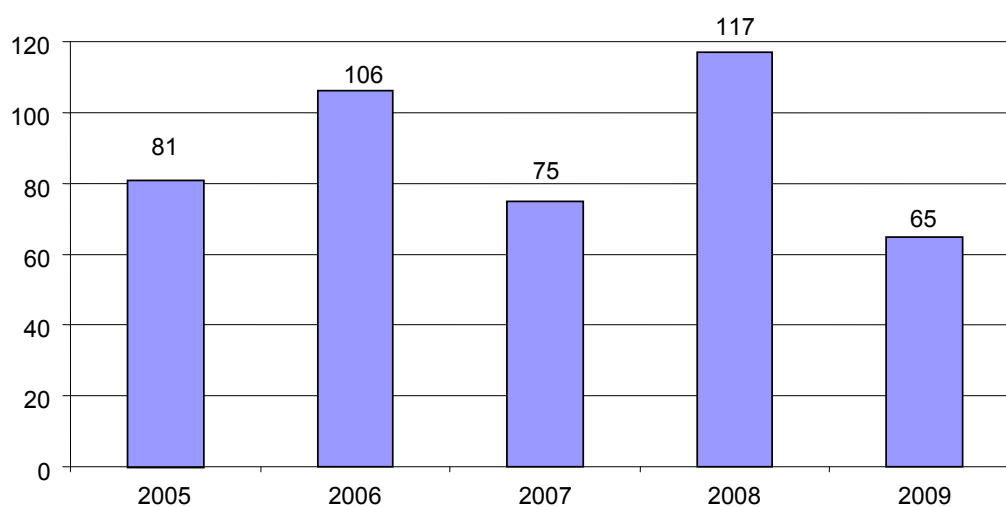
\* Aliens staying in the Aliens Centre in accordance with Article 5 of the Rules on special requirements of stay and movement of aliens in the Aliens Centre and the procedure of applying more lenient measures.

*Removals of aliens placed in the Aliens Centre from the state, by means of transport*



## PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND FACILITIES

### *Protection of foreign persons*



### *Activities in protection of persons and facilities*

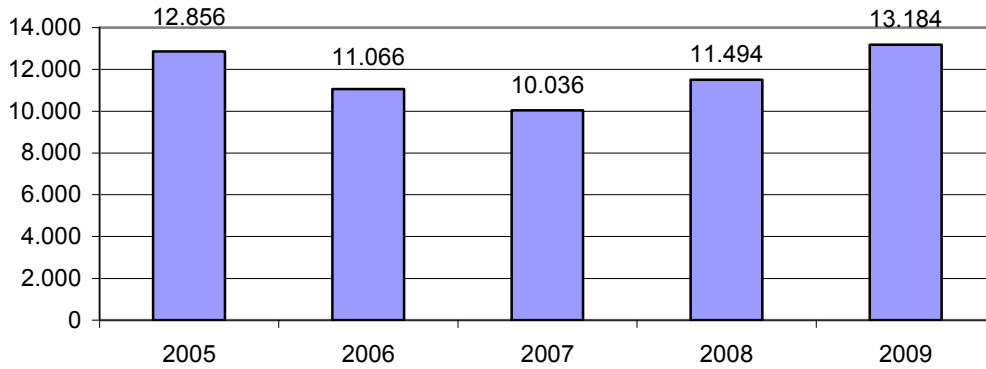
	2008	2009
Threat assessments and their modifications	287	230
Protection of domestic protected persons whilst abroad	215	169
Protection of foreign protected persons whilst in Slovenia*	117	65
Protection within operational actions (highly demanding protection)	16	8
Protection of letters of credentials	34	22
Anonymous and other letters sent to protected persons	76	139
proportion of letters written by anonymous authors (%)	52.0	29.5
proportion of threatening or insulting letters (%)	25.0	28.8
Interventions after triggering off of a signalling device in a protected facility**	175	188
Additional security measures in facilities housing national bodies (meetings, receptions, press conferences)	1,125	1,322
Protection of receptions given by diplomatic missions and consular posts	24	29
Additional protection measures due to demonstrations in the vicinity of protected premises	29	27

\* Figures include protection 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.

## COMMUNITY POLICING

### Prevention



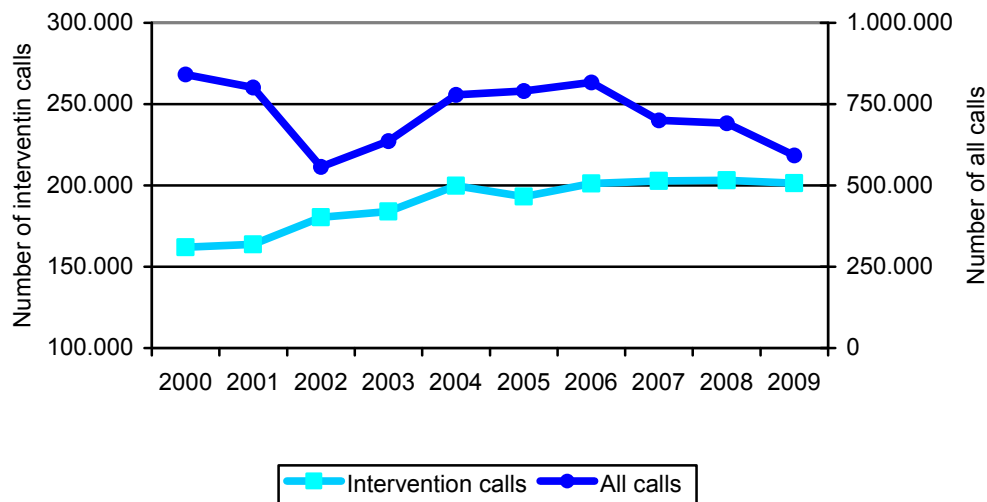
### Prevention by policing activities\*

Type of prevention	Crime		Public order		Road traffic		State border and aliens	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Office work	50	66	69	60	34	44	-	2
Consultation bodies	86	98	144	141	246	256	14	14
Educating children and adults	311	396	998	1,062	2,476	2,766	11	4
Awareness-raising projects	404	749	932	1,406	1,629	2,602	56	34
Informal gatherings and bonding	219	314	383	404	205	282	100	66
Counselling and advising	2,652	2,888	2,213	2,591	2,253	2,648	89	126
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,722</b>	<b>4,511</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>5,664</b>	<b>6,843</b>	<b>8,598</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>246</b>

\* One type of prevention may cover several policing activities.

## OPERATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

### 113 calls



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

Unit	All 113 calls		Intervention calls	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
PD Celje	75,744	67,464	15,377	15,488
PD Koper	51,278	46,305	10,565	10,702
PD Kranj	44,948	39,214	10,814	11,455
PD Krško	19,258	14,574	5,639	5,484
PD Ljubljana	218,782	185,219	76,955	75,302
PD Maribor	117,941	100,020	39,485	39,008
PD Murska Sobota	43,589	36,987	11,965	12,664
PD Nova Gorica	33,619	27,115	8,387	7,909
PD Novo mesto	42,610	39,251	10,336	10,022
PD Postojna	20,902	16,298	7,095	6,591
PD Slovenj Gradec	22,187	19,291	6,598	6,712
<b>Total</b>	<b>690,858</b>	<b>591,738</b>	<b>203,216</b>	<b>201,337</b>
<b>Proportion (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>34.0</b>

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

Unit	All intervention calls (mm:ss)		Emergency intervention calls (mm:ss)	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
PD Celje	16:16	15:51	11:03	10:35
PD Koper	15:44	15:56	09:36	09:09
PD Kranj	17:42	17:16	13:13	14:41
PD Krško	18:57	19:03	12:54	13:19
PD Ljubljana	23:26	23:26	12:24	12:07
PD Maribor	20:57	19:49	12:55	12:01
PD Murska Sobota	17:08	16:54	09:05	08:30
PD Nova Gorica	18:48	18:48	14:25	13:07
PD Novo mesto	15:29	15:27	09:13	07:56
PD Postojna	16:09	16:40	10:13	07:42
PD Slovenj Gradec	12:51	12:47	08:35	09:36
<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>20:13</b>	<b>19:58</b>	<b>12:01</b>	<b>11:55</b>

*Arrest, search warrants, announcements*

	2008	2009
Arrest warrants	1,653	1,709
wanted by court for avoiding to participate in a court procedure	1,598	1,639
escape from prison	35	48
escapes from the correction facility in Radeče	12	19
international arrest warrants	8	3
Search warrants	1,371	1,396
due to criminal offences	623	634
escapes of minors from a juvenile institution	305	372
child/minor runaways	107	71
missing persons (adults)	336	319
Announcements	8	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>3,121</b>



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

Searched person or item	Hits in Slovenia based on international warrants		Hits in other states based on Slovenia warrants	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Person wanted for arrest for extradition (Article 95*)	147	143	28	19
Data on aliens for whom an alert has been issued for the purposes of refusing entry (Article 96)	4,041	3,202	18	20
Adult person who is missing or needs to be placed temporarily under police protection (Article 97)	40	50	3	2
A minor who is missing or needs to be placed temporarily under police protection (Article 97)	17	19	2	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	1033	96	68
A person whose data have been entered for the purpose of discreet surveillance (Article 99)	579	632	1	-
Vehicle data that have been entered for the purpose of discreet surveillance (Article 99)	33	36	-	-
A person whose data have been entered for the purpose of specific check (Article 99)	124	44	-	-
A vehicle whose data have been entered for the purpose of specific check (Article 99)	6	11	-	-
Vehicle sought for the purposes of seizure or use as evidence in criminal proceedings (Article 100)	697	466	42	51
Document sought for the purposes of seizure or use as evidence in criminal proceedings (Article 100)	345	284	59	54
Banknote sought for the purposes of seizure or use as evidence in criminal proceedings (Article 100)	1	1	-	-
Weapons sought for the purposes of seizure or use as evidence in criminal proceedings (Article 100)	2	3	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,869</b>	<b>5,924</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>216</b>

\*Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement.

## FORENSIC AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION ACTIVITY

### *Examination requests and reports of the Forensic Science Centre*

Laboratory	Requests		Rise/fall (%)
	2008	2009	
Physical	601	619	3.0
Chemical	1,113	1,053	-5.4
Biological	2,404	2,822	17.4
Document examination	2,579	2,798	8.5
Dactyloscopy	1,039	1,722	65.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,736</b>	<b>9,014</b>	<b>16.5</b>

*Forensic Science Centre activity*

Items examined	Examinations		Rise/fall (%)
	2008	2009	
Shoe prints	1,159	2,247	93.9
Friction ridge	1,400	1,793	28.1
Illicit drugs	883	829	-6.1
Fires, explosions	107	77	-28.0
Paint, varnish	98	117	19.4
Suspicious documents	232	199	-14.2
Handwriting	91	108	18.7
Money	2,239	2,473	10.5
Weapons	190	155	-18.4
Tools	71	109	53.5
Bulbs, wheels	46	36	...
Soil, glass	42	41	...
Locks	100	151	51.0
Prints recovered from the shooter's hands	60	54	-10.0
DNA	2,671	3,069	14.9
Fibre and hair	164	127	-22.6
A person's identity (dactyloscopy)	1,452	1,335	-8.1

*Other activities supporting criminal investigations*

	2008	2009	Rise/fall (%)
Polygraph	108	167	54.6
Computer composites	10	44	...
Inspection of computer data	619	711	14.9

*Crime scene investigation activity*

	2008	2009	Rise/fall (%)
Inspection of crime scene involving crime scene technicians	3,859	3,657	-5.2
inspection of crime scene dealt with by criminal police units	2,864	2,826	-1.3
inspection of scene of other events dealt with by criminal police units	995	854	-14.2
inspection of crime scene dealt with by police stations	2,043	2,098	2.7
Persons identified by crime scene technicians based on their friction ridge recovered from prints	146	134	-8.2
Preliminary tests for illicit drugs	-	4,981	...
Reports on print examinations	969	939	-3.1
Persons - dactyloscopy	3,117	3,581	14.9
Mucous swabs	2,085	2,764	32.6

## SUPERVISION

### *Supervision of employees*

GPD units*	Supervisions		PD	Supervisions at PDs	
	Employees of GPD units	Employees at PDs and PSs		Employees at PDs	Employees at PSs
SDGP	2	3	Celje	-	5
UPD	-	-	Koper	-	7
CPD	-	-	Kranj	-	-
FSC	-	-	Krško	-	12
SPO	-	-	Ljubljana	-	22
OCC	-	-	Maribor	4	8
SU	-	-	Murska Sobota	-	2
PA	-	-	Nova Gorica	-	7
OPO	-	-	Novo mesto	4	11
ITO	-	-	Postojna	-	17
LO	-	-	Slovenj Gradec	-	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>96</b>

\* SDGP – Service of the Director General of the Police; UPD – Uniformed Police Directorate; CPD – Criminal Police Directorate; FSC – Forensic Science Centre; SPO – Security and Protection Office; OCC – Operations and Communications Centre; SU – Special Unit; PA – Police Academy; OPO – Organisation and Personnel Office; ITO – Information and Telecommunications Office; LO – Logistics Office

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

GPD units	Supervisions by GDP workers over the work of GDP internal units		PD	Supervisions conducted by GDP 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	3	4	Celje	-	6	-	-	-	1	17	2
UPD	-	-	Koper	-	3	2	-	-	2	9	-
CIPD	-	-	Kranj	-	1	-	3	-	2	37	-
FSC	-	-	Krško	1	2	-	-	-	1	11	2
SPO	-	-	Ljubljana	-	-	-	-	-	3	31	1
OCC	-	-	Maribor	-	3	-	1	-	3	18	4
SU	-	-	Murska Sobota	-	5	-	-	-	2	28	5
PA	-	-	Nova Gorica	-	2	-	-	-	1	16	11
OPO	-	-	Novo mesto	1	-	-	-	-	1	16	1
ITO	-	-	Postojna	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	5
LO	-	-	Slovenj Gradec	-	1	1	1	-	1	31	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>31</b>

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

Area of policing	Supervision of GPD units		Supervision of PDs		Supervision of PD units		Supervision of PSs		Total
	Expert	Repeat	Expert	Repeat	Expert	Repeat	Expert	Repeat	
Crime prevention, detection and investigation	-	-	9	2	-	-	25	3	39
Public order and overall safety of people and property	-	-	2	-	-	-	42	13	57
Road safety	-	-	1	-	-	-	19	5	25
State border surveillance and enforcement of aliens regulations	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	5	19
Protection of certain persons and facilities	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prevention	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	3	8
Operational communications and reporting	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	2	8
Criminal investigation technique	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3
Powers	1	-	5	1	3	-	77	9	96
Administration and data protection	2	4	-	1	-	-	9	1	17
Information system	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	9
Analytical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Organisation	2	2	-	1	2	-	23	1	31
Human resources	2	1	-	1	-	-	8	-	12
Education, improvement and training	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	6
Management of finance and resources	2	-	-	-	2	-	43	9	58
International cooperation	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Information and notification of the public	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Complaints, internal investigations and assistance to police officers	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	7
War and state of emergency preparedness	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Supervision and professional assistance	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>407</b>

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

*Persons whose identity was established by the police*

Legal basis	Persons		Rise/fall (%)
	2008	2009	
Police Act	91,900	88,369	-3.8
State Border Control Act	28,906	7,415	-74.3

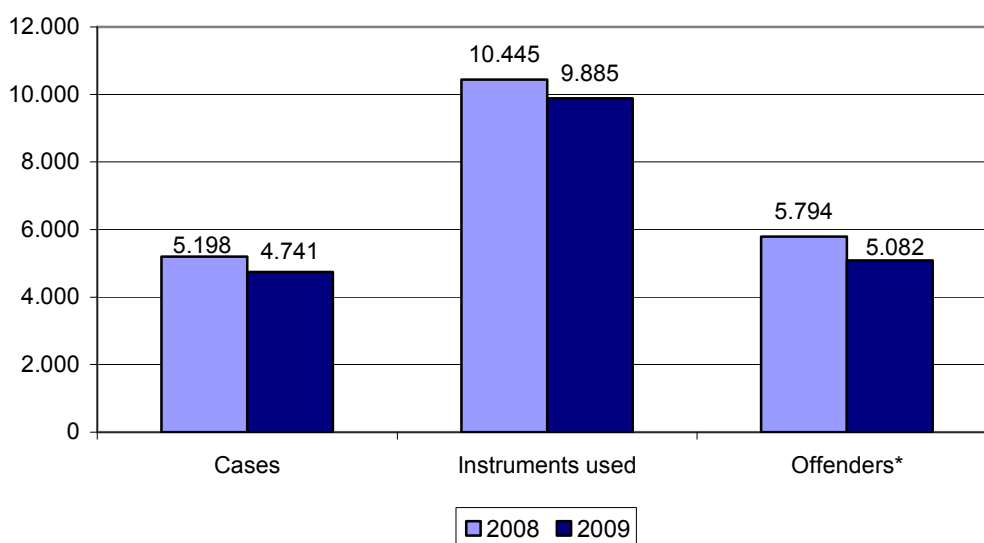
*Persons brought before the court to be processed for a criminal or minor offence*

	Persons		Rise/fall (%)
	2008	2009	
Suspects	16	30	...
Persons having committed a minor offence	215	165	-23.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>-15.6</b>

*Persons taken into police custody in accordance with the Police Act, Minor Offences Act and Criminal Procedure Act*

Duration of custody	Persons		Rise/fall (%)
	2008	2009	
up to 24 hours (Article 43/1 of Police Act)	156	216	38.5
up to 48 hours (Article 43/2 of Police Act)	756	556	-26.5
up to 12 hours (Article 110/2 of Minor Offences Act-1)	58	38	-34.5
up to 12 hours (Article 109/2 of Minor Offences Act-1)	2,702	2,301	-14.8
from 6 to 12 hours (Article 12/2 of Road Traffic Safety Act-1)	7,709	10,091	30.9
up to 48 hours (Article 32, State Border Control Act)	551	598	8.5
up to 6 hours (Article 157/2, Criminal Procedure Act)	1,654	1,764	6.7
up to 48 hours (Article 157/2, Criminal Procedure Act)	1,716	1,965	14.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,302</b>	<b>17,529</b>	<b>14.6</b>

*Use of instruments of restraint*



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

*Use of instruments of restraint and warning shots*

Type of instrument of restraint	2008	2009
Instruments of constraint	5,126	4,736
Gas spray	176	181
Physical force	5,016	4,841
Baton	85	89
Police service dog	31	26
Deployment of vehicle stopping devices	10	8
Firearms	-	1
Warning shot	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,445</b>	<b>9,885</b>

*Use of instruments of restraint and warning shots*

	IR*	GS	PF	B	GID	W	MP	WS	Total
PD Celje	367	9	552	1	1	1	-	2	933
PD Koper	275	15	343	15	3	1	-	-	652
PD Kranj	353	17	268	1	1	-	-	-	640
PD Krško	342	4	210	5	1	-	-	-	562
PD Ljubljana	1,605	62	1,473	35	7	3	1	-	3,186
PD Maribor	762	11	1,025	11	6	3	-	-	1,818
PD M. Sobota	290	16	301	15	6	-	-	-	628
PD Nova Gorica	151	7	219	3	-	-	-	-	380
PD Novo mesto	269	5	182	3	1	-	-	-	460
PD Postojna	71	4	52	-	-	-	-	1	128
PD Slovenj Gradec	173	27	175	-	-	-	-	-	375
GPD	78	4	41	-	-	-	-	-	123
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,736</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>4,841</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9,885</b>

\* IR – instruments of restraint, GS – gas spray, PF – physical force, B - baton, GID – gas and incapacitating devices, W – water, MP – mounted police, SMV – special motor vehicles, SD – service dog, DVSD – deployment of vehicle stopping devices, F - firearms, WS – warning shot.

*Consequences of use of instruments of restraint*

	Police officers		Offenders*	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Visible signs**	37	35	510	494
Minor bodily injury	136	120	112	112
Aggravated bodily injury	2	4	1	1
Fatality	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>608</b>

\* Persons against whom instruments of restraint were deployed.

\*\* Scratch, abrasion or other damage on skin surface.

*Threats to police officers*

Threat level	Threats	
	2008	2009
Low	52	65
High	11	7
Very high	10	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>76</b>

*Criminal offences related to attacks on police officers*

	2008	2009	Rise/fall (%)
Criminal offences (Articles 299, 300, 302 and 305 of the Penal Code)	204	260	27.5
Police officers attacked	277	390	40.8

## COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE

*Complaints against police officers*

	2008	2009	Rise/fall (%)
Complaints received	797	725	-9.0
unresolved	96	96	0.0
resolved	701	629	-10.3
Dealt with by heads of organisational units	373	303	-18.8
resolved	226	182	-19.5
unresolved	147	121	-17.7
proportion of unresolved (%)	39.4	39.9	...
action in compliance with regulations	322	268	-16.8
action not in compliance with regulations	31	22	...
proportion of compliant action (%)	8.8	7.6	...
not assessed	20	13	...
Complaints dismissed	52	60	15.4
Complaint procedure terminated earlier	194	197	1.5
Dealt with by the senate	229	190	-17.0
due to unsuccessful procedure by the head of unit	147	121	-17.7
due to suspicion of criminal offence	82	69	-15.9
substantiated	28	17	...
unsubstantiated	194	162	-16.5
proportion of substantiated (%)	12.6	9.5	...
not assessed	7	11	...

*Complaints against police officers, by areas of policing\**

	Crime		Public order		Road traffic		State border and aliens		Other events	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Complaints received	133	139	322	275	557	493	20	36	45	43
unresolved	7	13	13	21	45	41	2	-	4	-
resolved	126	126	309	254	512	452	18	36	41	43
Dealt with by heads of organisational units	46	46	141	106	305	229	12	23	12	17
action in compliance with regulations	35	43	123	95	273	205	9	20	11	14
action not in compliance with regulations	10	3	8	6	21	14	-	2	1	3
proportion of compliant action (%)	22.2	6.5	6.1	5.9	7.1	6.4	...	9.1	8.3	17.6
not assessed	1	-	10	5	11	10	3	1	-	-
Complaints dismissed	14	17	12	10	33	40	1	2	2	5
Complaint procedure terminated earlier	40	43	66	82	132	117	5	5	17	17
Dealt with by the senate	41	41	139	93	178	165	5	20	14	15
substantiated	24	10	9	2	20	18	-	-	1	1
unsubstantiated	17	31	129	85	155	140	5	20	13	14
proportion of substantiated (%)	58.5	24.4	6.5	2.3	11.4	11.4	...	...	7.1	6.7
not assessed	-	-	1	6	3	7	-	-	-	-

\* A complaint may be related to several areas of policing which is why the total number of complaints by areas of policing is higher than the number of complaints processed.

*Reasons for complaint\**

	Police powers		Instruments of restraint		Reasons for complaint*		Total	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Dealt with by heads of organisational units	398	320	28	25	517	379	<b>943</b>	<b>724</b>
action in compliance with regulations	347	285	26	24	452	335	<b>825</b>	<b>644</b>
action not in compliance with regulations	33	23	1	-	45	28	<b>79</b>	<b>51</b>
proportion of compliant action (%)	8,7	7,5	3,7	...	9,1	7,7	<b>8,7</b>	<b>7,3</b>
not assessed	18	12	1	1	20	16	<b>39</b>	<b>29</b>
Dealt with by the senate	262	227	101	81	320	259	<b>683</b>	<b>567</b>
substantiated	39	21	9	11	44	30	<b>92</b>	<b>62</b>
unsubstantiated	219	197	90	63	272	221	<b>581</b>	<b>481</b>
proportion of substantiated (%)	15.1	9.6	9.1	14.9	13.9	12.0	<b>13.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>
not assessed	4	9	2	7	4	8	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>

\* A complaint may contain several reasons, which is why their number is higher than that of complaints processed.



*Outcome of complaints investigations*

	2008	2009
Warning and conversation	47	34
Referral of the case and report to the Supreme State Prosecutor*	2	14
Other	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>48</b>

\* Referral of the case to the Supreme State Prosecutor is based on Article 158a of the Criminal Procedure Act if there are grounds to believe that a police officer has committed a criminal offence prosecutable ex officio, while a report is submitted to the same authority based on Article 147 of the Criminal Procedure Act if there are no grounds for suspicion.

**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 police units*

Unit	Reported and detected offences		Suspected police officials	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
PD Celje	28	21	34	20
PD Koper	13	8	12	6
PD Kranj	15	4	20	5
PD Krško	6	2	7	2
PD Ljubljana	46	26	42	23
PD Maribor	35	27	46	31
PD Murska Sobota	17	11	21	9
PD Nova Gorica	1	3	1	1
PD Novo mesto	15	6	8	3
PD Postojna	4	4	5	2
PD Slovenj Gradec	7	8	7	12
GPD	9	2	8	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>114</b>

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

### *IT equipment, by police units*

Unit	Work stations		Printers	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
PD Celje	390	388	190	181
PD Koper	364	386	139	126
PD Kranj	316	315	154	138
PD Krško	289	246	135	117
PD Ljubljana	683	786	278	298
PD Maribor	626	609	281	213
PD Murska Sobota	364	339	166	150
PD Nova Gorica	219	217	109	101
PD Novo mesto	319	315	183	147
PD Postojna	229	227	112	114
PD Slovenj Gradec	177	166	71	75
GPD	2,274	2,120	639	515
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>6,114</b>	<b>2,457</b>	<b>2,175</b>

### *Radio stations, by police units*

Unit	Police vehicle radio stations		Motorcycle radio stations		Stationary radio stations		Hand-held portable radio stations	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
PD Celje	161	164	17	17	48	48	355	366
PD Koper	175	180	12	12	36	36	238	348
PD Kranj	156	158	11	11	72	72	345	345
PD Krško	162	164	7	7	29	29	265	265
PD Ljubljana	385	395	37	37	119	119	815	831
PD Maribor	272	278	23	23	73	73	495	512
PD Murska Sobota	1,115	116	9	9	38	38	142	142
PD Nova Gorica	109	109	6	6	34	34	140	140
PD Novo mesto	167	170	15	15	29	29	155	162
PD Postojna	111	114	8	8	24	24	123	136
PD Slovenj Gradec	79	79	6	6	27	27	64	64
GPD	251	266	12	12	55	55	826	830
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>2,193</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>3,963</b>	<b>4,141</b>

### *GSM devices and interfaces, by police units*

Unit	GSM devices		GSM interfaces	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
PD Celje	50	52	34	34
PD Koper	42	42	43	43
PD Kranj	36	34	29	29
PD Krško	31	31	22	22
PD Ljubljana	95	99	61	66
PD Maribor	65	63	55	55
PD Murska Sobota	37	38	20	20
PD Nova Gorica	38	42	26	26
PD Novo mesto	27	27	24	24
PD Postojna	23	27	20	20
PD Slovenj Gradec	29	31	17	17
GPD	480	519	93	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>447</b>

## PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

### *Posts according to job classification and occupied posts*

	Posts according to job classification				Posts occupied			
	Uniformed police officers	Plain clothes officers	Civilian posts	Total	Uniformed police officers	Plain clothes officers	Civilian posts	Total
2004	7,088	1,764	1,579	<b>10,431</b>	6,024	1,594	2,012	<b>9,630</b>
2005	7,083	1,772	1,568	<b>10,423</b>	6,281	1,600	1,547	<b>9,428</b>
2006	7,074	1,770	1,562	<b>10,406</b>	6,284	1,573	1,533	<b>9,390</b>
2007	7,090	1,797	1,525	<b>10,412</b>	6,377	1,594	1,519	<b>9,490</b>
2008	7,131	1,850	1,609	<b>10,590</b>	6,159	1,620	1,521	<b>9,300</b>
2009	7,450	1,965	1,570	<b>10,985</b>	6,154	1,688	1,507	<b>9,349</b>

*\* Uniformed officer figures include police officer candidates. There are 431 posts available to police officer candidates in accordance with the job classification. Of these, 277 posts are occupied.*

### *Posts according to job classification and occupied posts, by police units*

Unit	Posts according to job classification				Posts occupied			
	Uniformed police officers	Plain clothes officers	Civilian posts	Total	Uniformed police officers	Plain clothes officers	Civilian posts	Total
DGP - management	5	9	2	<b>16</b>	5	8	2	<b>15</b>
SDGP GPU	7	49	4	<b>60</b>	7	42	4	<b>53</b>
UPD GPU	312	5	34	<b>351</b>	255	2	33	<b>290</b>
CPD GPU	-	237	10	<b>247</b>	-	197	10	<b>207</b>
CFS GPU	-	65	4	<b>69</b>	-	63	5	<b>68</b>
SPO GPU	91	223	17	<b>331</b>	52	190	16	<b>258</b>
OCC GPU	22	29	10	<b>61</b>	20	26	9	<b>55</b>
SU GPD	115	1	3	<b>119</b>	90	1	3	<b>94</b>
PA GPD	171	7	44	<b>222</b>	159	6	43	<b>208</b>
OPO GPD	-	42	23	<b>65</b>	-	36	20	<b>56</b>
ITO GPD	-	168	19	<b>187</b>	-	145	20	<b>165</b>
LO GPD	-	42	300	<b>342</b>	-	43	251	<b>294</b>
<b>Total GPD</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>1,763</b>
PD Celje	720	120	112	<b>952</b>	589	107	118	<b>814</b>
PD Koper	669	108	109	<b>886</b>	517	85	111	<b>713</b>
PD Kranj	409	72	89	<b>570</b>	334	63	87	<b>484</b>
PD Krško	542	49	52	<b>643</b>	483	45	50	<b>578</b>
PD Ljubljana	1,454	289	212	<b>1,955</b>	1,134	232	209	<b>1,575</b>
PD Maribor	1,138	172	184	<b>1,494</b>	943	141	177	<b>1,261</b>
PD Murska Sobota	474	61	107	<b>642</b>	454	60	108	<b>622</b>
PD Nova Gorica	250	59	80	<b>389</b>	218	49	78	<b>345</b>
PD Novo mesto	482	64	67	<b>613</b>	393	61	69	<b>523</b>
PD Postojna	433	44	46	<b>523</b>	359	38	42	<b>439</b>
PD Slovenj Gradec	156	50	42	<b>248</b>	142	48	42	<b>232</b>
<b>Total PD</b>	<b>6,727</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>8,915</b>	<b>5,566</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>7,586</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,450</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>10,985</b>	<b>6,154</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>9,349</b>

*Required education and actual education of employees*

Required education	Posts by job classification	Employees and their qualifications					Posts occupied
		lower vocational	upper secondary	post-secondary	university degree	Masters /PhD Degree	
Lower vocational	449	390	31	-	-	-	421
Upper secondary	7,738	186	5,951	115	220	1	6,473
Post-secondary	849	8	91	378	223	-	700
University degree	1,949	2	34	74	1,507	138	1,755
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,985</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>6,107</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>9,349</b>

*Employees, by gender and age*

	Uniformed police officers	Plain clothes officers	Civilian officers	<b>Total</b>
Gender				
male	5,308	1,393	302	<b>7,003</b>
female	846	295	1,205	<b>2,346</b>
Average age	35.0	39.7	42.4	<b>37.0</b>

*Conclusion and termination of employment contracts*

Unit		Uniformed police officers	Plain clothes officers	Civilian posts	<b>Total</b>
GPD	termination	20	110	292	<b>422</b>
	conclusion	16	41	34	<b>91</b>
PDs	termination	257	44	51	<b>352</b>
	conclusion	305	17	71	<b>393</b>
PD units	termination	25	44	25	<b>94</b>
	conclusion	-	17	23	<b>40</b>
PSs	termination	232	-	26	<b>258</b>
	conclusion	305	-	48	<b>353</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>termination*</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>774</b>
	<b>conclusion</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>484</b>

\* 335 police employees were transferred to the Ministry of the Interior on January 1<sup>st</sup> 2010 due to organisational realignment.

*Employment of police officer candidates*

Unit	Male	Female	<b>Total</b>
UPD GPD	2	-	<b>2</b>
SPO GPD	4	2	<b>6</b>
PD Celje	26	2	<b>28</b>
PD Koper	16	7	<b>23</b>
PD Kranj	7	11	<b>18</b>
PD Krško	10	4	<b>14</b>
PD Ljubljana	45	26	<b>71</b>
PD Maribor	44	21	<b>65</b>
PD Nova Gorica	7	2	<b>9</b>
PD Novo mesto	11	8	<b>19</b>
PD Postojna	26	15	<b>41</b>
PD Slovenj Gradec	1	1	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>298</b>

*Complaints and claims for employment protection*

Unit	Complaints	Claims	Total
GPD	125	49	174
PD Celje	45	93	138
PD Koper	27	69	96
PD Kranj	41	24	65
PD Krško	15	10	25
PD Ljubljana	56	20	76
PD Maribor	55	42	97
PD Murska Sobota	44	114	158
PD Nova Gorica	15	48	63
PD Novo mesto	50	52	102
PD Postojna	31	40	71
PD Slovenj Gradec	15	9	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>1,089</b>

*Special leave, by police units*

	Employees	Days
GPD	279	796
PD Celje	107	324
PD Koper	93	283
PD Kranj	95	284
PD Krško	65	182
PD Ljubljana	251	732
PD Maribor	154	557
PD Murska Sobota	99	259
PD Nova Gorica	46	109
PD Novo mesto	77	217
PD Postojna	65	194
PD Slovenj Gradec	36	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>4,018</b>

*Disciplinary measures, by units*

	PD Celje	PD Koper	PD Kranj	PD Krško	PD Ljubljana	PD Maribor	PD Murska Sobota	PD Nova Gorica	PD Novo mesto	PD Postojna	PD Slovenj Gradec	GPD	Total
Disciplinary procedure	-	-	2	4	3	9	-	1	-	1	-	-	20
final decisions	-	-	-	7	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	15
admonition	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
fine (minor)	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
fine (heavy)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
termination of procedure	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
Final warning before termination of contract	9	6	2	1	9	11	1	4	1	4	-	8	56
Extraordinary termination	-	1	1	2	1	4	2	-	-	1	2	3	17
Ordinary termination	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### *Police officer education programme*

Generation	Enrolment year	Students	Students who completed their studies	Success rate (%)
VI.	2004	195	170	87.2
VII.	2004	170	159	93.5
VIII.	2005	183	147	80.3
IX.	2008	153	121**	...
X.*	2009	198	-	...

\* This generation began their training programme on 05.01.09.

\*\* Successful students upon first final testing.

### *Police officer education programme on state border surveillance*

Group	Enrolment year	Students	Students who completed their studies	Success rate (%)
I.	2009	100	100	100.0

### *Police officer education programme on state border surveillance*

Group	Enrolment year	Students	Students who completed their studies	Success rate (%)
I.	2006	251	241	96.0
II.	2007	176	170	96.6
III.	2007	147	137	93.2
IV.	2009	100	80*	...

\* Successful students upon first final testing.

### *Senior police officer education programme*

Generation	Enrolment year	Students	Students who completed their studies	Success rate (%)
VI.	2004	58	56	97.0
VII.	2005	33	32	93.9
VII.	2006	32	32	100.0
VIII.	2007	32	32	100.0
IX*	2008	31	28**	...
X.*	2009	32	-	...

\* The ninth and tenth generations have not yet finished their studies.

\*\* Students enrolled in the second years' studies.

*Education and training programmes*

Area	Programmes implemented		Participants*		
	2008	2009	2008	2009	Rise/fall (%)
General and specific police tasks	327	673	6,573	12,608	91.8
Crime investigation	82	116	2,424	2,482	2.4
Social and people skills	31	36	496	485	-2.2
International training	38	8	109	147	34.9
Dog handling	17	22	134	186	38.8
IT	196	301	4,291	5,397	25.8
Health and safety at work	122	92	3,405	2,227	-34.6
SWAT	15	20	271	274	1.1
Protection of persons and facilities	7	19	183	289	57.9
Language courses	15	19	145	291	100.7
Internal investigations and assistance to police officers	3	4	51	138	170.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>18,082</b>	<b>24,524</b>	<b>35.6</b>

\* Participants include police employees and members of domestic and foreign institutions.

**FINANCE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

*Police budget make-up (euro)*

Purpose	Valid budget	Internal finance plan	Valid budget	Expenditure	Structure of expenditure (%)	Proportion of expenditure (%)
Salaries	249,330,174	249,330,174	258,724,702	258,642,122	77.8	100.0
Costs of material	53,012,915	53,012,915	55,664,373	53,011,075	15.9	95.2
Capital investment	20,439,528	20,439,528	22,171,961	20,970,488	6.3	94.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>322,782,617</b>	<b>322,782,617</b>	<b>336,561,035</b>	<b>332,623,686</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98.8</b>

*Police budget by type of budget item (euro)*

Type of budget item	2008			2009			Expenditure growth index 08/09
	Valid budget	Expenditure	Proportion of expenditure (%)	Valid budget	Expenditure	Proportion of expenditure (%)	
<b>Budgetary funds (type 1)</b>	<b>301,890,696</b>	<b>300,969,187</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>323,018,413</b>	<b>322,611,583</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>107.2</b>
Salaries (type 1)	241,187,691	240,714,571	99.8	258,468,137	258,417,288	100.0	107.4
Costs of material (type 1)	48,696,967	48,375,007	99.3	49,827,345	49,511,568	99.4	102.3
Investments (type 1)	12,006,039	11,879,609	98.9	14,722,931	14,682,728	99.7	123.6
<b>Earmarked funds</b>	<b>10,323,503</b>	<b>6,574,495</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>13,542,622</b>	<b>10,012,103</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>152.3</b>
Own activity (type 6)	3,238,709	2,644,953	81.7	3,473,646	3,092,546	89.0	116.9
Insurance compensation (type 7)	482,039	247,177	51.3	357,429	3,698	1.0	1.5
Rentals (type 18)	2,470,340	893,024	36.1	2,816,619	804,409	28.6	90.1
Transferred execution of tasks (type 27)	97,941	52,943	54.1	128,260	97,323	75.9	183.8
Post-accession assistance (type 28)	15,620	15,620	100.0	-	-	...	...
Post-accession assistance – Slovenian financing (type 29)	-	-	...	-	-	...	...
Donations (type 30)	54,672	50,418	92.2	75,711	51,219	67.7	101.6
EU 07-13 interior policies (type 80)	2,920,678	2,026,127	69.4	4,979,368	4,513,426	90.6	222.8
EU 07-13 interior policies – Slovenian financing (type 81)	1,043,505	644,233	61.7	1,711,590	1,449,483	84.7	225.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>312,214,199</b>	<b>307,543,682</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>336,561,035</b>	<b>332,623,686</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>108.2</b>

### Vehicles

	Vehicles	
	2008	2009
Rented white-and-blue vehicles	200	248
Rented passenger civilian patrol vehicles	60	101
Rented SUVs (Security and Protection Office)	10	10
Rented vehicles for Special Police Unit	49	49
Rented SUVs	25	25
Rented intervention vehicles	40	40
Vehicles owned by the police	2,133	2,050
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>2,523</b>

### Average age of vehicle

	2008 (years)	2009 (years)	Exclusion criteria (years)
Total vehicles	6.3	5.7	
Intervention vehicles	6.3	4.9	8
motorcycles	7.1	6.5	8
passenger cars for civilian use	6.1	5.7	8
passenger patrol cars	5.0	4.3	6
SUVs	9.2	8.2	12
delivery and transportation vehicles	9.4	7.7	10

### Apartments by units

Unit	Apartments	Vacant apartments*	Non-profit apartments
PD Celje	39	6	3
PD Koper	44	4	2
PD Kranj	56	3	3
PD Krško	47	10	1
PD Ljubljana	45	4	6
PD Maribor	62	4	16
PD Murska Sobota	31	4	-
PD Nova Gorica	36	1	1
PD Novo mesto	26	1	-
PD Postojna	39	4	1
PD Slovenj Gradec	22	2	5
GPD	128	4	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>

\* Vacant apartments to be allocated or sold or subject to reclassification are not included.



*Occupancy of single rooms by units*

Unit	Beds	Beds occupied	Porportion of beds occupied (%)
PD Celje	7	1	14.3
PD Koper	97	45	46.4
PD Kranj	39	5	12.8
PD Krško	15	2	13.3
PD Ljubljana	163	49	30.1
PD Maribor	34	3	8.8
PD Murska Sobota	19	2	10.5
PD Nova Gorica	67	7	10.4
PD Novo mesto	32	5	15.6
PD Postojna	6	2	33.3
PD Slovenj Gradec	1	1	100.0
GPD (residence home for single persons at Jeranova)	87	44	50.6
GPD (residence home for single persons at Kotnikova)	96	3	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>25.5</b>

*Apartment allocation, sale and purchase*

	Apartments					
	GPD		PD		Total	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Allocation of apartments in accordance with the rules	15	11	51	49	66	60
regular allocation	12	5	49	43	61	48
under Article 17	2	3	1	-	3	3
under Article 6	1	3	1	6	2	9
Apartments sold	-	-	5	4	5	4
Apartments purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Overnight stays in holiday facilities*

Holiday facility	Overnight stays		Rise/fall (%)
	2008	2009	
PD Debeli Rtič – total overnight stays	22,595	23,534	4.2
Hungarian guests	544	398	-26.8
other international guests	531	233	-56.1
Rateče	1,031	1,196	16.0
Bled – Vila Tamara (by 1. 5. 2009)	727	345	-52.5
Bled – Vila Jelovica (since 15. 6. 2009)	-	488	...
PD Bohinj – total overnight stays	1,982	-	...
Hungarian guests	272	-	...
other international guests	69	-	...
Velika planina	775	841	8.5
Log pod Mangartom	1,331	1,568	17.8
Barbariga	394	439	11.4
Kranjska Gora	700	768	9.7
Čatež	1,387	1,363	-1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,922</b>	<b>30,542</b>	<b>-1.3</b>

## PUBLIC RELATIONS

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

	2008	2009	Rise/fall (%)
Press conferences, briefings, photo sessions	313	274	-12.5
Public information and communication	4,201	3,966	-5.6
Written and oral answers to journalists' questions	9,016	7,778	-13.7
Written and oral answers to citizens' questions	4,693	3,612	-23.0
Official denials of media claims	100	24	-76.0

## SPECIALISED UNITS

### *Police Orchestra*

	2008	2009
Concerts held at the Slovenian Philharmonic Hall/ Cankarjev dom/ Union Hall	2	2
Concerts within the 'Glasbena mladina Ljubljana' project	5	6
Other concerts in Slovenia	35	20
Concerts abroad	2	9
Performances at celebrations and cultural events	118	87
Performances at protocol events	13	34
Commemorations and funerals	61	88
Camera recorded events	2	-
Audio recorded events	4	-

### *Helicopter Unit*

	Flight hours (hh:mm)	
	2008	2009
Security at public gatherings	43:05	62:05
State border surveillance	449:20	433:35
Traffic surveillance	459:50	544:55
Search of criminals	38:25	27:10
Search operation	109:50	45:05
Hospital transportation	132:25	109:00
Helicopter first-aid missions	296:40	277:25
Mountain rescue missions	38:25	10:25
Own activity*	76:00	60:35
Pilot training	300:20	355:05
Training**	51:50	109:50
Over flying***	214:40	186:00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,210:50</b>	<b>2,221:10</b>

\* Surveillance of overhead power lines and pipelines, transportation of expert teams, transportation to remote areas, electronic measurements, recording, other tasks on demand and against payment.

\*\* Pilot training and officer training, descent and mountain rescue team drills.

\*\*\* Over flying (training and technical flights).

*Mountain rescue helicopter operations*

	Operations	Helicopter flights	Persons transported			
			dead	injured	missing	total
2008	23	115	3	21	1	25
2009	8	33	2	3	2	7

*Helicopter first-aid missions*

	Operations	Helicopter flights	Persons transported
2008	264	793	270
2009	257	742	259

*Activities of special police units (SPUs)*

Unit	2008						2009					
	Deployments in the territory of the local PD			Deployment in the territory of another PD			Deployments in the local PD			Deployments in the territory of another PD		
	SPU I	SPU II	SPU III	SPU I	SPU II	SPU III	SPU I	SPU II	SPU III	SPU I	SPU II	SPU III
PD Celje	1	12	10	4	11	-	5	11	16	6	4	-
PD Koper	10	6	-	3	9	-	8	5	-	2	3	-
PD Kranj	10	13	41	-	4	-	4	5	28	1	1	2
PD Krško	3	3	-	1	18	-	4	-	-	5	1	-
PD Ljubljana	5	30	1	-	4	-	4	22	4	4	5	9
PD Maribor	8	26	7	3	10	2	5	25	9	-	-	1
PD M. Sobota	5	6	-	5	10	-	11	8	-	6	3	-
PD N. Gorica	5	2	29	2	7	-	2	4	36	3	1	-
PD N. mesto	5	1	-	1	11	-	5	-	-	9	1	-
PD Postojna	3	3	-	2	7	-	2	-	-	3	1	-
PD S. Gradec	1	2	4	-	6	-	-	1	3	3	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>

*Police officers in international civilian missions*

Mission	Country	Police officers	
		2008	2009
European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUPM)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	5
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	Kosovo	15	1
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Mission to Serbia	Serbia	2	2
European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX)	Kosovo	2	17
European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM)	Georgia	-	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>

*Service dogs and horses*

	2008	2009
Dogs (general use)	85	84
Dogs (specialist use)	32	32
Horses	20	18