

The Slovene Police



"I solemnly pledge that, while carrying out my tasks, I will perform my duties conscientiously, responsibly and lawfully and respect human rights and fundamental freedoms."

The policeman's solemn oath

FOREWORD

The beginnings of the development of the Slovene Police reach as far back as to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, to the year 1849, when the Gendarmery corps was founded. A century and a half is a respectable period, which deserves special attention and remembrance of the initial, increasingly self-confident, steps towards being a modern police force that respects human rights and freedoms and which is aware that the rights of one person are limited by the rights of another.

Until now, the Slovene Police force has had no publication with which it could represent its integrity to both the domestic and foreign publics. In January 1996, the Ministry of the Interior published a brochure in both Slovene and English, which also included a description of the Police. Since then there has been a certain stagnation in this area. Individual police units have produced a few publications, but with the amount of organisational and contextual changes that have occurred in the Police this is barely sufficient.

This book is not written impersonally. The author knew how to breathe life into archival materials and tedious documents, so that the police appear before reader's eyes as a living, changing organism. This book presents, in an abridged way, all the key events and turning points in the development of the Police. The book covers its contribution in the independence war, its competencies and powers in a sovereign, independent state of Slovenia, its units and, last but not least, its public image, to which special attention is given. Certain, small details were disclosed in this book; however, I do not want to reveal everything featured in the book. I'd rather invite you to enjoy this interesting reading.

Such a presentation is important not just for Slovene conditions, but also in a broader sense; it is proof that in all areas of their work and activities the Slovene Police have their own recognizable dimension in time and space, despite their mutual interlacing and reciprocity.

Marko Pogorevc
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE POLICE



“THE MISSION OF THE POLICE”

The Slovene Police, one of the guardians of national security, ensure that a high degree of internal security exists for all the citizens of the Republic of Slovenia by protecting the constitutional system, the democratic political system, human rights and fundamental freedoms and other constitutional legal values. The work of the police is based on the respect and enforcement of legal order, and the respect of European conventions and recommendations, ethnicity, professionalism, human rights and fundamental freedoms. In the modern, communication society open-mindedness and effective communication skills are increasingly important for high quality accomplished police work.

While the law is the strength of the police, communication is the way of ensuring it the support and cooperation of the public needed to enforce their powers. The measure of success is therefore the faith of the public and its satisfaction with the work of the police. Whilst strictly respecting human rights and freedoms, the police harmonise their aims, programmes and methods of work with security needs.

The basic guideline in the performance of community policing is based on:

- ♦ a mission to assist the people, to take care of their safety and the safety of their property;
- ♦ basic values, which show themselves through lawful and professional work, respect of human rights and freedoms, honesty, impartiality, indiscrimination and responsibility, and
- ♦ the vision to ensure a secure life for the citizenry through the development of its cadres, organisation and professionalism, and with the establishment of both individual and community partnerships.

Community policing is just the framework within which the Slovene police carry out their strategic aims and directives. Simultaneously, it continues the transformation from a mechanism of constraint into a community service. Among other things, this approach to the performance of police activities requires an organisational division of tasks into the fields of prevention, discovery and investigation of crime. In doing this the specialised services at the State and regional levels deal with serious forms of crime; whereas locally organised police services, in partnership with the community, deal with less serious crimes and with the issues of security and order in the community. Community policing imposes the incorporation of other services and organisations into the performance of police activities and the decentralisation of its work. It demands new approaches to the measurement and evaluation of its success and efficiency. It also means that the police require higher levels of knowledge and skill to perform their work. The directives laid down in the European Code of Police Ethics regarding the openness towards society are respected when it comes to the education and training of the police. This is evidenced by the fact, that in addition to their internal education and training, police are required to take part in other forms of education prepared by



external institutions. The Police also hope to accomplish transparency in their work by stimulating research into their activities by both the Police themselves and by external institutions. Here, the universities play a special role. Through research and cooperation with external institutions the Police can define the elements of police ethics in more detail, as is defined by the principles of applicative ethics. This means the

realization of the imperatives of the police profession, the values of police work and the virtues of the police, as well as the establishment of standards of professional and ethical behaviour.

The Slovene Police have therefore a number of strategic aims and directions, but their basic aim is short and concise: to ensure the internal security of the Republic of Slovenia and to play our part in ensuring global security.

A security system, which will enable high quality work and preserve safety as one of the recognisable characteristics of Slovenia, can only be created in partnership with citizens who feel safe, who can enjoy their life and contribute to the development of the society.

“We are the security partners of the citizens” is the motto, which includes the mission and the aims of the Police.





THE HISTORY

From gendarme to policeman

During the reign of Franz Joseph I.

The 8th of June 1849 is considered to be the beginning of the formation of a modern police force in the independent State of Slovenia. On that day the Emperor Franz Joseph I confirmed the foundation of a new security organisation for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, of which Slovenia was a part, – the Gendarmery, which was to follow the model of the French gendarmes. The previous year the Empire had been shaken with revolutionary ideas and the “awakening of the nations”, and it was therefore deemed necessary to take care of security and order. The army was devoted to the Emperor’s house and it was therefore no surprise that the military contributed the necessary number of soldiers to form the 16 gendarmery regiments. Some distinguished citizens, armed financial guards and community constables also joined the ranks, although they were the exception rather than the rule.

An Austrian citizen, from 24 to 36 years of age, single or a widower without children, of healthy figure and supple, not shorter than 170.5 cm, with a knowledge of the land’s language, both written and spoken, of good conduct and with an irreproachable past could become a gendarme.

The gendarmery, a militarily organised constabulary in the beginning, had two basic tasks; they were obliged to take care of internal security and to assist the State authorities. Gradually, as the military elements gave way, the gendarmery evolved and increasingly leaned on the network of local stations. Its organisation paralleled the administrative divisions of the Empire of that time. In addition to the central command, 14 other gendarmery commands were formed which linked together the county gendarmery commands within the framework of a province.

The provincial commands of Ljubljana, Klagenfurt, Graz and Trieste operated on the then Slovene territory. The province of Carniola was divided into eleven counties each commanded by a sergeant who was also the head of the gendarmery station in the capital of the county. There were 72 gendarmery stations, where like at today’s police stations, the gendarmes performed their tasks.

Concurrent with the establishment of the State gendarmery, communities formed their own service to perform the tasks imposed on them by the Communities Act. On 10 July 1850 the Emperor Franz Joseph I signed the decree founding the organisation of police authorities, which envisioned the foundation of police authorities in larger towns, and in other places if required for security reasons or by the extent of security tasks. At the local level, the police authority was subordinate to a town’s mayor, whereas at the provincial level, it was responsible to the provincial president. The highest administrative and police chief was the Minister of the Interior in Vienna.

Policemen performed the security tasks in the provincial capitals and municipalities. State police offices or police commissariats were also founded in other major settlements all over Slovenia. They were headed by police commissioners, and they had a certain number of military police constables available to them. In 1868 they began to be reorganised into security guards, or constables as they were called in Slovenia.



The Gendarmerie uniform

In the so-called statutory towns they soon began to establish town security bodies. Ljubljana, Celje, Maribor and Ptuj had their own city police whose nucleus was formed by the uniformed constabularies. Ljubljana, the current State capital and former provincial centre, had both the seat of the provincial gendarmerie command and the town police office. The city itself had to cover the expenses of its police. Policemen had to have knowledge of the Slovene language and were subordinated to the mayor. Their tasks were mainly patrolling or observing activities from guardhouses positioned at locations with the highest number of pedestrians. At that time they did not have the slightest thought about traffic congestion.

In the beginning, the city police were rather pro-German, despite having the necessary knowledge of the Slovene language, however, the Slovene national conscientiousness slowly made its way into their offices. During anti-German riots in Ljubljana that lasted a few days in the autumn of 1908, the intervention of the city constabulary was completely inefficient and German property suffered extensive damage. Therefore it was decided in 1913 in Vienna, to revoke the city's police authority and to form a State police management, headed by a German with the ranks partially driven from Trieste.

The Kingdom of Yugoslavia

After the end of the World War I and the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Slovenia not only entered into the newly founded Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes with its own army, but also with its gendarmerie. Data from the year 1918 indicate that the police and gendarmes co-operated with General Rudolf Maister, who was their military commander, to ensure that Northern Styria and Southern Carinthia remained in Slovenia. Unfortunately Slovenia lost a part of both Primorska and Notranjska that were given to the Italians in accordance with the Treaty of Rappallo.

The Slovene gendarmes were subordinated to the provincial gendarmerie command in the Slovene capital. However, not all of them kept their job as the national

government of the SCS in Ljubljana aired out the ranks of both the gendarmery and the police and discharged all who were not of Slavic origin. The discharged Germans, Italians and Hungarians were replaced by young Slovene men, who came mainly from Trieste, Gorizia and Istria.

Their oath was: "I pledge and beseech by God Almighty and by my honour that I intend to serve faithfully and with all my soul, with all my heart and with all my will, the Government of the National Council of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, as the popular and legal authority. I pledge to myself and to my dearest ones, to my children and to my parents, that I intend unconditionally, everywhere and at any time, to execute the orders of the National Council of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and that I intend to obey the orders of my superior commanders and respect all national statutes and laws for the prosperity, unity, power and glory of the Nation of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. This is my intention and so help me God!"

Source: Čelik, 2001

As with many parts of the newly established State, there were considerable differences between the organisation and functioning of the numerous public security forces. The centralisation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the unification of the gendarmery, resulted in the Slovene gendarmes being gradually subordinated to Belgrade, where two ministries were responsible for them: the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Army and Navy. The former decided on their uses, professional training and equipment, while the latter was responsible for discipline, personal relations, military training and armaments.

The basic organisational unit of the Kingdom remained the gendarmery stations, which were, in certain circumstances, only temporary, for example in mountainous areas or tourist resorts.

In some parts there were only permanent gendarmery patrols, that were usually composed of only a few men, residing in a certain house and patrolling their appointed county. The headquarters of the Gendarmery regiment was situated in Ljubljana. In eight other cities, each had a company of gendarmes and there were the gendarmery platoons in the district seats. The number of units and seats changed continuously throughout the Kingdom's existence. Belgrade defined the number of personnel and units according to important decisions taken both within the Kingdom and abroad, for example decisions regarding security conditions, the budget, housing capacity, etc.

Not everybody could join the gendarmery. The Gendarmery Force law of 1930 required that the candidate be a citizen of the Kingdom of the SCS, that had served in the army and was not older than 30 years, was at least 164 cm high, capable of reading and writing, of good physical and mental health, unmarried, of irreproachable behaviour and had an unblemished past, that he agreed to at least three years of service and that he could be placed anywhere in the Kingdom. However, because of the shortage of gendarmes some exceptions were probably allowed, which also meant a digression from the fulfilment of the cited conditions.

At the end of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the new government inherited not only the gendarmery but also the constabulary. Proper town constabularies already existed in Celje, Maribor and Ptuj. In Ljubljana, the State Police Directorate was established. Most of its personnel were constables, whereas in other communities in Slovenia they had so-called public guards, most of who were former constables (as the guards were also called) from Primorska, Istria and Carinthia. From their ranks emerged the most important “chiefs” of security, who prepared the “unified arrangement of security guards (constabulary)” plan that was approved in May 1921 by the Minister of the Interior.

The security guards were armed and uniformed, and their unified corps were organised along army lines. The basic tasks of the corps were to assist in the maintenance of public order, to take care of public safety and to implement valid legislation. The central headquarters, which was called the Police Directorate after 1930 and took care of the National Police Guards in Slovenia, was located in Ljubljana. In October 1930, King Alexander issued the State Police Servants law, by which security guards were renamed National Police Guards and which also regulated their tasks and unified their organisation.

The mounted police and nine Police Guard stations, whose staff was composed of constables and detectives, were subordinated to Ljubljana. Directorates were established in larger towns such as Celje or Maribor. Other Slovene towns also had their own town police; however, their number changed as they were defined directly by the Minister of the Interior in Belgrade. While the Ljubljana Constabulary was completely financed by Belgrade, the directorates at Celje and Maribor were only partly financed and the other towns had to take care of their own police force.

The Police Directorate of Ljubljana and the directorates of the town police in Maribor and Celje all held the status of a “State local authority of the 1st degree”, which meant that they could legislate in the field of public safety. By the end of 1940, when the Nazis and Fascists were already on the march through Europe, the Dravska banovina (province headed by a governor), which included the territory of Slovenia, had 405 police guards. The World War II reached the Kingdom of Yugoslavia shortly after, on 6 April 1941, with the bombing of Belgrade.

There were numerous police officers who were not favourably disposed to the Nazi ideology, which was proven by an event that happened in Maribor in 1938. Nazi supporters wanted to participate in a referendum, initiated by Adolf Hitler after the occupation of Austria, in the Austrian town of Graz and were supposed to get there by train. Those supporters were giving the Nazi salute before the departure of the train and as a consequence the Maribor Police only allowed the departure of the train after all the Nazi supporters were removed from it.

The National Protection Force

During World War II the Slovene territory was divided between the Germans, the Italians and the Hungarians; who all established their own police apparatus, which included parts of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia's police force.



The national protection group in Litija, spring 1945

On the other side, the bodies involved in the national liberation fight that resisted the occupiers, and the new authorities founded during the war, formed their own security services and bodies that worked in the field of security and were initially called village guards. The National Protection Force, from which the post-war militia (milica) was formed, was founded in October 1941 by the Liberation Front, which had united all antifascist forces in Slovenia at the beginning of the war. Throughout Slovenia, and especially in the Dolenjska region, units of the National Protection Force started to form. In

Ljubljana relatively strong groups of National Protectors were already active. The National Protection Force was a structural part of the partisan forces and its units were therefore militarily organised. Besides the sworn in and strictly militarily-organised protection units there was also a large group of active "voluntary" protectors. Some secret collaborators of the National Protection Force and of the liberation movement were also constables working in the German and Italian police apparatus, who prevented many arrests and potential victims. Unfortunately many of them paid with their lives.

"I, a soldier of the People's Liberation Army of the Slovene nation, fighting side by side with the worker's-peasant's Army of the Soviet Union and together with all other nations fighting for their freedom, fight for the liberation and unification of the Slovene nation, for peace and brotherhood between nations, and for the happy future of working people; I pledge before my nation and together with my comrades in arms to dedicate all my strength and all my skills to the Liberation Front of Slovene people, to the working class and to all progressive and freedom willing humanity in the sacred war against the fascist occupiers and barbarians, that I will never leave the ranks of the Slovene Liberation Army, which I joined voluntarily and wilfully and I will not stop fighting until the complete victory over the fascist occupiers and the great liberation aims of the Slovene nation and of the working class is achieved. I pledge that I will not withhold my force and will not be frightened of any sacrifice nor trouble and will, if need be, also offer my life for my nation. Death to fascism - liberty to the people!"

The solemn oath of the National Protection Force, Source: Professional bulletin of the People's Militia, 1952.

The National Protection Force prevented arrests, confiscation of property and exiling of Slovenes. Many units organised special courses for security officers and sanitary courses that were especially dedicated to female members of the corps. It became the executive body of the government responsible for ensuring public order and the safety of inhabitants and of their property. At the end of World War II it numbered about 15,000 members and was envisioned as the uniformed section of the Public Safety Service of the liberated Slovenia that was supposed to autonomously regulate its internal affairs.

When the Kingdom was replaced by the Republic

The first Slovene government was established in Ajdovščina on 5 May 1945 and Mr. Zoran Polič became the first Slovene Minister of the Interior. By June the National Government had already invited all former State employees to report to

their old workposts, however, not all of them were reinstated. Their activities during the occupation period were verified and only those that could prove their loyalty to the national liberation fight kept their posts. Those that were unsuccessful were either dismissed or retired. It is evident from the archives that about one third of the men that previously performed security tasks in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia were re-employed.

Men, both former and newly recruited personnel, were allocated to work units of the Ministry of the Interior – to the cabinet, the crime division, the anti-speculation division, the legal division, the national security division, the firefighter division, the registry

office, the schooling division, etc. The Ministry was later reorganised into three divisions: the general, the personnel and the national (public) security division, which was composed of: the National Militia, the crime sector, the anti-speculation sector and the firefighter's section.



Josip Broz Tito with the highest representatives of Slovene Government in Ljubljana, spring 1945.

Every militiaman had to pledge solemnly before beginning work in the service. The text of the oath from 1946, defined by Article 45 of the National Militia law was as follows: "I, (name and family name) pledge by my honour and life that I will perform my duties in compliance with the laws and upon the orders of my superiors, scrupulously, unselfishly and impartially; that I will be disciplined and will fulfil unconditionally the orders imposed on me by my superiors; that I will protect the official secrets and reputation of the National Militia everywhere. I pledge that I will vigilantly protect the achievements of the national liberation struggle and the Constitutional order – the government of the people and the unity

of our nations, that I will faithfully fulfil the duties imposed on me for the reinforcement and development of those achievements, and that I will be faithful to my nation and to my country, the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia till my last breath. Should I breach my solemn pledge, I will be hit by the unmerciful punishment of military law, general hatred and despite of our nations and the curse of the motherland."

Source: Čelik, 2001

The organisation of the Ministry was only accomplished in May 1946. Its organisation was similar to that of the divisions or sectors of the district or regional executive units of internal affairs. The organisational parts were the district or regional militia, the general administration sector or sub-division, the oppression of crime division or sub-division, etc. At that time Slovenia was divided in 4 regions, the town region of Ljubljana and 27 districts.

The development of the militia in Slovene Istria was different. The then Yugoslavia and Italy could not reach an agreement concerning the sovereignty of a certain part of Primorska called the Free Territory of Triest. It had obtained a special status during the Peace Treaty of Paris (1947) and was divided in two zones under the protection and management of the United Nations.

The National Protection Force operated in the Free Territory of Triest, while the "National Militia" served the remainder of the State. Zone B of the Free Territory of Triest came under the management of the then common State of Yugoslavia after the signing of the London memorandum in 1954. The members of the National Protection Force were then incorporated into the Militia.



The National Militia, which replaced the National Protection Force, performed the classic "police" tasks: protecting the lives of people and their property, apprehending perpetrators of criminal offences and keeping public order. Certain other tasks and activities, such as ensuring the execution of tasks issued by people's committees, were the consequences and a particularity of that time. The general militia had to perform the majority of tasks, while the traffic, fire, industrial-institutional, and later the forestry militia, had a much narrower focus.

However, as one of the six republics of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Slovenia had to gradually abandon its dream of an entirely autonomous militia, and its forces were progressively subordinated to the federal Yugoslav authorities in Belgrade. Under the Constitutional Law of 1953 the work of the then Ministry of the Interior was taken over by the State Secretariat of the Interior, which merged the activities of all the internal affairs authorities. The public safety, militia and state security services were thus under a common "roof"; the state security service was also directly linked to the Ministry of the Interior of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia. Protecting national order was an equal part of their basic tasks.



In 1955, the permanent service was founded, which was formally confirmed during the following year with the passing of legislation relating to the internal affairs authorities. This was the foundation of the Secretariat of the Interior, which was divided into 28 divisions, sectors or offices of the interior, 68 People's Militia stations that were territorially bound to a community, and 124 registrars' offices. At that time Ljubljana had three stations of People's Militia and the traffic and railway stations of the People's Militia. A station of service dogs and a unit of mounted militia followed later.

While the organisation did not change essentially until 1959, the tasks of the secretariat and its organisational units, including the militia, did. Until 1950 the People's Militia stations also performed the administrative internal affairs tasks, this activity was later transferred to the "civilian" services. Of the general, traffic, fire, industrial-institutional and forestry militias, only the general and traffic militias were left by the middle of the fifties. The industrial-institutional militia, which took care of the security of companies, factories and institutions, was abolished in the spring of 1951. A civilian institution for the security of companies was later formed from it. Following this the militia only carried out patrols and thus surveyed the companies and assisted the guardians. In the autumn of the same year the forestry militia was also abolished. The militiamen of the forestry corps either returned to the general militia or became forest guards, employed by the forestry administration. The fire militia was abolished two years later and its tasks were taken over by professional fire brigades. The situation then remained unchanged until the establishment of the border militia in 1967.



With the passing of a new Internal Affairs law in 1956, the Militia became a structural part of the internal affairs authorities. It became a unified service, its basic unit being the People's Militia Station. The law envisioned the regional organisational unit of the Secretariat of Internal Affairs as having three areas of responsibility: the State security, the public safety and the units of the People's Militia. The militia station was no longer militarily organised as it had been before.

The 1959 Decree on organisation and work brought some changes. Each operational service got its own autonomous administration, i.e.: the state security

administration, the public safety administration and the People's Militia administration. The public safety administration covered the fields of crime, implementation of penal sanctions, public order and traffic safety.



The administration of the People's Militia took care of organisational and operational work, as well as responsibility for the company of the Railway People's Militia.

The position of the operational services, militias and crime investigation services, were reinforced during the following years since all internal affairs bodies also had to have a crime repression service and a militia.

The Decree not only brought about the organisational

changes, but also changes in the scope of work, as local offices were established that had the same purpose and importance as today's police offices. Besides the general militia stations, specialist militia stations also existed. Militia stations for road traffic were established in Ljubljana, Kranj and Novo mesto; stations for the railway militia, the People's Militia music band and the protection squad were also established in Ljubljana.

The next milestone came in 1967. Initially the federal authorities of the Yugoslav federation were responsible for the internal affairs authorities, however, during the second half of the seventies new laws progressively transferred responsibilities

related to the militia and crime investigation service, back to the republics. In 1967 Slovenia had its first Internal Affairs law passed, which brought the internal affairs authorities back under its authority. The internal affairs secretariats were transformed into public safety administrations. Then the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs in Belgrade could only decide on the use of coercion, uniforms and insignias of functions, armaments, etc.; however, in 1972 even these functions became the responsibility of the Slovene Republic. Only the State Security Administration still remained under federal jurisdiction.

The militia stations were responsible for public safety in their communities and they were part of one of the eight newly formed public safety administrations (previously: the secretariats of internal affairs): in Celje, Koper, Kranj, Ljubljana, Maribor, Murska Sobota, Nova Gorica and Novo





mesto. New laws and regulations also influenced the organisation of the internal affairs authorities, with most of the shocks being experienced by the militia and the crime investigation service.

A new internal affairs law, passed in 1980, renamed the existing public safety administrations to internal affairs administrations, and five new administrations were added to the existing eight: : Trbovlje, Slovenj Gradec, Postojna, Krško and Ljubljana-surroundings. The organisation of the services and work were simultaneously and proportionally adapted to the new social

and security conditions. New services were also formed: the Special Unit, the Training and Logistic Centre,...



Slovenia thus gradually reshaped its own militia, which had survived throughout the many reorganisations. There were eight laws from 1946 to 1980 that changed the structure of the internal affairs authorities. Members of these services were mainly Slovenes as knowledge of the Slovene language was one of the conditions for acceptance into the service. With the measures passed by the first democratically elected parliament in 1990, the Republic of Slovenia ensured itself complete sovereignty over its own

internal affairs authorities. In 1990 there were 7,061 people employed by the internal affairs authorities, of these 4,409 were uniformed militiamen and 439 were crime investigators.



During the independence process

The “meeting of truth” – Operation SEVER /North/

The social and political processes and movements for the respect of human rights and freedoms that started in the mid-eighties, gradually grew into a plebiscite that decided for an independent Slovenia. The police played a historic role in protecting the process of independence; from 1 December 1989 when the members of the internal affairs authorities prevented the so-called “meeting of truth” being held in Ljubljana and thus prevented the spread of the “yoghurt revolution”, until the end of the process, which was represented by the departure of the last Federal Army soldier from our territory on 26 October 1991.

Ljubljana’s secretariat of internal affairs issued a decree on the 20th November, which prohibited the meeting. Since the organisers of the meeting insisted on coming to Ljubljana, the then leadership of the Republic ordered, on November 27, the then Republic Secretary of Internal Affairs, Mr. Tomaž Ertl, to take all measures necessary to prevent the meeting, in compliance with the Internal affairs law. The determination of the internal affairs authorities, which had the support of Slovene public, to stop the participants of the meeting at the border with Croatia, diverted them away from Ljubljana. Though the activities and measures taken by Slovene internal affairs authorities, which were included in Operation Sever, in preventing a prohibited public assembly or event were entirely legal, the situations in both Yugoslavia and Slovenia were no longer such as they were before 1 December 1989, and especially not the relations between the two.



At the Republic Square in Ljubljana there were mostly journalists and militiamen.

The so-called “meeting of truth” scheduled for 1 December 1989, when the Serbs and the Montenegrins wanted to come to Ljubljana to proclaim their own, “proper” truth about Kosovo, represented the first major professional challenge for the Slovene internal affairs authorities. They replied to this challenge with Operation Sever, which was the first case of open

resistance by the Slovene authorities, and their executive bodies, against the Serbian hegemony, and was also an efficient demonstration of power on our own territory. For the internal affairs authorities this represented one of the last great tests and provided the grounding, from which they drew their professional and organisational knowledge during the war of independence less than two years later.

Preparations for war – The Manoeuvre Structure of National Protection

Slovenia's preparations for independence and autonomy included a number of contextual parts, one of them was the autonomy of the military. In September 1990 Slovenia took command of the Territorial Defence units, which later became



Special Unit protected the highest Slovene political representatives.

the Slovene Army, and in March 1991 it stopped sending Slovene conscripts into the Yugoslav Army. The National Assembly passed the Defence System law, to be used when there was a threat to the freedom, independence and territorial integrity of Slovenia. The foundation of the Manoeuvre Structure of National Protection (MSNP), carried out in utmost secrecy during the preparations for the resistance, was of key importance. The "MSNP" operation was successful and by October 1990 the 20,000 strong Slovene armed force was already prepared.

Both the Special Unit and the Specialised Unit of the Militia played important roles in this. During a year of

intensive preparation, all units within the internal affairs authorities undertook various forms of training in anticipation of possible aggression by the Yugoslav People's Army. However, the militiamen and the other employees of the internal affairs authorities were not only preparing themselves for war, but also in preparation for peace.

"The march of Yugoslav People's Army upon the order from Belgrade"



The territory of the 5th Army (Source: Špegelj, 2001)

Slovenia euphorically welcomed the proclamation of an independent and autonomous State on 25 June 1991, but did so with a clear head and the internal affairs bodies and the enlisted reserve soldiers of the Territorial Defence Force at a high level of readiness. The federal government, also on the highest possible level of combat alert, waited anxiously for this moment and the decision of the Federal Executive Council to enforce the territorial integrity and implementation of federal regulations in Slovenia. In the V. Army Corps barracks of the Yugoslav People's Army, the armoured and special military units were waiting for further orders.



Gornja Radgona, the city and border crossing point is again in the Slovene hands.

The next day, when the Yugoslav Army attempted to fulfil the orders to stop Slovenia's independence process with force, the members of the internal affairs authorities remained faithful to the aims of the first democratically elected Slovene Government. They withstood the aggression of the Yugoslav People's Army that tried to occupy the border crossings with Italy, Austria and Hungary with tanks, where they wanted to ensure the implementation of federal regulations governing the crossing of the State border. On the morning of 26 June 1991 the Slovenes began to replace the "SFRJ" signs with the "Republika Slovenija" signs and to lower the Yugoslav flag and hoist the Slovene national flag. Eight border-control points were established and also at the border with Croatia.

During the fight for independence, the members of Slovenia's internal affairs authorities, together with its Territorial Defence Force and with the great support of its citizens, showed their determination and courage and thus contributed to the successful achievement of independence. They overcame the psychological block of having to shoot at their enemies. The advantage the Slovene internal affairs authorities had over the Yugoslav army, an antiquated and rigid mastodon, was their flexibility, high level of dynamism and the authority to make decisions in the field, all of which were derived from daily responses to security problems.

The militiamen, especially the members of the Special Unit of the Militia, erected barricades and protected them, they defended the border crossing points, participated in numerous fights, accompanied the transports of prisoners of war and deserters, raided and searched buildings and, at the end, also monitored the retreat of the Yugoslav army units from Slovene territory. On top of this they continued performing their regular tasks: traffic control, protecting the safety of both the citizenry and premises, border control, keeping public order, etc.

The crime investigation officers carried out somewhat different tasks during the war. They carried the main burden of work with the prisoners of war at the POW centres. They investigated criminal offences, non-military activities of the members of the Yugoslav army, their counter-intelligence service and the Federal State Security Service, and they carried out interviews with the members of the Federal Militia and Federal Customs Service. They operatively covered the units and individual members of the Yugoslav People's Army, and gave special attention to the ethnically homogenous criminal associations, especially the Serbian and Montenegrin associations. They also had a lot of work documenting the damage that occurred during the armed clashes and with registering the circumstances related to the injured and the dead. During that time they

also had to perform their regular tasks, though it must be said that there was a noticeable decline of the number of classic crimes during the crisis.

The Special Unit awaited the day of the proclamation of the independence well prepared. By October 1990 they had already moved, for safety reasons, from their premises at Vodnikova Street in Ljubljana to other secret locations, from where its members attended regular training sessions and performed their tasks – the protection of the highest political representatives, buildings of vital importance and weapon transports for the Territorial Defence Force. It is of course obvious that they also showed their constant readiness for action during the combat.

The contributions of other services and the employees of the internal affairs authorities were also very important, for example the contribution of those from the internal administrations, who oversaw the care of the prisoners of war and the respect of international conventions. The contribution of logistic service was also very important; reliable information and telecommunication systems were often of key importance, since those two systems enabled an overview of the events happening all over the Slovene territory.



At border crossing point Škofije

Following the intervention of the EU Member States the armed conflict ended quickly with the acceptance of the Declaration of Brioni. For Slovenia the conflict only completely ended after the departure of the last soldier of the YPA from the Harbour of Koper on 26 October 1991.

The members of the internal affairs authorities were aware of their role and of the historic importance of their tasks. They, together with the militia, Territorial Defence Force and the various civil protection services (fire brigades, ambulances, ...) proved their professionalism and devotion to the Slovene nation, enabling it to win this war united.

The Police Day

In order to remember the persuasive determination to protect the State and its citizens, the service, support and mutual trust, which reigned during the days of the war in June among Slovene population and their police; in order to remember the organised and professional resistance against the aggressor on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, and last, but not least, in order to remember the events of the year 1991, when policemen fought against the Yugoslav army at the Holmec border crossing, the Slovene police decided to choose the 27th of June as its memorial day.

From independence to the autonomous body within the organisation

The period of conformation to European standards

The Slovene Police had walked away from the totally centralised management of the Yugoslav Federation to complete independence in 1991. A new Constitution and numerous new laws were passed, which reached into the field of State administration and especially the field of human rights protection. The organisational structure changed, as did its name. In 1992 the Militia became the Police.

The Slovene Police wanted to become a modern institution, shaped by European criteria. An organisation capable, in its function as a civil service, to adapt itself quickly to changes in society and to react effectively to the local and global challenges of modern life. Its aim is to become a flexible police organisation, unburdened by history and politics. It was therefore necessary to carry out a rationalisation and reorganisation and to have adequate legislation passed. The eighteen-year-old Internal Affairs law was still valid until 1998 and parts were often entirely outdated and useless for the newly born democratic State.

First, changes on regional and local levels ...

Of course, changes of the police force began prior to 1998 and the passing of the Police Act. Changes to the organisation's structure and to its responsibilities began much earlier, especially at local and regional levels. By the end of 1992 the number of the former regional Internal Affairs Administrations had been reduced



from 13 to current 11; the Internal Affairs Administrations of Trbovlje and Ljubljana-Surroundings merged with the Internal Affairs Administration of Ljubljana. After a detailed analysis the new internal organisational structure was defined two years later. The tasks of the police inspectorate, the crime suppression division and the common services division were divided between the Director's Office, the police inspectorate, the crime suppression office, the operation-communication centre and the joint and logistic services.

Because of the irrationality and fragmentation of the operations of the police units, the Police, in 1996, also changed its entire organisation at the local level. Its aim was to align itself as closely as possible to the citizenry, and the changes were dictated as much by the development of the society, as the capabilities and specialisation of police work.

... and on a national level: new tasks – new organisational units

The Ministry of the Interior, which includes the police services, has followed the development and the needs of the newly born State. After independence, the Ministry continued to perform all the tasks related to State security and public safety. At the beginning of 1993, the existing State Security Service became an independent government service and was renamed, firstly as the Security and Intelligence Service and later as the Slovene Intelligence and Security Agency. Thus the Ministry only kept the public safety tasks; in addition to police functions it also performed administrative tasks.

The numerous newly passed laws and amendments after independence interfered deeply with the functioning of the Police and of the Ministry itself. Until 1990 the Militia were not responsible for the protection of specific people and premises, as this was mostly taken care of by Belgrade, where the majority of protected people and premises were situated. Following independence and the international recognition of our State as an international subject, numerous foreign diplomatic and consular missions were opened in Ljubljana and as a consequence the number of domestic and foreign people requiring protection also increased. This brought about the foundation of the Bureau for Security and Protection.



The Protection and Security Bureau is responsible for escorts and protection of foreign dignitaries.

After independence our State was also faced with a migration problem. In order to take care of migrants in compliance with requests and provisions of international conventions, the Transient Home for Foreigners was established, which subsequently divided in 1999 into the Asylum centre and the Centre for Foreigners.

All the tasks and activities related to Interpol were also under the patronage of the State. This posed

certain problems for the police immediately after independence, as Slovenia was not a member. However, this issue was soon resolved following the international recognition of Slovenia and the incorporation into the Interpol was immediate. One of the post-independence organisational novelties that should also be mentioned here, was the foundation of the Operation and Communication Centre, which indicated that the Police had started to place more importance in public relations.





POLICE TODAY

Autonomy of the Police and its basic tasks

The Police Act, enacted on July 18th, 1998, provided the legal basis for the establishment of the Police as an autonomous body within the Ministry of the Interior. Through this, the Police acquired a high degree of autonomy, especially in the field of the performance of police tasks and police powers. Its autonomy is clearly shown in two fields: financial, as the police have its own item in the national budget, and personnel. The Director General of the Police, as the head of an autonomous body within the Ministry decides on the labour status of the employees in the Police, whereas the personnel service take care of the employment within the police force.

However, the independence, autonomy and expertise are not guaranteed to the Police only by the Police Act, though it strongly reduced the possibility of the influence of politics, of local interests and of other centres of power. It also clearly defined police powers, rules of police ethics and reinforced the education and permanent training of all employees.

The autonomy of the Police is also defined in the Constitution, the procedural penal legislation, the Aliens Act, the State Border Control Act, the Misdemeanours Act, The Act on Misdemeanours against Public Order and many other regulations.

The Police perform the following tasks in compliance with the law:

- ♦ *protect life, personal safety and the property of citizens;*
- ♦ *prevent, discover and investigate criminal offences and violations, discover and arrest the perpetrators of criminal offences and violations, other searched for persons and hand them over to competent authorities;*
- ♦ *maintain public order;*
- ♦ *control and regulate the traffic on public roads and non-categorised roads used for public transport;*
- ♦ *protect the State border and perform border controls;*
- ♦ *execute tasks defined by regulations on foreigners;*
- ♦ *protect certain persons, authorities, premises and districts;*
- ♦ *protect defined work posts and confidentiality of the data of State authorities, if not defined otherwise by the law;*
- ♦ *carry out tasks defined by laws and secondary acts.*

Relationship between the Ministry and the Police

The Ministry of the Interior defines the development, organisational, personnel and other basic directives for the work of the Police, takes care of its financial operations and investments, co-ordinates and adjusts the police information and

telecommunication systems with the systems of other State authorities, and directs and supervises the functioning of the Police and the implementation of its tasks respectively.



The building in which the headquarters of the Ministry of the Interior and the Police are situated, was built just before the outbreak of the World War II. It got its name after the Czech insurance company Slavija, which built it.



Guidance and supervision of the work of the Police

The ministry established in August 1999 a special Bureau for guidance and supervision of the Police. The Bureau prepares professional grounds for guidance, which the Minister then gives to the Police for the preparation of its medium-term plan of development and work and for the yearly plan of work. On the basis of directives given by the National Assembly, the Government and other State institutions, and in compliance with the national security policy, it participates in the preparation of the starting points for the security policy and the strategy for its implementation, as well as with the preparation of normative and technical acts that are binding for the Police.

The tasks of the Bureau for guidance and supervision of the Police could be divided into organisational, normative-legal and supervisory tasks. The first includes the discussion on the proposals and initiatives of the Police for the regulation of issues in the field of police work, which fall within the competence of the National Assembly, the Government or the Minister of the Interior; preparation of draft proposals for obligatory directives and tasks, which are submitted to the Police by the Minister on the basis of legal authorisations, as well as the preparation of proposals to be submitted to the Minister on certain positions or proposals of directives for solving individual issues from the field of work of the Police, if so requested by the Director General of the Police. An important task of the Bureau is the supervision of all fields of police work – with special attention given to the protection of human rights and the fundamental freedoms of individual persons during the use of police powers. This is the so-called external, administrative supervision; if we consider the Police to be one of the two armed powers in our State, then we can talk here also of a form of civil supervision.

Other tasks of the Ministry of the Interior

The Ministry of the Interior also performs tasks in compliance with the Act on Organisation and on the Field of Work of Ministries, related with the system, organisation and functioning of administrative authorities; with the system of financing, salaries and other incomes in State administration; with the system of relationships within the State administration; with the supervision of the implementation of the regulations on administrative procedure and other issues of public administration; with the implementation of programmes for the acquisition of education, with improvement and training in the field of security and internal affairs; with the training of personnel for the performance of administrative tasks and with professional exams; with administrative statistics; with the objection of conscience against military service; with the movement and residence of aliens; with following and solving of the refugee and migration problems; with passports, identity cards, registration and cancellation of the address of residence; with possession, carrying and trafficking of weapons and ammunition, transport and trafficking of explosives and transport of other hazardous substances; with interests and political associating of persons, meetings and public rallies; with the registration of vehicles and driving tests; with citizenship, registration of personal names; with public safety; with the system and normative management of cases in those fields of work, where the Police perform the administrative tasks and which do not fall under the competence of other Ministries; with the guidance and supervision of the Police.



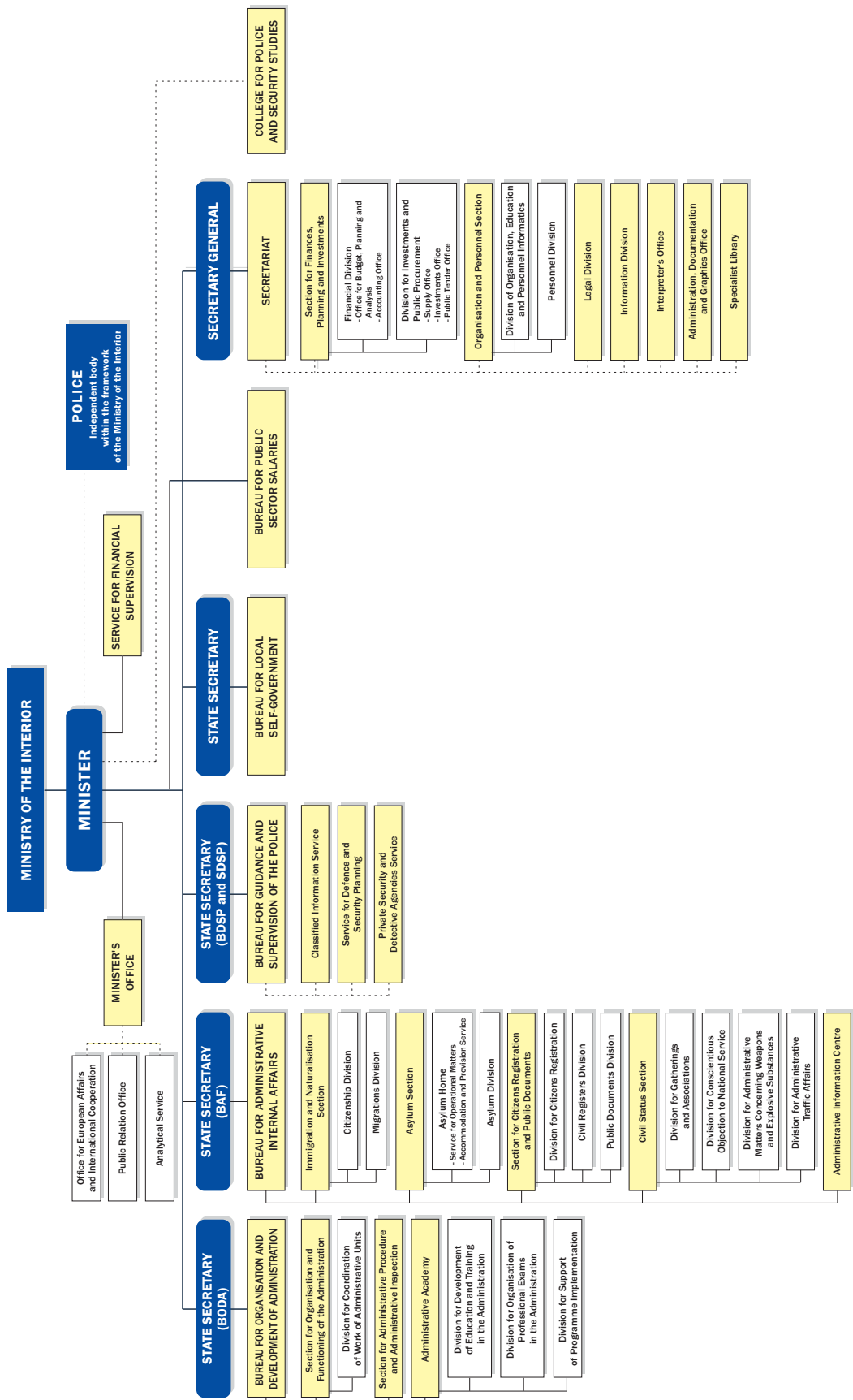
New passports were prepared in compliance with the European Union Acquis and reflect the modern design trends and the protective and technical solutions.

The work of the Ministry is organised into various fields, namely in the field of organisation, development and functioning of administration, in the field of

administrative internal affairs and in the field of guiding and supervision of the work of the Police, and in the area of joint issues of the Ministry, which ensure the performance of the tasks guaranteed by law, on basic fields. The Ministry also manages the Service of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for local self-management.

The College for Police and Security Studies also operates within the Ministry, which implements educational programmes for the acquisition of higher professional education, organises and implements other forms of education in co-operation with other organisational units of the Ministry and the Police, and plans, prepares and executes individual training programmes.

The Organisational Chart of the Ministry of the Interior





THREE-LEVEL ORGANISATION

The Police perform tasks on three levels: the national, regional and local level. From an organisational point of view it is composed of the General Police Directorate, regional Police Directorates and Police stations. The Police headquarters are situated in Ljubljana.

The General Police Directorate performs the regulative, co-ordinating and supervisory functions needed for the functioning of the entire Police; police directorates perform the same function at regional and local levels. Police stations take care of security on local levels and carry out more than 90 percent of all police tasks.

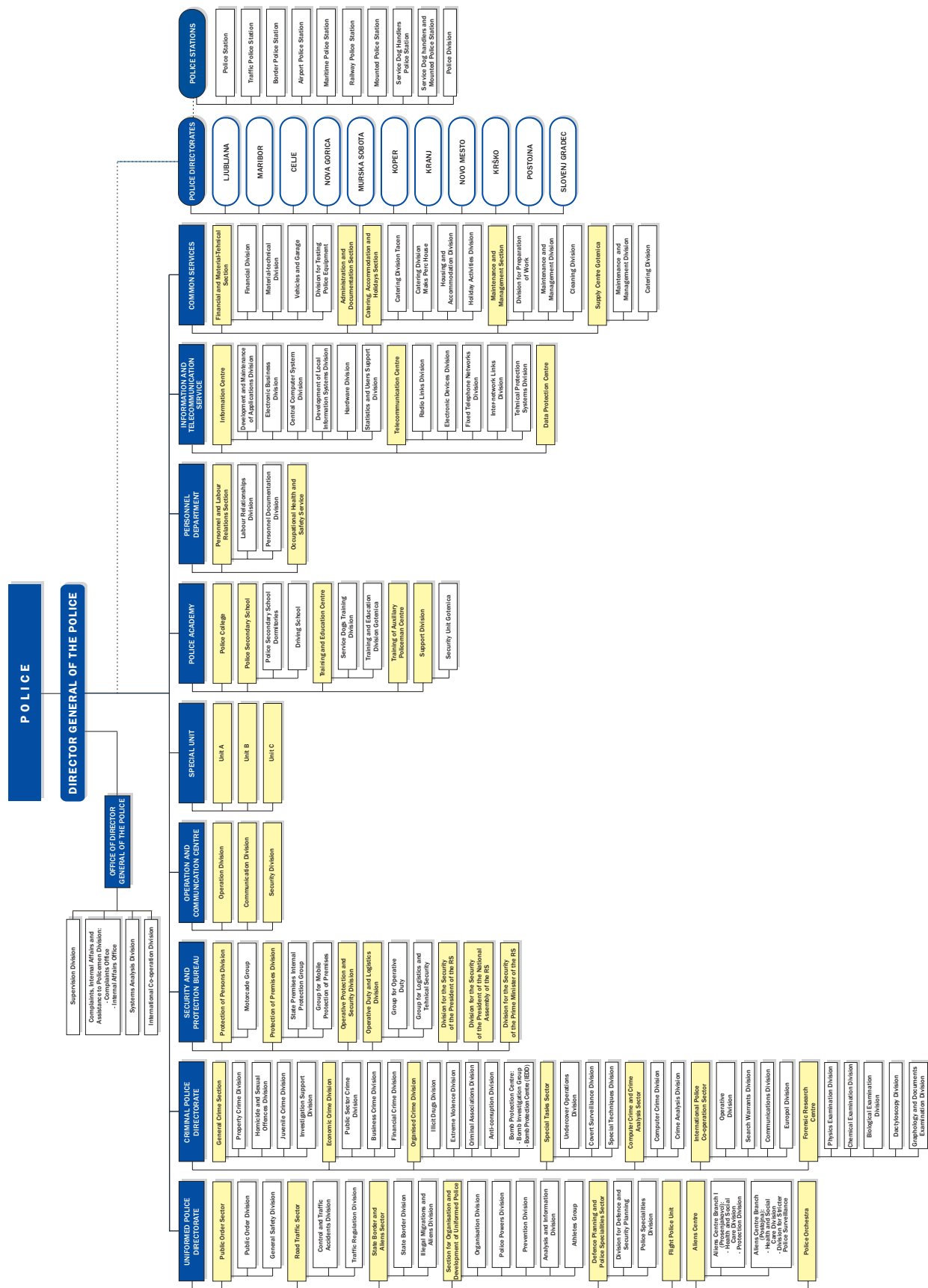
The Police are headed by the Director General of the Police, who is also the manager of the General Police Directorate. Besides this he also co-ordinates, directs and supervises the work of organisational units of the Police and internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate, ensures the legitimate performance of police tasks, issues regulations and other acts for which he is empowered, decrees measures and decides in compliance with law or regulations, issued on the basis of laws. He answers to the Minister for his work and for the work of the Police, thus the Government of the Republic of Slovenia may discharge him upon Minister's proposal. The Director General has a Deputy.

National level: the General Police Directorate

The General Police Directorate:

- ♦ *follows, analyses and evaluates the security conditions, establishes the situation in the field of the execution of police tasks, guides, directs and co-ordinates the work of police directorates, ensures professional and technical assistance, supervises their work, takes care of improving the organisation of the system and methods of work, takes care of functioning of the police during extraordinary situations or in war; takes care of the lawful implementation of regulations in the field of the work of the police and performs measures to ensure the effective work of the police;*
- ♦ *assumes measures in the field of crime suppression, road traffic safety, border affairs and foreigners, public order in cases, when it is necessary to implement a co-ordinated activity in a larger area, and decides on the second instance on issues concerning the crossing of the State border;*
- ♦ *organises, heads and executes the protection of certain persons, authorities, premises, districts, work posts and confidential data;*
- ♦ *performs forensic and laboratory research and offers expert opinions in this field of work;*

The Organisational Chart of the Police



- ♦ *takes care of the implementation of international agreements in the field of police tasks;*
- ♦ *co-operates with police forces from other countries and with international organisations in the field of police work;*
- ♦ *collects, processes, transmits and stores the data connected with police work and manages the information and telecommunication system of the Police;*
- ♦ *takes care of employment of policemen and other employees of the Police, allocates them and organises and manages their professional education, improvement and training;*
- ♦ *takes care of informing the competent authorities and the public about police work, about actual safety issues and security situations;*
- ♦ *proposes and implements financial plans and proposes the plans for the acquisitions of the Police, manages and maintains buildings, equipment and instruments; supplies police units, decides on solving the housing issues of police employees and performs tasks in the field of office operations;*
- ♦ *defines the systemisation, standardisation and typology of material and technical means and equipment of the police, business and other premises and their equipment;*
- ♦ *within the framework of financial means it plans, allocates and takes care of rational and intentional use of the means;*
- ♦ *performs other tasks from police field of work, defined by law or any other secondary legal act.*



The bodies responsible for the performance of various tasks are the Office of the Director General, operative services (Uniformed Police Directorate, Criminal Police Directorate, Security and Protection Bureau, Operation and Communication Centre, Special Unit), the Police Academy and the so-called logistic services (personnel service, information and telecommunication service and common logistic services). Such divisions of the General Police Directorate are the consequences of its tasks and the centralisation of financial, personnel and educational functions).

In addition to the regulative, co-ordinating and supervisory function, the operative services also perform certain operative tasks.

The minister of the Interior nominates, upon the proposal of the Director General of the Police, all heads of internal organisational units. They are accountable to the Director General of the Police for their work and for the work of their units.



The Office of the Director General of the Police

This Office is of great assistance to the Director General of the Police and to his deputy, so that they can perform their tasks effectively and efficiently, since it takes care of all the issues related to their functions and competencies. Besides this, the Office also plans and co-ordinates work in the most important system projects and assists and advises the management of the Police in finding the solutions in various cases. It regulates the relations and co-operation of the Police with the Ministry, especially with the Bureau for guidance and supervision of the Police, with other administrative bodies and with the public. It is also responsible for the harmonisation of work with Police Directorates. It must ensure expert assistance and it participates directly with the preparation of legal and secondary acts from its field of work.

Among its tasks, is also the implementation of professional, legal tasks for the Police, the preparation of training tasks in its field of work and their implementation. Public relations also fall under its domain. This is a planned, directed and co-ordinated communication with media, internal and external public; this is taken care of by the public relations representative of the Police, together with his collaborators. For an effective internal communication it publishes the



newspaper Varnost ("Safety"), through which it informs its readers monthly of all the important novelties and events within the Police. The condition for good communication with the public is a constant analysis of relations with the public, the reports in the media and the public opinion. In compliance with its financial possibilities the Office also takes care of promotional activities and participates in preventive actions.

The office is composed of four divisions, each with its own competencies and tasks, that are: the supervision division, the division for complaints, internal security and assistance to policemen, the division for system analysis and the international cooperation division.

Supervision Division

The supervision of work is one of the four key functions of management in any organisation - besides planning, organising and managing, which run simultaneously and are interdependent. A lot of attention is paid to this segment in the Police. Besides the external control of its work (by the public, the media, the justice, the Parliament, the Government and the Ministry of the Interior), the Police itself controls the legitimacy, the professionalism and the quality of the work done. Being a hierarchic, three-level organisation, the internal management control also runs



Police procedures are not always “gentle” and are therefore exposed to public supervision.

on several levels: the General Police Directorate supervises the work of police directorates, which in turn supervise the work of police stations. The purpose of the supervision is to establish the legitimacy, professionalism, quality and punctuality of the performance of tasks, the harmonisation of work tasks, establishing the efficiency and effectiveness of the work of police units in various fields of work, the verification of the implementation of organisational aims and the regulation of police activities in accordance with the established efficiency and effectiveness.

Everyone who performs supervisory activities must perform his work professionally and rationally. Through supervision, not only the verification of the quality of tasks performed must be ensured, but also the development and rise towards the excellence of the performance of police services. Their actual credibility depends mainly on the quality of evidence gathered and on the manner of their use at the evaluation.

The supervision division was established in order to enable a planned and coordinated implementation of supervisory function. It has numerous tasks and the key one among them is to ensure the respect of the key standards of police work and tasks. The division also proposes, develops and introduces various procedures of management control, with the aim in obtaining the state of excellence in various segments of police work. It also supervises the implementation of the special police measures and the use of the means from “the special fund”. One of its tasks is also the formation of objective standards for the ascertaining of efficiency and effectiveness of police units.

Division for complaints, internal affairs and assistance to policemen

The resolving of complaints and internal affairs have had a long tradition within the Police, however, this division only became independent within the organisation in 1992, when the Bureau for complaints and internal affairs was established within the Ministry of the Interior, while inspectors for special tasks in the Head Offices of Heads of Internal Affairs Administrations started dealing with those tasks at a regional level in 1993. When the Police became an autonomous body within the Ministry, the Bureau became the division in the Office of the Director General of the Police. The division is divided into the Office for Complaints and the Office for Internal Affairs.

Among its basic tasks are the solving of complaints submitted by the applicants, carrying out or participating in investigations of criminal offences or violations presumably committed by policemen. It also provides assistance to policemen and evaluates whether part time jobs of policemen are permissible or consistent with their regular work or not. An important task is also directing and supervising the activities of Police Directorates in their mutual field of work.

Due to the nature of its work the division co-operates with professional services of the police, as well as with other State institutions and authorities, especially with the ombudsman, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Office of the President of the Republic and with the Office of the President of the Government, with the Commission for petitions, applications and complaints of the National Assembly. They submit to the police the initiatives, petitions and letters of individual citizens, who have addressed their problems connected either with the treatment of a policeman or with his conduct, to them. Every year they deal with about 30 petitions, 70 initiatives submitted by the ombudsman and with about 50 complaints. Replies to foreigners are submitted through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Complaints

The initiatives, proposals and complaints of individual persons are a part of police profession. The Police accept them as a form of public control over their work and as an obligation for even greater professionalism in the performance of their duties.

Article 28 of the Police Act provides: "If an individual believes that his/her rights or freedoms were breached by an activity, or by the omission of an activity by a

policeman, he/she can, in addition to all other legal and other means available for the protection of his/her rights and freedoms, also enter a complaint with the police within a period of 30 days."

The complaint procedure follows precisely defined methodology and directives, which enable the transparency of the procedure, since it is possible at any time to establish, whether everything possible was done during the procedure in order to define the exact situation. However, it tries to solve all the problems, cited in the complaint, also in co-operation with the applicant.



A senate composed of three members: the chairman of the senate, a representative of the public and a representative of the Police Union, thoroughly evaluate the complaint and decide on the substantiation of the complaint. The representatives of the public in the senate at the local level are the candidates of local communities. Their number depends on the number of complaints. At the State level the public is represented by the members of professional public from legal or judicial ranks.

Internal affairs

A policeman, suspected of the commitment of any crime or misdemeanour shall be, as any other person suspected to have committed a crime or a misdemeanour, proceeded in compliance with the Police Act, the Criminal Procedure Act or the Misdemeanours Act. The procedures are carried out under the principles and the methodology of the work of the criminal police.

The aim of internal affairs is also to find irregularities within the police system, to point them out and to propose the system solutions for their elimination or at least their prevention. Since corruption is one of the major irregularities of the functioning of any system, especially the police system, it has been given special attention.

Assistance to policemen

The Police shall assure legal assistance to a policeman against whom a penal procedure or a liability suit is introduced because of his performance of official duties, and for which the police evaluate were carried out in compliance with existing regulations. Whenever a policeman requests assistance he must be in a penal procedure. A commission, nominated by the Director General of the Police for the General Police Directorate or by the Director of Police Directorate for a Police Directorate, shall evaluate, whether the policeman has performed his task professionally and legally.

Part-time jobs

The division shall evaluate whether a part-time job of a policeman is compatible with his official work. If so, permission for work shall be issued to him. A policeman must not perform work that might hinder his police work; a detailed list of jobs that an officer may not take shall be defined by the Minister.

Amongst others, a policeman may not work abroad or perform a job for foreign legal persons, may not sell or trade goods, serve or help serving in public premises, mediate or conclude contracts for sale of immovable or movable property or in the field of insurance. He may not work in private security or detective agencies, or take care of public order at public gatherings or other events during his free time.

The system analysis division

The activity of this division is oriented towards providing support for the formation and implementation of security policies and for the functioning and development of the police system.

Its tasks are:

- ♦ *to follow and to analyse security events and police work;*
- ♦ *to study the social appearances that influence the security and the police work, and to propose appropriate measures based on the analysis;*
- ♦ *to give support to decision-making, both at a strategic as well as at a system level;*
- ♦ *to propose unified methodologies of analytical work and reporting;*
- ♦ *to prepare final reports;*
- ♦ *to participate in planning processes and in other development tasks of the Police;*
- ♦ *to take care of the development of the analytical activity within the Police and*
- ♦ *to link the analytical activities in other organisational units of the Police.*

The analytical activity of the police is thus directed both to the analysing of concrete security cases, like organised crime activities, especially smuggling people across State borders, corruption, counterfeiting of money and securities, extortion, prostitution, thefts of motor vehicles and fraud, as to the analysis of the situation in various fields of public safety – from crime, violation of public order, road traffic safety, illegal crossing of State borders to preventive and repressive police work, single police operations, single fields of work,...

The system analysis division tries to provide information as an adequate support to analytical work and to decision-making at a strategic level of the police organisation, since it wants to increase its contribution to the planning of strategic decisions taken by the Police. It wishes to increase its linking, harmonising and directing role in the field of analytical activities within the police, while at the same time considering the importance of the employees, who have the necessary methodological skills and knowledge of specific police work.



Slovenia has been cooperating with foreign police forces for a number of years.

The international co-operation division

International relations are becoming more and more complex. The Police got their international co-operation division in August 2000, before that date the strategic tasks of the police in this field were performed by the international co-operation division of the Ministry of the Interior.

This division does not have the function of the performance of direct operative co-operation with foreign law enforcement and other authorities; its competencies are only the general cross-border co-operation of the Police and functions as a support service to the units of General Police Directorate, Police

directorates and Police stations. This division also takes care of information support.

Among the most important tasks of the division are:

- ♦ *offering initiatives and participating in the procedure for the conclusion of international agreements covering the field of police tasks and taking care of their implementation (there are three types of agreements: in the field of suppression of organised crime and related forms of appearance, in the field of readmission of persons that reside illegally in our country, and police co-operation in various fields of police activities);*
- ♦ *general co-operation with foreign police forces, international organisations covering the field of police work (mostly through the co-ordination of preparations for the meetings of foreign police representatives, of foreign high State officials when dealing with police matters, co-ordination at conferences, seminars and other forms of co-operation);*
- ♦ *preparation and implementation of strategies for international police co-operation;*
- ♦ *planning and following activities within international operations of the Police, and*
- ♦ *participation in international programmes and projects of various institutions.*

Its work competencies are defined in Article 6 of the Police Act, which include among the tasks carried out by the General Police Directorate, the co-operation with police forces from other countries and with international organisations in the field of police work, and the implementation of international agreements.

The most important fields of police international co-operation are the so-called European affairs or those fields of police work (such as border affairs and foreigners, illegal migrations) where, in addition to the already institutionalised forms there also exist some other forms. Within the frame of the preparations of Slovenia for membership in the European Union most of the activities run within the Phare projects, especially the so-called “twinning” projects. This is a partnership with inter-agency co-operation.

The priorities and criteria of co-operation are also divided by individual States or by their groups (e.g.: the Luxembourg Group). Our State participates in various regional initiatives, like, for example, the Stability Pact for Southeast Europe, the Adriatic-Ionian Initiative, the Central European Initiative, etc. An important element in the work of the division is the co-operation with the Council of Europe, which through its conventions, recommendations and protocols often ploughs the field of democratisation in the area of police activities and human rights.

The division is responsible also for the co-ordination between the police units within the General Police Directorate, and between them and State institutions. In the future this division will also take care of the co-ordination of liaison officers abroad.

The Slovene Police actively co-operate on a bilateral level with law enforcement authorities of neighbouring countries on a national, regional and small-border level, especially with solving issues linked with illegal migrations, readmission of foreigners, measures for a more effective protection of the State border, providing the infrastructure at border crossing points and undisturbed flow of traffic, and with the exchange of information and data in all fields of crime. The bilateral co-operation is currently taking place with the Metropolitan Police from London (particularly with the development of strategies of the control and regulation of traffic), Swedish and German Police. It co-operates with the Police from Bosnia and Herzegovina in the field of the prevention of illegal migrations and assists them with the establishment of the National Bureau of Interpol in Sarajevo.

Public Relations

In the time of the swift development of communication technology, when we virtually feel geographical distances no longer, direct communication with the public still remains as one of the basic conditions for the long-term success and efficient co-operation of each subject of society, especially the Police, who are constantly under the scrutiny of the public.



Public relations are an indivisible part of the police work. The Police inform the public on the matters from their field of work, if it does not harm their own work or the justified benefits of others. Through an indirect relationship, which runs through the media, the police are striving to increase the quality and size of their information submitted to journalists on a daily basis. Doing this promotes the preventive work of the media and the discussion of topics that are important for citizens from a point of view of security.

Police officers are more and more aware that communication should be a part of their professionalism and expertise in order to carry out their work successfully. Education and training are more important as well. Despite a well-established system of schooling and the training of policemen, their true experience actually starts once they are faced with the real beat of life in the streets, on the roads, in the cities... A policemen can evaluate his knowledge and

qualification only through direct contact with people and problems presented by this profession. In daily relations with people and in various situations he might not always be successful, he might be less tactful sometimes ...

There are more and more different groups of people and he must establish a specific relationship with each of them. He must also deal with different persons and therefore needs different kinds of approach. Someone who has breached the law thinks of the Police differently to someone who has not done anything unlawful. In addition, the publics of modern society have become more and more different, however, the police must justify their activities to all of them, they must establish relations with all of them and strive to achieve a long-term collaboration, of which they are well aware.

"The freedom of expression of thoughts, speech and public appearance, of the press and other forms of public information and expression are guaranteed. Everybody may choose freely, receive or spread the news or their opinions. Everybody has the right to obtain information of public character, for which he has a legal interest founded by law, with the exception of the cases defined by the law" says Article 39 of the Constitution, while Article 49 of the Act on Media imposes an obligation on State authorities, bodies of local communities, individuals performing public functions, public institutions and public enterprises and other persons performing public service, to give timely, complete and accurate information on the issues from their field of work. The cited subjects must regulate the accessibility of their work to the public. The mediation of information may be renounced only in cases when such information is marked with a degree of confidentiality defined by law, if this constitutes a breach of confidentiality of personal data or harms a judicial or preliminary penal procedure.

The Police as a specific State body has also defined the field of communication through its law. Article 6 of the Police Act includes also the following: "The General Police Directorate shall take care of informing the competent State authorities and the media of the work of the Police, of current security issues and of security situations"; while Article 22 cites also "that the Police shall inform the public on the issues from its field of work, if this does not harm its work or justifiable benefits of others", and further defines that such data and information on the implementation of such tasks shall be given by Director General of the Police or a duly authorised official. The communication is defined in more detail by the Guidelines for the Police for work in the field of public relations and in the Guidelines for the communication of the Police with the public in times of crisis and conflict situations.

The person authorised for public relations at the General Police Directorate is the police representative for Public Relations who, together with his collaborators gives advise to all other services on how to function in this field. Each of the eleven regional police directorates has its own Public Relations representative.

Permanent tasks of persons appointed for public relations at the level of General Police Directorate:

- ♦ *the analytical following of appearance of the Police and their representatives in the media;*
- ♦ *following and analysing public opinion;*
- ♦ *the preparation of a monthly plan of media activities for the General Police Directorate and special plans for the needs of operative services;*
- ♦ *daily informing of the public (through the media and through the web site www.policija.si) on more important security events.*



Title page of the police web site

They strive to increase the quality of co-operation of the Police with the public, especially with journalists and media enterprises, and to get as heterogeneous, innovative and friendly as possible through these forms of such co-operation. Most of the attention and concrete work is given to the informing of the public, journalists or media enterprises or citizens with concrete problems. There are more and more letters arriving every year from citizens. The Internet and the e-mail linked to it have undoubtedly contributed to it. You can find the Slovene Police on the World Wide Web at the address **www.policija.si** or write to them at the e-mail address **policija@policija.si**.

The Police have already been participating in the "My country, beautiful and hospitable" project - which is prepared by the Tourist Association of Slovenia for a number of years. Through this co-operation the Police also contribute to the improved appearance of Slovenia every year, becoming tidier, more hospitable and safe and as such becoming more interesting for tourists. The basis of the project is the competition of Slovene settlements in the arrangement of the environment and in hospitality, to which over twenty competitions are added. Their intention is to encourage people to regulate their residential, local and business environment, that is, the environment in which they work and co habit. The Tourist Association of Slovenia issues awards to the best participants at the end of the project. These awards also include an award for the best-kept and most hospitable police station.



In 2001, the police paper Varnost celebrated its 50th anniversary.

A lot of attention is also given to internal communication, since it is very important that the employees receive information on what is happening in the Police. Though the Police have at their disposal an internal electronic mail system, through which employees are informed about relevant items, more and more information is also sent by Intranet. The internal newspaper "Varnost" (Security) "translates" legislation into practice for its readers, brings them novelties from various fields of police work and also peeps behind the curtains of relevant events.

The Uniformed Police Directorate

The Uniformed Police Directorate takes care of the harmonised, efficient and lawful work of the uniformed police through its sectors. It is responsible for single fields of police work or activities required for public order, road traffic, State border and foreigners, the organisation and development of the uniformed police, defence planning and police specialities. Its organisation also includes the Flight Police Unit, Aliens Centre and Police Orchestra. Its field of work includes the

preparation of regulations, implementation of obligations imposed by international regulations, co-operation with foreign law enforcement authorities and international institutions in the fields they cover.

The Uniformed Police Directorate is headed by the director, who adjusts, directs and supervises the work of internal organisational units of the Uniformed Police Directorates and the work of the uniformed police officers and police stations.

Public Order Sector

The name of the sector itself tells us that it is responsible for public order and for the protection of life, personal safety and the property of people. Its tasks are various: to organise, follow, supervise and, if necessary, to harmonise the work of operative units and provide them with professional assistance in keeping the public order and peace, with the implementation of the legislation on weapons and explosive substances, with gathering and the associating of people, with registrations and cancellations of residence. It follows, analyses and evaluates the efficiency of the police work in the field of private security and detective activities.

The Sector for Public Order directly undertakes measures and manages the demanding tasks in the field of public order when the complexity of the tasks overcomes the professional, technical and personnel capacities of other organisational units of the Police or, when it is necessary to act in a harmonised way on a larger territory (covering more than one regional police directorate).

It also analyses and evaluates the work of the Police in the fields of the general safety of people and property at airports, seaports, public beaches, at sea and on inland waters, in the mountains and on ski slopes and on the railway. It performs the duties connected with suicides, sudden deaths, accidents at work, drowning, search and rescue actions, natural and other accidents,



Policemen always prepare themselves well for the protection of sports events, especially of football games.





Skiing competition "Zlata Lisica" (Golden Wixen) in Maribor

fires as well as tasks involved with the field of environmental protection and security of nuclear premises.

The employees prepare or participate in the preparation of regulations and professional guidelines, the planning of measures and the improvement of tactics and methods of police work. They co-operate with other State authorities, foreign law enforcement authorities and institutions and with international organisations. This sector also co-operates with data processing, the preparation of computer applications and in the transfer of data from the cited fields of work.

Road Traffic Sector

The two basic fields of work in this sector are the safety of road traffic and regulation of traffic. It follows and analyses the safety conditions on roads, directs and, when necessary, harmonises the work of the units for traffic control, investigation of road accidents, prevention and detection of criminal offences and violations endangering the safety of road traffic, performs supervision and provides expert assistance to units.

This sector also follows and evaluates efficiency and participates in the improvement of tactics and methods of police work in this field, mediates opinions and issues consensus in relation to the construction of roads and road premises, as well as the opinions, consensus and permits for transport and exceptional transport and for the road-blocks during some major events that take place on the road.



This sector also co-operates with other Slovene and foreign authorities and organisations and prepares the rules and guidelines for its field of work, and participates in the preparation of information for the public and in the processing and collection of computer data.

The specialised traffic control unit directly performs, as the internal unit of the sector, stricter controls of traffic. It controls, through the use of video and technical devices, the monitoring of cargo vehicles and buses. It escorts exceptional cargo transport when necessary, and the transport of hazardous goods and co-operates with the organisation of events on the roads.

State Border and Aliens Sector

This sector performs tasks in the field of the security of the State border and of illegal migrations and foreigners. It plans, organises and monitors the work of the units for the control of the crossing of the State border, the protection of the State border, the investigation of criminal offences and violations on the border and border incidents, the prevention of illegal migrations and events related to the legislation on aliens. In the second instance it decides on matters related to crossing

of the State border and directs and harmonises the work of the Centre for Aliens.

In this field of work it monitors and evaluates security conditions and the efficiency of police work, it participates in the preparation of legislation and directives and with the improvement of tactics and methods of work, with the processing of computer data and their mediation to the public. It also takes care of the implementation of obligations imposed by international agreements. During the last few years it has also been paying special attention to the implementation of the Schengen standards for the protection of the State border and the measures required for the approach to the European Union respectively. In addition, it co-operates with other State authorities and organisations.



Specialised Unit for the Surveillance of the State Border

This Unit was established at the end of June 2002 for a more successful and efficient prevention of uncontrolled migrations, which is one of the first steps towards the implementation of the Schengen Acquis in the field of the establishment of the organisational-personnel concept of Slovene Police for the implementation of the surveillance of the State border and for equalising measures under the Schengen standards.

The basic tasks of the Specialised unit for the surveillance of the State border are stricter and targeted controls of the State border, discovery of trans-border crime, especially of illegal migrants and their guides, the smuggling of illicit drugs, weapons, ammunition and stolen vehicles, and the discovery of forged or altered alien travel documents. In relation to security situation the Units assist the police directorates with the surveillance of the State border and also perform tasks

related to the control of the State border, which require special skills and knowledge and special equipment in addition to the standard ones. It participates in the training needed for special skills and knowledge, which fall directly under its field of work.

Sector for the Organisation and Development of the Uniformed Police

This Sector has four basic fields of work, namely:

- ♦ *organisation and systemisation;*
- ♦ *professional and lawful use of police powers;*
- ♦ *preventive activities;*
- ♦ *analysis and evaluation of security issues and participation in ensuring information support within the uniformed police.*

Efficient organisation and systemisation contribute to the good operation of an authority, especially of one like the police. This field is very important; the sector studies and adjusts the proposals for the improvement of the organisation and the change of systemisation, it follows and participates in solving personnel problems, it plans and implements training and qualification within the uniformed police, it studies the development and methods of the introduction of new work methods, it participates in the definition of systemisation and standardisation and in the acquisition of equipment for the uniformed police.



In preventive work, the police pay special attention to children.

The sector analyses and evaluates the implementation of police powers, the use of coercive means, assaults on police officers, develops the tactics and the methodology of the use of police powers, follows the development of coercive means and takes part in their acquisition, harmonises the work of the collegiate body of martial arts masters, participates in the organisation and execution of national competitions within the Police and in the participation of Slovene policemen in international competitions, harmonises the employment of top sportsmen with the police and their involvement in the promotion of the Police. It studies and adjusts the preventive activities of the uniformed police, takes care of the improvement of this activities and of the training of its performers. It analyses and evaluates various safety issues or individual incidents, participates in the preparation of expert methodology of research and inquiries in relation to the work of the uniformed police, and in their implementation and processing respectively. It also follows the use of, and co-operates with the development of computer applications, the processing and storing of data from the field of work of the

uniformed police, and with the definition of systemisation and standardisation of computer equipment used by the uniformed police.

This sector also prepares professional directives in its fields of work, co-operates with other authorities, plans measures for the effective work of the police, participates in the supervision of units and ensures the necessary professional assistance to police units.

Defence Planning and Police Specialities Sector

Its basic fields of work are the work of the police in extraordinary situations and war and the police specialities. It thus harmonises the tasks defined by law for the functioning of the police at times of war or extraordinary situations and the work of units in this field of work.

It follows and evaluates the efficiency of work of special police units, which also include the alpine unit, and the units for international peacekeeping operations, as well as the use of service dogs and horses. Subsequently, it can indirectly verify its own success since it takes care of the training of units on summons, dog handlers and mounted policemen and it also organises the participation of Slovene police officers in peacekeeping operations.

In its field of work it takes care of the improvement of tactics and methods of police work, prepares expert guidelines and co-operates in the processing of data, as well as co-operating with other Slovene and foreign authorities.

The Special Police Unit – the Unit on Summons

The Special Police Unit, composed of the members of regular police units of police directorates, most of them working at police stations, is specially trained for the execution of certain police tasks, especially for maintaining and establishing public order and for circumstances, respectively, when a harmonised activity of a large number of trained police officers is needed.

This is not a regular unit; it is convened only by special summons. The Director General of the Police establishes the unit for the execution of certain tasks or for the

execution of a defined police task, and he also defines its tasks, implementation and its deployment. This unit can perform all over the Slovene territory or just in the area of one or more police directorates. It is mostly summoned for the protection of events, rallies, football matches – wherever some major unrest could occur.

There are approximately 700 members of the Special police unit (about 15 % of all policemen), who are in very good physical condition (before they are included in this



The members of the Special Police Unit are trained regularly.



Climbing in winter conditions could be very demanding.

unit they must pass a rather exhaustive test of their physical capabilities), but they are also additionally trained for the execution of some more demanding tasks. Various training programmes are carried out at General Police Directorate and at police directorates, which are adapted to the needs of commanding personnel, of new members of Special Police Unit and of group leaders. Often they also organise joint training for police directorates. As various skills and knowledge are required for their work, they are assisted by the experts of the Special Unit through their knowledge and experience.

One part of the Special Police Unit is the alpine unit, which performs the tasks of surveillance of the State border, the protection of the environment and other police tasks performed on difficult-to-access terrain, for which special mountaineering skills and equipment are needed. The tasks of its members, police officers from police stations, are not only repressive but often preventive instead - they give warnings and suggestions to the visitors of the mountains, supervise mountain shelters, take care of

order and safety at ski slopes. The police officers of the Flight Police Unit or of any other police unit may join this unit to perform certain tasks.

A yearly test of qualification and endurance of the members of the Special Police Unit is the championship of teams from various police directorates. The competitors are raffled since it is the only way to verify the actual readiness of the members of the Special Police Unit. This competition contains all the skills needed for police work: from shooting with a pistol and machine gun, climbing over obstacles, physical endurance, skilful driving to endurance cross-country running and a theoretical test on police powers.

International Peacekeeping Missions

Through international recognition, through membership in the United Nations Organisation and in other organisations, especially within the frame of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Slovenia has accepted its role of responsibility for ensuring world-wide peace and co-operation. The Slovene Police has participated in international peacekeeping missions since 1997, when the Government of the Republic of Slovenia agreed with the participation of our policemen in the international mission MAPE (Multinational Police Advisory Element) in Albania. The Government accepts the decision on the participation of Slovene Police in the implementation of police or other non-military duties – either



Slovene police officer talking with natives at East Timor.

upon the request of international organisations or on the basis of international agreements that were signed by the Republic of Slovenia or of which it is a member.

Slovene police officers participated in the MAPE, organised and headed by the West European Union as the bearer of European security and defence identity, at the beginning only as instructors at training centres in Tirana and Durazzo; later on they got the position of central advisor for the area of border matters, and of regional advisor for the training of Albanian Special Police Unit.

The Slovene Police participated also in the United Nations mission UNMIST (United Nations Mission in Support of East Timor) in East Timor, which has a similar organisational structure and mandate to the civilian peacekeeping mission UNMIK (United Nations Mission at Kosovo), which was established after the NATO intervention against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the summer of 1999. A group of Slovene police officers participates at the peacekeeping mission UNMIK. Both missions are also the first missions of the United Nations in which international police force performs classic police tasks. Slovene police officers began at the end of October 2001 with their work in the monitoring mission of the OSCE in Macedonia (Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje) and in November 2002 with the work in police mission of the European Union EUPM (European Union Police Mission) in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

All Slovene police officers participating in international peacekeeping missions receive good preliminary preparation for such missions. The condition for the participation in international peacekeeping missions is active knowledge of the English language, which is the official language of all missions. All lectures at training courses for such missions nowadays are run in English.

Slovene police officers in international peacekeeping missions are considered to be extremely good experts, which was also confirmed by the prestigious medal awarded to the entire group of Slovene policemen in Kosovo, by the United Nations in May 2001. The experience and knowledge acquired through international peacekeeping missions contribute to better preparations and easier work of police officers who will participate in peacekeeping operations in future.

Flight Police Unit

The beginning and the development of the unit reaches back into the spring of 1967, when the first three-seat helicopter AB 47 J2a arrived at Brnik Airport, where the unit still has its location. Nowadays it is impossible to imagine an efficient police work without the assistance of helicopters.

The Flight Police Unit performs three types of tasks; the most important of which are the police ones. Helicopters are used in the control and regulation of road traffic and surveillance of the State border; they take part in police operations aimed at the discovery of perpetrators of criminal offences and similar events. They are also used



for the training of members of the Special Unit, Special Police unit, crime investigators and others. The unit is responsible for the training and improvement of pilots, mechanics, other flight personnel and mountain rescuers.

The other type of activities or tasks of the Flight Police Unit is humanitarian: transport on new-born babies in incubators and of seriously injured or ill persons to hospitals; they participate in various activities, assist with mountain rescues and in cases of

natural disasters. There is a permanent twenty-four-hour service in the Flight Police Unit. They also fly at night, of course under adequate conditions (adequate visibility and adequate equipment of airports with devices for night take-off and landing of the craft). Pilots can fly anywhere in Europe, of course, with the previous announcement of the flight and the acquisition of proper permits.

One part of their work is of a commercial nature. The Flight Police Unit contributes quite a large share of financial funds to the State budget. Anyone can rent a helicopter under the prices listed in the price list defined by the Ministry of the Interior. The price for one hour's flight is between 157,200 and 361,200 SIT per hour, depending on the type of the rented helicopter.

The Flight Police Unit has four Agusta Bell helicopters. There are fourteen pilots working in the Flight Police Unit, nine technicians-flyers, who take care of the aircraft, and operators working with the system for the observation and video recording from the air (video system LEO-400).



The helicopter crew during preparations for rescue

The pilots are trained to perform the most difficult tasks of flight activities, especially the mountain rescue operations. Flying requires good psychophysical preparation that can be taken care of in the small trim cabinet in the hangar. Under the provisions of the Flight Law and other regulations the pilots must pass a thorough medical check-up or test of psychophysical capacities every year, performed by special medical commission of the University Clinic's Centre and the Institute for Protection at Work.

Within the premises of the Flight Police Unit at Brnik Airport there is also a special place for mountain rescuers and their equipment. Pilots often co-operate with the rescuers. The first flight rescue team was founded as early as 1967, though the Police have been co-operating with the Mountain rescue service since the 1950's.

At the ceremony dedicated to the anniversary of the Mountain Rescue Service of Slovenia (MRS), held in Kranjska Gora on June 2002, the General Police Directorate of the Police and the Flight Police Unit were presented with a high award – the plaque of the MRS for successful and zealous co-operation.

More than 100 mountain rescuers and 10 doctors from all over Slovenia are trained for rescue operations with helicopters. They join helicopter crews in cases of natural disasters, fires, road and railway accidents, etc. For this kind of work they have some special equipment in the Flight Unit (the mariner – the stretchers that can be lowered by winch to an injured person, the bell – a special basket capable of holding 10 persons, adequate for performing rescues from tall buildings or cable-lift gondolas), which makes the rescue operation safe and effective.

The pilots of the Flight Police Unit have saved many lives during more than thirty years of flying; every year they transport a large number of seriously ill or injured persons and new born babies in incubators to the University Clinic's centre in Ljubljana.

Police Orchestra

The history of brass bands in Slovenia goes back many centuries, however, our State was without a ceremonial protocol brass orchestra for many years, though it was needed for celebrations, national holidays, anniversaries, promenades, evening gala concerts... A few years after the end of World War II the efforts of the then Slovene Government and of various other individuals finally came true. In the summer of 1948 the Band of the People's Militia was established at the stone table of the Vodnik's house in Ljubljana, composed of 20 musicians – militia men from all over Slovenia who had various experience of music.



The working conditions of the band at that time were not rosy at all. They had a very small number of instruments and even those they did were well used. They virtually had no formally trained musicians. They had problems with the premises for practice and with the music. At the beginning, the band often changed its work premises.

Despite those initial problems the band evolved into a large orchestra, which is the pride and honour not only of the Police, but

also of the entire State of Slovenia because it became its ceremonial orchestra. The independence, building of our own State and international recognition brought new tasks to the Police orchestra; once the orchestra had taken over the duties of the ceremonial orchestra, its priorities changed as well, as Protocol takes priority over all other activities.

As a result of its hard work, self-denial and disciplined life on the way towards becoming one of the best European brass orchestras and especially for its extreme art post-creativity, the Orchestra received, at the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary in 1998, the highest Police award - the Statue of the Internal Affairs Bodies.

The Police Orchestra has grown its reputation among brass orchestras throughout years especially in the field of creativity. Apart from the important cultural mission that it performs, it also participates at the visits of the highest foreign representatives in our country and at national celebrations and events. The orchestra also regularly performs abroad, where it has reaped many awards and praise. Through its performances and appearances it contributes a great deal to the image of Slovene police and the State, both at home and abroad.

The Aliens Centre

In the year 1991 Slovenia began autonomously solving migration problems in all their forms, from refugee issues to dealing with foreigners that enter Slovenia illegally. This was the reason for the foundation of the Transient Home for Foreigners of the Republic of Slovenia in the autumn of the same year, with its headquarters in Ljubljana, dedicated to the accommodation and care of applicants for the recognition of the status of a refugee (asylum), of aliens undergoing the procedure for the establishment of their identity, of aliens that were waiting for

forced removal from our State and of juvenile aliens that could not be returned to their country of origin immediately.

On 1 January 2000 its role was taken over by the Aliens Centre and the Asylum Centre. The Aliens Centre is an organisational unit designated for those aliens who reside in our territory illegally. The Police never repatriate the aliens forcibly to those countries where their lives or freedom could be endangered because of racial, religious, ethnic, political or other belief, and to the countries where they could be



The representative of a non-government organisation playing with children

exposed to torture, inhuman or humiliating treatment, since this is strictly forbidden by Slovene legislation.

There are 300 beds available to the Police for illegal migrants. They are settled either at Prosenjakovci or Vidonci, where 180 persons can be accommodated or at Veliki Otok with the capacity for 120 aliens, who are divided in the premises by categories: vulnerable categories (women, children, elderly), division for single males and division with stricter police surveillance with additional protective measures. There is also a special division for juveniles and children.



Children's corner in the Aliens' Centre at Veliki Otok by Postojna

Special rules for residence and movement govern the stay of aliens at the centre while they are waiting for their repatriation. All aliens are informed upon their arrival of the house order, defining their rights and duties, in a language they can understand. Each person who is newly accepted to the centre undergoes a sanitary, medical and hygienic check up before being accommodated in the Centre. A doctor may order accommodation in isolation in the case of the discovery of an infectious disease. He must inform the Health Protection Institute of his decision, since such measures must be carried out in compliance with the regulations of their medical-sanitary inspection and epidemiology service. The employees at the centre take constant care of medical and psycho-social care of aliens, and they pay special attention and dedicate a lot of time to children, who are also visited by the representatives of non governmental organisations. Briefly, they try to fulfil their needs in the best way possible, which is not always easy.

The Police have been striving since the beginning of the functioning of the centre to render it open to public or enable the control of the public and make its work transparent. The role of domestic and international non-governmental organisations and groups of civil society is very important for these efforts.



Criminal Police Directorate

The criminal police are a specialised service for the fight against crime. Ever since the end of World War II it has been hierarchically organised on two levels only: on a national and regional level. The Criminal Police Directorate manages, co-ordinates, follows, analyses and evaluates the situation in the field of criminal offences through its sectors for general, economic and organised crime and the sector for special tasks,

computer crime and crime analysis. The Directorate also incorporates the Sector for International Co-operation and the Forensic Research Centre.

The director of the Criminal Police Directorate heads, directs, adjusts and supervises the work of the entire criminal police, both the work of the internal organisational units of the Criminal Police Directorate and the work of the criminal police bureaus in regions.

The Criminal Police Directorate co-ordinates the needs and programmes for criminality training. It plans and proposes organisational changes, the development and implementation of development projects and takes care of criminality material and technical equipment. Its employees take part in training for the implementation of police powers in the investigation of crimes. The Directorate takes care, together with judicial and other State authorities and competent foreign authorities, of the efficient and lawful execution of tasks in various fields of crime.

At regional Police Directorates there are criminal police bureaus that have similar internal division by fields of work as there are at a national level. The policemen at police stations also perform investigations of criminal offences, as they are constantly present and can, upon the report or ascertaining of a crime, react immediately and investigate lesser criminal offences. The crime investigators deal with more serious criminal offences that request special investigative knowledge and technical equipment. The investigators of the criminal police do not wear uniforms; however, in special cases they put on recognisable anoraks with the inscription "POLICIJA".

Certain police stations, especially those in urban centres, include, because of the specialisation of work and the knowledge of local problems, local crime investigating units. At Police Directorates mobile crime units are organised, which are used for the control of areas most endangered by crime.



The criminal police not only strive to keep up with the perpetrators of criminal offences, but even to be one step ahead of them and are therefore constantly introducing modern investigative methods and techniques, adequately training and equipping experts for the most serious forms of crime, improving the quality of the provision of evidence of criminal offences, improving the use of special methods and techniques needed to investigate organised crime, reinforcing the preventive work, and following the forms of appearance of juvenile crime in more depth ... The criminal police have founded special groups of experts for the fight against corruption and computer crime; thus it will be able to follow the movements of crime at home and abroad more easily and contribute to the improved investigation of criminal offences.

International connections and co-operation are today an imperative for the successful fight against crime. The representatives of Slovenia are included in the expert group of countries, signatories of the pre-accession pact of the European Union on organised crime; in the field of illicit drugs they are active in a number of international bodies: Southeast, Codro, Pompidou. In the field of the fight against terrorism the Slovene police have become a member of the Police Work Group on Terrorism (PWGT). A multilateral international co-operation operates in the fight against prostitution, computer crime, corruption, counterfeiting and money laundering, frauds and thefts of vehicles, and in the field of crime analysis, laboratory researches and anti-bomb protection.

General Crime Sector

The General Crime Sector follows, analyses and evaluates the prevention, discovery and investigation of criminal offences of general crime; the so-called "classic crime". It also plans, organises, gives expert directions and



supervises the execution of tasks by internal organisational units of the sector and police directorates, and directly assumes measures and manages the more demanding tasks in the field of general crime. It offers professional assistance to police directorates in its field of work. Its tasks include the development and improvement of methods, techniques and tactics of work, the development of activities and measures for efficient work within its field. It must ensure the lawful implementation of regulations covering its field of work and also carry out professional supervision. The activities of the sector include the repressive as well as preventive activities. As

with other sectors it also co-operates with foreign law enforcement and judicial authorities and international organisations and ensures the implementation of international agreements.

Homicide and Sexual Offences Division

The work of this division covers the investigation of, and problems related to, criminal offences against life and body, i.e. homicides and similar offences, the investigation of suspicious deaths and suicides, missing persons, etc. It also follows the events in which a person died or a number of persons were injured. This division also covers other types of crime threatening lives, health and safety of people.

The Juvenile Crime Division

The field of work of the Juvenile Crime Division covers the investigation of criminal offences, suspected to have been committed by juveniles or children; of the offences in which juveniles or children were victims or the injured party; suicides of children and juveniles, escapes or cases of missing children or juveniles and of all other related events. This division also heads the Central Executive Authority for the Convention on civil legal aspects of international kidnapping of children.

The Division is also responsible for the co-ordination of the work of groups for juvenile crime at individual police directorates, for the surveillance and guiding of such groups, for the organisation of training and on job education of crime investigators dealing with juvenile crime issues, and of other crime investigators and policemen, for co-operation and harmonisation of work with foreign law enforcement authorities, it also participates in the preparation of guidelines for the work of the criminal police, all this in relation with the issues of the juvenile crime.

It contacts other institutions and co-operates with them and thus improves the work with juveniles and children. Its aim is to achieve greater protection of the victims of criminal offences and a more successful co-ordination of work of various institutions involved in such procedures. It also co-operates with the training and education of external experts and informs general and professional public on these issues through its presentations.

Property Crime Division

This division plans, organises, guides and supervises the work on investigations of criminal offences of misappropriations of motor and other vehicles, robberies and daring thefts, thefts and grand thefts, thefts of objects of

art, antiquities and sacral objects, forgery of documents, arson, environmental crimes and other types of crimes against property.

The division also takes care of the co-ordination of the groups for crimes against property at police directorates, of training and on-job education of crime investigators dealing with crimes against property. In cases of thefts of objects of art and the protection of the environment it exchanges the information also with the competent services of the Ministry for the Environment and Space; the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Culture (co-operation within the inter-ministerial work group for the protection of heritage – VARDED), and with other institutions that can offer expert assistance to the police. The task of the VARDED is to deal comprehensively with the problems concerning the protection of cultural heritage.





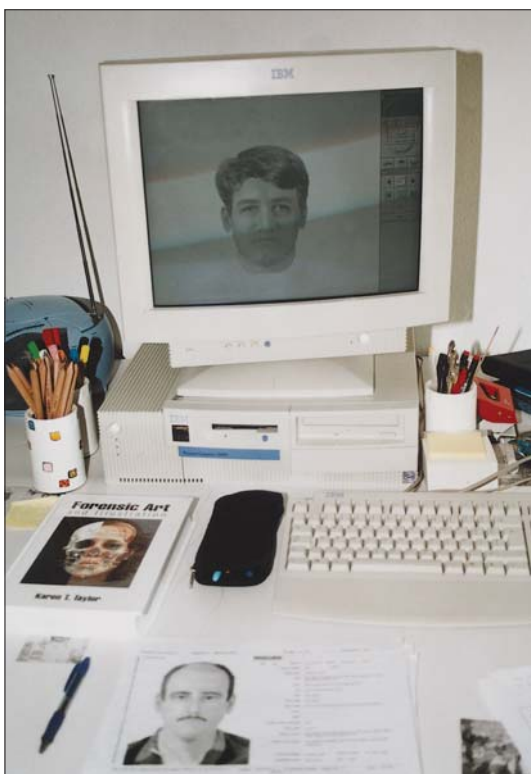
One of its more important tasks is also the preparation of strategies for single fields of work, for example: for the field of protection of cultural heritage, for environmental crimes, thefts of motor vehicles, etc.

When we deal with the so-called “classic offences” we can not bypass the preventive activities of the Police. Various divisions, especially the division for crimes against property, prepare the guidelines for the implementation of prevention activities, folders, brochures, etc. The crime investigators often fill newspaper columns with their knowledge and experiences and are welcomed as guests at various television and radio broadcasts. The prevention oriented advice and recommendations for a better personal safety and protection of property are also published on the Police web sites.

Investigation Support Division

The basic tasks of this division are planning, organising, guiding and supervising of the work in the following fields: psychological profiling, polygraph testing, police photo identikits.

The findings of this division may be of crucial importance for an investigation. The experts can prepare the profile of an unknown perpetrator, anticipate his/her character traits and his/her next steps on the basis of traces left at the crime scene, reports of various experts - from forensic medicine to forensic experts and on the basis of the (first) information gathered by policemen or crime investigators.



Preparing the photokit by using the computer software

The computer software for the drawing of the photo identikit E-Fit was produced by the English company Aspley in co-operation with psychologists and police artists. The Slovene Police have an agreement with this company for a 24-hour assistance, which is not only technical. Based on search parameters the programme can look for the image that resembles the perpetrator and thus also making it easier for the client, who has to look at less identification photographs.

The photo identikit is one of the sources that could be used by the police when searching for a perpetrator. The computer production of the photo identikit was only introduced into the Slovene police in January 2001, before that the photo-identikit was drawn by a painter, employed by the Police, who prepared the drawings only for the most urgent or severe cases of criminal offences. Nowadays the



Polygraph testing

Police use computer drawn photo identikits for all cases with a good description of the perpetrator, including the possible search for a driver that has fled from the scene of a road accident.

Though the results of the polygraph testing have no evidential value at court, nevertheless crime investigators use it, as it enables them to eliminate innocent victims from further investigation. However, the persons that are invited to polygraph testing may renounce it without any negative consequences for them.

The forensic psychologists may also participate in the investigation of criminal offences, with the role of establishing what emotional situations and bodily changes the violence caused, and to reduce or even remove its influence. In the case of the police already having the suspect in custody, the forensic psychologist can compare him/her with the known characteristics of people that have committed similar crimes, and try to establish, whether the potential suspect is the perpetrator or not. The Slovene experts are only now gathering the data and preparing the domestic data base with joint characteristics for single criminal offences, which is much more difficult for us than it is abroad, due to the small number of these types of crimes (serial murders, sexually motivated crimes...). The profiling used by Slovene criminal police is therefore more a creative synthesis of a number of data, and its experts are usually only a part of the group investigating a criminal offence.

The polygraph experts claim that there is no specific psychophysical response to a lie, feeling of guilt or shame; everyone responds differently to these feelings and the experts have to determine their reaction.

Economic Crime Sector

The Economic Crime Sector in the Criminal Police Directorate deals with the discovery and prevention of economic crime. Its tasks are mainly co-ordination, guiding and supervision of all the activities and measures in the field of economic crime in Slovenia. This field is covered on a regional level by the divisions or groups for economic crime, working within the Bureaus of criminal police at police directorates. The police crime investigators at police stations deal with simpler cases of economic crimes.

The sector is divided into three divisions, in compliance with the professional division of crime: the public sector crime division, the business crime division and the financial crime division. The public sector crime division includes criminal offences committed in the public sector, like communities, public institutes, State funds and other State and para-State institutions and institutes. The police co-



The amount of damage, caused by economic crime has increased.

operate in this field of work with the Court of Audits, the Budget inspection and the Ministry of Finance.

The business crime division includes all the criminal offences in which natural or legal persons from the field of economic activities appear as perpetrators or as victims. The sector co-operates with the Tax Administration and the Customs Administration of the Republic of Slovenia in the discovery and investigation of criminal offences.

The financial crime division includes all criminal offences that are connected in any way with financial institutions and in which the object was financial means in any form of appearance. In this field of work, the co-operation with all financial institutions, with the Agency for the Revision of Property Transformation of Companies and with the Bureau for the Prevention of Money Laundering are necessary.

The most typical economic crimes can be divided in various subgroups:

- ♦ *the protection of the market from monopoly and unfair competition, which includes the criminal offences of the creation of a monopoly position - which represent a traditional economic criminal offence; the criminal offence of misleading of the buyers, the use of foreign companies, specimens or models and the abuse of internal information;*
- ♦ *the protection of customers, creditors and business partners, this covers the protection of creditors from three offences: causing faulty bankruptcy, causing bankruptcy through unscrupulous husbandry and causing damage to creditors;*
- ♦ *legal protection in business transactions; this group includes such criminal offences as business fraud, misleading in doing business with commodities, misleading in the acquisition of a credit or a benefit, misleading of customers and forgery or destruction of business documents;*
- ♦ *internal security of business companies, financial institutions and other economic subjects, which includes the abuse of internal information, the issue of, or unlawful acquisition of business secrets, breaking into computer systems. The domestic legal protection of business companies and of other institutions is limited only to serious forms of abuse; the rest remains in the domain of labour or compensation liability. Thus the criminal offence of the abuse of position or rights signifies that the employees with certain rights and powers, which occupy certain positions in the management structures of business companies, unlawfully misappropriate the funds of the company. The criminal offences of embezzlement or of unlawful use could be committed by the employees, who were entrusted with the funds of business company and have unlawfully misappropriated or used them.*

- ♦ *the protection of the monetary system knows two criminal offences in its field; namely the counterfeiting of money and the use of counterfeited commodities or stocks. The hiding of money acquired by crime and its placement on the market is incriminated by the criminal offence of money laundering.*
- ♦ *the protection of interests of the State in the tax and customs field also include the traditional criminal offences of tax evasion and smuggling. Through the incrimination of these two offences the State protects its interests in the fiscal field, which is very important for the implementation of the budget.*

Organised Crime Sector

For a considerable time the activities of the perpetrators of criminal offences have not only been limited to the territories of a single region or State, but we deal here with appearances that in their worst forms are no longer only individual; criminal associations execute them by rule on the territories of several States or even continents. The work of the criminal police is also becoming difficult due to the great mobility of criminals, their technological



Most of the abuses of marihuana, heroin and ecstasy were discovered in 2001.

equipment and financial power, followed by the committing of crimes in one State, and the acquisition and use of patrimonial benefits acquired through crime in another State. The Criminal Police Directorate has therefore decided to fight organised crime with a unified strategy of fight. A specialised unit was established, which takes care of unified action by all operative police units.

Only rarely do the crime investigators deal with single perpetrators or with a single criminal offence committed.

They deal almost exclusively with criminal associations; the

basic task of the police is to identify single members of the association, to ascertain their role in the organisational structure of the association, to find and to prove all criminal offences it has committed, to find and seize the acquired benefits and to submit penal denouncements, supported by sound evidence, to competent Public Prosecutor's Offices.

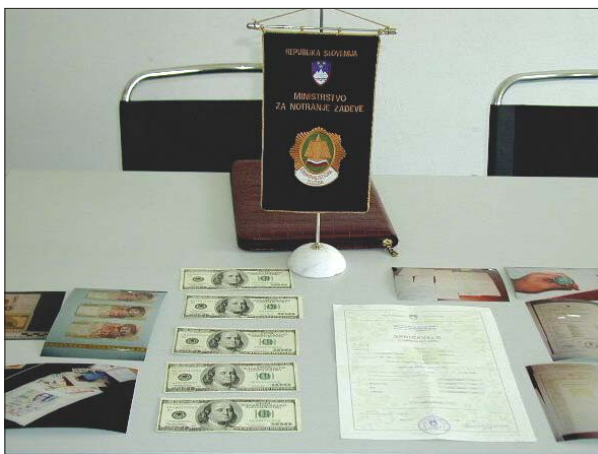
The criteria for the treatment of criminal associations

The criminal offences that are officially prosecuted must be committed by an organised criminal association with defined internal rules of behaviour. Its members are linked together not only for the participation in committing a crime, but they also have shared roles. Regardless of the pyramid or cell structure of the association, there is always a person who commands in such groups, while other members perform various ordered tasks. They check on new members and persons that made contacts with

them, they verify, punish the mistakes... Conspiracy is typical for criminal associations. Their members are bound to secrecy and the sanctions for violations are severe. During their discussion by telecommunications they often use codes and false names. They forward telephone numbers and addresses selectively. The associations work like business companies. Their basic purpose is to acquire as much wealth or power in the society as possible by committing crimes. They may do business through completely legal companies in order to cover up their criminal activities, but not necessarily. They use violence, corruption and/or influence on policy, State administration, judiciary, economy and media in order to achieve their aims. International operation is typical for an organised criminal association; very often their members are also involved in money laundering.

Though the criminal police deal with all criminal offences committed by various criminal associations, there are however some fields that are co-ordinated, managed and supervised within the Organised Crime Sector by single divisions as follows:

- ◆ illegal trafficking in illicit drugs;
- ◆ extremely violent events: explosions, murders, extortion, acts of terrorism, weapons trafficking and trafficking in other dangerous substances used for mass destruction;
- ◆ classic offences committed by organised crime: for example counterfeiting money, prostitution, trafficking in human beings, smuggling of human beings and illegal migrations, smuggling of highly taxable goods;
- ◆ corruption and money laundering as the highest forms or consequences, respectively, of organised crime.



Counterfeit money and documents seized during an investigation.

The divisions or groups for organised crime deal with these phenomena at police directorates, while in the Organised Crime Sector these tasks are carried out by the divisions for illicit drugs, organised crime associations, extreme violence, fight against corruption and the bomb protection centre, which serves as the logistic support for the extreme violence division.

There is no sharp differentiation between the work of single divisions; they co-operate closely in the fight against organised criminal associations. This is possible because of the unified analytical service, which proceeds and analyses all information existing in the police information system. The work in this

field is multidisciplinary and requires co-operation of various experts, internal and external ones, and good co-operation between State authorities – the Police, the



Dogs are indispensable for the detection of drugs.

Customs, Tax Administration, Bureau for the Prevention of Money Laundering of the Republic of Slovenia, the Bank of Slovenia, etc.

Since criminal associations do not recognise State borders, it is imperative to have good international co-operation for the successful fight against crime, and this is also the most important element of the sector. Slovenia has concluded a number of bilateral and multilateral agreements on co-operation in the field of the fight against organised crime. These are not only dead letters on a piece of paper, on the contrary, the co-operation on the operational level with the police forces of

neighbouring and other countries, especially from Western Europe, is very intensive and successful. Together they have carried out a number of very successful controlled deliveries of drugs that have ended with the arrests of the members of those associations in Slovenia and abroad. Success has also been achieved in the fight against the counterfeiting of money, money laundering, smuggling of weapons and highly taxed goods and, lately, also in the suppression of illegal migrations.

Numerous international organisations have enabled various forms of training to Slovene crime investigators, which are carried out through the following programmes: PHARE (drugs, money laundering), UNDCP (drugs, special measures), OCTOPUS (organised crime and corruption). Slovene crime investigators also participate in a number of international bodies of the European Union, like the Work group of experts of the States signatories of the pre-accession pact on organised crime (PAPEG), the Work group of the Central European Initiative for the fight against organised crime, the Evaluation Commission of the Council of Europe for EU Candidate Countries concerning money laundering (PC-R-EV), the Evaluation Commission of the Council of Europe for the fight against corruption (GRECO). Their work in the region within the Stability Pact for Southeast Europe is also becoming more and more important.

Improvised Explosive Device Disposal Centre – IEDD Centre

The IEDD Centre has more than 25 years of tradition. Since the year 1973, when the Militia company opened two work posts for the work with the x-ray machine, it has grown into an independent unit with a double level organisation. On a national level it is positioned in the Organised Crime Sector (Bomb Protection Centre); on a regional level it is organised within the frame of organised crime divisions at two police directorates. Three centres – near Ljubljana, Maribor and Koper – can guarantee a 24-hour coverage of the entire Slovene territory.



The bomb technician using the robot at his work

The primary task of the anti-bomb protection is to intervene in the case of the discovery of explosive or incendiary means or devices, radioactive substances and other suspicious objects and their disposal or destruction respectively, assistance in searches at the sites of explosions and upon notices of planted explosives. The support of the IEDD units is also indispensable with the analyses, prevention and investigation of criminal offences connected with explosives and other hazardous substances, as well as their special forensic procedures for the prevention of explosions and securing of evidence. The IEDD experts have quite a lot of work with anti-bomb checks needed for the protection of certain persons and premises, and with the implementation of other measures necessary for ensuring safety in certain

areas, premises or single rooms, in traffic, at the site of a public rally or of an event with a high degree of safety risk. The Centre also prepares various expertise and studies and develops new offensive and defensive technical means, produces and tests simulated explosive devices, takes care of the development of portable devices for finding, disassembling and destruction of explosive means and devices, and tests the service operative-technical equipment respectively. It also prepares the analysis of assaults with explosive or incendiary devices at home and abroad and prepares the procedures for safe work in such cases. The centre prepares simulation and other practical training courses, qualification courses under the approved programmes and participates in the performance of licensing exams in anti-bomb protection for external subjects and employees of the police (for bomb operators, bomb technicians and bomb specialists).

They are entirely comparable with similar foreign units with regard to the equipment they use. Though the statistics have shown that six tenths of the cases could be solved with the use of technical equipment, manpower remains indispensable in the other four tenths of the case, and it is no surprise that the safety and protection of bomb technicians are the main priority. Their guideline is to use the technical equipment as much as possible, their most beloved "collaborator" is the 25 million SIT robot that can perform its work – the disposal of explosive means – through the remote control of the bomb technician. The Centre is one of the most expensive divisions of the Police force because of the equipment they use. However, every tolar put into the equipment and used for the protection of bomb technicians is rendering profit since there has not been an accident during the last 25 years resulting in a death or serious bodily injury of a bomb technician "in operation".

Besides knowledge, experience is also very important in their work, both domestic and foreign. This is the main reason meetings with foreign colleagues are very

important. They have very good relations with German, Israeli, Spanish, Hungarian, British, Croatian, Italian, American and other colleagues.



Special Tasks Sector

Special Tasks Sector is one of the seven sectors of the Criminal Police Directorate, composed of the divisions for covert operations, covert observations and special techniques. Its main task is the implementation of covert investigation measures based on the Police Act and the Criminal Procedure Act. This sector takes care of professionalism and qualification of its employees, who have to perform very demanding tasks in the investigation of serious criminal offences. It provides them with the expert and technical support needed.

The sector analyses and evaluates those special investigative measures that have been implemented in Slovenia. Their findings contribute to the development, improvement of methods, techniques

and tactics of work, and to the implementation of special investigative measures needed for the effective work of the police in the investigation of crimes.

The criminal police may implement the following measures in its work, if the defined conditions are fulfilled: covert observation and tracking by the use of technical means for documentation; covert police operation, undercover police co-operation and the use of altered documents and identification signs; control of telecommunications by tapping and recording; control of mail and other deliveries; control of the computer system of a bank or any other legal person performing a financial or other business activity; and tapping and recording of conversations with an agreement of at least one person involved in such conversation. The tapping and observation of an individual's apartment or other premises may be used only exceptionally, by the use of technical means for documentation and, if necessary, by covert entry in such premises.

Computer Crime and Crime Analysis Sector

This sector has two divisions: the computer crime division and the crime analysis division.

The computer crime is a relatively young field of work, dealt with by the criminal police. However, the increasing development and change of telecommunication



Confiscated computer hardware and software

and computer technology, especially the threat of abuse enabled by, and brought about by new technologies (breaking into computer systems, destructive software codes – like viruses, logical bombs, worms, etc., the abuse of payment and credit cards via the Internet, the abuse of the Internet for dispatching of pornography, computer piracy, etc.) constitute a challenge that needed the response from the criminal police, which formed a special unit to fight this phenomenon.

The computer crime division organises, directs and supervises the work in the field of computer piracy, breaking in computer systems, damaging the computer data and the abuse of personal data. The experts for computer crime participate in the investigation of cases of economic, general and organised crime, in which the computer technology had been used either as the object or the means of the commitment of crime. The division also takes care of the development and the improvement of methods, techniques and tactics of work and of the development and activities and implementation of measures for an efficient information support in the

investigation of crime. They contribute their share for the development of the crime information system within the police information system. They co-operate with State and non-governmental institutions, companies and with foreign law enforcement and judicial authorities as well as with international organisations, and ensure the implementation of international agreements in their field of work.

Computer crime has a number of characteristics that make the work of the investigators harder. The so-called dark field is extremely large in this crime, since the victims often are unable to recognise that their computer has been attacked or they even do not report an abuse because of their business reputation. International nature of such criminal offences complicates their investigation and prosecution even more because the States usually have different legislation and procedures. International police co-operation, simultaneous training and adequate computer hardware and software are therefore necessary conditions for the more efficient investigation of this type of crime.

The crime analysis division plans, organises and supervises the work in the analytical field, primarily as the part of criminal intelligence process, as well as information support in cases when it is necessary to obtain a complex system information from various police and electronic sources for criminal operations. The beginning of the development of the crime analysis stems from the 1980s, when analytical service had been established as an independent expert service (support with the analyses of road traffic accidents, violations of public order, crime issues...). After the dissolution of the analytical and research division the

analysts were allocated to other services, to police administration, to crime investigation service and also to the administration for information and telecommunications. However, during the next two, three years it became “clear” that crime investigators needed a professional analytical support because of the nature of their work, especially in cases when they are practically buried under a mass of various data and could get a proper view of the problem only with analytical methods.

The intention of the analytical division is to develop the operative and strategic analysis by the use of standard techniques of crime analysis, which can be used to support the operative work and to alleviate the decision-making on criminal policy to the management. By using the methods of operative analysis they take part in resolving concrete cases, and by using the methods of strategic analysis they assist the management with the planning of the most adequate policy for the fight against crime. They also take care of the development of crime analysis on a national and regional level, which has meant the establishment of regional analytical service and the development and application of new analytical tools respectively.

They follow two aims at their work. On one side, they take care of professional assistance that is based on the priorities set by the management of the criminal police and on close co-operation with the subscribers of the analysis, which is carried out mostly in a form of analytical reports. On the other side, they take care of the development, which means that they execute or co-operate in various projects, aimed to improve the quality and usefulness of their products. Thus they co-operate with the information and telecommunication service with the introduction of new analytical tools for criminal police, develop the regional analytical service and new tools. They deal with operative as well as with strategic analysis and participate in all major operations of the criminal police.

The International Co-operation Sector – Interpol



Mr. Ronald K. Noble, Secretary General of Interpol visiting his Slovene colleagues

The international police organisation, known under the name of Interpol, was founded in 1923 at Vienna as the International Commission of the Criminal Police. Its work was re-established again in 1946 at Brussels. The present name was accepted with the Statute in 1956, it is now called International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO) - INTERPOL. Its headquarters are in Lyon, where the General Secretariat is situated as well. The organisation has strictly forbidden any activity or intervention in cases of political, war, religious or racial background.

The basic aims of Interpol, defined by Article 2 of the constitutional document – the Statute, are:

- ♦ *the provision and promotion of as much mutual assistance among criminal police forces as possible within the framework of legal limits valid in various countries, and in the spirit of the Declaration on Human Rights;*
- ♦ *the foundation and development of all institutions that could successfully contribute to the prevention and suppression of crime.*

Slovenia became a full member of Interpol at its 61st General Assembly held in Dakar in 1992. The Slovene Bureau is organised within the Criminal Police Directorate in the International co-operation sector. It is composed of three divisions: the search division, the division for operative work and for administration and telecommunications. The Slovene Government standardised international police co-operation through such organisation and has adapted entirely to organisational structures existing in other countries, which are members of this international organisation of criminal police.



Representatives of Slovene criminal police at the Interpol conference in Cameroon

The primary task of Interpol Ljubljana is to forward the requests for data related to police investigations in Slovenia to adequate NCB's (national bureaux) all over the world and vice versa. Interpol Ljubljana has the duty at a national level to follow and provide the standards that are dictated by the membership in the organisation. It also ensures an active role of Slovenia within Interpol, which was confirmed in May 2001 in Tbilisi during the European Regional Conference, when Slovenia was unanimously elected into the European Committee of Interpol. This four-year mandate signifies an important recognition for Slovene police.

The activities and tasks of the NCB Interpol Ljubljana are as follows: participation in the fight against crime on international level, the exchange of data, forwarding requests and replying to requests from abroad, carrying out identification procedures, checking legal grounds needed for issuing: search warrants for persons, issuing international search warrants abroad based on the requests of competent judicial authorities of the countries of origin, the execution of arrests and extradition of persons for which the international search warrants were issued, international legal aid within the frame of international police co-operation, gathering data and documents about crime that are important for international police co-operation, and their mediation to other national bureaux, to the General Secretariat of Interpol and to other international organisations, participation in various practical and theoretical studies on crime within

the frame of the Interpol, implementation of conclusions, recommendations, resolutions, co-ordination and linking the authorities, of which it is expected to co-operate in the fight against international crime on the national level (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, courts, Public Prosecution Service, Customs, administrative authorities) and to represent the country of origin at the General Assembly of the Interpol. For its work it respects the joint technical standards and directives of Interpol.

Europol

The main task of the Slovene Police is, due to the geo-strategic position of Slovenia and associated membership of our State in the European Union, its universal linking with foreign police forces through Interpol Ljubljana and especially by the establishment of the Europol and SIRENE Office and by the introduction in the Schengen Information System respectively. Slovenia was the first among Candidate Countries for the membership in the European Union to sign an agreement with the Europol at the end of October 2001. The purpose of the agreement is to reinforce the co-operation between the EU Member States of Europol and Slovenia in the prevention of serious forms of international crime, namely the illicit trafficking in drugs, trafficking in nuclear and radioactive substances, illegal smuggling of migrants, trafficking in human beings, car related crime, criminal offences that were, or are likely to be committed during a terrorist activity against life and body, personal liberty or property, counterfeiting of money or other means of payment, money laundering in relation to above forms of crime or their specific forms of appearance and criminal offences related to them. The agreement envisioned also the exchange of liaison officers between Slovenia and Europol.

Forensic Research Centre

No matter how good the computer composed of “small grey cells” in our head is, how sharp our sight, smell and other senses are, we would frequently be helpless without the assistance of modern criminal investigation techniques. In crime investigation processes and the search for perpetrators, the Slovene police perform all forensic tasks for preliminary penal procedure and for the needs of judicial authorities, also relevant to the penal procedure.

The Forensic Research Centre (FRC) was established in 1950 as the Centre for hi-tech criminal investigations. The Centre employs the most qualified experts in the various fields of forensic research that exist in our State. The basic activities of the Centre since its foundation have been the performance of investigations and the preparation of evidence for the police, public prosecutors, the justice department and other customers. It is responsible for the development of criminal investigation techniques in our country, it co-ordinates the equipment and activities in the field

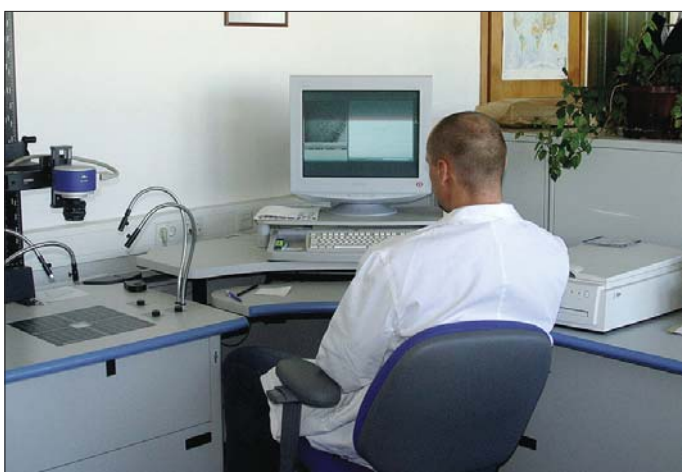


Comparison of fingerprints some decades ago

of criminalistic techniques for organisational units of the police, takes care of the training of its employees and represents Slovenia in international forensic associations.

The FRC is composed of five organisational units: the physical laboratory, the chemistry laboratory, the biological laboratory, the division for graphology examinations and document analysis, and the division for fingerprints. The Centre carries out the examination of fingerprints and other evidence, prints from footwear and tools, traces on weapons, projectiles and cartridges, on shooter's hands and around bullet wounds, traces of blood, bodily fluids, hair, fur and textile fibres and the examination and identification of various organic and inorganic substances. Especially important among the latter are the examinations of drugs, poisons, explosives or traces from explosion sites respectively, car lacks, fragments of soil and glass. They investigate the causes of fires and explosions, reconstruct explosive devices, reconstruct marks from signs removed from various surfaces and examine handwriting and suspicious documents.

In the FRC they keep various collections. The most important ones are the files of fingerprints and the collection of the DNA profiles of the perpetrators of criminal offences. The fingerprint collection contains the fingerprints of about 100,000 individuals.



Nowadays we use the computer system AFIS for the identification of fingerprints.

After the end of their studies the experts of the Centre acquire further education in the field of forensic research at the forensic labs of the LKA and the BKA in Germany, and in the laboratories of the FBI, DEA and the Secret Service in the USA. They produce yearly from 3,000 to 3,500 reports, most of which are the examinations of drug samples and DNA analyses of biological samples of human origin. They participate at court hearings as experts (about 20 to 40 per year), especially because 12 of the FRC experts are also sworn judicial experts. They also participate directly in 40 to 50 crime site searches per year.

The Forensic Research Centre is a founding member of the ENFSI (European network of forensic laboratories, founded in 1995) and a member of the ASCLD (American Society of Crime Laboratories Directors). The experts from the centre are members of various work groups of the ENFSI for various fields of work and co-operate in various joint European projects.



Physical lab



Chemical lab

The priority tasks of the Centre, in addition to the introduction of new investigation methods and instrumental techniques, are the standardisation and harmonisation of analytical methods in compliance with the recommendations of the ENFSI, and the development and introduction of programmes for ensuring the quality of hi-tech criminal investigation tasks at site searches and in laboratory examinations. The final aim is to obtain quality certificates and international recognition.

Various certificates of successfully performed international professional tests in various fields of forensic research in which the FRC participates regularly prove the professionalism of its work. The division for graphology examinations and the analysis of suspected documents has already issued four reports based on the request of the International Court for War Crimes in The Hague. Though the basic examinations are not part of the field of work of the Centre, they produced papers on DNA examinations and analyses of the heroin made at the Centre that were interesting enough to be published by the world's leading forensic journals.

Mobile Crime Units

The first mobile crime units were established in 1992 for the surveillance of the areas most affected by crime and for the performance of other specific tasks for the needs of all of the police force. They were established in the police offices at Police Directorates in Celje, Ljubljana and Maribor and later in Koper. With these units they tried to increase the mobility, improve the quality of work of the police while performing specific tasks in urban and other areas in Slovenia, and to increase the surveillance of the areas most endangered by crime.

The tasks of mobile crime units are:

- ♦ *physical and operative surveillance of criminal focal points and collecting intelligence necessary for the prevention, discovery and investigation of criminal activity;*
- ♦ *to intervene in serious criminal offences (road blocks, pursuit of persons);*

- ♦ *operative and tactical measures in certain security situations and in the areas, where a presence of crime could be expected (ambushes, increased surveillance, security operations, arrests of dangerous persons);*
- ♦ *operative and tactical measures in criminal investigations of certain individuals or groups, operating as organised crime associations (final operations, ambushes, arrests of dangerous criminals, collecting intelligence needed for crime analyses);*
- ♦ *the discovery and apprehension of wanted individuals;*
- ♦ *the implementation of special police investigation measures under the provisions of the Police Act and the Criminal Procedures Act;*
- ♦ *the implementation of various single measures for the protection of certain persons and premises.*

The work of the mobile crime units is organised, directed and co-ordinated by the Criminal Police Directorate, which also regulates the proper use of their resources and abilities. It analyses their activities simultaneously and arranges regular annual training on the basis of findings.



The training of the mobile crime unit

The mobile crime units have made themselves well valued operatively and perform their tasks both on the territory of their own police directorates as well as all over Slovenia. They perform about 70 percent of their tasks at their original police directorates and about 30 percent in other parts of Slovenia. These groups are indispensable for the performance of all investigative police operations, for the performance of larger general police operations and in performing tasks during tourist season in the area of coastal communities; with increased

numbers of burglaries, robberies, illicit drugs sales, violent crime, etc. These groups are efficient from an organisational, technical and operative-tactical point of view, their members can perform their activities in pairs, in smaller or larger groups or as a whole unit.

Security and Protection Bureau

Security and Protection Bureau is a relatively young expert service, established in 1991. The political, economic and administrative independence of Slovenia empowered and required the State to take over the services of the protection of the most important domestic and foreign politicians and institutions. Before that the protection was the domain of the State Security Service, which was subordinated to the federal Yugoslav authorities. The third sector of the State Security Service took care of collecting and evaluating of the operative data of persons who were protected in the former republic. The Militia protected some persons and premises, though it can not be compared with the extent of activity today.



Though the federal authorities were responsible for the protection, it was performed by the Slovene militiamen.

After World War II the militiamen in Slovenia protected the buildings of the then Assembly and Government, and at intervals also the premises of the Central Committee of the Communist league and the Republican Secretariat of Internal Affairs. The permanently protected persons at that time included the Presidents of the Executive Council, the Socialist Assembly, the Republican Presidency and periodically also individual ministers. The Militia guarded the building of the Austrian General Consulate, while there was no need to guard the premises of some other honorary consulates, with the exception of the Belgian one in 1961 because of the events in their former colony of Congo.

A special militia unit was formed for security purposes, which changed its name from the People's Militia Company for Dispersion, through the battalion of People's Militia, the Security Squadron, to the Militia station for Protection and the Police Protective Unit respectively. They had more work during the visits of foreign

dignitaries, when it was necessary to secure routes and their residences; however, the majority of the tasks in the field of protection of persons and premises were performed, until the independence, in the capital of the former common State Belgrade that was also the centre of all diplomatic events. Those tasks were also partly performed by the State Security Service.

After independence Slovenia had to take care of an increasing number of diplomatic and consular missions that were opened in Ljubljana, and the number of domestic and foreign



The motorised escort

persons to be protected increased as well. The Security and Protection Bureau was founded in order to ensure their comprehensive protection. With the transition from the Protection System of the State to the System of Public Security, the system of protection also began to change gradually. The protection officers were no longer just mere drivers but also took over the tasks of the so called bodyguards.

The organisation of the Bureau

The Security and Protection Bureau is divided into seven divisions:

- ♦ *the division for the protection of persons, which also includes the group for motorised escort;*
- ♦ *the division for the protection of premises with two groups: for internal protection of the State authorities' buildings and for the mobile protection of premises;*
- ♦ *the division for operative protection and security;*
- ♦ *the division for operative 24-hour duty service and supply, with the group for operative duty service and the group for supply and technical protection;*
- ♦ *the division for the protection of the State President;*
- ♦ *the division for the protection of the President of the National Assembly;*
- ♦ *the division for the protection of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia.*

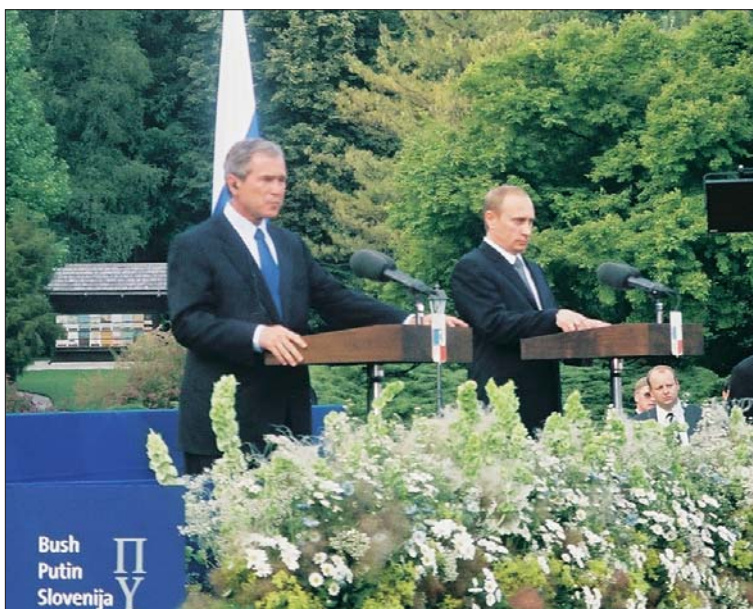


The 9th meeting of the presidents of the Central European States at Brdo by Kranj

The division for the protection of persons takes care of the security of certain persons, premises and the surroundings of premises that contain the seats of the authorities as defined by the Governmental decree. It plans, implements and adjusts the protection of native protected persons, foreign State dignitaries and delegations and the representatives of international organisations during their visits to our country. It co-operates with foreign police and law enforcement authorities in the protection of native protected persons during their visits abroad, and with cabinets or protocols respectively in relation to the protection of such persons. The division includes also the group for motorised escort of protected motorcades.

The division for operative protection and security performs the preventative operative protection of persons and premises that are protected by the police. It assesses the credulity of threats for certain persons and premises in our State and for the representatives of foreign countries and international organisations during their visits to Slovenia.

The division for the protection of premises develops and updates the permanent protection plans and physically guards the buildings that contain the seats of institutions vital to the Republic of Slovenia: the National Assembly, the Offices of the State President and of the Government, the Ministry of the Interior,... In compliance with the programme of the activities of the national and diplomatic protocol, it ensures also the security of premises that are used for protocol purposes. In accordance with international obligations it takes care of the protection of diplomatic and consular missions in Slovenia. In the case of the triggering of alarms installed in protected buildings, the division also organises and executes interventions.



The meeting of presidents Bush and Putin

The division for operative 24-hour duty and supply ensures permanent duty in the Bureau because it controls the functioning of alarm devices in certain premises and reacts in the case of their triggering. It adjusts and implements the planning of the technical protection of premises and performs sanitary controls on food and drink samples. The division also ensures the undisturbed functioning of communication systems needed for security purposes. The group for operative duty service provides an immediate and undisturbed transmission of information needed for the co-ordination of operative work.

The division for the protection of the State President plans, organises and physically protects the President of the Republic. It co-operates in the planning and implementation of measures for technical and preventive protection at home and abroad. The divisions for the protection of the President of the National Assembly and for the protection of the Prime Minister have similar tasks.

Besides daily protection of the most exposed political representatives of our State (going to or leaving their offices, during their recreation, etc.), the Bureau also takes care of the protection of their official activities at home or abroad. The protection of the visits of foreign dignitaries is performed in co-operation with other police services and units of the Ministry of the Interior and with some external institutions. The Bureau performs such pretentious tasks as were, for example, the protection of Pope John Paul II, of the US President Bill Clinton, of the meeting of the presidents of the Central European States and the conference of the presidents of the governments of the CEFTA Member States in Piran and, last but not least, the meeting of the presidents Bush and Putin in June 2001 at Brdo, within the framework of the operations involving the majority of the police services. Numerous appraisals from security services



Security during the visit of the Pope John Paul II.

of foreign countries and from the protected persons prove that they have their work mastered down to the finest details.

Providing optimal security

The basic task of the Security and Protection Bureau and its bodyguards is to protect and secure persons from all forms of threats on their integrity. Therefore, it is important to have timely perception of, and therefore announce possible problems and to prevent and neutralise problematic situations.

Optimal security of certain persons and premises is ensured by a combination of the measures of direct physical protection of persons (bodyguards), physical and technical security of premises or residences and stay of protected persons and of security measures. This includes the systematic collecting, processing and analysing of data and information on everything that could influence the security of a certain person or premises. The final result of the work is the risk assessment level for a person or premises, which represents the basis for the planning of the quantity and type of required protective measures.

The Bureau has a special division that takes care of the adequate upgrading of knowledge and skills of bodyguards and other employees and prepares every year its own programme of training and qualification. Every bodyguard who joins the Bureau must, because of the demands and the nature of work, first successfully complete the basic training course. The course is very exacting, and the performance of these sensitive tasks depends a lot on the individual, his/her qualifications, knowledge and experience. They are aware of the importance of foreign experiences and skills and therefore co-operate with similar foreign services in training courses, including the famous American Secret Service. Since 1998 Slovenia has been also the member of the Association of Personal Protection Services that includes 38 countries.

Operation and Communication Centre

No police force could realise its work without operation and communication centres, which have to perform many different tasks. However, the public generally only knows about two of them, those answering to its intervention calls

and those providing help. Besides the Operation and Communication Centre at the General Police Directorate, there are similar centres at all eleven regional police directorates and at the Police Academy in Tacen.

As the Security and Protection Bureau, the Operation and Communication Centre is also one of the younger services since it was founded after independence. Its beginnings, however, reach as far back as the year 1945, when the then People's Militia organised the Permanent Duty Services. Their task was to immediately inform all important bearers of national government, if necessary, of all security conditions that occurred.

Permanent Duty Service

Ten years later, in October 1955, the first Permanent Duty Service was founded at the Secretariat of Internal Affairs as a special operative unit, which still exists today in the basic organisational form. Before that its tasks were performed outside regular duty hours by the duty officer, who received reports from the citizens and forwarded them on the next day to the clerks in sectors and divisions of the Secretariat. As the commanders of the municipal militia stations also wished to get some operative indicators from the duty officers, they appointed for permanent duty officers more qualified, operative militia officers who were well familiar with such operative tasks.

One of the first tasks of the permanent duty service was to inform citizens of the telephone number of the Militia, at that time the two digit number 02, which was published in daily newspapers and broadcast on the radio. In order to enable everyone to get connected with the permanent service in case of an emergency, they reserved three lines so that at least one was always free. It was possible to call the number 02 free from any of the twenty six telephone booths in Ljubljana. The light on the command panel was switched on and the officer could see from which booth the caller asked for help.



Officers on duty in Permanent service

The new scheme for the foundation of the permanent duty service as a special operative unit was inspired by the British city police. Its structure and work became similar to the information rooms at the headquarters of the English county or city police forces and at the New Scotland Yard in London. It already represented the main information office for all the organisational units of the Secretariat and for all its employees, both militiamen and civilian employees.

At the head of the service was the chief of the Permanent Duty Service, the shifts also included the head of the shift, a crime investigation clerk and a technician, a traffic accidents clerk, a communication operator, three or four drivers of special cars, a militiaman for the accompaniment of vehicles for the transport of drunken and apprehended persons and a teletype clerk. The head of the shift appears for the first time as the employee of the Permanent Duty Service. The second novelty was the organisation of work in 12 hours shifts – such organisation of work still exists today.



Information was exchanged by teletypes.

The duty of the head of the shift was to report all notices, interventions, crime scene searches and other measures in chronological order in the report that was finished by the night shift and delivered to all services of the Secretariat and to all militia stations in the area of Ljubljana. The duty of the militia stations, on the other hand, was to inform the permanent service briefly of all reports of criminal offences in which they had intervened. This was a kind of forerunner to today's daily log of events and the system of information and report. A successful action of the Permanent Duty Service at that time also depended on the rapidity of the received information on the event and of the communication links available. At that time they disposed of two types of telephone links – one destined to be used by citizens and the other one for the employees of internal affairs, who also used the UHF and the teletype links.

All Militia stations already had telephones in 1962. In some smaller Slovene settlements it was often the only telephone there, so that militiamen often helped the citizens and called a doctor or a veterinarian on their behalf. 143 Militia stations had radio links beside telephones, 40 had special telephones and 87 stations also had teletypes.

At the end of the sixties the permanent duty service was also organised at the republican level in the then State Secretariat of Internal Affairs and was a part of the general affairs sector. This service did not replace the regular operative services, it performed only those tasks for which it had acquired the authorisation from the administrations and services of the Secretariat, but without any operative responsibility.

In 1973 the intervention number of the Militia still had two digits – 92 and was linked to the permanent duty service at the Public Safety Administration on a regional level. With the new organisation and systematisation of police stations, it was planned to link this number to Militia stations, and it remained so until the year 1993.

Their tasks were divided into operative, technical and administrative ones. Operative tasks were receiving written telephone notices on events, findings, appearances and problems that were forwarded by the secretariats of the interior from all services, and forwarding of written notices as quickly as possible to all the addressees. Administrative tasks included the writing of the daily log of reports and the daily report. In the daily log of reports they entered all telephone and oral messages, instructions, notices, information and measures, as well as the forwarding of the resumés by phone to appropriate services, the reception and transmission of dispatches, the keeping of registers and necessary administrative business. They entered in the daily report all the received dispatches and more important events from the daily log of events and reports of the various services of the Secretariat and offices of internal affairs.



Permanent Service performed similar tasks as the nowadays Operative Communication Centre

The changes in socio-political life, the increasing demands of operative services and technological development also influenced the organisation of the Permanent Duty Service, which became in 1985 an internal organisational unit of the Militia Administration of the Republican Secretariat of Internal Affairs. Thus it was organised on the level of the Secretariat as the division for permanent duty service and on the regional level as the sector for permanent duty service of the Internal Affairs Administrations. It was defined as a part of operative services, while some divisions that performed certain tasks for it remained in the structure of general services.

The rules of procedure defined in detail the system of tasks, which still exist today at a regional level, i.e.: receiving information from citizens, taking care of first operative measures, guiding, adjusting and managing the work of operative units and employees, informing the management and organisational units about the event, as well as taking care of entering operative data in the information system, and the examination of official premises. Those tasks also included the documenting of work in the daily log, preparing the daily report and other administrative and technical tasks. The contents of the daily log of events and of the daily report has not changed essentially. The receiving and sending of dispatches was a part of administrative and technical tasks. The service also used all the operative databases of the information system of the internal affairs' authorities for its work.

Transformation into the Operation and Communication Centre

With the independence of Slovenia and with the new definition of the Police, with the merger of some remaining accompanying services, with the new organisation of work and with modern computer technology, the Permanent Duty

Service changed into the Operation and Communication Centre as an autonomous unit on a national and regional level. A clear line was drawn between the operative and the accompanying service, which help the operative service to achieve greater efficiency. By the end of 1992 there were 11 regional operative and communication centres formed and the Operation and Communication Centre of the Ministry of the Interior.



The intervention telephone number 92 changed as well. It was linked in 1993 from police stations to operation and communication centres at police directorates and in 1997 changed to the new telephone number 113. The introduction of the new number was accompanied by a large promotional activity with the participation of national and local newspapers, television stations, cable TV networks and cinemas. For this promotion, special telops, calendars and stickers with the new graphic image of the police shield with a new telephone number on it were produced.

The most important acquisition of the centres is the autonomous decision-making in the first operative interventions of the police.

With the new powers the centres at regional level receive information on the intervention police number 113 and take care of guiding and directing the police forces during the resolution of all security intervention events. Thus they relieved other technical services in the police of their current operative tasks. Such organisation of work and powers ensures harmonised functioning of the uniformed and criminal police, as well as greater efficiency of its work that is apparent through the shortening of the reaction time for interventions.

In 1998 the Police became an autonomous body within the Ministry of the Interior. The tasks, the organisation of the police and its powers were clearly defined by law. The Operation and Communication Centre of the General Police Directorate became an independent organisational unit of the Police, responsible for harmonised functioning on a national level. Within the centre there are the divisions for operative work, communications and security. The centre covers 11 operative and



communication centres of regional police directorates, which within the framework of police tasks take care of the reception of information by the telephone number 113, of first police measures, of informing and reporting to the relevant police and other institutions, and for the protection in the area of the police directorate.

The Operation and Communication Centre follows, directs, adjusts and evaluates their measures and interventions in traffic, natural and other accidents, criminal offences and in all other major and/or important events and appearances. However, the "national" centre does not only take care of



Modern Operative Communication Centres

supervisory functions, but it is also responsible for the co-ordination of the first operative measures and for informing and reporting in the case of some security incidents that cover the area of more police directorates, or in the case of events that are of importance for the entire State or for the information system. It ensures the so called "headquarters function" in certain delicate and extensive security situations.

The Centre gives advice to regional centres, motivates them, directs and guides them on a basic level and it makes sure that everything functions smoothly in regional operation and communication centres. These

centres function as kinds of switchboards that receive the requests for police services. Some need an immediate response, some can wait. The quality of police service often depends on the information submitted by the caller. On the basis of collected information and prescribed regulations, instructions and manuals prepared for various events, the operators, together with the head of the shift and his assistant, guide police patrols or operative units in the field. Since timely and relevant information may save lives, they further to the public through the media all the information that may be important for security in the country. On the Police web site www.policija.si they publish daily the so-called "black chronicle", a review of all events of interventions that have had some echo in public life.

The applicability of information and telecommunication systems

The work of operation and communication centres would be impossible without modern information and telecommunication systems and services. The

technology and software used by the Slovene police are comparable with all European police forces. Some solutions and applications, however, are entirely original and are the result of our own innovation. Alongside with the development of the service, information and telecommunication technology was also developed which did not only result in the upgrading of old systems but also established completely new systems and applications.



At major events the coordination runs also through the mobile OCC.

Calls on the intervention number 113

The OCC receives calls on the intervention number 113 by using the ISDN digital system of telephone switchboard together with the computer supported software "Computer Telephone Integration". They use the computer application "daily log of events" to record the data of received intervention calls, dispatching of patrols to the site of events, feedback information and

implemented measures, which they send every morning to all police units and services. Thus the recipients already have the information of all important interventions during the past night at the beginning of their shift.

Communication with patrols

The computer software RAKOS enables communication via the police radio network with all police patrols and the control of all UHF links, which indirectly influences a higher level of information on operative events in the field. The link with the central computer through terminals provides access to all police records and to certain administrative records of the Ministry of the Interior.

Good information – the grounds for correct decision

Decision-making is one of the unavoidable processes on the way to the final goal and good information is the grounds for correct decisions. The geographic information system enables the shift leader or his assistant to get additional information from the site of the event. Such information helps with decision-making on what to do, which and how many patrols to send to the site of the event, etc. They can use electronic mail, the entire communication system and computer network to accomplish their work.

The anonymous telephone number

The operative and communication centres also receive and register all calls on the free anonymous telephone number 080 1200, which is dedicated to anyone who would like to forward any useful data about a criminal offence, and remain unknown at the same time.

Mobile operation and communication centre

The Police also have a mobile operation and communication centre composed of two containers. When it is necessary to provide a quick, effective and flexible co-ordination of police units and their work in the

field, these containers can be transported by trucks to any part of Slovenia and can establish on the spot replacement OCC or the so called headquarters for the management of an operative event (for example: during the Pope's visit to Slovenia or at the ski jumping event at Planica, etc.).



The reception of the General Police Directorate at Štefanova 2 operates in the frame of the OCC.

Considering the variety and diversity of the tasks of the OCC the effectiveness of its work is reflected also by its reaction response time. In the year 2001, the average reaction time of police patrols (from the call received on the number 113 to their arrival at the site)

was 6 minutes and 20 seconds in 7,638 urgent incidents that requested immediate police intervention, while for all other intervention events (163,657) the intervention time was 22 minutes and 47 seconds. Special software also enables the presentation of reaction times for single police patrols or for the entire police directorate, so the calculation is possible for any given time unit.

What will the operative information and reporting look like in the future? The operation and communication centres will strive for an even better quality of communication when receiving calls on the number 113, dispatching policemen to the intervention event sites and for improving the informing of the public on relevant security related events. This will be aided by modern equipment and technology and enriched with their own knowledge and long years of experience.



Special Unit

This is a well trained police unit that can solve with its tactics, striking force, mobility and equipment, situations that at first sight appear to be without prospect. The members of the so-called “Panthers” are trained to perform tasks with high risk level and for this it is important to have an accurate sense of personal safety and the safety of one’s colleagues.

This unit was founded in 1990 as an independent organisational unit of the Republican Secretariat of Internal Affairs. With the new Police Act it is bound to the General Police Directorate. However, the history of the Special Unit reaches back seventeen years, when violent criminal offences became increasingly worse and the militia units were no match for them.

Operation Raduša, as the operation for the apprehension of 19 terrorists from the ranks of former Croatian emigration in 1972 was called, showed that it was necessary to form such a unit. In the same year the president of the State had already issued the order for the formation of militia units in all the republics for the fight against terrorism. In Slovenia in 1973 the squad of the Militia for special tasks was established. Later on the squad performed its counter-terrorist and anti-diversion tasks as a part of the protective unit of the Militia.

In August 1990 it appeared for the first time as the Special Unit, composed of the command, the operative group A, the operative group B, the motorised unit, the anti-diversion unit and the supply unit. Initially it was organised by the military and later on changed into a police organisation. The period of its “military” functioning, during which it defended, like other units of the internal affairs authorities, the decision of the Slovene population for independence and autonomy and also fought against the Yugoslav Army, and was present during the retreat of the YPA from Slovene territory, ended in December 1991. This was followed by the period of adaptation to tasks for which it was actually founded. After 1994 the number of its members decreased since the anti-diversion unit was separated from its structure and the motorised unit was abolished.

Today, the Special Unit is composed of three units: the A, B and C units. The most versatile trained commandos are in unit A, but they can not intervene without the support of their colleagues from unit B, who are trained in diving, mountaineering, speleology, marksmanship, handling service dogs and driving special vehicles. The logistic or supply unit C ensures to the other two units independent work in their fields.

The Special Unit has developed and outgrown its initial task of fighting against terrorism. The number of its basic task has increased and it intervenes today with arrests of perpetrators of serious criminal offences, co-operates with the protection of persons and premises and takes care of the security for the most important visits of foreign dignitaries. Its members help other policemen with the control of public order at various sports and other major events. They are indispensable in removing the consequences of serious natural and other disasters and they assist in the training of members from other units and police services.



“Natural talent” and desire are not enough for all the knowledge and professionalism needed by a member of the Special Unit for efficient and successful performance of tasks. Education and training are needed as well. The permanent motto of the Unit is individual and group, basic or special intensive training. The training programmes include the tactics of operation, shooting exercises, physical preparation, general and psychological training. They dedicate two thirds of their time to training and operative work: they acquire

additional knowledge and experiences through the co-operation with foreign units at joint training courses. This does not mean only the exchange of experience and knowledge but also the comparing of the equipment used by units in real situations.

Recruiting

Many would like to get into the Special Unit, but only few make it. Though there is no age limit most of the candidates are younger policemen with some years of experience. They must have the right psychophysical condition as well as a sense of teamwork, since they can only perform tasks effectively in such a state. Every candidate must go through a number of verification sieves. If he fulfils the formal conditions, they will invite him to go through check-ups of psychophysical condition. The next test is a psychological test prepared by psychologists specifically for these purposes, followed by an interview with the candidate. They verify the candidate's knowledge about the Special Unit, what he knows about it, whether he realises that he will be absent from home for one year, why would he like to join it... The handful of them that successfully pass the severe medical examinations, verification of psychophysical conditions and strenuous interviews, await six months of introductory training, composed of theoretical and practical aspects. However, not everyone who passes this training successfully becomes a member of the Special Unit. Those who pass this training slightly less successfully are put forward for work in the criminal police, the Security and Protection Bureau,...

The most successful ones remain with the Unit for an average of about ten years. The length of their service depends exclusively on the results which they get during the yearly examination of knowledge, based on the exacting catalogue valid for their training. The test of general, professional and physical readiness is not announced in advance, so that no one can prepare for it beforehand. Only the superiors know who and when will attend the test of skills. Those who fail must return to the ranks of "common" policemen.

Part of their work is also a certain degree of anonymity, though they appear anywhere it is necessary, regardless of the type of the task. They are used to working quickly, professionally and efficiently. Their motto is: trained for help, but also for attack and sharpness. Their work not being well known to public may be the reason why the days of the so called "open doors" at the seat of the Special Unit are extremely well visited. Everybody, old and young, are interested in them and there are numerous calls to the public relations office of the police asking when free entrance will be possible. The visitors inspect their equipment with great pleasure – combat armoured vehicles, scuba diving gear, bullet-proof jackets, masks; however, their favourite thing is to touch any piece of weaponry that is a part of the arsenal of the Special Unit.



One part of the unit is always ready for quick intervention and the others are recalled, if it is deemed necessary. Their qualification and constant readiness enable “the Panthers” to assist other police units at any time, especially when the latter assess that they will not be able to cope with the tasks with only their qualifications, technical equipment and tactics. The Special Unit co-operates a lot with the Security and Protection Bureau, with the criminal police, especially with the IEDD Centre, and with other units. They perform about 40 to 50 joint operations per year.

They are also proud that they have not used any firearms at their operation from the foundation of the Squad for special tasks in 1973 until today – with the exception of the war for independence in 1991– which proves the skill and professionalism of its members. The excellent results achieved by the Unit at various competitions at home and abroad are therefore no surprise; the most precious awards are those that were achieved at international competitions of special units.

The Unit's ranks also include some excellent experts for single fields of work, who like to transfer their experiences and specific skills to their colleagues. Some manuals were published, which were written by the instructors of the Special Unit: from practical procedure for all policemen to the handbook on the use of helicopter in the work of the Special Unit, which is also a welcome handbook for the members of the Specialised police unit. They often cover holes in domestic and foreign literature in their books.

The Police Academy

The Police Academy takes care of the planning and implementation of education, qualification and training for the needs of police. Its mission is the permanent care of professional training of police employees to enable them to perform their tasks competently and to the satisfaction of the public.

Education has had a long tradition in the police. The gendarmery forces developed a successful system of schooling, qualification and training – from the training at

gendarmerie stations to permanent schools, divided into apprentice's, patrol and non-commissioned officers' schools, various courses and exams for advancing into higher ranks. During World War II the National protection organised in Bela krajina three-week courses for its members, which included political and professional topics. By the end of the war more than 450 participants successfully concluded



The People's Militia School at Semič

these courses. The courses for militiamen began very soon after liberation. In the summer of 1945 the People's Militia school was founded in Ljubljana and the classes took place in the building which nowadays hosts the Hospital of Dr Peter Držaj.

The school moved around and finally relocated to Tacen when the school of the State Secretariat of Internal Affairs of the People's Republic of Slovenia was founded. Because of the lack of capacities in the school at Tacen, six months apprentice courses were also organised in Ljubljana, Maribor, Celje and Koper.

In 1960 the two year Professional High School of Internal Affairs was founded and it accepted those who had finished militia school, their eight years elementary school and had the rank of non-commissioned officer. Later on the school changed its name to the Professional School of Internal Affairs, from which developed the School for militiamen who wished to join the militia after they had served the military service.

However, this type of schooling was not enough and in particular it did not provide sufficient new and fresh cadres. The then management of the militia decided to introduce a new method of education – after elementary school was finished. Thus, the first 148 cadets entered into the new School for Militia Cadets in the autumn of 1967. The educational centre that was formed at Tacen, did not only provide education for the militiamen, but also the training for service dogs, the training of auxiliary militiamen, etc. The centre also hosted the Museum of the internal affairs authorities. In June 2002 the last generation of cadets left the banks of the High Police School, as it was called after it had changed its name. It is time to introduce new forms of education that will walk alongside with development and the needs of police work.

Today, the education at the Police Academy is linked with the awareness that the police is a public service, whose aim is to implement the laws (ensuring security, prevention, surveillance, assistance and discovery), achieve good quality police work (implementation and respect of the law, the use of police knowledge and skills and ethical side of police work), respect of human rights, not violating the freedom of any individual person more than it is allowed by law, building a personal and professional ethos, the professional image that will be recognisable and accepted by the society.

The Police Academy, which strives to follow the modern trends in police education, especially in the field of the enforcement and respect of human rights, is aware that it is necessary, for professional and effective implementation of



The Police Academy at Tacen

police tasks, to have a harmonised functioning of the system, which takes care within the police for qualitative planning and implementation of education, qualification and training. The permanent form of their work is to follow and evaluate the indicators of successful performance of single forms of education and to introduce new methods of work on the basis of these evaluations. The Programme Council of the Police Academy, established in 2000, takes care of the strategic planning and implementation of education, qualification and training within the

police and it defines the priorities in the field of police education, it discusses the draft proposals for the training catalogue of each year separately and new programmes of qualification and training, which are then sent for the approval to the Director General of the Police.

The realisation of the programmes of education, training and qualification is performed by the Police High School, the Police College and by the Centre for education and training.

Police High School

It was born in September 1967 with the enlistment of the first cadets in the three year high school programme, which changed into a four year programme in 1974, based on the general school system in Slovenia. The last generation of cadets finished their education in 2002. During all these years about 4,800 students finished the Police High School. The high school programme was replaced by the programme for the education of adults for policemen, which was verified by the Professional Board of the Republic of Slovenia for professional and expert education. The method of training is connected with modern approaches, i.e., the mediation of the knowledge and skills that are necessary for the successful implementation of new mentality and new ways of work in policing.

The eighteen months training course for policemen is a publicly verified programme, which is used for the training of male and female candidates for police officers. It is planned to satisfy the actual needs of the police profession and daily work tasks, and it respects the Government Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia for



The last generation that concluded the high school programme

the accession in the EU, which foresees for the police the preparation of education modules and curricula for the areas that are identified as priority by the pre-accession strategy, and the introduction of modern didactic methods and educational technology.

The programme is based on three modules with two interim periods of practical learning and work, performed by the candidates at police stations. It is important that future policemen link the theory and knowledge of legislation with daily life situations, in which they have to make decisions and take professional measures later on. It is also very important for them to perform their practice at the police station where they will work in

the future. Thus, the responsibility for learning as a process and the results are shared between the school and the police station, which undoubtedly intends to produce a well trained policeman.

Whoever wants to enter the qualification programme for policemen must fulfil the following conditions: he must have

- ♦ *the fifth degree of education;*
- ♦ *Slovene citizenship with permanent residence in Slovenia;*
- ♦ *not more than 30 years of age;*
- ♦ *the fulfilment of the necessary psychophysical conditions;*
- ♦ *the military service served (men only);*
- ♦ *the candidate must not be sentenced with a final judgement for any intentionally committed criminal offence that has been publicly prosecuted and has not been sentenced to an unconditional imprisonment for more than three months;*
- ♦ *the candidate must not have been prosecuted for any offence mentioned above;*
- ♦ *a concluded employment contract.*



The candidate for the policeman in training for the regulation of traffic at one of the Ljubljana crossings.

The majority of all candidates stay at the dormitory in Tacen, which also ensures accommodation to the participants training in all programmes of education and at the same time it takes care of free time activities. The time-table gives the teachers more freedom in the formation



In class

of exercises and the use of various methods of teaching. The programme is carried out following the principles of experience learning, which means the use of the methods like the case study, simulations, role playing, team work and so on. Through exercises and team work the candidates acquire the skills of interpersonal communication and work in groups.

Within the school there is also the driving school, which is registered at the Ministry of education, science and sports, and it carries out the project of safe driving, practical driving for drivers of category A and B vehicles and the driving of police cars.

Police College

The college for education of policemen has already had a long tradition in Slovenia. The college was founded in 1973 as the independent division of internal affairs at the then Administrative College in Ljubljana. The college existed under the patronage of the Administrative College until 1980, when it was transferred, organisation wise, by the Law on Internal Affairs to the Education Centre. During the following year it was connected to the University of Ljubljana

and became a publicly recognised educational institution. With the enactment of the new Act on University Education in 1995 it was reformed into the College for Police and Security Studies with a three year educational programme. However, this created the problem of how to meet the needs for police personnel with college education and with an adequate professional knowledge, necessary for the police work.

Any police officer with a finished training programme for policemen or with any other four year high school programme and a positively passed exam for the implementation of police powers can apply for the Police College. They must fulfil also the following special conditions: they must

- ♦ *have at least four years of experience at work;*
- ♦ *obtain a positive written evaluation of their superiors;*
- ♦ *conclude a contract on education with the employer.*



During the training programme they get acquainted also with martial arts.

Thus, because of the need for the police to be ready for the specifics of their work, to educate its own personnel, who can acquire the knowledge necessary for the performance of the work process at police units, in 2000 the Police College was founded within the Police Academy. This college is an intermediate link in police education, which enables, considering professional needs, the transition from the basic education for the profession of policeman to the high professional education needed for the performance of more demanding work tasks. The Police College performs the training for leadership and management and is intended for police chiefs.

The training is based on a publicly valid programme of professional college education and has a duration of two years. In the first year it provides the acquisition of knowledge in general and partly in specific police fields, while in the second year the programme includes special optional subjects. The training programme pays special attention to practical training, which should provide the students with the proper practical knowledge. After a successful conclusion of studies the student acquires the title of police inspector.

Educational programmes for policemen and for senior policemen put a lot of stress on the protection of human rights and freedoms, especially in the light of the use of police powers. They pay a lot of attention to it in all the subjects and they deal with these issues also in the special subject of Professional ethics. Both programmes deal with police powers within the framework of the special subject Police powers with practical procedure. For candidates the subject Professional ethics is taught during the second module when the candidates already master the basic police knowledge and skills and have experienced some police work during a 6-week practice. The students of the Police College deal with this subject during the second year of the study. Its aim is to bring future police chiefs to excellence; an excellent police officer is the one that does the right thing in a right way, at the right time and for the right reasons. The lecturers are both external experts in the field of social skills and experts from police ranks. The representatives of governmental and non-governmental organisations from Slovenia and from abroad were employed for the subject of Professional Ethics; the college educational programme "Senior police officer" was forwarded also to the College for Police and Security Studies.

Training and Education Centre

The Training and Education Centre is responsible for permanent on job training and for specialised training. It is organised in such a way that it can take care of training in various fields of police work: suppression of crime, general and specific police tasks, preventative police work, preparation for professional exams, carrying out the preparation and exams for police powers, traffic safety, border affairs and foreigners, communication training and training of social skills

for the work with the public. It takes care of didactic counselling with the preparation of programmes, follows the implementation of programmes and evaluates qualifications, controls the expenditures for training, plans training at Gotenica, arranges training with external lecturers and issues certificates of participation at training. It participates in the organisation and execution of various international training programmes. About 3,000 policemen participate in such training programs every year.

The centre provides a qualitative implementation of training and thus contributes to the efficient work of the police, but it also increases the satisfaction and motivation of the employees. It introduces modern methods in learning and organises training programmes based on experience. The yearly catalogue of training programs is quite comprehensive.

The centre pays special attention to the professional and lawful implementation of police powers in all the programmes of training, dealing with police work as well as police powers, which means intervention into human rights and freedoms, respecting at the same time ethical principles and these rights. It pays special attention to the formation of the social competencies of policemen, especially to the development of communication skills and conflict management. The training is oriented in such a way that it teaches policemen by learning about the principles of the communication process and the awareness of the possibilities in the choice of communication, how to respect and protect human dignity and protect everybody's human rights.



Instructors at Podutik train the service dogs.

There are two divisions within the centre, namely the division for training and education at Gotenica and the division for the training of service dogs at Podutik.

The division for training and education at Gotenica takes special care of all those training programs which are connected with work in the open air as the village itself and its surroundings make this possible. The integrated training for police candidates is carried out at Gotenica. They also perform tactical training for the handlers of service dogs, numerous training programs for the Special Unit, specialised police units and various practical shooting exercises, the practical training of crime investigators and

traffic policemen. Many other training programs are also carried out at Gotenica, even if not connected with the work in the open air, as it makes it easier to gather there and to accommodate a large number of persons and at the same time ensures not being disturbed by daily activities.

The division for the training of service police dogs has a history that goes back more than fifty years. Each year they train some new handlers of service dogs and school about 25 dogs for general and special use. Both the handlers and the dogs must pass a final exam at the end of the training, upon which they are allocated to police directorates to perform police activities. Nowadays, they mostly train dogs for general and specialised use (search of illicit drugs and explosives). The division participates regularly in the organisation and implementation of regular monthly joint exercises of dog handlers at individual police directorates under the leadership of the school instructor. The main task of the exercises is a timely and expert elimination of mistakes in the work of dog handlers and dogs and to provide a high level of knowledge and readiness, to which the regular analysis of the use of service dogs also contributes.

The course for crime investigators is open to all newcomers who come to the criminal police with a finished college or university degree. During the six months' course they qualify for professional and lawful implementation of criminal police tasks. They get a thorough acquaintance with the penal legislation and qualify themselves for a concrete use of the provisions of criminal law and penal procedural law. They learn about criminal techniques, tactics and methods for the investigation of criminal offences in the field of the research of classic, organised and economic crime. They learn how to perform crime investigation activities professionally and lawfully within the framework of police powers, how to execute practical procedures and to use coercive means. During the practical part of the crime investigation course, with the help of case studies, theoretical knowledge is integrated with practical work so that the candidates are able to plan and implement investigation of criminal offences. Crime investigators learn through advance courses how to plan, organise and manage more pretentious tasks and implement general and special crime investigation procedures.

At training courses, the heads of police precincts learn various forms of preventive policing. They learn how to act preventively and how to prevent crime through their work in the community, how to work with children, juveniles and victims. They get acquainted with institutionalised forms of co-operation within the community, they learn how to establish contacts with people and how to take care of security in the community jointly.

The training programs in the field of border affairs and foreigners pay attention to modern procedures for the surveillance of the State border and to the implementation of border control in compliance with the Schengen standards.

Under the Act on Military Service until the year 2000, conscripts could also serve their military service in the police, which was the responsibility of the Centre for the training of auxiliary policemen. The Police Academy also has the logistic support division, which provides undisturbed work for the Academy and its organisational units. The division also plans and technically supports publishing activities. The Police Academy has published quite a number of study materials and handbooks. It should be mentioned that police units themselves are also active in this field since they publish every year a number of folders, pliers, bulletins guide books with preventive contents and handbooks for operative work.



At the gala dance in Vienna there were also the representatives of the Police Academy.

The Police Academy participates in international forms of police qualification and training. Police officers are regularly trained through the programmes of the Central European Police Academy, the Association of European Police Academies, the European Police Academy and through the programmes, organised for European countries by the FBI (ILEA at Budapest). The Academy has good relations with the Police Training Institute at Ainring in Bavaria, with the Police Management Academy in Münster (Polizeiführungs-akademie, Münster), with the principle school of

the German Federal Border Guards at Lübeck, with the Ecole nationale de police in Paris, with the National Police Training College at Bramshill, the LSOP Centre for the education and training of Dutch police, with the Austrian Gendarmery School at Graz and Krumpendorf and with many others.

Human Resource Management

No organisation can function without proper logistical support, including the police. Though these general, and accompanying, service activities are less visible to the public, they are of utmost importance to the police organisation and its functioning. The management of the human, financial and data (information) resources are the responsibilities of the personnel service, the joint logistics services and the information and telecommunications service.

Only a little more than a hundred years ago around 300 gendarmes and policemen took care of public order and peace in the province of Carniola, to be precise one



Every employee has his own personnel file, where personnel decrees are kept.

gendarme or policeman for every 1,600 inhabitants. Nowadays, the police force is a system of 9,000 employees, of which nearly 7,400 are police officers and crime investigators who provide security for the people and their property. Membership in the European Union will mean that their numbers will need to be increased substantially in order to cover the Schengen requirements. As the police will have to recruit and train additional 2300 policemen the personnel service has an important task ahead of them, especially as the planning and management of human resources are always a very delicate matter.

The personnel service, which is the internal organisational unit of the General Police Directorate and the successor of the former Administration for the Organisation and Personnel of the Ministry of the Interior, was established during the reorganisation of the police in April 2000. It consists of the sector for personnel and labour relations, which includes the labour relations section, the personnel documentation section and the occupational health and safety section.

The police in numbers (as per 31 December 2002):

<i>number of employees</i>	<i>8,931</i>
<i>male</i>	<i>7,132</i>
<i>female</i>	<i>1,799</i>
<i>number of uniformed police</i>	<i>5,855</i>
<i>male</i>	<i>5,457</i>
<i>female</i>	<i>398</i>
<i>number of plain clothes police</i>	<i>1,537</i>
<i>male</i>	<i>1,317</i>
<i>female</i>	<i>220</i>
<i>number of other police employees</i>	<i>1,539</i>
<i>male</i>	<i>358</i>
<i>female</i>	<i>1,181</i>
<i>average age of police employees</i>	<i>33 years</i>
<i>number of employees with a Doctor's or Master's degree</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>number of employees with a university or college degree</i>	<i>1,038</i>
<i>number of employees with higher education</i>	<i>833</i>
<i>number of employees with high school education</i>	<i>6,256</i>
<i>number of employees with lower education (elementary school, vocational school)</i>	<i>772</i>

Their activities are numerous and diversified. They include the development of the secondary stages of proposals concerning the organisation, entry levels, and



Taking good care of the employees is one of the main tasks of the personnel service.

the systematisation of positions, co-operating in the evaluation of positions, studying human resource needs and preparing both yearly and half-yearly human resource plans. They also include organising and implementing procedures for terminating employment, proposing and approving employee allocations, dealing with complaints and applications for the protection of labour rights, as well as the performing of other tasks related to the legal labour status of the employees. It prepares professional grounds in co-operation with the State Attorney's Office. It takes care of the occupational health and safety. It performs the medical selection of employment candidates and follows and studies the state of health and work capabilities of employees. It also regulates the health, pension and disablement insurance for the employees, collects, prepares, processes and files personnel data and also maintains the personnel register. Their activities also include the preparation of human resource analyses and statistical reports.

The Police Act and regulations on the internal organisation and systematisation of positions in the Ministry of the Interior and the Police define the basic activities of the personnel service; labour legislation and other legal and secondary acts define the implementation of its tasks.

Together with the Police Academy, the personnel service performs the selection process for male and female candidates. Police directorates submit applications to the personnel service which, depending on the human resource needs in individual regions, then invites the candidates that fulfil formal conditions to physical capability tests and psychological check-ups. On the same day, those who pass the physical capability tests will then have a psychological check-up that establishes the candidate's mental health, emotional maturity, stability and the suitability of their intellectual capacity to the position. The candidates are then medically screened. Future police should not have any chronic diseases, injuries or handicaps that could impair their work.

Finally, the candidates who pass all the tests successfully, are classified according to the results they achieved and the human resource needs in the individual regions. The selected candidates are then offered a fixed term employment contract while they are put through the police training program. If they successfully pass through the training they are then offered permanent employment.

The personnel service maintains overall care for the employees and for the development of their potential, therefore, it is intensively involved in the implementation of the career system.



Occupational Health and Safety Service

One of the activities of the personnel service is to ensure safety and health at work. Their priorities are the analysis and evaluation of the health of the workplace, defining safety measures and ensuring their implementation and efficiency, and controlling threats and risks at the workplace (measurement of environmental conditions such as electromagnetic and ionising radiation). They also conduct preventive check-ups of employees and ensure that specific preventive medical measures are taken for the protection of the health and wellbeing of the employees such as preventing the spread of contagious diseases by arranging inoculations. A risk assessment for every position has been prepared for the entire police force.

Special attention is given to the training of employees who implement certain safety measures and to the treatment of employees with altered or reduced work capabilities. The service co-operates with the preparation of acts in the field of occupational health and safety and incendiary protection.

The basic activities involved in occupational health and safety, training of employees in safe and healthy work practises, assisting and encouraging healthy lifestyles, dealing with employee health problems and enabling the inter-sector cooperation are:

- ♦ *supplementing the support systems in the field of occupational health and safety;*
- ♦ *co-ordinating all the health promotion activities;*
- ♦ *inclusion in the network of inter-sector cooperation;*
- ♦ *the provision of an adequate workplace and safe work practises;*
- ♦ *maintaining the psychophysical condition of employees;*
- ♦ *stress management at the workplace; and*
- ♦ *promoting healthy lifestyles among the employees.*

Information and Telecommunications Service

Individuals and organisations depend on the exchange of opinions, directives, messages etc., which enable the successful functioning of the system. Throughout its many years of existence, the human race has invented countless diverse methods



The computer centre in the militia

of communicating, and forwarding information from the sender to the receiver. The original primitive methods and instruments have developed into the highly sophisticated relatively easy-to-use equipment of today.

The militia used a number of wire and wireless means of communication, especially because it was reliable, cheap and was a surprisingly quick way of transmitting messages. However, the experts had to teach them how to use the available equipment properly as the users (the militiamen) did not use the equipment to its full extent.

The Information and Telecommunications service is responsible for the management of the information and telecommunications systems and the enormous quantity of data and information circulating within the organisation. The service provides a continuous information and telecommunications service, which supports the performance of police tasks, and introduces and develops its infrastructure. It co-operates with the Ministry of the Interior and other State authorities, in linking the State

administration's network of information and telecommunications systems and in setting valid standards.

The Information and Telecommunications Service is composed of its management and three centres:

- ♦ *the Information Centre*
- ♦ *the Telecommunications Centre and*
- ♦ *the Data Protection Centre.*

The management is responsible for the planning, organisation and management of the service. It adjusts the work of the centres and oversees their development and planning and the standardisation of documents. It co-ordinates the purchase, functioning and end-user training of the information and telecommunications equipment. It also executes public tenders and supervises the use of the allocated budget.

The Information Centre consists of:

- ♦ *the development and maintenance of applications division;*
- ♦ *the electronic business division;*
- ♦ *the central computer system division;*
- ♦ *the development of local information system division;*
- ♦ *the hardware division;*
- ♦ *the statistics and user support division.*



The Militia were aware of the importance of good information system for the management of the work in the field.

The Information Centre manages, develops and maintains the Police information systems. It still provides partial support for the information systems of the Ministry of the Interior and the Administrative Internal Affairs. The central server contains the Police and the Administrative Internal Affairs databases.

It is composed of six sections that provide systems, applications and hardware support. The Information Centre organises training courses for both its own internally developed applications and for some standard software. The core of the information

system is the central server. It supports over 7000 users who access it through personal computers, which are linked to local computer networks, as well as local, remote and mobile terminals.

The Telecommunication Centre is composed of five divisions:

- ◆ *the radio links division;*
- ◆ *the electronic devices division;*
- ◆ *the fixed telephone network division;*
- ◆ *the inter-network links division; and*
- ◆ *the technical protection systems division.*

The Telecommunication Centre manages, develops and maintains the Police telecommunications infrastructure. Besides its basic activities, it also maintains electronic, technical protection and video surveillance equipment. It plans, builds, controls and maintains the digital and analogue radio networks of the police, portable line systems, commutation systems, the inter-network connections and others. It is involved in the standardisation, testing and systematisation of telecommunications, electronic and other equipment.

The Data Protection Centre manages, develops and maintains the systems, procedures and measures, needed to protect the personal and confidential data that are processed within the Police Information and Telecommunications systems. It also protects the work and the performance of police tasks with anti-bugging measures and procedures. It develops proposals for internal standards, acts and regulations regarding the protection of police data and regulates the authorised handling of personal and confidential data.

The centre also keeps a catalogue of the personal data managed by the police and processes the applications of individuals who have requested access to their

personal data registered in the police files. The data from these files are only transmitted to authorised users upon receipt of a written request.

The recording of calls to the 113 emergency telephone number and the police radio communications, electronic mail exchanges and access of police data is comprehensively regulated. The recording of other forms of communication such as internal telephone calls, fax communications, mail, and e-mail via the 'policija.si' Internet domain etc. is also heavily regulated. These tapings and recordings enable the police, the authorities responsible for their surveillance and other bodies authorised by law, to reconstruct and verify the legality and professionalism of the procedures and measures implemented by the police in relation to a single task.

All telephone numbers that are being tapped are equipped with a special response device that warns the caller that the communication is recorded. The same applies to internal telephone numbers and to police patrol radio communications, both of which are used for internal police communications only. It also applies to Internet e-mail. If the inbox is under special surveillance, the users who send messages to it are warned that the mail is under surveillance.

Basic Aims

Undoubtedly, the priority tasks include preparing the information and telecommunications infrastructure for the accession to the European Union and the link with the Schengen Information System (SIS), and providing quality information and telecommunications support to policing on all levels – State, regional and local.



The Information Centre today

Technological development of information and telecommunications equipment dictates the upgrading, or modernisation, of the digital carrier network to police units, the introduction of services enabled by ISDN, the gradual introduction of video conference links and the continued digitalisation of the police radio network (ASTRO, preparation for TETRA).

Their aims also include the provision of adequate levels of technical protection of the premises, data protection and the protection of the information and telecommunications infrastructure of the Police.

Important projects

In co-operation with Austrian and German experts, the Slovene police are involved in a partnership twinning project named "The introduction of an efficient system for the surveillance of the State



The service for the development of applications contributes to effective policing.

border", which is divided into many parts. Of key importance is the establishment of an information and telecommunications system to meet the requirements of the Schengen Agreement. The introduction of the system for automatically identifying people on the basis of their fingerprints (AFIS), and the preparation of the necessary infrastructure and information solutions for the collection and use of digitalised images (IMAGING) will also be of great help to crime investigators and policemen.

The information and telecommunications experts have put a lot of effort, knowledge and experience into the new electronic mail systems and the development of new and existing electronic data exchange applications (electronic operations). It is also developing its own measurement control system for the control and calibration of CO₂ testers.

Their major projects also include a new personnel register and payroll system, modernisation of the commutation links of the General Police Directorate and local police directorates and the transmission of video signals from helicopters to fixed ground locations. The digitalisation of the radio network (by introducing ISDN technology with

the CTI functionality of the 113 emergency number) and the integration of voice over the IP network to the southern border crossing points are also major projects.

The Information and Telecommunications Service has already been providing training for police employees for a number of years. Qualified experts manage the internal information and telecommunications courses. The service also produces various publications such as software manuals, various transactions expert handbooks, directories, radio network code books, bulletins, annals and legal gazettes. Some employees have their articles published in various expert magazines and participate in conferences and seminars.



The technology has gone through enormous changes in the past few years.

The Information and Telecommunications Service shall continue to build the police IT infrastructure following the basic guidelines of the Slovene Government, and the legally defined tasks and planning documents of the police. They will continue to implement the projects already underway, provide professional training, education and end-user support, ensure the continuous availability of the systems and continue the ongoing development of the system for the protection and security of personal and confidential data of the police.

The highest priority infrastructure projects are reserved for the police units located alongside the Croatian and Hungarian borders and for the applications that support their work the State border crossings or their surveillance of the areas along the State border. To fulfil the Schengen conditions the information service will introduce the N SIS (National Schengen Information System), the N SIS-C.SIS communication network (National SIS – Central SIS at Strasbourg) and the support of the S.I.R.E.N.E. Office (Supplementary Information Request at the National Entry), VISION (Visa Inquiry Open-Border Network) and the host backup. Every Member State is obliged to establish a S.I.R.E.N.E. Office, which has access to all information needed for the execution of certain procedures and can not be found in the SIS. The office is responsible for the exchange of information among national offices. The Schengen Agreement has also introduced a unified visa valid for all the countries party to the agreement. VISION shall be a “central point” for the issuing of visas. Each country shall have its own national VISION.

To improve both public awareness and the image of the police, the public will have access to the new police web sites and all the information considered important for successful police work. It is hoped that doing so will help foster relations with the rest of society and contribute to the improvement of its safety. The police will also have access to this information through the intranet.

Common Services

The care of financial and material matters is entrusted to the Common Services or, more precisely, to its five sections. The service is responsible for financial and material-technical matters; for catering, housing and recreational matters; for current maintenance and management; for administration and documentation, and for the supply centre at Gotenica.



Car pool

Common Services perform the financial and material-technical operations tasks, they take care of material-technical means, examine them and manage the property of the police. They are responsible for providing the technical backgrounds for all public tenders in their field of work, for the preparations for executing low-value public tenders and for the provision of food and accommodation to employees and participants of educational, training and advance training programs. Their duties

also include solving employee housing problems, the management of recreational activities, participation in investments and investment maintenance of police premises, the management of buildings and the timely maintenance of buildings, installations, bureau equipment and bureau technical resources. They also organise the cleaning of buildings and their surroundings, and the activities of the bureau operations, as well as enabling the training activities and educational training at Gotenica.

They perform a wide range of activities, without which the police could not work effectively. The Common Services also intervene in operational actions. They are responsible for logistics support and the performance of activities in the preparation, execution and final phases of actions. Their experts participate in numerous single-purpose work groups, projects and commissions, as well as the development of internal activities of the police.

The accession to the European Union represents additional work for the Common Services, which, as a result of the Schengen agreement, collaborate with the Common Services of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and other selected engineering services, in the development of project documentation and the building of border crossing points with the Republic of Croatia.

The aim of the Common Services is to satisfy the end-users of their services by providing efficient support, adequate supplies and suitable work conditions that enable them to perform their duties unhindered. This is done while strictly adhering to the accepted internal financial plan of the police and the regulations governing its use, which ensure the rational acquisition of material, resources and equipment, and rational and intentional use of financial means.



Equipment warehouse

Financial and Material-Technical Section

The Financial and Material-Technical Section is composed of four divisions, which are responsible for financial matters, material-technical matters, the car park and the car-repair service, and the examination and testing of police equipment. The division for financial matters is divided into departments for planning, analysis, internal control and for implementing the financial plan of the police.

The basic tasks of the first department is to

develop the draft budget proposals and financial plans, to analyse the current and planned operating expenditure of the General Police Directorate and other police directorates against their existing and proposed budgets. The second department performs all the approved acquisitions for the police within the internal financial and capital expenditure plans and in compliance with the Public Tenders Act, and other legal and secondary acts.



Car repair service

The department for material-technical matters is divided into groups responsible for personal and supplementary equipment, weapons, the weapons repair shop and the warehouse. The group for personal and supplementary equipment deals with analysing, planning, tracking and proposing the allocation of personal and supplementary equipment. In compliance with the law and other regulations, it prepares, submits the data and controls the implementation of public tenders.

The group responsible for weapons and the weapon-repair shop maintains, tracks, controls and proposes the allocation of ammunition and takes care of their technical reliability. The members of this group also participate in weapons training programs and shooting exercises.

The warehouse activities of collecting, storing and distribution of materials, technical resources and equipment are performed at the warehouse. The inventory officer, who takes care of police property, conducts regular annual inventories and decides whether to write-down or write-off obsolete, damaged or missing assets.

The basic task of the car park and the car-repair shop is to take care of the car pool. It tracks, inspects and maintains the technical reliability of the car pool. It is also responsible for the transportation service, the dispatch and rational use of the vehicles, their registration and all insurance related issues such as submission and tracking of claims.



Weapons repair workshop

The activities of the police equipment examination group have not been fully realised yet. Its main tasks are to develop basic criteria and proposals for the systematisation, standardisation and classification of material-technical resources, implement regulations governing the material-technical resources and equipment of the police, and the examination of the latter from the point of view of usefulness, purpose and rationality. It is also responsible for the providing the expertise for the analysis and testing of police equipment.

Catering, Accommodation and Holidays Section

The section provides catering, deals with housing issues and manages the force's recreational premises. Together with six cafeterias, the division for catterring at Dom Maksa Perca provides food for the

employees of the Ministry of the Interior, the General Police Directorate, the Ljubljana Police Directorate as well as for the Asylum Centre in Ljubljana and for formal functions. The Tacen catering division provides food for the police candidates and participants of other training and educational courses.

The division for housing matters deals with housing issues such as the purchase, allocation, sale and maintenance of apartments. At the same time it provides dormitory accommodation for single employees.

The division for holiday activities manages the recreational premises and holiday destinations owned by the Ministry and the police, and used for recreation and the training, qualification and education of employees. The premises at Debeli rtič (from June to mid-October) and at Bohinj (throughout the year) are hotel-type holiday destinations, other premises such as Velika planina and SPA Čatež only offer accommodation. In total, there are 543 beds available across all the premises.



Investments are rare, but therefore even more welcome. The opening of the Bovec police station.

The Maintenance and Management Section

This section is divided into divisions responsible for the preparation of work, property maintenance and management, and cleaning. The work preparation divisions provides expertise and technical input for high-value public tenders and participates in their public opening and analysis and the finalisation of contracts. It prepares contracts for the low-value tenders of the Ministry and the General Police Directorate concerning maintenance works, repairs and the acquisition of materials. It also participates in the planning, investment and maintenance of the police premises (new buildings, reconstructions, adaptations) and controls their budgets. It co-ordinates this work with the finance, planning and investment sectors of the Ministry of the Interior.

The maintenance and management divisions is responsible for the tidiness and uninterrupted use of the twenty-six variously located premises used by the Ministry and the General Police Directorate.

They are also responsible for the auxiliary premises

in front of embassies, the Jelovica villa at Bled and the mountain cottages. It also maintains the installations used by the Ministry and the police.

The basic task of the cleaning division is, of course, the cleaning of the premises of the Ministry and of the General Police Directorate, including the rented business premises. The police also keep their own laundry.

The Administration and Documentation Section

This section is responsible for the management of bureau operations, operations involving seals, stamps and brands, keeping records, form collections and providing printed material. It takes care of the correct and standardised treatment, storing and filing of case registers and documents. It also manages the reception and delivery of service mail by post and/or courier, the collection of documentary materials and their submission into the permanent archives.

Supply Center Gotenica

There are two divisions in the centre, one for its management and maintenance and the other for catering. Its role is to manage the upgrading and maintenance of the premises, its installations and systems, the underground premises, the centre's infrastructure and the assault and training courses. They are also responsible for upgrading and maintaining the centre's bureau, educational, and accommodation equipment and other areas of the centre. It provides the reception, accommodation and food for the participants of training and education courses and manages the centre's car park.



Gotenica was completely reconstructed.

The basic aim of Supply Centre Gotenica, which is situated in an old Kočevje village, is to provide conditions for successfully performing the exercises and activities of the training and educational programs held there. Each of the renovated village houses may accommodate ten or more participants at the same time; there are other accompanying buildings such as the school, surgery, information technology classroom, clubhouse, kitchen and dining room, several sport and recreational

premises and assault courses dedicated to field training. In addition, there are underground premises where film and archive materials that require special storage are kept.

There are numerous activities held in the centre, from practical (operative) exercises of various police units to presentations, seminars, courses and psychophysical preparations to many diverse championships.

Regional level: Police Directorate

At the regional level, there are 11 police directorates that perform police work. They are headed by directors who are appointed and discharged by the Minister of the Interior upon the proposal of the Director General of the Police. The director of the police directorate is subordinated to him and responsible for his own work as well as for the performance of the entire police directorate.

Police directorates are regional organisational units of the police, established by the Government in a certain regions of the State; the Government also defines their seats. They are linked to the General Police Directorate both organisationally and functionally. The structure of the expert services of the police directorates mirrors the structure of the expert services of the General Police Directorate.

A police directorate performs the following activities:

- ♦ *it coordinates and guides the work of police stations, provides professional guidance, controls their work and provides expert assistance;*
- ♦ *discovers and investigates certain criminal offences, discovers and apprehends perpetrators of such actions and hands them over to the relevant authorities;*
- ♦ *directs public order activities, when there is need for coordinated operations on the directorate level and in cases of serious violations of public order;*
- ♦ *manages and performs certain traffic control tasks, when there is need for coordinated operations at the directorate level;*
- ♦ *it performs activities in the protection of certain persons and premises;*
- ♦ *it directs and performs certain activities for border control and the protection of the State border;*
- ♦ *processing of foreigners;*
- ♦ *it cooperates with the border police authorities of neighbouring countries;*
- ♦ *it issues orders of the first instance in the matters connected with crossing the State border;*
- ♦ *it performs certain tasks related to the performance of the Police in a state of emergency or at war;*
- ♦ *it performs certain tasks related to the maintenance of the information and telecommunications system of the Police;*
- ♦ *it performs certain labour related tasks, professional training and qualification, financial and material matters, maintenance of premises and material-technical resources; and*
- ♦ *it performs other activities in the field of police work, based on or defined by law or other regulations.*

If the Police Directorate establishes that a police station is not performing its work correctly or on time, it warns the commander of the police station who has to eliminate the deficiencies. Police directorates may take over one or more tasks of a police station, when it is deemed necessary, as is often the case when major sporting events, public rallies, concerts etc. are held and where the degree of threat is higher.

It is not enough to rely solely upon the qualitative work of the internal organisational units of a police directorate or a police station to perform these tasks efficiently and successfully. They can only be achieved with the cooperation of the regional and local communities, their bodies and organisations, judicial institutions and other authorities and organisations in the area of a police directorate and last, but not least, with the border-protection authorities of neighbouring countries.

The organisation of the Police Directorate

Director of the Police Directorate

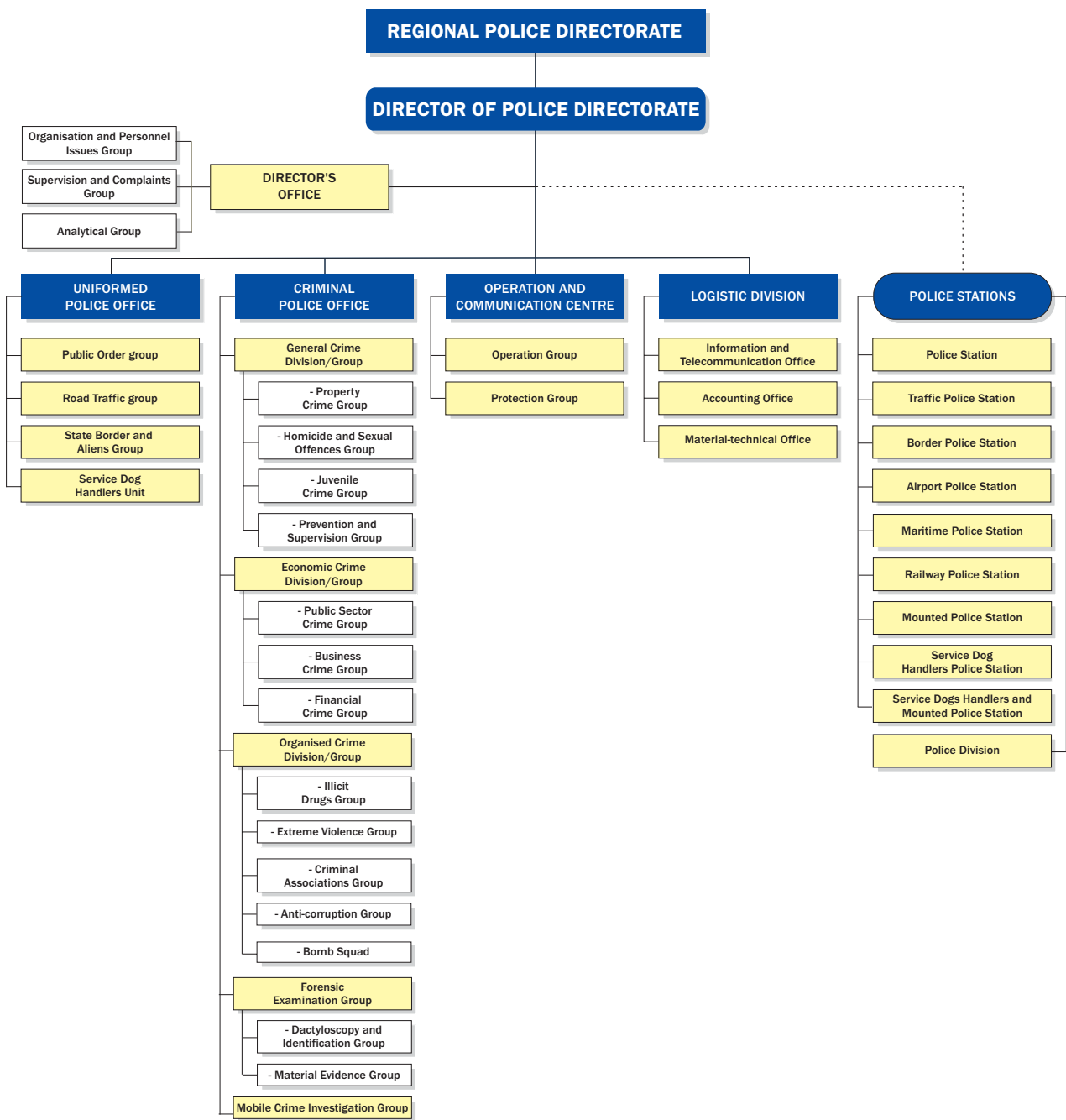
He manages the directorate and decides on the most important operational activities and represents it in all the fields of work. He plans, organises, directs and controls the performance of work in internal organisational units and police stations and provides them with professional guidelines. He lawfully and effectively performs his work, accepts orders and makes decisions in compliance with the law and within the powers of the Director of the Police Directorate.

The Office of the Director of the Police Directorate

On a regional level, the Office of the Director of the Police Directorate has a similar function as the Office of the Director General of the Police on a State level, with the powers and functions of the director of a police directorate and his assistants. They provide professional support in various fields, from human resource matters, police powers, dealing with civil complaints and disciplinary procedures, and co-operating in the investigation of policemen suspected of committing a criminal offence. They also control the flow of information to the public, cooperate in the control of internal organisational units of the police directorate and police stations, direct the treatment of confidential data and preparations for states of emergency, conduct analyses and organise State police competitions.

There are two organisational groups in the Offices of the Directors of the Police Directorate at Celje, Maribor, Koper and Ljubljana, one that deals with complaints, control and personnel matters and another that deals with the organisation; there is also a group of analysts in the Ljubljana Police Directorate.

Organisational Chart of the Police Directorate



The Uniformed Police Office

The office monitors, analyses, studies and evaluates the safety, efficiency and effectiveness of public-order policing, road-traffic safety, the protection of the State borders, the border control, investigations of border incidents and processing

of foreigners. The safety, efficiency and effectiveness of security at airports, harbours, public beaches, at sea, in the mountains and on ski slopes, on the railway and at other places are also monitored, analysed, studied and evaluated. In short, it takes care of the harmonious and planned implementation of these tasks in the area of the Police Directorate, including directing the work of police units. It provides professional assistance to police stations and performs the supervision and proposes concrete organisational and/or functional measures for the improvement of safety conditions. The office also supervises the legitimacy of the performed tasks.

The Uniformed Police Offices of some Police Directorates also include certain groups dealing with particular activities, namely the groups for road traffic, for public order, for State borders and aliens, and the unit of police dog handlers.

The Criminal Police Office

Its task is to follow, analyse and evaluate crime in the area of its own Police Directorate and to discover, prevent and investigate serious forms of general, economic and organised crime, when the complexity of a crime investigation overcomes the personnel, expert and technical capacities of police stations or when a co-ordinated operation over a large territory of the Police Directory is needed respectively. Police officers at police stations who can react immediately and investigate lesser criminal offences deal with most of the criminal investigations with the professional assistance of crime investigation officers.

In case any criminal activity crosses the boundary of one Police Directorate into another, the crime investigators from the directorates join together and cooperate in the investigation of criminal offences. They co-operate with other police units and can call on the assistance of the members of the Special Unit to arrest perpetrators.

The Police Directorates of Celje, Ljubljana, Maribor and Koper have mobile crime-investigation units, which conduct surveillance of criminal focal points, ambush and arrest perpetrators of criminal offences, supervise civil patrols and operative groups. They also perform preventive security operations, protect threatened persons and premises, implement combined methods of surveillance and tracking in the investigation of criminal offences and act preventively in various areas.

Within the office there are various divisions, for general, economic and organised crime and the forensic division. In certain Police Directorates that do not deal with this division, the general crime group performs its tasks.

Operation and Communication Centre

The Operation and Communication Centre receives direct calls to the 113 emergency number from people that need police assistance or who are reporting perilous situations, sightings, events, criminal offences and any other information important for the work of the Police Directorate and for the daily threat assessment. It directly monitors, directs, dispatches and adjusts the first urgent measures of the on-site policemen. If necessary, they will also inform the heads of the operational divisions, and other employees, of the Police Directorate, as well as the Operation and Communication Centre of the General Police Directorate, and of other police directorates, the general public and police stations in the area of the Police Directorate.

Only the Operation and Communication Centre in the Ljubljana Police Directorate includes operations and protection groups.

It coordinates the safety of work, and other activities of a broader importance, which are carried out in the area of the Police Directorate. It issues, and revokes in emergency cases, search warrants, authorises other searches of persons and objects and regulates certain procedures for the arrest and extradition of fugitives. The Operations and Communications Centre monitors and evaluates the professionalism of the duty officers of the police stations, provides expert assistance and proposes to the management of the stations the measures necessary for the improvement of their work.

Logistic Division

The Logistic division performs certain tasks necessary for the maintenance of the information systems and of the telecommunications and other equipment, and links the activities of the Police Directorate and police stations. It handles the correct and standardised maintenance, handling and storage of the case registers and documents and the reception and delivery of service mail by post and/or couriers. The main part of their work is connected with financial and material issues, since the section provides the material and technical means necessary for the work of operational services of the Directorate and the police units, from technically impeccable vehicles to weapons.

Territorial Division

Slovenia is divided into 11 Police Directorates, namely: Celje, Koper, Kranj, Krško, Ljubljana, Maribor, Murska Sobota, Nova Gorica, Novo mesto, Postojna and Slovenj Gradec.

Graphic Presentation of Police Directorates



Celje Police Directorate



The Celje Police Directorate borders Austria and Croatia. It has 16.5 kilometres of border with Austria and 56 kilometres of border with the southern neighbour.

The area of the Police Directorate is divided into 8 administrative units: Celje, Laško, Mozirje, Slovenske Konjice, Šentjur by Celje, Šmarje by Jelše, Velenje and Žalec.

Its main task is to provide a high degree of safety for the 257,000 inhabitants, residing in this area, and for their property. While the 706 employees are implementing their tasks or achieving their aims, they try to strictly respect human rights and freedoms and to observe humane and cultural procedures. The success of their work is subject to the building of quality partnerships between the police and the public.

One of the priorities of this Police Directorate is the quality and culture of its communication with the public, which is no surprise since it was selected in 1996 as “the model” for the preparation of the “Public Relations” project and they were also the first to employ a professional public relations representative. They try to get policing closer to the population through various publications, to inform it of safety issues in their area and to encourage it to take joint care for security through advice on prevention. They present themselves at various fairs, prepare the so-called Open Doors’ Days, and address the citizens directly through local radio stations with the most important security issues in their area.



The Celje Police Directorate

In compliance with the organisation, the Police Directorate performs its tasks through five internal organisational units taking care of the harmonised, managed and supervised work of seven police stations, two border police stations and a traffic police station. There are also six permanent police offices and, in winter, there is an additional police office on the Rogla ski slopes.

The systematisation of positions stipulates the employment of 793 employees, 167 at the Directorate itself and from 28 to 120 policemen and other police employees at the police stations. The police stations perform all the activities stipulated by law, however, they dedicate most of their time to traffic, crime, public order and increasingly to information, counselling, warning and other forms of preventive action, which is the priority of the heads of the police precincts. There are ten police stations: in Celje, Laško, Mozirje, Slovenske Konjice, Šentjur,

Velenje and Žalec, border police stations at Rogaška Slatina and Šmarje by Jelše and the traffic police station at Celje.

Koper Police Directorate



The original organisational police unit provides through its professional actions and rational implementation of its legal tasks, a high degree of security for the directorate's population and property while strictly respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms.

It is situated in the extreme south-western part of the Republic of Slovenia and includes one part of the Karst region and the Slovene Coast. The Coastal – Karst region is limited by State borders with Italy and with Croatia, which divide the land, sea and airspace.

The Koper Police Directorate covers 194 kilometres of the State's border, about 50 kilometres of it at sea. It covers 1045 square kilometres of the territory and has about 106,000 permanently registered inhabitants. During the tourist season the number of inhabitants and transit passengers increases considerably.

Besides the sea, visitors are attracted by the numerous attractions of extreme importance for the world's natural and cultural heritage: the Škocjan Caves, Lipica, Piran, nature parks and preserves, salt fields etc. Its highest point is Slavník at 1,028 metres above sea level.

The geographically diverse area has a well-developed tourism infrastructure and economy. Because of its geographical position it has always been the crossing point of land and sea traffic routes. Various "landlords" have tried to take it over and various cultural and architectural influences bear witness to this.

Through its internal organisational units, the Koper Police Directorate professionally assists the four police stations (Piran, Izola, Koper, Sežana), four border police stations (Kozina, Fernetiči, Sečovlje, Škofije), both the traffic police station and the maritime police station situated in Koper and the three police offices. It co-ordinates joint tasks, measures and activities, and supervises the work of police officers in the field, especially at the numerous border crossings and the Portorož Airport. There are 832 positions systematised in the Koper Police Directorate (including the police stations) and most – 154 – are in the Police Directorate itself, and the rest range from 36 at the Izola Police Station to 99 at the Koper Police Station.



The Koper Police Directorate

All units co-operate very well with the municipality safety councils, educational institutions, financial institutions and other State or local authorities or organisations in the implementation of preventive measures. The Police Directorate also cooperates with the law enforcement authorities of the neighbouring States, either through regular meetings of high-level State representatives or local daily meetings for resolving everyday safety issues that occur on both sides of the State border. The most frequently discussed topics at the meetings of the professional experts are the harmonisation of measures and activities for both effectively fighting internationally organised crime and enabling the uninterrupted flow of people, goods and services across the State borders.

Let us also mention one curiosity: in July 2001 SEVER the Veteran's Association of Primorska and Notranjska and the Slovenian Istria regional Association of Slovene War Veterans celebrated the Day of the State with a traditional march from Ankaran to Triglav (the highest Slovene mountain). Fifteen marchers walked about 230 kilometres in 8 days from the army barracks in Ankaran to the top of Triglav and to Rudno polje and sprinkled the Aljaž tower, at the top of Triglav, with sea water.

Kranj Police Directorate



It covers 2,136 square kilometres of territory and borders Italy in the north-west and Austria in the north. This means that it must take care of 111 kilometres of State border, which run through the highly mountainous areas of the Kamnik Alps, Karavanke and the northern part of the Julian Alps and are very hard to cross in some parts. The road border crossing Rateče is located on the State border with the Republic of Italy,

whereas the following border crossing points are situated along the State border with Austria: Korensko sedlo, Karavanke Tunnel, Ljubelj, Jezersko and Jesenice (the railway border crossing).

The Kranj Police Directorate also covers the international airport border crossing Brnik. In addition to these border crossings, the policemen of this directorate also control 13 mountain border points, which are regulated by special agreements for the crossing of the State border.

A peculiarity of this police directorate is that some of the police officers at the Karavanke Tunnel border crossing perform their duties in Podrožca on the Austrian side, likewise some Austrian police officers work on our side at Hrušica. The Karavanke border crossing is an 8,762 metre long tunnel, which connects Slovenia and Austria and was opened in 1991. Another interesting event happened in this Police Directorate in 1998, when they were called on to intervene on top of Triglav, Slovenia's highest point.

Approximately 10 percent of all Slovenes (195,638 inhabitants) reside within this directorate, which is mainly alpine, mountainous and crossed by many valleys.



The Kranj Police Directorate

Tourism is one of the most important activities of this area because of its many natural pearls and numerous ski resorts. The Police Directorate covers 17 communities and is comprised of five administrative units: Kranj, Škofja Loka, Radovljica, Jesenice and Tržič.

The work is performed by the directorate itself and by the police stations, divisions and offices. There are nine police stations, namely five general and two border police stations, a traffic police station and the airport police station. There is a division in Bled and police officers are also available to the public at five police offices. Of the 684 available positions

87 percent are occupied. The majority of positions – 126 – are allocated to the Police Directorate itself. Based on the number of personnel, the largest police station, with 89 employees, is situated in Kranj and the smallest station, with 38 employees, is the traffic police station.

Special attention is given to preventive work. As in other Police Directorates, there is also a permanent commission for preventive work at the Kranj Police Directorate. It co-ordinates the preventive activities of the Police Directorate and police stations and cooperates with the Permanent Commission for Preventive Work of the General Police Directorate, with which it coordinates joint projects, cooperates and makes contact with foreign partners, and initiates preventive activities at a local level. Various counselling bodies, established by individual communities, welcome their initiatives and proposals. A number of local action groups and safety councils, or other bodies, in which the police representatives participate with representatives of local communities to solve and eliminate the causes and consequences of local security issues, have already been established in Gorenjska.

Krško Police Directorate



This directorate, which covers the south-eastern part of Slovenia in the so-called Sava River region, measures 911 square kilometres and has 72,099 inhabitants. It includes the areas of three communities along the Sava river: Sevnica, Krško and Brežice, as well as the territories of three administrative units. It belongs among the smaller police directorates – its inhabitants represent only 3.7 % of all the inhabitants of Slovenia, and the territory of the

Directorate is only 4.4 % of the entire State territory. The Krško Police Directorate also protects 84 kilometres of the State border with the Republic of Croatia.

The territory is mostly mountainous and covered in forests, which enter into a fertile plain in the areas of the community centres of Krško and Brežice. The



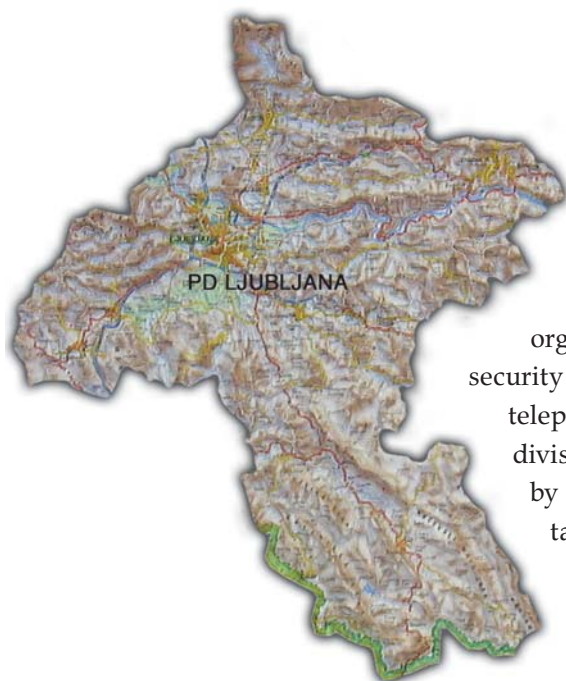
The Krško Polica Directorate

countryside has a rich history and culture and it offers also many tourist attractions with its characteristic inns, wine regions, cultural monuments, the Čatež thermal spa and its numerous castles that represented a defensive wall against the Turkish invasions. The Police Directorate, situated in the centre of Krško, shares its premises with both the Krško police station and the traffic police station. The 545 employees of the Directorate and its police stations take care of security in the Sava River region. Due to the EU accession process and the introduction of the Schengen border, the number of police officers, especially those who take care of the protection of the State border, will be increased.

The police stations at Brežice, Krško and Sevnica, which is also the smallest police station with only 24 employees, manage security issues, as do the traffic police station at Krško and the border police stations Dobova and Obrežje, where the policemen increasingly have to deal with the

investigation of criminal offences. Many have tried to smuggle weapons, drugs or other goods through the border crossings at Obrežje and Dobova. However, due to the co-operation of the Police and Customs, especially the mobile Customs unit, they have been unsuccessful. So instead of looking at piles of cash, the "trafficker" got the chance to look at the walls of the detention cell.

Ljubljana Police Directorate



Its basic task is to direct and coordinate the work of the units in its territory, to provide them with expert guidelines for the performance of single tasks, to perform control over their work and of course to provide favourable safety conditions. The police work round-the-clock and they are always accessible via the 113 emergency telephone number. The system is organised in such a way that the policemen react quickly to security issues that require an immediate response. Although the telephone numbers of the numerous police stations and divisions are less well known, they are permanently manned by police officers, and other employees, who are also ready to take care of security issues. The police offices are only attended during certain times.

The area of the police Directorate of Ljubljana measures 3,807 square kilometres, which represents 18.8 % of the

entire territory of Slovenia. It is divided into 1,378 settlements, which are administratively organised into 33 communities, of which only Ljubljana has a city status. Its area may be defined by the administrative units of Ljubljana, Domžale, Grosuplje, Kamnik, Kočevje, Litija, Logatec, Ribnica, Vrhnika, Hrastnik, Trbovlje and Zagorje. The highest point is Grintavec (2,558 m), which is a mountain in the Kamnik Alps where there are also another two mountains over 2,000 metres high: Planjava (2,396 m) and Ojstrica (2,350 m). In the north, at the margins of the Kamnik Alps, the directorate borders with Austria, and in the south-east, it shares 75 kilometres of border with Croatia.

The region is socio-demographically and culturally diverse: from the broad, vastly unpopulated Kočevje forests, which includes the border with Croatia that it also has to safeguard, the mountain range alongside the Sava river with its numerous coal mines, the Domžale-Kamnik basin, which is the most industrially and commercially developed region in Slovenia, to the partly Karst region of Vrhnika and Logatec, which slowly opens up to the Primorje region and the sea. While everyone's

lifestyles may be different, something remains unchanged – the aim of the Police Directorate to provide optimal security and peace for everybody.

This is a difficult task as there are 563,004 inhabitants permanently registered in its area, or 28 % of the entire population of our State, of which there are 5,494 foreign citizens. There are also 23,888 people temporarily registered, of which almost one half are foreigners. Additionally, the great daily migration of inhabitants from the other parts of Slovenia, especially from the Gorenjska, Dolenjska, Notranjska and Styria regions, to Ljubljana,

where many of them come to work or study, is characteristic of the city. Consequently, the daily traffic is very dense – almost three thirds of all the vehicles in Slovenia are registered in this Directorate – thus the provision of traffic safety is a priority of the Police Directorate.



The Ljubljana Police Directorate

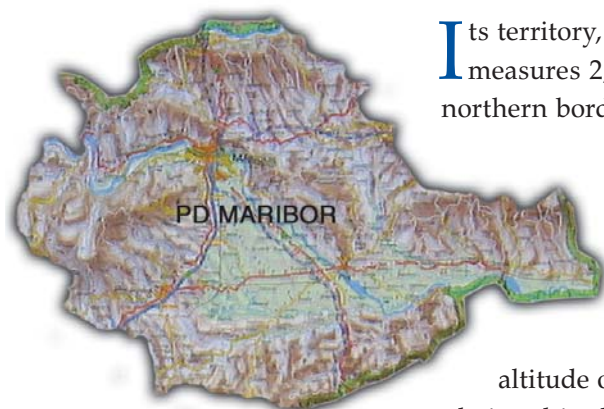
The head-office of the Police Directorate is in a building at 18 Prešernova Street, which is over one hundred years old. It was built by the city's master constructor Mr Filip Supančič, who also owned it until 1894. At the end of 1912, the entirely residential building was bought on behalf of the head of the Gendarmery of the Land of Kranj. The ownership then changed with the powers that be, until, with independence, the Ministry of the Interior became the owner of the building.

War and the geographical position of the directorate, which is the crossing of several important Central European traffic routes, have had an important impact

on the extent and types of crime and offences. Considering the dimensions of the security issues, ensuring the safety of such a vast and diversified area is not simple. In Ljubljana, economic, cultural, scientific and diplomatic events take place daily, all of which require professional levels of security.

There are 5 divisions in the area of the Police Directorate and 17 police stations, which perform tasks directly. Six of the seventeen stations were established for specific purposes: for the railways, the service-dog handlers, the traffic police, the mounted police and the border police at Kočevje and Ribnica. There are five police stations in the capital; others are at Kamnik, Litija, Logatec, Domžale, Trbovlje and Vrhnika. There are also eight police offices. There are 1,560 positions allocated to the Ljubljana Police Directorate.

Maribor Police Directorate



Its territory, which covers the north-eastern part of Slovenia, measures 2,168 square kilometres. The diversely configured northern border with Austria is 48 kilometres long and its southern border with Croatia is 84 kilometres long. In a geographical sense the territory covers two entirely different regions, namely, the mountain and forest areas of Pohorje and Kozjak in the west, which are divided by the Sava river, and the hilly landscapes of Slovenjske gorice and Haloze in the east, with an altitude of between 300 and 400 metres above sea level and a relative altitude of between 60 and 120 metres. Between these two regions there are two large flat areas, the Fields of Drava and Ptuj. Large sections of the population are industrial workers. Maribor, Ptuj and Ormož are the largest towns in this territory.

The security of 312,268 its inhabitants is in the hands of the policemen from seven police stations (Lenart, Maribor I and II, Ruše, Ptuj, Slovenska Bistrica, Šentilj), six border police stations at Gruškovje, Središče on the Drava, Zavrč, Ormož, Podlehnik and Šentilj, a traffic police station and the service-dog handlers and mounted police station, the police division at Rače and the eight police offices. Maribor has four police stations, two of which are specialised for a specific field of policing, namely, the traffic police station and the service-dog handlers station, which includes also the mounted police. The Maribor Police Directorate, which employs 1,319 staff, also performs its tasks through its internal organisational units. Numerically, the largest police station is the Maribor II police station, which has 130 employees together with the division at Rače; the smallest is the Lenart police station with 26 employees.

Following the enactment of the Police Act, it was possible for the Police Directorate to spread the security culture by establishing security councils with local communities and other interested institutions. Based on their initiative, the first security council in this region was founded in March 1999; at the session of the



The Maribor Police Directorate

municipal council of the Municipality of Maribor. Essentially, it contributes to the well-being of the people Maribor, by solving some of the acute safety problems in the city

Early in 1998, the commanders of the police stations began to be coordinated from Maribor at a municipal level. This type of policing was a first in Slovenia and, as a result, their work has become more co-ordinated and effective. Because of this, it was decided to introduce the same reporting structure into the Ptuj administrative unit, which is comprised of the Ptuj police station, Gruškovje and Zavrč border

police stations and the traffic police, service-dog handlers and mounted police stations in Maribor.

The directorate also has an appropriately equipped service patrol boat that provides assistance at events organised on the Drava river and security for the people of the area. The policemen have succeeded in saving quite a few swimmers from drowning by preventing bathing in dangerous places along the river such as the gravel-pits and the pools. During the ski season there are police skiers present at more popular ski slopes, who contribute to the reduction of injuries to skiers through their preventive work and warnings. They help the managers and security guards of the ski slopes to ensure order on ski slopes. The policemen also cooperate with the Mountain Rescue Service of Maribor and participate in searches for missing persons and rescue missions in the mountains, ski slopes, etc.

In April 1999, a few policemen in Maribor took to the roads on bicycles and have been very efficient in preventing thefts, robberies and assaults on the roads, parks, open markets, etc. For a number of years police service-dogs handlers and mounted police officers have been used to prevent burglaries, robberies, thefts, fights and the illegal trespassing of the State border, and to arrest the perpetrators of these offences. They work from the service-dog handlers and mounted police station in Maribor and have achieved excellent results through their professional approach, management and training.

One of the particularities of the police organisation are the police offices, which are used by the heads of police precincts in some areas to make the implementation of preventive, advisory and other police tasks easier. People from Kidričevo, Destričnik, Majšperk, Poljčane, Pragersko, Polenšak, Starše, Duplek, Kungota and Sladki Vrh often visit them. The heads of the police precincts often organise lectures in these premises to inform the local inhabitants about the forms of self-defence.

The Police Directorate is also very successful in publicly displaying its security service qualifications. Demonstrations of the skills, even the most difficult ones, and equipment required in protecting life and property, are highly regarded. Its presentations at the annual Maribor Police day, held during the Lent festival, are very well attended.

Murska Sobota Police Directorate



The directorate's 1,335 square kilometres of plains "decorated" with vineyards, are occupied by nearly 127,000 inhabitants. It's comprised of 26 communities and four administrative units and shares borders in the north with Austria (72 kilometres), in the east with Hungary (102 kilometres) and in the south with Croatia (70 kilometres). It protects the largest part of the State border (244 kilometres), which in many ways defines its security problems and activities.

The aim of its 654 employees is to provide such a degree of security that will enable a high quality way of life and work for its inhabitants. It has police stations in Murska Sobota (together with the police division at Gornji Petrovci) and Gornja Radgona, as well as border police stations in Gederovci, Hodoš, Ljutomer, Lendava and Dolga vas, and the traffic police station in Murska Sobota, which takes care of the road traffic safety of the entire directorate. The individual professional services of the police directorates are responsible for the uninterrupted functioning of the police stations, and to advise, co-ordinate and supervise them and their activities. The police station with the least number of employees is the Gederovci border police

station with 26 employees, who take care of the surveillance of the border and the station with the greatest number of employees is the station at Lendava.

Since 1994, the Aliens Centre in Prosenjakovci, which can accommodate up to 164 aliens, and a group of service-dog handlers at Petanjci, have operated in the Police Directorate's area.

Of the eight border crossings, which are all open for regular passenger traffic, only the two at Dolga vas and Gornja Radgona are open to heavy-vehicle traffic.



The Murska Sobota Police Directorate

Nova Gorica Police Directorate

The territory of this Police Directorate measures 2,326 square kilometres, which represents 11.5 % of the entire territory of Slovenia. It is centred in Nova Gorica, a modern and nicely planned young town along the Slovene – Italian border, which has a vivid economical, cultural and tourist pulse. The territory is divided into 376 settlements, administratively organised into twelve communities,



of which only Nova Gorica has the status of a municipality. It operates in four administrative units: Ajdovščina, Idrija, Nova Gorica and Tolmin, in which 120,145 inhabitants, or 6 % of the Slovene population, reside permanently. The countryside is very diverse, with its characteristic flat lands and river valleys, surrounded by hills and the mountainous area over which runs one part of the State border with Italy. Towards the north, there are the peaks of the Julian Alps and the subalpine areas around Porezen, in the north-east – the hills of Škofja Loka, in the east – the Dolomiti of Polhov Gradec and Hrušica and towards the south, the Nanos chain and the Karst.

The Nova Gorica Police Directorate “shares” 165 kilometres of border with Italy. The northern part of the border region is composed of high mountains, mostly Alpine territory, through which the deep valleys of the Soča, Nadiža, Bača and Idrijca rivers run.

The majority of the mountainous areas are scarcely populated. The Julian Alps mountain range also includes the highest mountains (Triglav – 2,864 m, Mangart – 2,679 m, Jalovec – 2,645 m above sea level), as well as the highest points where the territory of the Nova Gorica Police Directorate borders with the neighbouring Kranj Police Directorate and with Italy. The lowest point, only 40 metres above sea level, is situated near Miren.

Between the Soča river and the State border, sheltered by the Julian Alps, are spread the hilly Goriška Brda. Its peculiarity is the so-called Sabotin road, which runs like a protected 1.6 kilometres long corridor across the Italian territory. Based on an agreement with the neighbouring State, the Italian police deal with all accidents with serious consequences and bodily injuries that happen in this part and the Slovene police handle the rest. The southern part of the border area spreads out from the Soča river through the fields of Vrtojba and Miren towards the hilly Karst region.



The Nova Gorica Police Directorate

On the State border between Italy and Slovenia there are seven international border crossings, six road and a railway crossings. Besides the international border points there are 28 smaller border crossings and agricultural passages, as well as 58 direct crossings in accordance with the Udine agreements. The two mountain crossings (Kanin and Mangart) were defined in a special agreement between the two States.

The Nova Gorica Police Directorate performs various security tasks, its basic task being directing and

coordinating the work of the police units in its territory, offering them professional advice on the performance of various tasks, and supervising their work. The policemen from the ten police units, namely the police station at Nova Gorica with its division at Šempeter, the police stations at Ajdovščina, Idrija and Tolmin, the Vrtojba, Bovec, Dobrovo and Kobarid border police stations, and the traffic police station at Nova Gorica, directly perform police tasks at the local level. Two local police stations also have police offices at Anhovo and Cerklje. The number of employees at the police stations varies from 23 at the Dobrovo border police station to the 80 at the Nova Gorica police station (together with police station at Šempeter). The directorate has 474 employees in total.

Novo Mesto Police Directorate



This directorate covers 1,686 square kilometres in the southern part of the State, namely in the regions of Dolenjska and Bela krajina, and has 105,857 inhabitants. It borders with Ljubljana and Krško Police Directorates and along 126.3 kilometres of the State border they share with the Croatian Police Directorates of: Karlovac, Reka and Zagreb. The territory is divided into 10 communities in four administrative units.

It is based in Novo mesto, at 30 Ljubljana Road, where it moved in June 1999. Before they moved, the employees had to work in very cramped conditions where they were often unable to perform even the most basic police duties. The new building, which also includes the police and traffic police stations, measures 8,040 square metres, of which 1,200 square metres are the work premises and the gym, the soon-to-be-completed indoor shooting range, the detention rooms, the mechanic shop, garages, restaurant and dormitory for single employees.

The main task of the Police Directorate is public safety, and it pays special attention to informing the public about events, criminal offences, border affairs, traffic safety, public order violations and other relevant security issues. The public

may contact the Police Directorate at any time, by phone, in person or by mail. Regardless of the type of contact, the employees will strive to promptly answer the request, application or complaint of any individual or organisation.

The 440 employees perform their tasks within the internal organisational units, police stations and divisions. This directorate has five police stations, namely the Novo mesto traffic police station, Metlika and Črnomelj border



The Novo mesto Police Directorate

police stations, Trebnje police station and the Novo mesto police station with the divisions of Dolenjske Toplice and Šentjernej. Police offices at Semič, Žužemberk, Vinica and Mokronog were established to improve the processing of police work. The largest station is the Črnomelj border police station, which has 111 employees, and the smallest is the Trebnje police station with 29 positions.

Postojna Police Directorate



With only 1,465 square kilometres of territory it is among the smaller police directorates. Its 300 employees take care of the security of its nearly 50,000 inhabitants. Its local management is organised in six communities and the State performs its functions in three administrative units based in Postojna, Cerknica and Ilirska Bistrica.

The characteristics of the landscape are the forests of Javornik and the Snežnik mountain ranges, which border in the south with Croatia. Because of the numerous forest paths and roads, the protection of the State border and the prevention of illegal passage along the 68,6 kilometres of border is very difficult. Policemen perform the border control checks at three international road border crossings (Babno polje, Jelšane, Starod) and at the international railway border point at Ilirska Bistrica.

Because of the important road connections with Italy, the Gulf of Kvarner and Dalmatia, and further on towards Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is an extremely fluctuating Police Directorate. Many tourists also stop for a short time in Postojna on the way to visit the world famous Postojna Caves.

Like in other police directorates the work of the Postojna Police Directorate is organised into internal organisational units and five police stations, with an average of 60 police officers in each. The population has also welcomed all three of the police offices in Pivka, Podgrad and Stari trg by Lož.



The Postojna Police Directorate

The Postojna police station mainly performs general activities, while the Cerknica and Ilirska Bistrica police stations also control the Babno Polje international border crossing and the Ilirska Bistrica international railway crossing, respectively. The traffic police station is responsible for the regulation and surveillance of traffic on public roads and for the investigation of traffic accidents in the Police Directorate, the Jelšane border police station is responsible for the control of the State border crossings.

Slovenj Gradec Police Directorate



The Slovenj Gradec Police Directorate was established on 1 January 1980. Its foundation was dictated by the security situation in the Koroška region, as well as the foreseen development in the area. Although the directorate later experienced some organisational changes, the content of police activities and its mission have not changed. Policemen, crime investigators and other employees – altogether 286 – control the circumstances, take appropriate measures and help everybody who needs police protection. Some of their activities are invisible to the public, some of them are, willingly or unwillingly, exposed to the eyes of the public, which attentively follows the performance of the repressive and preventive measures it takes and pays special attention to the respect of human rights and freedoms.

Policemen strive to perform their work well. Sometimes their health, or even life, is endangered. The management of the Police Directorate and those of the police stations ensure a high level of professionalism through the careful organisation of work, high quality training of its police officers and the management of their activities.

The security is good, and that is because the Police Directorate keeps the public informed daily about the events, appearances and the work of the police in Koroška region. Aware of the importance of good quality service in the performance of its daily police work, and the establishment of good relations with people, they strive to inform everyone in a timely manner about any possible dangers in their work and/or residential environment. The journalists of both the local and national media offer them a lot of help in their efforts.

The displays of their work are very well visited, especially the open-door days. There is a great response among the younger population, whom are quite familiar with the work of the police, since policemen also participate in various educational and training programs in both kindergartens and elementary schools.

Its small size, it measures only 1,022 square kilometres, also contributes to the good relations of the police Directorate with the public. Policemen provide

security for 74,339 inhabitants and their property in twelve communities: the municipality of Slovenj Gradec and the communities of Mislinja, Dravograd, Radlje by the Drava, Muta, Vuzenica, Podvelka, Ribnica at Pohorje, Ravne in Koroška, Prevalje, Mežica and Črna in Koroška.

There are four police stations in the Police Directorate, namely, at Slovenj Gradec, Radlje by the Drava, Dravograd and Ravne in Koroška, a traffic police station and the Holmec border



The Slovenj Gradec Police Directorate

police station. Other police directorates have stations with various categories and numbers of positions, whereas the general activity police stations in Koroška have from 34 to 41 employees and the “specialised” stations have 27 and 25, respectively. Their work is directed, coordinated and supervised by the professional services and internal organisational units of the Police Directorate, respectively.

The traffic crossing the State border with Austria is controlled at the Holmec, Vič by Dravograd and Radlje international border crossings, the international railway border crossing at Prevalje and the two small border crossings at Libeliče and Reht above Mežica.

Local level: Police Station

Regardless of the branching of the police organisation, the foundations of policing shall always remain “in the field”, among the population. A good nine tenths of all police activities are performed at police stations, the basic organisational unit at a local level. In the past, it could be established by the Community Assembly with the consent of the Minister of the Interior, however, nowadays (after the enactment of the Police Act), the Minister of the Interior defines its territory and headquarters. The station is headed by a commander, nominated by the Director General of the Police, upon the proposal of the Director of the Police Directorate. The commander has one or more assistants, depending on the number of employees. Usually, there is one assistant for every 25 policemen, exceptions are found at border police stations with one assistant for every 35 policemen.

The present tasks of the police station have not changed dramatically in comparison with the activities of the former gendarmery offices or the militia – its basic task is still the protection of lives, personal safety and property,

however, the concepts and methods of work have changed. The activities have become more numerous and more complex

The policemen no longer care only for traffic safety, border control and public order, but they also search for missing, escaped and other wanted persons, perform various tasks related to registration of accommodation and residence, and supervise the respect of regulations, governing the movement and residence of foreigners. Police stations issue the first instance decrees to natural and legal persons, allowing them to stay at border crossing points.



Some police stations are still located in old buildings (the Gornja Radgona police station).



The Maribor II, the best-kept police station in 2002 provided also the access for the handicapped.

Among the more important tasks is the protection of the environment and providing assistance to those who have public powers to perform certain administrative functions if they meet, while performing their tasks, with the resistance or threat or if it could be expected. It also co-operates with the authorities of local communities, other authorities, organisations, institutions and citizens in its goal for the improvement of safety.

Policemen at police stations also investigate criminal offences, as they can react immediately and investigate lesser criminal offences at the

time of report or ascertainment because of their permanent presence. The number of policemen – crime investigators at the station depends on the number of criminal offences. There should be at least one policeman, who has passed specialised courses, for each 100 to 150 criminal offences.

Police stations are therefore established for the direct performance of police activities in certain areas or for defined fields of work. The police also have to deal with situations, which require some specific knowledge in addition to the classic knowledge, skills and equipment and sometimes even assistance. Therefore, police stations are founded for certain fields of work to perform specialised tasks.

Considering the field of work, these are:

- ♦ *Police station,*
- ♦ *Traffic police station,*
- ♦ *Border police station,*
- ♦ *Maritime police station,*
- ♦ *Airport police station*
- ♦ *Railway police station,*
- ♦ *Mounted police station,*
- ♦ *Service dog handlers police station.*



At the Ravne na Koroškem police station they take good care of internal bulletin board.

For a better organisation of work, a more rational use of work time, technical and other means, the performance of the tasks of police stations in various fields of work may be combined and the name of the police station defined by the major share of activities the police station performs.

Police stations are a structural part of the Police Directorate, which directs, co-ordinates and supervises their work. The status of all police stations is equal, but not their categories. Thus the police stations of category IA have 81 or more police officers, the stations of category I have 51 or more police officers, of

category II 31 and more, and the police stations of category III have at least 21 and more police officers. Traffic police stations and border police stations are categorised in the same way with the exception of border police stations of category III, which have up to 30 work posts for policemen systemised. For the categorisation of police stations in other fields of work – railway, airport, mounted, service dog handlers, the criteria for border police station shall be used respectively.



The duty officers are the first the citizens meet at the police station.

Police Division

Because of specific geographic, security and other characteristics, police divisions with from ten to a maximum of 20 policemen have been organised in the area of some police stations. Usually they are established, where the establishment of the police station with all accompanying infrastructure and personnel potential would be irrational and the police office would not be an adequate form of policing, regarding the security situation. The police division by rule has no organised 24-hour duty service or it is defined from case to case respectively. A police division is headed by a commander and his assistant.



Briefing before the work

Police Offices

Police offices are not an organisational unit but a special method of police work instead. It is more a work premises, dedicated to policing. A typical example of a location of a police office would be at ski slopes.

Emphasis is placed on counselling, receiving information, collecting information and on other tasks, which are not connected with immediate action, as the intervention cases are covered by police stations or by Police Directorates. They are established in the environments where the security situation does not request the establishment of the police division and it works in compliance with the necessities of any given environment.

Police Precinct

The area of police stations and their divisions is divided into police precincts which may cover one or more communities or only single parts of a community, for example, they cover an area of a local community, of a town district, or a neighbourhood, etc. Their areas are defined by a director of a Police Directorate upon the proposal of a commander of a police station, in consideration of the safety issues and territorial extent.

The police precinct is dedicated to the implementation of the social function of the police as the heads of police precincts try to eliminate the causes of individual deviant appearances in the environment and prevent their growth and encourage the safety awareness and self protection activities through various kinds of assistance and preventive activities in co-operation with citizens, bodies of local authorities, companies and other subjects. Direct contacts with people enable a better quality of grounds for repressive activities of the police and it also contributes to better relations from the public towards the police.

Traffic Police



Traffic militiaman on motorbikes many decades ago

Before World War II, road traffic was controlled by police constables. The Police had no motor vehicles so that the gendarmery officers and policemen performed their tasks on foot or occasionally on bicycle. After the war, the bicycle was only a standard part of police equipment in a few places. Automobiles were only slowly becoming the means of performing police work, although the first stations of the people's militia for the control of road traffic were established immediately after the war. The militiamen, chosen for the regulation and control of traffic were trained at special courses. The first units of the traffic militia were organised in Ljubljana and Maribor; however, due to increasing road traffic they also started to gradually organise units in other Slovene towns.

Nowadays each police directorate has one stronger traffic unit - the traffic police station which controls and regulates the traffic on public roads and takes measures against the violators of traffic rules. The traffic policemen examine the sites of traffic accidents. They draw attention to the deficiencies and defects inadequate driving and technical conditions or inadequate state of road equipment and signalisation to competent authorities and organisations, if required. They participate in the protection of special transports and in the protection of significant events on roads.

The policemen of traffic police stations are not alone in taking care of traffic safety; it is also taken care of by general police patrols in their territories. The Bureau of the uniformed police co-ordinate and guide their work in the area of the entire Police Directorate. In some Police Directorates, there is a special group for road traffic that works within the bureau. The sector for road traffic is responsible for the traffic at



the level of the General Police Directorate. Every year more than 300 people die in traffic accidents in Slovenia, despite a systematic and harmonised approach, the introduction of new forms of surveillance and work, used by the police to reduce speed and the number of drunk drivers. Namely, excessive speed is the most frequent cause of traffic accidents in Slovenia while the excessive degree of alcohol in the blood is leading among the secondary reasons for accidents. The police therefore are trying to raise awareness, especially that of young drivers, who are the most frequent participants in traffic accidents, mostly in the role of authors and to improve the traffic safety of the most threatened participants in traffic, of pedestrians, cyclists, motorbike and motorcycle drivers. In order to achieve these aims, the activities and measures of the police are carefully planned; throughout the year, numerous preventive and repressive actions take place all over the State.

Our traffic police also co-operate in the international operation known as Mermaid, in which the policemen in the area of the EU member States control cargo vehicles. Slovene police perform an increased control of the psycho-physical condition of drivers which takes place simultaneously, harmonised and co-ordinated, in the territory of the entire Europe under the auspices of the organisation TISPOL – European network of traffic police. Slovenia is the only non-EU Member State that is a member of the organisation of the European traffic police. It also participates in the meetings of the European Council for traffic safety.



Policemen try to slow down the speed on Slovene roads also with the radar controls.

Adequate equipment is of great assistance in the work of traffic policemen. In the beginning their equipment was rather modest – a motorcycle with or without a sidecar, a police signalling disk for stopping vehicles and a measuring kit for measurements at traffic accidents; nowadays, their equipment is equivalent to the equipment of foreign police forces. After 20 years of use abroad, the video-surveillance system ProVida 2000 was introduced to Slovenia in 1999. This is not only used for the control of road traffic but also as a teaching device for participants in traffic, as a device for giving warnings and directives to the



Checking the data on the driver and the vehicle by radio

participants in traffic as well as for ascertainment and proving of violations of road traffic regulations.

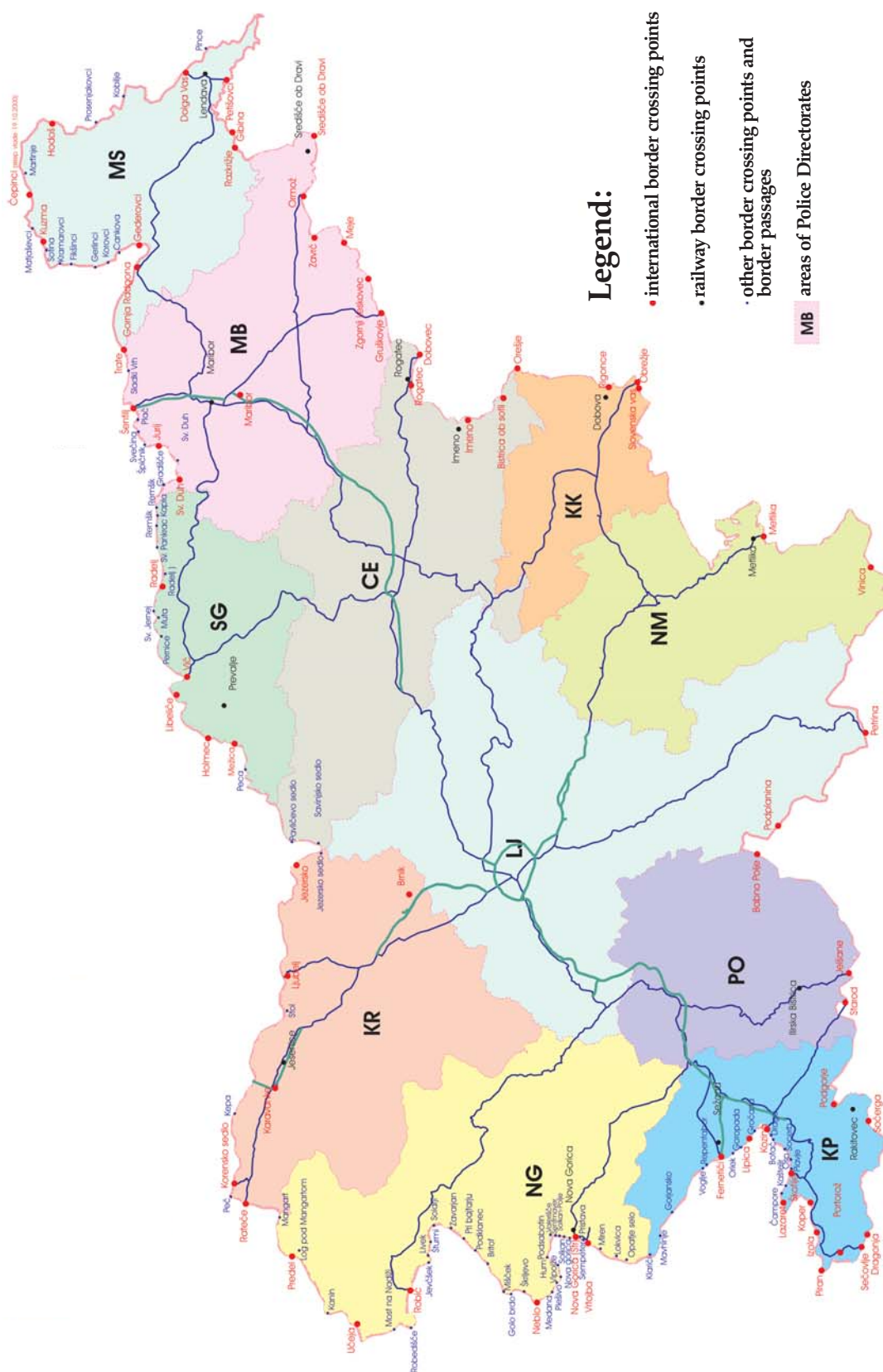
For the regulating and controlling of traffic, the police also use a helicopter with a built-in LEO system, which has helped police patrols pursue speeding drivers. It was first used for control in July 1961, when there was a celebration held at the Tivoli Park Ljubljana, where a large crowd had gathered. According to some data about a quarter of a million people attended. The militia borrowed a helicopter from the army.

Slovenia is the fifth State after Belgium, Germany, Sweden and Great Britain, which will introduce the use of the so-called "pupilometre" for the testing of the presence of illicit drugs in the body. Similar to the cited European States, the Slovene police took example in the preparation of the procedure after the American program, the so-called Drug Recognition Expert Program.

However the police are not the only organisation striving to improve traffic safety. It co-operates with the Republican Council for the Prevention and Education in Road Traffic, with which it tries to reduce the number of victims of traffic accidents, especially among children, although the safety of children in Slovenia is already better than in some Member States of the European Union. The police hope that traffic culture will improve in time through investments into preventive work and through the work with the youngsters. Preventive activities taking place in Slovenia have a very long tradition as the first actions were already taking place in the 1950's.

In total, the death toll on our roads is still too high. If we want to get closer to the European average, we will have to reduce the number of deaths in traffic accidents by more than half. As it was discovered after the comparison of the results of research in 1997, Slovene drivers are by far more controlled in traffic than anywhere else in Europe and only 15 % of Slovene drivers think that the policemen would not check their driving under the influence of alcohol, whereas, among European drivers 60% think they would not be stopped.

Border Crossing Point with the Neighbouring States



Border police

The control of one's own borders and border crossings is one of the key criteria by which we judge the sovereignty of the State. In 1991, Slovene police established border control and surveillance along all 1382 kilometres of the State border. In the ex Common State, the army surveyed external borders, while the militia surveyed the border in settlements and at border crossings.



Soldiers used to protect the borderline in the past, but the militiamen performed the control at the border crossing points.

Policemen perform border control at 194 border crossing points, of which 65 are destined to international traffic, 17 for interstate traffic, 64 for small border traffic, 21 for agricultural passage points and 27 established upon special agreement. The new Act on the Control of the State Border stipulates another two novelties in border crossings: border crossings for certain groups of people and temporary border crossings.

About 200 million passengers travel across Slovene border crossings. Among them, there are surely some that want to cross the border illegally, without valid documents, with forged or altered documents, or outside border crossing points.

The basic aim of surveillance of the State border and border control is the prevention of illicit migrations, organised crime, illicit stay, illicit work and the violation of the integrity of the State border. If we also add the prevention of trafficking in illicit drugs and weapons, then it is, considering the diversified configuration of border areas, a special challenge for the police. As crime does not admit State borders nowadays, the police cooperate well with law enforcement of neighbouring and other countries.

Upon the enactment, in 1991, of the Act on the Control of the State Border, it already respected the European guidelines on uniform principles of the

performance of border control, the omission of redundant control and formalities at borders and a more uniformed and rational control of the State border, the aim of which is the free flow of people, goods, services and capital. As a candidate for the accession into the European Union, Slovenia has had to adjust intensively to the European Acquis. The Slovene police have amended its measures in the field of operative-technical functioning to the standards and norms, defined by the European Union. The surveillance of the State border and the



The Karavanke border crossing point on the Austrian side, where the entry control is performed also by Slovene policemen.

performance of border control are gradually being adapted to the Schengen standards. Specifically with a view to the implementation of the Schengen Agreement, special emphasis is being given to the agreement with Italy and Austria about the crossing of the border only with a valid identity card. The same is valid also for Croatia and Hungary.

A policeman will not allow a foreigner to enter into the State if he/she does not dispose of a valid document for the crossing of the border, of an adequate permit or else, a visa, sufficient means for the time of residence in Slovenia and for the return to the State, from where he/she came or else, for a journey to a third country.

The entrance may be rejected to a foreigner also if:

- ♦ *his/her entrance would mean a threat to public order, safety or else, for international relationships of the Republic of Slovenia, or else, in case the suspicion exists that his/her stay might be connected with terrorist actions or other violent actions, illicit intelligence activities, possession and trafficking of drugs or with the commission of other criminal offences;*
- ♦ *the period, for which his/her entrance into the State was prohibited, has not expired yet;*
- ♦ *he/she can not, upon the request of competent authorities, substantiate the aim and circumstances of the foreseen stay (entrance) in the State;*
- ♦ *serious reasons exist for the suspicion that he/she would employ himself/herself contrary to the regulations on employment and labour;*
- ♦ *the entrance of a foreigner is contrary to the accepted international commitments.*



International border crossing points

Although Slovenia, when taking over the border control, abolished the so-called border zone, which any movement was forbidden within, the movements in the area of border crossings are limited and require a special permit. The competent station of the border police or else the police station on the territory of which is the border crossing point, decide on it.

The border police station is responsible for the protection of the State border, for finding out border incidents and other violations of the



Joint patrols control the Slovene Italian border

State border, for the control of the respect of general regulations, governing movements and stay of foreigners, the implementation and surveillance of the enforcement of regulations, governing the regime at sea, the performance of security measures at airports and railways.

In addition it takes care of correct office operations, of the correct input of data into centrally controlled computer evidence and the regular update of evidence at police stations.

Upon the model of European police forces, in December 2000, the first mixed Slovene – Italian patrols for the surveillance of the State border started to operate, only experimentally at first. The reason for its establishment was the

wish for the strengthening of co-operation between the police forces of Slovenia and Italy in the border area, where illicit crossings of the State border occur and the wish for joint actions of both police forces at detecting and preventing of crime organisations and organisers of illicit trafficking of people over the joint border. A new model of the operation of Slovene police in the border area also represents the adaptation of Slovene police to the Schengen standards for the protection of the external border of the European Union. This is also the process of police co-operation and mutual connections, which must certainly become a joint interest of a united Europe.

Upon agreement between Slovene and Croatian representatives, Croatian observers are included into Slovene patrols for the protection of the State border in the area of Police Directorates Maribor and Murska Sobota.



After 11 September 2001, the policemen increased the control at the airport.

Airport Police

Policemen provide safety in the area of three airports in Slovenia: Ljubljana (Brnik), Maribor (Slivnica) and Portorož (Sečovelje). The activities, performed by these policemen are not only typically police ones, as the performance of tasks at airports in special work conditions require specialities in police tactics.

When in 1963 the international airport of Ljubljana was opened, a special militia station



Nobody can avoid the detector control before entering the aircraft.

was established, which controlled the passing of passengers over the border crossing point at the airport. In addition to the performance of border control, militiamen also arranged traffic at parking lots, and surveyed the movement of passengers in the area of the airport. When the airports of Maribor and Portorož were opened, two special divisions of militia were established as well, which performed, although to a smaller extent, similar activities as the station at Brnik.

Nowadays, the tasks of the airport police have been adapted to the provision of a high level of safety at airports. Policemen at airports perform border control, prevent illicit migrations, illicit trafficking of weapons and drugs and various forms of crime. Border control at the airport is specific in comparison with the traffic, as here every passenger who enters the aeroplane, is actually checked up security-wise with a manual detector. Passengers must enter through detection doors; their luggage is also x-rayed. The luggage handed over at the terminal may be also checked with service dogs, specialised for the detection of explosives and drugs. With

personal control and the control of objects, the police want to prevent illicit transport of weapons, ammunition and drugs across the border and trafficking of other illicit objects, from precious stones to exotic animals. Policemen perform the work, which requires, in addition to the knowledge of policing, also a good knowledge of the airport, of the airport activities and special means of transportation.

At the airport border crossing point, as at all others, policemen control the movement and stay of persons in the area of the border crossing point. The airport police station also issues decrees of first instance, which enable the passengers to move and stay in the area of the airport border crossing point, and controls the respect of regulations, governing the movement and stay of foreigners. Policemen perform certain security measures at airports and some activities for anti-bomb protection at the airport, within the installations, inside the premises, as well as in means of transportation.

Railway Police

It performs activities, which are not typical of the police. The development of the railway traffic – the introduction of new trains – and the accession of Slovenia into European integrations require the introduction of new methods of work, as only in this way all the tasks can be performed efficiently. They perform their work on about 190 trains, mostly passenger ones, as well as on the so-called Inter City (IC) trains, international and regional.



Policemen check the undercarriage of the train.

The works of the railway police has been divided into the control of trains and the surveillance service at railway stations. Among the priority tasks of the railway police are the protection of lives, the insurance of safety of people and property. In addition to this, the policemen on passenger trains prevent, detect and examine criminal offences and hand the perpetrators over to competent authorities. There are less and less criminal offences occurring, which is also due to the reduced number of passengers. At the beginning of the 1990's the railway police station were treating about a hundred criminal offences, mostly of pecuniary nature, while during the last few years it has been treating only about ten a year.

Policemen also participate in searches for missing, escaped and other searched for persons, they maintain public order and peace on trains and assist railway employees with the prevention of violations and establishment of internal order in the railway. This occurs most frequently in

conflicts with passengers without train tickets, which in general are the cause of most problems to the train personnel. The number of violations of internal order is essentially smaller if a police patrol is present on the train. The efficiency of policing to ensure public order and peace in passenger traffic often depends on timely information from the employees of the Slovene Railways.

At railway accidents or other extraordinary events policemen execute the necessary measures for the safety of passengers and property and cooperate with other authorities and services in the investigation of accidents.



They check the interior of the train thoroughly.

The policemen of the railway police station also accompany supporters to certain matches of football, basketball, ice hockey... In case of great numbers or problematic supporters the railway police station can not perform the escort by itself, therefore it requests the help of the Office of the Uniformed Police of the Ljubljana Police Directorate.

The number of units that have taken care of the safety exclusively on railroad tracks has varied. In the past, there was a railway police station in Ljubljana, Maribor, Celje, Nova Gorica and Zidani Most, nowadays only the one in Ljubljana has survived. This station was organisationally transferred in 1984 to the protection unit of militia, in April 2000, with the new organisation, it

became a part of the Ljubljana Police Directorate again. The railway police station therefore performs the majority of its activities in the area of the Police Directorate in Ljubljana, however, in special circumstances also on trains all over Slovenia; in general, every Police Directorate takes care of the performance of these police tasks in its own area.

The so-called railway police have been taking care of the safety of railroad traffic for several decades. In this time it has performed those police tasks, to which police in general have paid most attention. In the 1980's this was the prevention of trafficking of most different goods. During the independence war and immediately after, the policemen of the railway police station performed responsible tasks on the so-called control point at Dobova, where nowadays, there is an international railway border crossing on the border with Croatia.

Maritime Police



M-44 was anchored at Koper.

The unit of Maritime police surveys the 43 kilometres of our coast and 300 square kilometres of the territorial sea (from St. Bartholomew's Bay to the so-called corner outside Savudrija Cape) of the Slovene sea, assisted by the border unit that controls the three international border crossing points for maritime traffic. Slovenia has two permanent international crossing points at Koper and Piran and the seasonal crossing point at Izola, which is open during the main summer season from the beginning of April until the mid-October.

The unit was established in 1954 when one part of the Free Trieste Territory including the coast became a part of Slovenia. The control on all international border-

crossing points was taken over by the Port Commissariat and the newly established station of the port militia at Koper, which controlled the movement of vessels in the coastal sea, and at the border.

Their first service boats were mostly made of wood and equipped with basic navigation equipment only – a compass, nautical map and an FM radio station. At the stern of the vessel stood a special stand on which the so-called "heavy Breda" (a type of a heavy machinegun) was



positioned. This was also their only weapon. Because of the shortage of fuel they had to limit the navigation and patrolling at sea respectively, but they carried out the observation and guard duty more and more often instead, especially at the cape Debeli rtič, from which they had a very good view on the borderline. They performed the service continuously for 24 hours, usually with two militiamen in a patrol. In case they noticed any violation, they sailed out and took adequate measures. They were informed about the violations also by the Yugoslav Navy, which controlled the movements in the territorial sea of Yugoslavia with the navy patrols.

The first militiamen were not exactly skilful seamen and they also had no experience at sea at all, so they requested from the management to provide an adequate training for the work at sea, without which they would not be capable of performing the demanding tasks. Thus five of

them went to Reka, where they successfully passed the exam for "independent seamen" in 1958. Those were the first militiamen qualified for independent piloting of ships up to 30 gross register tons. At the beginning of the 1960's some militiamen got additional training for the captain of limited navigation so that they could perform the tasks of a commander of a ship up to 50 gross register tons and some of them even passed the exams for divers. They continued with training throughout the following years as required for the service.

The unit got its first radar equipment built on a patrol boat M-22 in 1968. Its first substantially large vessel was made in 1972 in an Italian shipyards, namely the PV M-44, which had an important influence also on the personnel fulfilment of the unit. Namely, those with seamen's experience, mostly from the merchant navy, joined them as well. The M-44 performed its tasks diligently until the year 1995. It was assisted by the patrol boat M-55, which operated from 1987 until 1993, when it was destroyed by a strong bora (a local weather form, with very strong winds).

The unit had lived through some organisational changes. In 1960 it was joined to the traffic squad of the militia and later on to the station of the road traffic militia. An important year for the Maritime Police was 1967 when the Republican



Police boats used by our police.

Secretary of Internal Affairs issued the decree on the establishment of the border militia station at Koper, whose tasks were to control the sea passenger traffic across the State border, the control and protection of the border zone and to take care of public order in the coastal sea. The Maritime militiamen awaited the proclamation of the Independent State as a part of the border police station, which also brought along some new tasks. At the beginning of the war for Slovenia, the unit managed to perform its regular tasks partially and the border crossing points at Koper, Piran and Izola were

actually the only ones to have been active despite the state of war. The maritime patrols were monitoring a possible arrival of the Yugoslav military navy at sea.

The Maritime police met with completely new challenges and problems after 1991, like for example the establishment of the State maritime border between Croatia and Slovenia in the Gulf of Piran. It became independent in the organisational sense only three years later, namely with the foundation of the Maritime Police Station, directly subordinated to the Police Directorate of Koper.

Considering its equipment and the qualification of its men, the unit belongs to the modern equipped units.

The Maritime Police use special police vessels for the performance of tasks at sea: P-88, a rubber boat, 7.5 m long, a larger 20 m long patrol and rescue boat P-111, and the new patrol and rescue boat, about 14 m long, which the police received in spring of this year. Their activities are various. At maritime border crossings they control the entrance and exit of persons, the import of goods and check vessels in order to prevent illicit trafficking in weapons, drugs and dangerous substances, they try to find possibly stolen vehicles and the stowaways. They also participate in other services, with the Administration for maritime affairs and traffic, the Customs and the Port of Koper.

Maritime police perform even more tasks at sea, since they control and supervise the State border, establish incidents and other violations of the State border, detect ecology related problems and perform sea rescue. Maritime police also make numerous protocol rides with the highest national and foreign political representatives on board.

They are also responsible for the control of maritime navigation. They check whether vessels and crews are equipped with all the necessary documents, the psychophysical condition of the crewmembers, whether the allowed registered tonnage is respected for the transport of persons and goods and verify the area of the navigation. The maritime police have the right, at border crossing points, to request the commander of the vessel to provide the list of passengers on board and documents, in which they can enter all the necessary data, the date of the crossing of the border, and the denial of entry. They have the right to perform a personal check of persons, transport vehicles and goods. They check the navigation regime in consideration of the safety of swimmers, divers, fishermen and others, as well as the neatness and adequate equipment of public beaches.

The Mounted Police

The Mounted Police have had quite a long tradition as the use of horses in the police reaches as far back as the year 1920, when the mounted unit was first established in Trnovo. After World War 2 the police used the horses until the year 1958, especially in Ljubljana where a strong cavalry unit existed.



Horses returned to the Militia in 1974.

“The age of cavalry in its true sense began in 1948/49. They bought some good horses in various places in Serbia. “The unit, nominated the ‘squadron of People’s Militia’, had about 50 horses”, was written in the article published by the Professional Bulletin in 1959.

With the development of the technology and with the motorization of Militia the horses temporarily disappeared from the Militia in 1960’s until the year 1974. Quick urbanisation, the spread out of suburbs that had gradually merged with the town centre and increasing daily migration of citizens, requested a more efficient control of those parts of Ljubljana, because of an increase of crimes and violations. It was demonstrated that the mounted police patrols are the best to perform such patrols. The mounted unit of the Militia restarted its activities at a farm at Mala vas near Ljubljana. They started rather modestly, with four to six horses and rented stables. Today the conditions are entirely different. They take good care of horses at modern stables and premises at Stožice by Ljubljana, where the Mounted Police headquarters are situated.

In the past, the cavalry was a part of various internal organisational units; for some time it was a part of the former Educational Centre at Tacen and later on added to the Protection Unit of the Militia. The Mounted Police Station is today a part of the

organisational scheme of the Ljubljana Police Directorate. A group of mounted policemen also exists in Maribor, where they are a part of the Police Station of service dog handlers. Though they perform most of their tasks on the territory of the Police Directorate Maribor, they also occasionally assist the Police Directorates Celje and Slovenj Gradec.

The Mounted Police:

- ♦ *protect lives, personal safety and property of people;*
- ♦ *prevent, discover and investigate criminal offences and discover, arrest and hand over the perpetrators to competent authorities;*
- ♦ *survey the criminal focal points;*
- ♦ *perform tasks related to the protection of the State border and discover border incidents and other violations of the integrity of the State border;*
- ♦ *take part in the search, discovery and apprehension of missing, fugitive and other types of searched for persons;*
- ♦ *participate in maintaining the public order at public rallies and public events, in places of premises where the public order is often violated;*
- ♦ *co-operate with the preventive activities of the police;*
- ♦ *provide the health care for service horses; and*
- ♦ *perform other tasks in its field of work, defined by law and other regulations.*



Horses should not be afraid of the smoke.

Due to the advantages horses provide, the policemen can also perform the classic police tasks in the areas where they wouldn't be able to perform them otherwise, for example: along the border with Croatia (Celje, Maribor, Murska Sobota, Krško). They regularly patrol the streets and parks of Ljubljana and Maribor, where they effectively take care of order. They provide protection at all major public rallies and other public events all over the country. They attract most of the attention at the open days of the police, at various presentations, at preventive activities. In short, they promote the police in the public with their beauty and attractiveness.

The police predominantly use horses of the Hanover, Czech and English breed. With all the breeds, the most important are the purpose and the temperament of the horse. The horse must be guidable, able to learn, not afraid of city's bustle and traffic. All horses first have to go through the basic training, followed by the learning of specifics, which the horse must master for its work. Most horses do not answer when called by name; however, they have an extremely good sense for various situations and for human feelings.



Riding through the Tivoli park in Ljubljana

Though horses, by rule, shouldn't work more than five hours a day, they are occasionally required to "work overtime" and remain in the field for ten hours and more, especially in search operations, following the perpetrators of criminal offences and so on. Every policeman usually has his own horse to which he grows fond of as he has to take care of the horse after he has finished his work.

The mounted police have not encountered any major critique and complaints during their work, the biggest excitement was caused by the horse-dung in the old town centre of Ljubljana, even if the town's cleaning service removed it ten minutes immediately after the receipt of the report. The appraisals are very frequent, not only because of the cleanliness and well-maintained infrastructure and tidiness, but also because of their friendliness, since they have very frequent contacts with people. Children from kindergartens and elementary schools are their frequent visitors.

The Service Dog Handlers

The first institution for the systematic training of police dogs was established in Ljubljana in 1949, where they trained dogs especially for general purpose, i.e. for tracing and defence, searching for missing persons and objects. In 1951 they started to also use dogs for the rescue of persons lost under the snow avalanches

and later on also for the search in ruins. In the 1970's they started to train dogs for special purposes – for finding drugs and explosive devices and explosives. Today the training of dogs is in the hands of the Division for training of service dogs of the Police Academy. The name has changed, but not the location, which is still at Podutik near Ljubljana.



The training of a dog is based on appraisal and reward. The test the dogs for their desire to play with objects, for recall and bondage to the dog handler, the response to shots and threats and the degree of socialisation. The training of dogs is divided into the training for general and for special use. During the training for general purpose dogs learn obedience, the trailing, the search for objects and persons, the search of field and premises, the defence with and without the muzzle, overcoming of various obstacles. During the specialised training, the dogs learn, besides the basics of obedience and various skills, how to



Due to the well-developed senses, they are extremely useful for searches.

find narcotics or the explosives and explosive devices. The basic difference in learning between the two types of training is in pointing out the objects. Scratching and biting can't be used when finding explosive devices. Dog must point them out by sitting, lying down or by barking.

German shepherds are the most numerous dogs in the Slovene police, since they are useful for many police tasks. Among the general-purpose dogs we also find the rottweillers and the Belgian shepherds (malinois). They also use the Labrador retrievers for specialised use. They also use other breeds of dogs, including those without a pedigree, if they pass all the prescribed check ups and tests.

The ratio between general and special purpose dogs is 9:1, which means that there is one dog out of ten for special purposes and nine for general purposes. The dogs for the detection of explosives and explosive devices are mostly used by the criminal police for its work.

The service dogs and their handlers are indispensable for the protection of the State border, securing road and railway communications, at the airports, for the protection of certain premises and persons, for detecting drugs and explosives, for the protection of major public events, in pursuits, etc. The presence of police service dogs has preventive effects; there are a much smaller number of violations of public order and of criminal offences at the locations where a handler is present with his four-legged friend. This is why the "preventive presence", as it is called in police

jargon, itself is quite welcome for the protection of numerous public events. Service dogs are essential in rescuing human lives, in searches of lost or missing persons and for tracking down the perpetrators of criminal offences, as well as for the control of criminal focal points.

The handlers and their dogs are organised as an autonomous unit – the Police Station of service dogs handlers - in Ljubljana and Maribor; of course dogs are used also by other police directorates, however, the handlers and their dogs are from the organisational point of view parts of other police units. The dogs are essential also for the Special Unit. Though a dog has his own handler, he must accept all other members of the Special Unit as his



They show their knowledge at yearly competitions.

partners and must co-operate actively with them. A service dog must cover a number of various fields of work, from finding persons injured in avalanches, through the searches of vessels and aircrafts, to descents from the helicopter and waiting in ambushes.

Despite the quick development of technology, certain characteristics of dogs, especially the development of their senses, enable their exceptional use, if properly trained. Dogs are often irreplaceable assistants. Because of their exceptional capacity to sense up to half a million various smells they are of invaluable assistance with finding the traces and objects. The dog is also capable of immediately defining the direction from which he hears a noise. His sight is much better during the night than a human's. Other characteristics of dogs are also very important: devotion, loyalty, courage, immediate reaction and inborn sharpness. It is therefore very hard to imagine the performance of police activities without dogs.

Policemen on bicycles

The first means of transportation of gendarmes, police constables, and later on, of militiamen, were bicycles. There were a few of them and they were therefore very much appreciated, especially after the World War 2, when the militiamen used the bicycles left over by the retreating armies and by the wartime police.

According to some data in 1948, the militia had some 291 bicycles, but only 110 were usable. The Federal Ministry of the Interior in Belgrade published in 1952 a special Bicycle Line Handbook, which should take care of the unified use of bicycles in the Militia. However, this, at the time, a luxury handbook, equipped with pictures, soon became unusable.

At the time of the motorization of the police, though modest at the beginning, horses and bicycles disappeared from police use and cars replaced them. However, at the end of 20th century bicycles were sometimes the quickest means of transportation because of traffic congestion, especially during the rush hours, when even the police cars were blocked.

Bicycle gives mobility to the police, which at the same time means a quicker and more efficient intervention in criminal deeds. They move more easily, not only in town centres but also in dense residential areas. Policemen on bicycles also have another advantage, they maintain direct contact with the environment and they notice and react to security problems better. Because of a better visibility in the field they perform better work in the field of prevention as well.

The first to reintroduce the idea about the use of bicycles for service purposes, were the officers at the Police Directorate Ljubljana, so that the project "Bicyclist"



came to life in co-operation with the Municipality of Ljubljana. After the more than successful introduction of the new form of activity, they decided to introduce cyclists also at Maribor, Murska Sobota, Celje, Kranj and Novo mesto.

Though the police cyclists don't wear the standard police uniform but a special cyclist pants and helmets adapted for police, they are much more visible and efficient in the public, especially in the prevention of robberies and thefts in parks, at market places, on the street...

Because of nearly inaudible movement they have already arrested a number of perpetrators that were attempting to steal a car, a motorbike, a bicycle...





PUBLIC IMAGE

Police powers

Respect of human rights and freedoms

The respect of human rights, freedoms and dignity is the foundation of any democratic society. This is also the basis for the work of the repression authorities; the police, by providing the highest degree possible of security to people, ensure that they can live in freedom and implement their own rights.

The human rights and freedoms are already protected by the Constitution itself, which guarantees the protection of personal freedom. It is prohibited to extort any admission or statement, everyone has the right to appeal, no one may enter a private apartment without the court's order against the will of the resident (with the exception of an official person, if it is necessary in order to arrest directly a perpetrator of a serious crime or to protect people or the property). The confidentiality of letters and other means of communication are guaranteed (it could be exceptionally breached with the court's order) as well as the protection of personal data.

When implementing the police powers in their procedures, the police officers obey not only the primary principle of the protection of human rights, but also:

- ♦ *the principle of legality – every official act of a police officer, every procedure is based on the law and every police power shall be carried out in a legitimate way;*
- ♦ *the principle of proportionality, which originates in the principle of the rule of law and rules that the weight of the powers used must be proportional to the desired aim, which means that it does not allow the violation of rights of individuals over the legitimate limit, needed for the performance of a police task in a concrete case;*
- ♦ *the principle of humane treatment, which defines that it is necessary to treat persons with respect and cause no harm to their honour or to affect their dignity, nor to disturb them unnecessarily, or to impose on them any unnecessary obligations;*
- ♦ *the principle of professionalism and*
- ♦ *the principle of immunity, which means that the policemen must consider the immunity during the procedures with certain persons that have such immunity.*

They must also respect other rules, like the mutual protection, inventiveness, adaptability, economy and covertness of activities if so required. They must also follow and evaluate the circumstances and the situation and react accordingly.

The external public, which supervises the police organisation, its work and the use of police force, also attentively follows whether the policemen respect the principles and use their powers lawfully and professionally and in compliance with the accepted social and ethical standards. The consequences for the policemen that overstep them could be various, from penal and disciplinary action to compensation liability, civil suit and the deprivation of the implementation of police powers. However, a policeman may even be injured or place himself in mortal danger, if he does not know how to implement the police powers.

Competencies of policemen

The competencies of the policemen are defined in details by the Police Act, which in Article 33 provides as follows: “While carrying out his tasks the policemen have the right to caution, to order, to establish the identity of, and to carry out the identification procedure, to make the security verification of a person, to invite, to perform a security check, to prohibit the movement, to make the anti-terrorist control of premises, buildings, devices and areas, to arrest and to bring in a person, to detain a person, to order a severe police surveillance, to seize objects, to enter someone else’s apartment and premises, to use transportation and

communication means, to use covert police measures, coercive means and to use other powers defined by the law.”

The police powers are also defined by the Criminal Procedure Act, which provides that a policeman may, in case of the suspicion of the commitment of a criminal offence for which the perpetrator is prosecuted by official duty or in any case of a higher suspicion or if there are additional reasons: collect information from persons, perform a detailed check up of vehicles, passengers and luggage; limit the necessary period of time of movement in certain areas; to do whatever deemed necessary to establish the identity of persons or objects; to issue the search warrant for persons and objects that are being searched for; to carry out the investigation of certain premises and buildings of companies and other legal entities in the presence of an authorised person, and to check their documents; to invite persons to official premises; to send a person found at the site of a crime to the investigating judge or to restrain them until the





Policemen must have well founded reason for the use of his powers.

arrival of the judge; to photograph a person and to take fingerprints and publish the photograph, to survey the site of crime; to order the necessary expertise, to deprive someone of liberty and to detain a person, to enter another's apartment or other premises, to search the apartment and other premises, to make a personal check up, to seize certain objects, to use special measures for the investigation of serious criminal offences and to supervise certain measures needed to ensure the presence of the defendant in the procedure.

The Criminal Procedure Act legalises the police powers implemented during the preliminary penal procedure, while the Misdemeanours Act defines those powers that are implemented during the misdemeanour procedure. Besides these acts there are also some other acts covering various fields of work, like the Act on the Control of the State Border, the Aliens Act, the Act on Road Traffic Safety and others, that also give concrete authority to policemen.

The law gives various powers to policemen, which enable them to breach the human integrity and rights in a certain way, however, the police officers may not and must not use them without any legitimate reason, but they must use them at any time to prevent any illicit act, which endangers the lives, personal safety and property of people. They must file a written report for every use of any authorisation.

As the use of police powers breaches on one side the human rights and freedoms and on the other hand protects them at the same time, the reasons for the implementation of single police powers must be clearly standardised and the procedures for their implementation clearly defined. "The Small Police Constitution" or the Regulations on Police Powers enables the officers to perform their work efficiently, while at the same time consider the constitutional legal principles of proportionality and humanity.

The basic acts used by the police for their work:

- ♦ *The Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia;*
- ♦ *The Police Act;*
- ♦ *The Criminal Procedure Act of the Republic of Slovenia;*
- ♦ *The Penal Code of the Republic of Slovenia;*
- ♦ *The Act on Road Traffic Safety;*
- ♦ *The Misdemeanours Act;*
- ♦ *The Act on Violations of Public Order;*
- ♦ *The Act on the State Border Control;*
- ♦ *The Aliens Act;*
- ♦ *The Act on the Protection of Personal Data.*

Coercive Means

The policemen may use coercive means, if they can not perform their task otherwise, for example, to finish a procedure, to re-establish public order, to arrest a perpetrator of a criminal offence, to bring in a violator, etc. If the perpetrator or perpetrators resist them, they have the right to use the means for handcuffing, the gas spray, physical force, the baton, the gas and other means for inactivation, the water gun, the horses, service dogs, the means for forcible stopping of vehicles and the firearms. They must use the least harmful coercive means first – the one that enables them to perform their tasks with least harmful consequences for a person. They must end the use of such means immediately when the reasons for their use cease.

Detention

Deprivation of liberty is a serious violation of human rights and freedoms. The protection of personal liberty in Slovenia is regulated by the Constitution which provides the rights to personal liberty to everybody. No one can be deprived



The detention is a violation of human rights, therefore its conditions must be strictly defined.

of their liberty except in cases prescribed by law. Any person for which a founded suspicion exists to have committed a criminal offence, may be detained only on the basis of court's decree. Whoever has been deprived of liberty must be informed in his mother tongue or in a language he understands, immediately about the reasons for detention. He must be informed immediately that he need not declare anything and that he has the right to a legal adviser of his free choice and of the fact that it is the duty of competent authority to inform, upon his request, his closest relatives about the deprivation of liberty.

The police must inform a foreign citizen that the police may, upon his request, inform the consulate of his State about the deprivation of liberty.

The police may, under the Criminal Procedure Act, exceptionally deprive a person of liberty and detain him/her for a maximum of 48 hours, if reason for suspicion exists that he has committed a criminal offence, prosecuted officially, if such a detention is necessary to establish the identity, to verify the alibi and/or to collect information and evidence related to such criminal offence. In addition, there must be at least one reason for detention: a founded suspicion that the person would escape or repeat the criminal offence or terminate it respectively or destroy the traces

of criminal offence. The investigating judge may decree the protective custody. It can last up to one month and might be extended only by the court's senate.

Under the provisions of the Misdemeanours Act the police may detain a drunken person who was found committing a misdemeanour and the possibility exists that a person may continue with the violation, for a period necessary to sober up, but for not more than 12 hours. They may also detain a violator who was found committing a misdemeanour outside of the working hours of the misdemeanours' judge, and whose identity could not be established, or has no permanent residence or could avoid the responsibility for the misdemeanour by the departure to his residence abroad. Such detention may last until the violator can be brought before the competent misdemeanours' judge but not longer than 24 hours from his apprehension.

On the basis of the Police Act, the police may detain a person who disturbs or endangers public, order for no longer than 24 hours, if the public order may not be restored otherwise or the threat removed respectively. In most cases the police use these measures mostly in occasions of mass violations of public order at sports events. A person detained under the Police Act does not have to be brought to the misdemeanours' judge, nor is it necessary to write the proposal for the introduction of the misdemeanours procedure against it. For the maximum of 48 hours they can also detain a person who has been extradited by foreign law enforcement authorities and has to be handed over to the competent authority, the court or brought to jail.

Covert Measures for Investigation of Serious Criminal Offences

Criminal police uses in its work, especially in the field of organised crime, also the covert police measures: covert observation and pursuit by the use of technical means for documentation, covert police operations, covert police cooperation and the use of altered documents and identification signs. The use of the methods shall be approved in written by the Director General of the Police or his deputy, with the exception of altered documents and identification signs, which must be approved by the public prosecutor. The covert police measures may be carried out for the maximum of three months and their implementation could be extended for an additional three months if founded reasons exist. If the indictment has yet to be entered six months after the end of the implementation of these measures, then all the collected data must be destroyed and the person to which they relate informed about it.

Upon the proposal of the public prosecutor the investigating judge may authorise the use of the following special methods: the control of telecommunications by tapping and recording, the control of letters and other mail, the control of a



Policemen, trained for shooting, but they use the weapons in practice only exceptionally.

computer system of a bank or other legal entity performing financial or other business activity and the eavesdropping and recording of discussions with the consent of at least one person present in such a discussion. Exceptionally the

investigating magistrate may, in cases when the evidence of a serious criminal offence could be collected in an exactly defined place, and could not be collected with lesser measures, decree eavesdropping and observation in others' apartments or other's premises by the use of technical means for documentation and by covert entry in such premises, if necessary. The written order he issues contains the data about the person, against which the measure has been proposed, substantiating the reasons for suspicion, the measure that has been proposed, the method of implementation, the extent and duration that could last a maximum for one month. For well-founded reasons its use could be extended each time for one

month but for no longer than 6 months all together, while eavesdropping and observations in others' apartments, may last a maximum of three months.

If the public prosecutor does not decide to introduce penal prosecution against the suspect within two years after the conclusion of the implementations of measures, the collected materials shall be destroyed. The investigating magistrate supervises the destruction of materials and writes an official note. The suspect may be informed about the contents of the material before its destruction.

The Slovene police are armed, however the use of firearms is allowed only in exceptional cases, when no other solution is possible:

- ◆ *to protect the lives of people;*
- ◆ *to prevent the escape of a person caught while committing a criminal offence for which the law provides the sentence of the imprisonment of eight years or more;*
- ◆ *to prevent the escape of a person, who has been deprived of liberty or a person, for which the order for apprehension was issued because they have committed a criminal offence, for which the law provides the sentence of imprisonment of 8 years or more, if the order for arrest, delivery or accompaniment explicitly defines that the police officer may use firearms;*
- ◆ *to divert an attack against a protected person or premises;*
- ◆ *to divert the immediate threat of an unlawful attack intended to threaten their lives.*

Before the policeman shoots towards the person he must, if the circumstances allow it warn it with "Halt, Police, I'll shoot!" and with a warning shot.

The use of such methods is strictly defined and supervised. Not only within the police, which investigates such criminal offences in close co-operation with public prosecution, but the use of the approved measures is subject also to judicial control (the investigating magistrate verifies whether the police have acted in compliance with his decree; if data was acquired unlawfully, without a decree or contrary to it, they shall have no evidential value. The work of criminal police is also under the surveillance of the Parliamentary Commission for the supervision of work of security and intelligence services.

The Appearance



The Uniform

The uniform gives a unique stamp to the appearance of the police, though not all employees of the police wear uniforms. The modern uniform differs enormously from the uniform of the gendarmes, the constables and partly also from the blue uniforms worn by the Militia after the Second World War. The sword and the scabbard behind the belt disappeared, as well as the plaque with the service number, worn for some time by the constables and by the militiamen on their belts, the helmet made of cork, the breast plate made of steel and leather, the epaulettes, ... Time, the necessities of the police work and the development of textiles have dictated the changes and modifications of uniforms or of its parts. Regardless of various types of uniforms, worn by the protectors of law and order through the time, they

always had to be dressed and equipped as regulated, and they had to be tidy. This has remained so until today.

A policeman in uniform must act decently and must protect the reputation of the police, take care of his/her personal appearance, which includes also the proper length of hair, beard and moustache.

The uniform of the Gendarmerie

The uniforms of the Gendarmerie in the twenties of the previous century were made of an olive grey woollen fabric. The gendarmes could wear also civilian clothes, however only when gathering certain information or if so ordered by their



superiors. The gendarmes, privates and the non-commissioned officers had only one uniform, while the officers had more uniforms: the parade, solemn and the working one, two types of headgear: the “shajkatcha” and the cap. The gendarmes had only the “shajkatcha”. The uniform was composed also of a blouse, two types of trousers – with usual and with the puttee trousers, of the coat and the mantle. For summer time they also received a special summer blouse that was worn from May to October. The uniform was also equipped with a sword or a dagger with appropriate belt, the military girdle belt, boots or shoes (depending of the type of trousers) and the gloves. The sword and the dagger were always worn on the left side. The regulations issued in 1935 have somehow changed this, since the officers and the sergeants continued to wear the sword on their left side, while the dagger and the pistol were worn on the right side. The decree from 1939 also introduced the so-called military uniform.

The uniform of the Militia



First militia uniform was similar to the military one.

During World War II the members of the National Protection initially wore the partisan uniforms, which were gradually replaced by the olive-green or light brown uniforms. In 1946 the militiamen (after the war the National Protection became the National Militia) got their first blue coloured uniforms, so that they could be distinguished from the army also by the colour of their uniform. The uniforms of the militiamen were made of woollen cloth and the uniforms of the commanding personnel were made of worsted; all made in compliance with the decree on the uniform of the Yugoslav Army, issued in 1946. The uniform has changed many times since then. The Federal Secretary of Internal Affairs decided on all changes of uniforms until 1974 and from then on this was in the hands of the Republican Secretary.

The cloth used for uniforms changed in accordance with the development of textiles. Various pieces of the uniform have also changed, since they became more and more adapted to the implementation of police tasks during various seasons of the year. The overcoat with lining replaced the heavy woollen coat, later on they got the parka, during the spring time they wore wind-breakers, pullovers and so on.



The militiamen carried a badge with the number on their belts.

Every militiaman had three types of uniforms: the winter, summer and combat uniform. Their parts were usually also two headgears – a peaked cap and the partisan's type of a cap. For the performance of special tasks and duties they also had special uniforms or supplemented the existing uniforms with some additional parts. The special types of uniform included the uniform of the special militia units, the camouflage, mountaineers, skiing, white summer and leather uniforms, the uniform for sailors, pilots and the uniforms for crews of combat vehicles. Their model and colour were adapted to purposes.

The protection of the uniform, rank insignia and symbols

The policemen may wear the uniform with its supplements and rank insignia only in compliance with their purpose. Any reproduction or use of uniforms and insignia that would be the same or similar by colour, model, rank insignia and special signs to the uniform and rank insignia or symbols of the police, is strictly forbidden. The State authorities, business societies, independent private entrepreneurs, associations and other legal and natural persons may also not reproduce or use in traffic their vehicles that have similar graphic image as the vehicles and other means of transportation of the police.

However, the use of police uniform is allowed for the needs of film, television, theatre plays and other public appearances and if so allowed by the Director General of the Police.



First police uniforms in the independent State

The police uniform today

The beginning of the nineties brought together with the democratisation and the independence a thorough external change of the Slovene police, from the uniform and symbols to ranks. With the design of the uniforms they took into consideration the experience and remarks from practice, the proposals of the employees, the advice of external experts, standards and the uniforms of the European police forces. In 1992 the Slovene police got the uniform that suited the nature of its work and the requests of the protection at work.



Ceremonial Uniform.



The uniform is adapted to the nature of the work.

In the summer of 2000 the Government decree defined again the uniform, the rank insignia and the symbols. The uniform did not change much by its form, however, it was necessary to modernise it and to supplement it, both because of new materials as because of the adaptation to the nature of work: at sea, in the mountains, etc. With the new uniform the Slovene police got closer by aesthetic and functional standards to the appearance of police officers in other European countries.

The uniformed policemen may also perform some of their tasks in civilian clothes, based on the decision of their superiors. However, they can not perform the permanent duty service, interventions in cases of violation of public order, the survey of the road accident sites, the tasks related to the regulation of traffic and the border control in civilian clothes.

The crime investigators usually wear civilian clothes and they identify themselves with service ID cards. If they have to wear any visible police markings because of the nature of their work, they wear the identification parka with the sign POLICIJA/POLICE on the back. They can also use other supplements of the uniform, like the bulletproof shirt and the bulletproof vest.

The appearance of the members of the Special Unit is different from the others as well and the public rarely sees them without the balaclava covering their face. They usually perform their tasks in work uniforms, which are of dark grey, colour and have a panther on the right shoulder. They are also special at solemn events since they wear dark blue berets instead of the peaked cap, which is a part of the solemn uniform.

Police uniforms are for winter, summer, work and solemn ones, each with its own special pieces of cloths and headgear. Police officers also wear special uniforms for the execution of certain tasks, like the camouflage, skiing and pilots' uniform, the uniform of police motorcyclists or mounted police, the uniform for the tasks at vessels, etc., but it may also be only supplemented with additional equipment. The minister may decree other special uniforms or other supplementary parts of uniforms upon the proposal of the Director General.



Only the Slovene militiamen wore the militia symbol on the left sleeve.

The component parts of the uniform also include the rank insignia and the police symbols. The basic colour of the uniform is blue; the coats, windbreakers, jackets, pullovers and caps are dark blue; the pants and skirts are dark grey and the shirt a light blue colour.

Insignia and Symbols of the Police

For many years there were no special symbols on police uniforms and only in the year 1974 they introduced the symbol of militia on the left sleeve of the uniform – the shield in five colours with the elements of

Slovene coat of arms. That is what distinguished them from the militiamen from other republics. All attempts to prohibit this Slovene speciality failed.

Nowadays, the policemen and policewomen wear the symbol of the police on the left sleeve and the symbol of services on the right one. There are seven symbols of services, four of them in the form of a shield, namely the symbol of the Uniformed Police, the Police Academy, the Operation and Communication Centre and the symbol for general, accompanying and service activities, while the symbols of the criminal police, the Protection and Security Bureau and the Special Unit have a different form.



A policeman participating in the peacekeeping mission wears on his right sleeve also the flag of our country.

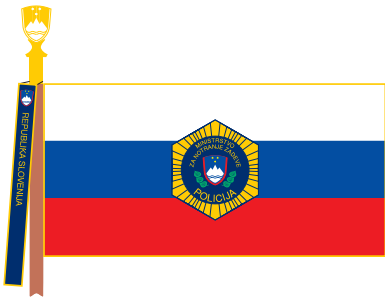
During their missions abroad they wear the common symbol of the international organisation with a Slovene flag sewn on the right sleeve and with the name SLOVENIJA over the symbol of the police on the left sleeve. On the right-hand side of the uniform is also the nametag.

The pilots and the flight technicians – flyers wear golden yellow coloured spread wings on the left side of the upper parts of the uniform.

In the former Common State the militia caps were decorated with a five-sided red star with golden rays. On 25 June 1991, the day of the proclamation of the independent State, all Slovene militiamen had new badges on their headgears. The sign in the shape of Slovenia still decorates the headgear of the Uniformed Police. The basis of the badge is an irregular hexagon shaped into stylised rays. They are covered by a

Symbols and Rank Insignia of the Police

THE BANNER AND SYMBOLS OF THE POLICE



POLICE BANNER



POLICE SYMBOL



POLICE SIGN ON THE
UNIFORM'S HEADGEAR

SYMBOLS OF POLICE SERVICES



UNIFORMED POLICE



POLICE ACADEMY



OPERATION AND
COMMUNICATION CENTRE



GENERAL, ACCOMPANYING AND
SERVICE POLICE ACTIVITIES






















CRIMINAL POLICE



SPECIAL UNIT



PROTECTION AND SECURITY BUREAU

RANK INSIGNIA			
	DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE POLICE		
	DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE POLICE		
	CHIEF POLICE COUNSELLOR		
	SENIOR POLICE COUNSELLOR		
	POLICE COUNSELLOR FIRST CLASS		
	POLICE COUNSELLOR		
	CHIEF POLICE INSPECTOR		
	SENIOR POLICE INSPECTOR		
	POLICE INSPECTOR FIRST CLASS		
	POLICE INSPECTOR		
	JUNIOR POLICE INSPECTOR		
	SENIOR POLICEMAN		JUNIOR POLICEMAN
	POLICEMAN FIRST CLASS		AUXILIARY POLICEMAN
	POLICEMAN		STUDENT OF THE POLICE HIGH SCHOOL

shield in the centre of which is situated the shape of Slovenia, divided in three slanting fields in colours of the Slovene flag.

A policeman may not perform his work without the prescribed headgear, with the exception of the performance of work inside the police unit, at work in a cabin, while driving a service vehicle or when it would hinder his work, but only exceptionally.

The rank insignia

The military ranks

The gendarmery, and at the beginning also the militia, were military organised organisations and used military ranks. The shoulders of gendarmerie officers were decorated with epaulettes with silver stars that defined the rank, as was regulated by the Decree on gendarmerie uniforms issued in 1929. A gendarme wore the epaulette without stars, a platoon leader had one star, a junior sergeant two, a sergeant 2nd class had three, the sergeant 1st class also had three but on red epaulettes. The insignia of ranks were sewn on jackets and coats, on the left sleeve they had a 10-cm long and 3 cm wide stripe of silver or golden colour. The junior officers wore the silver one and the senior officers the golden one. The non-commissioned officers had a white stripe in the shape of letter V turned upside-down sewn on the left sleeve of the jacket or the coat. The head of patrol had one stripe, the deputy commander two and the commander three such one-cm wide stripes.

The decrees from 1935 and 1939 brought some novelties, like the metal cockade with the King's initials on it for officers cap, while the non-commissioned officers wore cockades without King's initials on their caps. The officer's epaulettes became golden and the ranks marked with silver stars. The non-commissioned officers had red epaulettes with yellow stars; senior non-commissioned officer's ranks were marked also with golden ribbons on the epaulettes. The ranks changed very often for the lower non-commissioned officers personnel, which meant that the old ranks had to be translated into the new ones, which was not painless since the amount of the salary was linked to the ranks.

The insignia on the uniforms of the Militia

Immediately after the World War II the members of the National Protection still used the rank insignia left over from the war, worn on the lower part of the uniform's sleeve and the epaulettes were rimmed with red ribbon. When the Militia replaced the national protection the ranks and insignia had to be changed as well.

They introduced the military ranks, from the junior platoon leader to the general of the Militia, which they wore on the so-called Russian style epaulettes. In 1953 they moved the insignia back to the lower part of the sleeve, one year later the officers wore their rank insignia on the collar. This remained unchanged until 1963 when the insignia were moved to the epaulettes.

With the transition of the Militia from the federal into the republican competence in 1964, the military ranks were abolished. The federal decree defined new functions: the probationer, the militiaman, the commander of the division, the assistant commander of the People's Militia, the commander of the People's Militia, the inspector and the senior inspector. Two years later they also added the head of the sector and the deputy commander to these. These functions did not last even for one decade, since Slovenia changed them in 1974 with a special decree, which was the result of the new organisation of work.

To the position of the militiaman-probationer were added also the functions of the assistant head of the safety precinct and the head of the safety precinct. The assistant commander and the commander of the militia division and of the militia station followed them later on. Senior positions by function were the inspector, senior inspector and the chief of the militia. Two years later they added the functions of the deputy commander of the militia station and the head of division in the Militia Directorate. Their insignia changed with their positions. The new order defined that each militiaman got an insignia in relation to his work and regardless of his years in service.

The Slovene Government, at that time called the Executive Council, issued a decree in 1981, which introduced the ranks of position that were changed again six years later, including the insignia. A militiaman had to fulfil certain conditions – education, the passing of special exams, the positive evaluation of his work, no disciplinary measures, etc. – for these ranks, that were divided into three categories: in positions for the employees of the militia with secondary professional school (junior militiaman, militiaman, militiaman 1st class, senior militiaman, senior militiaman 1st class and chief militiaman), for the employees with college education (junior inspector, inspector, inspector 1st class, independent inspector) and for those with the university degree (inspector, inspector 1st class, independent inspector, senior inspector, senior inspector 1st class, chief inspector and chief inspector 1st class). The militiamen wore the insignia of the ranks, golden-yellow ribbons in form of a rectangle, on the epaulettes of jackets, parkas, coats and windbreakers and on all other parts of the uniform that were appropriate to wear the insignia.

It was defined for the managerial staff at the Republican Secretariat of the Internal Affairs and for other police empowered persons of the internal affairs authorities, to wear the uniform with rank insignia only in the case of threat of war or during war time, at regular military

exercises and if so decreed by the Republican Secretary of the Internal Affairs. The Republican Secretary of the Internal Affairs, his Deputy and the Republican Undersecretary – the Head of the Militia, wore the uniforms for the same occasions.

The new rank insignia for the third millennium

Despite radical changes of the Police during the following years, both in an organisational and in a contextual sense, they only received the new insignia for functions in the year 2000; they only appeared on the uniforms in the following year. These ranks vary from the lowest to the highest: policeman, policeman I, senior policeman, junior police inspector, police inspector, police inspector I, senior police inspector, chief police inspector, police counsellor, police counsellor I, senior police counsellor, chief police counsellor, Deputy Director General and Director General of the Police.

The insignia of the function are worn on the epaulettes of the uniform, on winter parkas, raincoats and windbreakers they are worn on a ribbon on the upper left pocket or on the left chest side of the clothing.

The foundation for the function insignia is dark blue coloured. The insignia for policemen up to the rank of junior police inspector have a dark boarding, from the police inspector and upwards they are boarded with golden yellow ribbon. The number of the six-pointed golden yellow coloured stars depends of the position; the higher positions have the symbol of Triglav added to the epaulette, also in a golden yellow colour. The insignia of the Director General of the Police and of his Deputy are additionally decorated with a wreath of olive leaves. The shoulder epaulette of a policeman has one star; chief police counsellor has Triglav and four stars and the Director General a wreath of olive leaves, the symbol of Triglav and two stars.

The outside appearance of Police vehicles

It is of course impossible to imagine the Police carrying out their work on foot only. They use vehicles adapted for the performance of police tasks. The patrol, intervention and all-terrain vehicles and all aircraft and water vessels have special white and blue coloured stickers with the inscription POLICIJA on them, they are also marked with the symbol of the uniformed police. With the exception of aircrafts they are all equipped with devices for light and sound signalling and have registration plates that start with the letter P (Police). The unmarked police vehicles may also exhibit such a registration plate. Since the markings are adapted to the size and type of police vehicles it would be hard to say that they are not visible.

The equipment

For the performance of the tasks, prescribed by law, the police use standardised and typified technical equipment, which consist of the means of transportation, animals in the police and the equipment for it, the equipment for the surveillance of road traffic and of the State border, the information and telecommunication equipment, forensic equipment, special operative technique, armament and gas devices, special technical means and accessories, special means of protection, office equipment and service, laboratory and cabinet equipment.



Police vehicles are very visible.

Police vehicles, armaments and other equipment are adequate for the nature of tasks and work of the police. They are made in compliance with valid regulations and standards as well as the standards in the field of protection at work. Essential guidelines for the purchase of equipment are quality, functionality and applicability. The choice also depends on, whether the equipment corresponds to the prescribed technical characteristics and whether spare parts and service maintenance are ensured, however, the maintenance costs must not be too high.

The most well known pieces of police equipment are the rubber truncheon and handcuffs. A rubber truncheon has not always been a standard piece of equipment. The National Protection during the World War II and the people's militia after the war, did not use it as it was considered the symbol of the old pre-war police. It was reintroduced in 1951, as it was difficult for the militiamen to manage, or else prevent serious violation of public order with mere body strength. The use of firearms would be too drastic in such cases, therefore they needed an intermediate coercive means – the rubber truncheon was reintroduced. The militiamen, who performed the surveillance service in towns, were the first to get it and were later on followed by the militiamen in other units as well.

At first they did not wear the rubber truncheons all the time. It was believed that it was too dangerous for each militiaman to have free access to it. Therefore they kept the truncheons together with weapons in a special closet to which only the commanding officer and the duty officer of the unit had access. Nowadays the truncheon is a part of regular personal equipment of every policeman; however, law defines its use even today since it is a special coercive means.

Police vehicles

The police car park is rather heterogeneous. It consists of anything from bicycles, motorcycles, white-blue patrol vehicles, unmarked vehicles, smaller and large intervention vehicles, special vehicles for the investigation of sites of traffic



The intervention and the patrol vehicle in the past



Even the militiamen drove the little Fiat 600.

accidents and for the implementation of the control of technical impeccability of vehicles in road traffic, the vehicles for the survey of crime sites, for the transport of police dogs, of people and police equipment, all terrain vehicles, special vehicles for the transport of protected persons, to the armoured transporters and water guns. The Police also have special trailers available for the transportation of horses and vessels.

The militiamen that had bicycles after World War II were rare, and even those bicycles had been inherited by the war time police or where left over by the retreating occupational forces. The bicycle was thus the first means of transportation of militiamen who still performed most of their tasks on foot. This was followed by the introduction of motorcycles and mopeds with which they equipped mostly the traffic police units. In the mid-fifties they mostly used motorcycles of the make Tomos-Puch, made in Slovenia. Cars were rare and they were used

only by management; in the mid-fifties the traffic units received jeeps produced by Fiat, called campagnolas, replaced in the seventies by Land-Rovers and later on by Puch vehicles. In the past the majority of personal vehicles were mostly Fiat cars and Crvena Zastava vehicles.

The most widely spread personal vehicle – unmarked and patrol vehicle, is nowadays the VW Golf; the same is valid for special vehicles for the investigation of sites of traffic accidents. Police also use other vehicles, including the makes Opel, Renault, Škoda, Nissan, Subaru, Citroen, Mitsubishi, Ford, BMW and others. Intervention vehicles are mostly Citroen cars, there are also some made by Renault and Mercedes. Motorcycles are exclusively BMW. The special purpose vehicles include armoured transport vehicles BoV-80 and the water gun. Rover and Puch

make the all terrain vehicles, however the latter is slowly disappearing from the car park. Most of the bicycles are of Peugeot make.



Personal vehicles for the transportation of police dogs contain regular police equipment and a specially equipped part for the transportation of dogs. The area for dogs is separated from the front part of the vehicle, with a built-in additional ventilation (heating and cooling) and



illumination. Above or under the separated boxes there is room for the storage of the equipment for dogs.

Although the police mostly use the vehicles of the medium quality class they have also bought some better and more expensive vehicles, naturally in smaller numbers, as the nature of work of various services also necessitates these kinds of vehicles. The kinds of vehicles the police purchase depend on the service and the purpose of work.

Police motorcycles, about 350 cubic centimetres, must be blue coloured (RAL 5010) with police design. It has a stronger battery than the standard model or two batteries with the possibility of direct connection for recharging, heated handles, an illuminated command board and the space for an FM radio station with the necessary installation, the device for light and sound signals, serially provided space for the storage of equipment.

Transportation means in numbers (as per 31 December 2002):

<i>Total number of police transport vehicles</i>	<i>2.050</i>
<i>Number of personal unmarked vehicles</i>	<i>812</i>
<i>Number of personal police vehicles</i>	<i>539</i>
<i>Number of intervention vehicles</i>	<i>124</i>
<i>Number of all terrain vehicles</i>	<i>235</i>
<i>Number of motorcycles</i>	<i>184</i>
<i>Number of combined vehicles</i>	<i>74</i>



Policemen use mostly the Berettas M 92.

The weapons

The armament of Slovene Police includes pistols, revolvers, automatic pistols, semi-automatic and automatic rifles, machineguns, heavy machineguns, sniper’s rifles, shotguns, hand grenades, pyrotechnical devices, grenade launchers, launchers of gas and other devices, rifle-grenades, arches, crossbows, as well as devices, equipment and ammunition for each type of weapons. Only the head of the organisational unit may decree the wearing of single type of weapons, considering operative needs and risk assessment.

For the performance of regular tasks, the policemen and policewomen wear a regular service gun up to 9 mm calibre. Standard pistols are the Beretta, M 92, 9-mm

calibre, used mostly by the uniformed police and the Beretta M-8000 of the same calibre, which is preferred by crime investigators. The Berettas replaced the former pistols of type Crvena Zastava, model 70, 7,65 mm calibre, which was mostly used during the seventies and eighties. Among the long barrel weapons we should mention the machineguns, Heckler-Koch and automatic rifles M-70.

Vessels

The Slovene Police protect the territorial sea with the patrol and rescue boat P-111, with an inflatable boat P 88 and with the new rescue patrol boat P-66. The P-111 boat is 19,86 m long and 5 m wide, with 44 gross register tons, powered by two Diesel engines of type MTU, each with 1,150 kW power. This police vessel also has two auxiliary engines of type CUMMINS, each with 24 KW power and two generators of type ONAN with 16 KW power. Its maximum speed is 40 knots per hour. The boat is equipped with two radars, with satellite navigation system, with an electronic map and depth indicator, a printer and two magnetic compasses. It also carries an auxiliary inflatable boat with an outboard engine with 33 KW power. In addition to the command and engine rooms, the P-111 has also a day room, a galley, two cabins with two beds each, a room for the storage of diving and other equipment and the sanitary room. In short, the boat is built in such a way that the crew could stay on it for a long time, if

necessary. The police boat was launched on 21 June 1995 in the marina of Koper.

The smaller vessel is the inflatable boat with the sign P-88, which the Slovene police bought in May 2000. The boat which is 7,49 metres long, 2,33 m wide and 1,1 m high and weighs 2,66 gross register tons, has two two-stroke Yamaha engines BOTEX with 130 HP. Its maximum speed is 45 nautical miles per hour. Its fuel tanks can hold 4.000 litres of gasoline, which is enough for ten hours of navigation. The maritime police can perform its tasks with this speed boat, also equipped with a radar, with GPS and a plotter, also in shallow waters alongside the Slovene Coast, as it sinks only 40 cm, which is its great advantage. Only two policemen run this boat with 1,5 gross register tons, which can carry up to twenty people. The boat is equipped with blue lights, a siren, and the reflectors with the inscription "POLICIJA". Near the



The smaller vessel, boat P-88

command lever there are two safety switches for both engines, which are tied with a string to the wrist of the driver of the boat. Should the driver fall off the boat while the engines are running, he pulls out the switches with a string, tied to his wrist and thus cuts off the engines and stops the boat.

The new patrol and rescue boat P-66, bought by the police in October 2002 is 11 metres long and 3,6 metres wide. It is a serial vessel of type Vittoria FPB P-66, fly, M 8000-A. This aluminium boat can reach the speed of 50 knots or 91 kilometres per hour. The Port Captaincy of Koper already uses a very similar boat. The difference between the two is that the police boat has propellers while the boat of the Captaincy has a jet drive. The Italian shipyard Cantiere Navale Vittoria, which has produced 68 vessels for the needs of Italian Coast Guard, made this boat. The vessel enables the visual and instrumental surveillance of the aquatorium with the possibility to document positions and situations, to arrive quickly at the site of an event, to rescue and provide assistance at sea, to lift the injured person out of water and offer first aid, to tow another vessel to the nearest harbour, to stop vessels, to approach them sidewise and to perform control of such vessels, to pursuit and to catch vessels, and to transport up to six persons.

The first official service vessel was a wooden boat of type Chrysler Marine, intended for river navigation which police received in 1954. It had 56 HP only and a maximum speed of 11 knots. Some years later the police also inherited the boat of the Customs Service and obtained a completely new boat, made for the police at the shipyard Piran. This boat, named LM-22, was 13 m long and had a maximum speed of 18 knots. Only the essential navigation equipment was built in this boat. In the sixties they bought another boat from the Customs Service, which was equipped only with the inscription MILICA and was unofficially known under the name M-23. The first service vessels were equipped with the equipment, existing at that time: with a compass, navigational map, the FM radio link, a reflector or a battery lamp. These vessels were armed with heavy machine guns.

For a long time, the militiamen performed their tasks at sea with a patrol boat M 44, made in 1972 by an Italian shipyard. It got the name after its weight – 44,38 gross register tons. Once the 18 m long boat was made, it was equipped with the most modern navigational devices. It had General Motors engines with a maximum speed of 32 knots. Inside the boat there was an engine room, a saloon, three cabins with 6 beds each, a small kitchen, an equipment room and a sanitary room with bathroom. After more than twenty years of work, they sold the boat to the highest bidder in 1996. In 1978, the patrol boat M-55, which was shipwrecked six years later during a strong storm, joined this patrol boat. This boat, made of plastic, resembled a speedboat and was powered by two Volvo Penta Diesel engines.

Helicopters

The Police also perform a part of their work from the air and therefore use 4 Agusta Bell helicopters, namely two of model AB-206 Jet ranger, one helicopter of medium category AB-212 for the mountain rescue and for the help in construction and supply of mountain huts, as well as for the performance of other difficult tasks in inaccessible terrain, and the helicopter AB-412.

The helicopters of the Slovene Police are relatively old and have already had many flights and kilometres behind them.

The Police got the first 206 Jet Ranger helicopter in 1985 and have two of them today. They use them for tasks related to road safety, border control, protection of events and for mountain rescue. They can carry two pilots and three passengers. The Jet Ranger helicopter flies with the speed of 226 km per hour and uses 90 litres of fuel per hour. It can carry a load of up to 400 kilos with a built-in hook. It can stay in the air up to 3 hours and fly a distance of over 550 kilometres. The helicopter carries the LEO video system, which enables the recording of events on the ground.



The helicopter AB 212 S5-HPB, bought in 1979, can carry 2 pilots and thirteen passengers. It can rise to an altitude of 6.000 metres and hover at the maximum height of 4.000 metres. Its maximum speed is 220 km per hour and it uses 250 to 300 litres of fuel per hour. It has a built in electric winch with a long steel rope and is equipped with instruments for flights without external visibility and with a search reflector.

The AB 412 S5-HPA helicopter is the newest helicopter of the Slovene Police. It carries a three-member crew and 12 passengers. Its maximum speed is 260 km per hour and it can reach an altitude of 6.100 metres. It can remain in the air up to four hours with auxiliary fuel tanks. It is used for mountain rescue, for rescue operations during floods and from cabin lifts and high buildings, for extinguishing wildfires and for the control of power lines, etc.

The first helicopter of Slovene Police was the AB 47/J-2A, a three-seat helicopter with a classic piston engine, used by the Slovene Police for traffic control and for the surveillance of the State border, to detect

perpetrators of serious crimes and for other operative tasks. The helicopter is nowadays stored at the technical museum at Bistra. It was removed from use in 1985.

Equipment for the surveillance of the State border

Policemen use special equipment for border control and for the protection of the State border, for example, devices for the discovery of forged travel and other documents, and devices for checking the security features of documents with the UV light and the magnifier. However, as some people try to smuggle weapons, drugs and people, when crossing the State border, the border policemen use also a means for checking vehicles – from telescope mirrors for the control of undercarriages of vehicles and trains and for other check-ups, the endoscopes (devices for checking hard to access parts of vehicles), CO₂ detectors, ultrasound indicators for detecting empty spaces and ultrasound or laser indicators of distance.



With the trio pan sign the policemen draw attention to traffic accidents.

Equipment for regulation and control of road traffic

The police use the laser speedometers for the regulation and control of road traffic, as well as the system for the measurement of speed, which is based on the Doppler principle and the speedometers using the principle of tachography. For establishing violations of speed limits they use also the video-control system ProVida 2000.

Though the permitted amount of alcohol in blood is five grams/kg, they always discover during intense testing some drivers who have higher level of alcohol in the blood than allowed. They perform the measurements with a stationary electronic alcohol tester (etilometer – it measures the quantity of alcohol in breath), supplemented by a device for the calibration of electronic alcohol testers. They also use hand held electronic indicators of alcohol in exhaled breath.

Though they strive to improve the road traffic, road accidents remain a frequent part of policeman's day; they demand a quick and professional intervention. For this they also use adequate equipment for the treatment of traffic accidents.

The equipment case for the survey of traffic accidents contains the equipment for the protection of micro traces, biological, chemical and physical traces, for marking the traces and objects, for measurements and

sketching, various containers for the storage of evidence and objects, a telescopic mirror, a portable manometer, comparative templates for tachographs, the catalogue of colours, a meter for profiling tyres, a catalogue of factory numbers of motor vehicles, and, of course, means for personal protection. For the measurement of distances they use an appropriate wheel with a device for accentuating the traces or a special device for the measurement of the traffic accidents' sites and of traces.



Combined vehicle for the survey of road accidents sites

Although the vehicles used in traffic should be impeccable from a technical point of view, this is not always true. Policemen use various equipment and devices to detect faults, from a portable electronic scale to define whether vehicles are overburdened, the regloscope for the detection of the impeccability of lights, a phono-meter, a CO tester and a smoke detector – a device for detecting the emission of exhaust gasses of Diesel and gasoline engines, telescope sticks for the control of undercarriages of vehicles.

Forensic Equipment

Nowadays, it is hard to imagine crime investigation without the use of modern forensic devices and means. The Forensic Research Centre is equipped with modern instruments, chromatographs, spectro-photometers, electrophoresis, automatic analysers of genes, colour photography labs with computer systems of fingerprint identification AFIS. Of course, crime investigators also use adequate video equipment, photographic and recording equipment in their investigations.

For the elaboration of photo identikits they use the computer software E-Fit from the English Company Aspley. For the storage and archiving of three or two pose photographs with personal description, the tattoos and other special identification signs and symbols in classic and digital form, they use the software "videowitness".

Though the results of the polygraph testing have no evidential value at court, the crime investigators still use the polygraph as a method to try to eliminate innocent people from further investigation. The standard equipment of the polygraph laboratory contains, in addition to polygraph, a special chair for the



Well-equipped physiological lab

tested person and the appropriate chair for the polygraph officer in the lab, the bench for the polygraph equipment in the lab and the monitor for the observation of the tested person, also other equipment from the software and computer to audio equipment.

Investigation of criminal offences is conducted especially at the level of police directorates and police stations, therefore, the single division or groups of crime investigators are equipped with special equipment for the survey of various kinds of criminal offences, as it is necessary to properly mark, protect, take and store possible traces at the site of a crime.

For the survey of the site of crime, crime investigators use various equipment: for provoking traces, for their protection, for marking evidence and objects, for the measurements and sketching, for dactyloscopy; they use various handy tools, special forensic tools and various containers for storing evidence and objects.

Animals in the Police

Police horses and dogs are a part of police equipment, though we are talking here more of four legged collaborators, which are of great assistance in the performance of tasks: this is ensured by the acquisition of adequate horses and dogs.

Slovene police buy horses at the age of five to seven years, only exceptionally from four to eight or more years. The average age of horses is eight years. There are no mares, but only male specimens – healthy castrates, which is one of the conditions for the purchase. The height of the withers must be at least 170 cm – measured with a stick.

Before serving in the police, the horses must have already been broken in and trained – they must master the “A” level of dressage and jumps over obstacles at A level. They must be manageable, quiet and not too skittish in order to perform police tasks. They must be also kind and trustful towards people and animals.

Besides horses, the police also “employ” dogs. Some dogs are dedicated to general use, while others for a specialised use: detecting drugs, explosives, etc. As with



Equipment for dogs

horses, the dogs must also be tested, whether they are adequate for police use. Dogs bought in Slovenia, must pass two tests: the program of testing before the acquisition is followed by the period of adaptation and work. The dogs, bought abroad, are tested only once, however, under more demanding criteria for a practical test, followed by a strict and thorough veterinary control. The share of dogs, bought out of the total number of tested animals is relatively small. Slovene police buy approximately every fourth tested dog.

Police dogs must fulfil certain criteria, requested for the work in the police. For general purpose police dogs only those without any visible signs of diseases and with a past prescribed program of inoculation, of the age of 10 to 24 months and of the working breed of dogs are chosen. They must have no deformities, perfect teeth and a stable psychical condition. When choosing police dogs for specialised use, they consider not only 10 to 24 month old male dogs but also female dogs of hunting or working breeds.

Information and Telecommunication Equipment

The accession to the European Union and the establishment of the Schengen Acquis require special information and telecommunication infrastructure. The Slovene police have received a part of financial resources for its reconstruction within the framework of the Phare projects. The development of the information and telecommunication structure within Slovene police has already taken a long path despite various adaptations.

Although the basis of policing is in local communities and among people, a policeman could not imagine his work without a personal computer, on which he produces written products: penal indictments, minutes on traffic accidents, proposals to misdemeanours' judge and various reports he must prepare for his superiors. He is linked through the computer with a local network; through the access to the main computer, he can search for, and check data through various registers, which have been established in compliance with the Police Act and are managed by the police.

All links must be properly protected in order to avoid any external irruption and infection of data by computer viruses or unauthorized access to data.

A part of the information and telecommunication equipment is also the equipment for technical protection – from anti-burglary equipment, the fire prevention equipment and video control to home-phones and telecommunication cable links, which include local cable links as a complex structural wiring of business premises.

Co-operation with State authorities and with Non-governmental organisations

The police in the rule of State law do not perform the system interactions only by administrative subsystem, but also cooperate with other subsystems. The police activities do not run autonomously, but are integrated into other events in society. Though, not so long ago, they mostly performed tasks on behalf of the State, their activities are nowadays oriented towards the community. In order to respond effectively to social challenges, legal power and expert knowledge are not enough, but it is essential to cooperate with the State as with non-governmental organisations or civil society in general.

The police look for their legitimacy in relation to both, the State and civil society. The executive function is very important for the State and is performed by various State bodies, including the police. Civil society, which can only exist in the State under the rule of law, acts through its civilisation charge as a preventive factor or the absorber of unavoidable effects of legal and legitimate “violence of the State”.

The integration and cooperation of the representatives and various groups of civil society with the police is very important, as it contributes to a better mutual

knowledge, understanding and respect. Slovene police are aware of this so they have already included it in the process of the formation of future policemen at the Police Academy. Representatives of various non-governmental organisations and civil society respectively give lectures to the candidates for the profession of policeman. The spectre of non-governmental and civil groups with which the police cooperate is colourful: from the representatives of the Roma community, the Peace Institute, the Office for Interventions to the representatives of Amnesty



Soldiers acquire skills for the investigation of criminal offences together with crime investigators.

International. The police appreciate their critical views as they can raise the quality of their work in practice. It is true, however, that they can jointly eliminate and soften conflict situations that appear from the repressive nature of policing.



Police co-operate with the emergency medical service in the protection of major events.

The list of the State institutions and government services, with which the police cooperate is also very long. It reaches from the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry for Work, Family and Social Affairs, the Ministry for Information Society to Slovene Intelligence and Security Service, and to the public prosecution services. From a contextual point of view, the most diversified cooperation exists with the Ministry of Finance and its organisational body – Customs, and with the Ministry of Defence, where the

police cooperate with the Protection and Rescue Directorate, the Slovene Army and the Intelligence and Security Service.

The Police Act, the Act on Slovene Intelligence and Security Service and the Act on Defence define the cooperation with Slovene Intelligence and Security Service and the Intelligence and Security Service of the Ministry of Defence. In practice, these services have managed to overcome the formal relationships and upgraded them, which has led to the formation of a high level of cooperation between Slovene security “subjects”, in the narrowest sense of the word.

Various forms of cooperation with Slovene Army are verified and discussed at least twice a year at a spring and autumn meeting of the management of both authorities. The cooperation also runs to the level of joint training, qualification, professional and technical assistance, etc.

The police also cooperate within the framework of their competences with the Hydro-meteorological Institute, with the Government Centre for the Information Society, with the traffic, work and market inspectorates, with regional information centres, with the Mountain Rescue Service, with the Nuclear Safety Administration, with the Mountaineering and Ski Associations and with the Association of Cableway Managers at the Chamber of Commerce. Their list of partners include the Slovene Railways, the Automobile Club Association, the Association of Drivers and Auto-Mechanics, the Council for the prevention and education in road traffic, road companies and companies dealing with the transport of hazardous goods, etc. This cooperation overcomes the framework of functional cooperation, as the police give advise, professional assistance, organised professional and scientific conferences, participate at various public events, round panels and conferences, give expert



Crime investigators and public prosecutors at the joint seminar

opinions, participate in the implementation of the curricula of colleges and faculties, etc., and are thus included in the formation of the social environment.

Good cooperation with public prosecutors is extremely important for the good work of the police, especially of their crime investigation branch. Their accentuated role does not mean the abolishment of relative independence of crime investigation; on the contrary, it contributes to a more effective collecting of evidence in demanding cases, which results in an increased number of judgements of conviction. In addition to these forms of co-operation defined by law, the police also cooperate with the prosecution service in the preparation of initiatives for the

changes of preliminary penal procedures. The exchange of positions and opinions, mutual exchange of lecturers, joint authorship of professional papers and joint organisation of professional meetings has become a permanent form of mutual cooperation. The cooperation with the investigating judges also overcomes the obligatory forms defined by legal system. This is a diversified communication through which many common positions on various issues, for example, the problems concerning the decrees, the role of the police with the use of covert measures for investigations of serious criminal offences. The association of judges and of prosecutors invites the managerial staff of the police to their meetings as lecturers.

The increasing and closer cooperation with college and research institutions also witnesses the increasing openness of the police. Numerous representatives of the police participate in the implementation of curricula at colleges and faculties, which appreciate their knowledge and experience. Thus, for example, they teach at the College for Police and Security Studies, at the Faculty for Social Sciences; as lecturers, relaters and moderators, they take part in various meetings and conferences at home and abroad. It seems that the police are interesting to the students who often use the topics from the police field of work in their research and diploma papers.

The employees of the police are lead in their cooperation in educational and research processes by professional scepticism and creative unrest, as there are many questions left open in the field of police activities, both general as theoretical, legal, sociological, political, psychological and others.

The representatives of the police are members of interministerial commissions and conventions, often organised upon the initiative of the police. The police are especially active in the fight against crime (abuse of illicit drugs, juvenile crime, domestic violence and prostitution) that requires a multi-disciplinary approach.

Without cooperation of the police and their management, our State would have problems in the forming of and developing of security processes and in planning and implementing activities for the provision of safety, both at a State and international level. The framework of such efforts includes the counselling of



The Ombudsman, Mr. Matjaž Hanžek explained to the employees of the police the importance of human rights.

certain bodies and organisations, participation in the preparation of legal texts, of secondary acts, co-operation with interministerial work groups, the preparation of reports to be discussed at the sessions of the National Assembly and the Government involvement in the protocol activities of the State authorities, the work at the secretariat of the National Security Council, etc. The police prepare adequate materials, initiatives and opinions for the latter. The Director General of the Police, and occasionally his deputy, actively participate in the work of the secretariat.

The list of participants includes also the Chamber of the Republic of Slovenia for Private Security and the Detective

Chamber of the Republic of Slovenia. The police are, together with the Ministry of the Interior obliged by law to supervise the field of private security and detective activities. However, their work does not finish there. Together with the association of the citizens' self-protection, they organise a consultation on relevant security issues every year.

One of the values of policing is the protection of human rights and freedoms and their dignity. The police regularly provide the ombudsman with all the data he requests. The management of the police studies each of these initiatives in detail and in case it does not agree with the initiative because of security, legal or other reasons, it explains the reasons in its answer.

The management also invites the ombudsman and his collaborators to all the conferences they organise. They try to resolve possible open questions and harmonise their opinions at joint meetings with the ombudsman and his collaborators.

Slovenia has found itself before a challenge in regard of its own safety to build up a security system that will satisfy the needs of the Slovene society and express its national identity. The duty of the police remains to participate in the universal security. They can perform their tasks successfully and efficiently only in cooperation and with the support of the State authorities and the civil society. The police therefore direct their work increasingly towards the community.

Partnership co-operation with citizens

Community oriented policing

The vision of the Slovene police is to create, by adapting to circumstances, by the development of potentials and by the establishment of partnership relationships with the inhabitants of Slovenia, a security system that enables a



quality life and keeps safety as a recognisable characteristic of Slovenia.

Through the community oriented policing the police want to build the best possible relations with its inhabitants. The police do not use only repressive measures to ensure safety but strive to improve the safety conditions through preventive activities and the co-operation of everybody. They deal with causes and situations that lead to the appearance of criminal offences, violations and other forms of deviations. For the identification of problems, their importance and, last but not least, their solution, the co-operation between citizens and the police is pointed out.

The long term aims of community oriented policing is not only the improvement of the safety conditions in a local community and an increased feeling of safety of the citizens, but also to obtain a stronger confidence in the police in their environment and a high degree of partnership co-operation between citizens and policemen, their mutual respect as they can ensure the high level of safety and the related quality of life only jointly.

Historical development

Though it may seem at first sight that the philosophy of the preventive work, i.e. the community oriented policing, has only recently become a component part of policing, such work has already had a very long tradition in the police. Certain

elements of this “new” philosophy have already been present for a long time.

Some origins of the preventive work reach as far back as the year 1946. Though the national militia was militarily organised and centrally managed, one of the tasks of the militiamen remained to learn about people and the environment of their station. With the introduction of combined patrolling at the beginning of 1950, when the militiamen were no longer tightly bound to the tasks, written on their patrol schedule, to the path or to the exactly defined time of patrolling, their self initiative for the establishment or supplementing the information network, became more obvious.

Only three years later the militia began to introduce a new form of field service, the sector service. They divided the militia stations into various sectors or individual districts. This changed the nature of the work of the militiamen, as the sector militiaman



The open doors day at the Škofja Loka police station

performed his service at his own discretion. He could evaluate autonomously where it would be better to react preventively and when to react repressively. As he did not perform his work only in the area of one sector, but became familiar with all the sectors, covered by the militia station, he knew the conditions very well, the characteristics of the area and inhabitants, and also created his own personal respect.

The sixties brought about some new changes. The area of the militia station was adjusted to the area of the then community. It was divided into new patrol precincts, which coincided with the surfacing of local communities in which the community was becoming divided into. The heads of patrol districts became the former sector militiamen. The head of patrol precinct took care particularly of public safety in his district. Though he performed both repressive as preventive tasks, the stress was especially placed on more genuine co-operation with the people.

Security slowly became the right and the duty of each citizen so that stress was placed also on social self-protection. The local community got an important role in the system of social self-protection and with this also the head of the security precinct (in the seventies they changes the name of the patrol precinct into the security precinct), who got a number of new tasks, connected with the development of the system and with the implementation of public safety issues in his precinct. The head, who could also have an assistant, was responsible for the security conditions in his territory. The regulations of the militia station defined that the head of the security precinct must become acquainted at his work with as many citizens in his local community as possible. By establishing contacts, by getting involved in the life of the local community, in educational activities, he ensured himself the grounds for an easier and more efficient performance of his tasks. However, because of ideological orientation the prevention could not become fully alive.

Preventive activities and co-operation – the foundations of policing

The Police gained a different role with independence, democratisation and socio-economical changes. A new philosophy of community oriented policing was shaped on the basis of domestic and foreign experiences. Both projects of reorganisation of the Slovene police into a modern European police: the Public Safety Project and later on the project "The Police", placed importance on the preventive work of the police and the co-operative partnership with citizens. Police prevention became one of the basis of policing.

The Police Act provided that the police co-operate with the authorities of the local self-management communities in the fields related to security, and with other bodies, organisations and institutions, which encourage the security self-organisation of citizens and assist them within the framework of their competencies



The service for administration, documentation and graphics of the M.I. prepares in cooperation with the police a lot of preventive materials and other publications.

(e.g.: by joint organisation of various forms of partnership co-operation).

A part of the community oriented policing is also various counselling bodies. More than 80 have been established since 1999, from when the first ones were founded, until now. They are organised in such a way that they are able to provide the interests and wishes of the citizens at the lowest territorial and political organisational level, namely in local communities (the community, town precinct, local community). The mayor is the founder of the counselling body in most cases; however, the police are an equal partner in this body and play a very important role in its functioning because they collect and provide the data about the security situation in a local community, and give useful advice for the solution of security issues.

The purpose of the partnership co-operation with the local self-management community is:

- ♦ *to encourage the self-protection behaviour and safety self-organising of citizens;*
- ♦ *to encourage the preventive work and to take joint care of the security respectively;*
- ♦ *to discover and to remove the causes and the possibilities for the rise of criminal offences, violations and other negative appearances within the local community;*
- ♦ *to influence the safety awareness of the citizens;*
- ♦ *to inform the citizens on safety issues within the local community, about the work of the police and about the appearances that could have an influence on the feeling of safety; and*
- ♦ *to resolve the safety problems.*

The police try to be as open as possible, to accept possible criticism of their work and to discuss it with the members, while at the same time keeping their autonomy, because their work is based on the legally defined competencies and can not allow therefore, to succumb to any pressure by individuals or institutions. In the consultative body there are also members from other institutions and organisations, like schools, social services, companies, private security agencies, associations and influential individuals. Members can either be permanent or temporary.

The consultative bodies carry out various activities and task in the field of road traffic safety, providing public order and prevention of crime. Their task is to



Occasionally the police fulfil the wish of a single person and allow him/her to wear a police uniform for one day (The action "The golden fish" prepared by the *Nedeljski dnevnik* in 2000).

discuss and to analyse the safety situation within the local community, to shape the strategy for the suppression of causes of criminal offences, to implement projects, to acquire the financial means and expert collaborators for the execution of projects, to establish the work groups on the level of neighbourhoods, town precincts and local communities, to publish preventive materials (brochures, posters, video tapes), to organise round panels, public discussions and to inform the public about the work of consultative bodies.

Though the activities may vary in different fields, especially notable are the differences between the town and village environments, they all have one characteristic in common, namely, they deal in most of the cases with small, but disturbing phenomena, which have an influence on the feeling of safety or threat to the citizens. The task of consultative bodies is to discuss such problems and to find the solutions for their suppression.

The financial means for the work of consultative bodies are not formally defined, therefore single consultative bodies acquire them in various ways, from obtaining the means from the national budget and the donations to the contributions of companies, organisations and individual persons. The financial means can be assigned directly to the account of the founder of the consultative body.

The open doors days of police stations and units, especially of the Special Unit, are always well attended events, as every visitor may find something interesting among the things that are prepared or shown by the policemen. The youngest visitors are also the most enthusiastic ones and they often send their impressions to the policemen after such meetings; their impressions are usually small paintings and literary pieces of art.

Head of Police precinct

All policemen must know, accept and implement the community oriented policing, its carriers are the Heads of Police precincts, which co-operate in their work with the citizens, clubs, business companies, institutes, organs and



People are interested in the public presentations of the police.

organisations and with other associations.

The task of the Head of Police precinct is to encourage the self-protection behaviour of the citizens, to inform them about the safety issues within the local community and to eliminate, together with them, the causes and the circumstances of the appearance of disturbing phenomena in the environment, and to form an environment in which they will feel safe. The forms of preventive work are diverse – from work within the consultative bodies, lectures for the young and for adults, informal meetings and collaboration with citizens, the organisation and implementation of preventive actions to giving advice and cautioning.

The Head of the Police precinct is the security partner of citizens in the broadest sense of the word. They can address him when in need of advice and assistance, however, mutual trust and respect are of paramount importance. As the formation of such a relationship requires certain time, the heads of Police precincts are usually the policemen with many years of experience and those who have good communication skills.

Public opinion on the Police

The Police wrote that their aim is to establish partnership relations with citizens. For mutual collaboration, however, it is important to know what people think about the police and it is therefore an imperative to follow the public opinion.

The research of public opinion enables the police to get the information important for the evaluation of their efficiency, success and confidence in the police. Police can use such information as the starting point for the definition of concrete aims and the establishment of clear standards of policing respectively, while at the same time they are aware that they can not fulfil the needs and wishes of everyone and that their guidelines are professionalism and legality.

According to the results of the poll "The opinion of the Slovene public on the Police", carried out in March 2002 with the participation of 944 adult citizens, the police obtained confidence of 56,3% of the inhabitants and only 13,8% of them did not trust the police. 11,7% of participants were not satisfied with the work of the police, while 41,8 % were.

The respondents were mostly satisfied with the work of the police at border crossing points, followed by the keeping of public order, the prevention of illegal migrations, road traffic safety, the speed of arrival at the site of an event, the response to calls and preventive work. They were less satisfied with the work of the police in the discovery of perpetrators of criminal offences, the discovery of criminal associations, the prevention of drug abuse, the discovery of corruption and of economic crime. The respondents also believed that the police do not perform the task of solving citizen's complaints properly.

According to the results the care of victims and especially the respect of human rights seem to be the weaker points of the police, while their advantages are their presence in field, tidiness, their professionalism and respect of the law.

One quarter of all the participants in the poll had had a negative personal experience with the police; however, according to the opinion of 9,8 % of the respondents policemen never exceeded their powers, while 5,3% believe they always do so. Three quarters of the respondents would file a complaint if the police exceeded their powers.

More than half of the respondents believed that the police always or mostly inform the public objectively about the events and their work, while 34,9% state they do it only rarely and 3,3% that they never do so. The inhabitants of Slovenia create their opinion about the police mostly on the grounds of their own personal experience and reports of the media – the television and newspapers. The respondents created their opinion about the police also on the basis of the experiences of other family members, friends, collaborators, etc. The people with university degree who are often also opinion leaders, form their opinion on the grounds of the appearances of police representatives in public. The police also use the information, submitted anonymously or with full name and family name by the citizens. Only 5,4% of the respondents were not ready to give any information to the police, while 58,2% of all respondents were declaratively ready to submit all information anonymously or in person.

The respondents felt mostly threatened by traffic accidents, followed by business frauds, by crime, violence, shooting and breaking objects, drugs, corruption and the least by terrorism.

Development of Sports Spirit

The policemen must have good psychophysical readiness for the performance of daily tasks. Policemen have founded sports clubs at numerous police stations and directorates, which organise various competitions. Though the police instigate sport activities, the priority is given to those, connected with police work, like

martial arts, shooting, etc. This does not mean that other disciplines have been completely neglected. The employees of the police may participate in various sport disciplines and also in international competitions.



Police expedition at the Cho-Oyu

First Himalayan expedition of Slovene policemen in 2001 to Cho Oyu

The Himalayan expedition of Slovene policemen to the top of the 8201 meters high mountain Cho Oyu, the sixth tallest mountain in the world, is without any doubt the most important sports event in the history of Slovene police, as this was the first mountaineering expedition in which policemen participated. The eleven-member expedition was headed by the climber Viki Grošelj, who was the only one to get to the top and who also skied back down. In the meantime two policemen conquered the neighbouring peak and also skied down from the top: Matej Brajnik and Robert Kralj thus conquered the unnamed peak above the mountain ridge Nangpa La (6250 m). Grošelj also succeeded at Dzawapari II (6386 m) and Dzawapari I (6490 m).



Police organise competitions in martial arts

The championships are divided into A and B programmes. In the first one, the teams from all police directorates may participate, as well as the representatives of teams from other organisational units of the Police. The police directorates may carry out regional selection competitions in various sport disciplines; the only exceptions are the national motorcycle championship and the police dogs competition. The A programme includes, besides the two cited competitions the police decathlon, shooting with long-barrel weapons and pistols, judo and martial arts. Top sportsmen employed by the police, retired police employees and police teams invited from other European countries may also participate, non-competitively, in these events. The teams can choose in which B programme competitions – skiing, football, ju-jitsu,



Just like other supreme sportsmen, employed by the police, the athlete Alenka Bikar also participates in preventive events.

tennis, shooting with air-guns, chess – they will participate. Policemen also participate in other competitions, the most well known one is the Brajnik memorial – “The march of the mind, will and strength”, as well as at the open championships of the Slovene Army.

The Slovene Police have employed a group of top sportsmen, including Davo Karničar, the first alpinist to ski from the top of Mount Everest; Iztok Čop and Luka Špik, the winners of golden Olympic medal in double skull in Australia, the athletes Gregor Cankar, Alenka Bikar and Jolanda Čeplak (she is the holder of the indoor world record in 800 metres), the gymnast Mitja Petkovšek, the biathlon competitor Tomas Globočnik, the swimmers Blaž Medvešek and Peter Mankoč and a number of skiers: Jure Košir, Mitja Kunc, Matjaž Vrhovnik, Špela Pretnar and others.

The Slovene Police became a member of the European (USPE) and World Police Sport Union (USIP) in 2000. Their international competitions

are diverse and numerous, the team of the Slovene Police participates in some of them. This team is composed of the best competitors of national championships and top sportsmen that are employed by the Slovene Police. Like the Customs and the Army the Slovene Police also employ some world or international class sportsmen.



Only women competed in volley ball.

In October 2002 the Police organised the first Police sport games with the intention to unite the well established, but various national sport championships, into one two-day competition in various sport disciplines. More than 700 competitors competed in 9 disciplines. The competitions in judo, ju-jitsu, football, volleyball (women only), shooting with air gun (men) and chess took place in Tacen. The competitors competed in Gotenica in pistol shooting – the European police parcour, police action shooting, shooting with air gun (women) and in police decathlon.





INSTEAD OF A CONCLUSION: REFLECTIONS ON THIS BOOK

The Slovene Police are not only a hierarchical organisation that, as one of the factors of national security, take care of the internal security of Slovenia, its citizens and their property; the Slovene Police are also a mosaic of events, breaking-points and activities of a mass of individuals, who have been running for a century and a half – from gendarmerie, constables, national protectors and militiamen to policemen. There is no sign that this flow will one day wither.

You hold in your hands a publication that has tried to grasp one part of this flow; however, it allows everyone to create his or her personal view of the “roots” of the Slovene Police, as well as of their place and role today. We wanted to present the police, from their beginning in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, through their work during socialism to the change into a modern police force, formed and acting under European standards. A police force that does not perform only the system interactions with the administrative-political system in the rule of law State, but co-operate also with other subsystems.

The police activities do not run autonomously, they are interwoven in the activities of society. In the not so distant past they mostly carried out tasks for the State, today their activities are oriented towards the community. As such the police tend towards a constructive co-operation with other organisations, local communities, non-governmental organisations and representatives of the public. They are aware that they can improve their efficiency only if the relations between the police and other public authorities at various levels function well, especially between the police and the broader public, which is often represented by groups or organisations of non-governmental character.

This book is also the reflection of the goals of the Slovene Police to open and make their work public. The readiness of the police to present their work is of key importance for the confidence of the public, however, only if at the same time the confidentiality of data is respected, regardless of the facts. It is the case of the protection of personal integrity of single persons, criminal investigations, because of the principle of presumed innocence or for security reasons.

The Slovene Police have tried to establish an effective system of criteria, which will guarantee the integrity and proper performance of tasks to all the employees of the police, and ensure a lawful, professional, tactical, safe and qualitative performance of all police procedures, while at the same time respecting the safety standards, police ethics and also human rights and freedoms in all fields of their work, regardless of the pretentiousness of a task or a procedure. The Police pay a lot of attention to it, especially in the field of education and training. The protection of human rights and freedoms cannot be changed entirely into a law and be enacted as such; these are ethical norms that must be accepted by every policeman.

The work of the police is therefore based on the enforcement and respect of the law, in the use of police knowledge and on the respect of police ethics while at the same

time strictly respecting human rights and freedoms. Their basic aim is to ensure the internal security in Slovenia and take also the responsibility of the global security, being one of the bearers of national security. The safety of an individual person is the condition for the safety of the State, taking into consideration all the elements of adjustments and contradictions between the national and the global safety respectively.

The Police will only be able to achieve their aims through an effective and efficient performance of planned tasks in all the fields of their work, with the harmonisation of the organisation and methods of work to operative problems, however, only with a partnership co-operation with individuals and communities – the co-operation with local inhabitants for global security.

The success of the police organisation will depend even more on the communication skills of the employees in the future. The basic criteria for good quality of police service will not be only the legality and the professionalism of procedures, but also, and above all, the respect of human rights and freedoms. It will only be possible to carry out these tasks with the enforcement of internal organisational regulations and ethical norms of the police work and with their proper upgrading. The Slovene Police already pay special attention to human resource management, especially to planning, selection and building of the personnel, which will enable them to act in compliance with their mission and values.

However, the confidence of the public and its satisfaction with the accomplished work shall also remain the measure of efficiency and effectiveness of the police in the future. The final criterion on the quality of this book, however, will be the satisfaction of the reader.



Many changes of organisation and systemisation occur within the police in order to achieve greater efficiency and because of the nature of their work. The situation described in this book is the situation as per October 1, 2002.





ADDITION

Police associations

Police union



Policemen and other employees of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia, with the desire and need to get their own union, established the Slovene Police Union on June 23, 1990. Today there are more than 6.000 members of the union. The Police Union is financially independent; its permanent income is from the membership fees. The Statute of the Police Union defines its organisation and work. The basic aim is to provide the protection of the workers and their rights and to ensure adequate labour and social-material situation. This is even more important because the policemen have no right to strike.

Association SEVER



The union of police veteran clubs or the Association Sever is a voluntary, apolitical and patriotic union of police veteran clubs. Its members are the participants of the war for Slovenia, which took part, either as members of the law enforcement authorities or as volunteers, in the activities for the protection of democratic processes in Slovenia or were directly involved through their activities with the war for an independent and sovereign State. The Association Sever was founded on March 25, 1994 and has about 4.500 members. It associates ten police veteran clubs Sever, which act autonomously and perform only joint tasks through the association. Their most important task is to inform the general and the professional public about the role and activities of its members during the preparations and direct activities during the war. An important aspect is also their humanitarian mission – assistance to wounded policemen and to relatives of policemen that died during the war. The Association Sever makes contacts, and maintains them, with similar veteran organisations at home and abroad.

International Police Association – IPA

IPA – the International Police Association is nowadays the largest international, apolitical world association of policemen. Its is registered with the Council of Europe as a non-governmental institution with advisory status; it is also the



Associated Member of the United Nations Organisation. Slovene policemen founded the IPA National Section on April 20, 1991. It was accepted as the 54th full member of the international association in November 1992 at the congress in Rio de Janeiro. Slovene IPA members are organised in nine regional clubs. Our Section has nearly 6.000 members and is among the medium size sections. It has its own paper and according to the opinion of foreign colleagues, it is one of the exemplary national sections due to its organisation and international and domestic sport, cultural, social and other activities. Its delegates work in the international bodies of the IPA; most importantly in the co-operation and meeting of members at various events and meetings with the members of foreign sections. The Slovene members are proud to contribute a lot to the success of police work at home and abroad through their participation at international training, through organisation of various international meetings and numerous encounters in sport, social, collecting and other fields of activities.

The Slovene Association of Collectors of Police Insignia



This association was founded on February 27, 1999 at the meeting in Maribor where they also have their headquarters. This is a voluntary association associating those individuals working in the police, whose aim is to develop the collecting. The activities of the association are based on the Constitution, legal regulations, Statute and Code of the association. Its principal activity is the collecting of insignia. It also organises and manages various collectors' activities and meetings and submits the addresses of foreign collectors of police insignia to its members. It co-operates in the development of collector's culture with various institutions, with the Ministry of the Interior, Police, Police Union and IPA.

Association of the Maks Perc clubs



The retired employees of the Police or of the internal affairs authorities have their association as well. The first club was established in Ljubljana in July 1969. Later on clubs were also founded in other parts of Slovenia. These clubs co-operated among themselves; however, the joint association of Maks Perc clubs was established only in December 1982. The basic activities of the clubs are: socialising, which runs in various forms, social and sports events, professional meetings, excursions and many other forms of taking care of body and spirit. Clubs also offer social assistance to their members in need. An important task of this association is also the gathering of materials about the tradition of the profession.

Code of police ethics

The Code of Police Ethics contains general basic principles, regulates interacting relation between the authorised personnel of the internal affairs bodies in the Republic of Slovenia (policeman and police women, hereinafter officer or police) and their relations towards citizens, institutions and agencies and defines the responsibility for breaches of the Code.

It takes account of the rules included in the general Declaration of the United Nations on Human Rights, International Treaty on Civil and Political Rights, Declaration on Protection of All people from Torture and Other Forms of Cruel, Inhuman or Humiliating Treating or Punishment, Declaration on Police or Other International Documents, in the Constitution, Laws and other regulations of the Republic of Slovenia and represents the superstructure of the moral and ethical standards of the police.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

The code of Police Ethics is the expression of the will and awareness of all officers of the necessity for lawful, just, humane, and considerate behaviour when performing their duties. It binds all officers of the force in the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 2

The police are a public service and are at the disposal to all citizens and institutions in the scope of their competence.

Article 3

Officers ensure the protection and respect of human rights and fundamental freedom; when lawfully intervening in them they must respect the human personality and its dignity.

The human personality and its dignity must be protected through the prevention of any kind of violence, inhuman treatment or other actions which are humiliating to people.

Article 4

An officer is morally responsible if his actions are in conflict with the Code. When an officer's actions are in accordance with the Code in job regulations, he enjoys the appropriate protection of the superior officer from any attempts to undermine the value of his work and personality.

In this case he has the right to moral and other support of the community in which he performs his duties.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

Constitutionality legality, responsibility

Article 5

An officer is aware that his activity is not only a formality obliged by the Constitution, laws and other regulations and that his responsibility does not cover only a narrow understanding of rights and duties for implementing the powers but that it means also his own sense of value towards moral, ethical, and other values and principles which define the role of the police in society.

Article 6

When an officer is required to perform a task which is against regulations and his powers he is obliged to refuse the task and act within the regulation governing this field. It is not possible to pronounce an imposition, disciplinary act or any other sanction on the officer who has declined to perform an unlawful act.

Article 7

When implementing police procedures an officer undertakes that the same human rights and fundamental freedoms are assured to each individual irrespective of nationality, race, sex, language, religion, political or other belief, financial status, birth, education, social position or any other personal circumstance.

Humanity

Article 8

When implementing his powers and official duties in procedures with members of the public, an officer should act resolutely but tactfully and at the same time be careful not to damage their honour and good name and not to disturb them unnecessarily or impose unnecessarily obligations on them. His special concern goes to the persons who need additional attention, help and care.

Protection of reputation

Article 9

Officers protect and consolidate the reputation of the police force when performing official duties as well as in their personal lives. When performing official duties

their personal presentation is exemplary, as required by the regulations, they are impartial, polite, professional, consistent, and immune to any form of bribe. Officers have no privileges nor do they require them for themselves or anybody else, and have no other advantages over other citizens.

Professionalism and independence

Article 10

Through public, lawful, honest, polite, and professional work an officer gains the good will of the public and he acknowledges the public as a form of control over his work.

Article 11

An officer is appropriately educated for the professional fulfilment of duties and he also undergoes professional training. He is well versed in general knowledge and develops those skills which are necessary for performing official duties.

An officer must not be a member of political parties; his professional performance cannot depend on his political views and world outlook. The changing of political parties in power must not influence the professionalism of the police.

An officer may join a trade, professional or other union in his own country and in the international sphere.

Protection of professional secrets

Article 12

It is the officer's right and duty to protect professional secrets. An officer does not use and divulge the information which he has obtained when performing official duties. He does not publicly reveal the names involved in those cases which are still being investigated. He is appropriately discreet.

The duty of protecting professional secrets does not expire at the termination of police service.

Internal relations

Article 13

The relations between officers are based on a definite hierarchical order and mutual respect, mutual assistance and solidarity, friendship, tolerance, sincerity, mutual trust, and dignity. All this encourages professionalism, innovation, mutual dialogue and high professionalism of the police profession.

Such relations cannot accommodate the phenomena as humiliation, underestimation, and disdain.

Article 14

An officer may perform independent scientific and pedagogical work, public work in the publishing field and also in cultural, artistic, sports, humanitarian, and other similar organizations. On the basis of a permit written by his supervisor he may also perform other kinds of work outside the police service if such work is not indirectly connected with the work inside the police service.

In doing so he must not use information protected as official secret and he must not take advantage of his influence as a police officer.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR BREACHES OF THE CODE (HONORARY TRIBUNAL)

Article 15

The Honorary Tribunal, founded on the level of the Republic, establishes moral responsibility for breaches of the Code.

Proceedings in the Honorary Tribunal are started on the initiative of a citizen, a superior of the police unit, police trade union, an affected officer or the Honorary Tribunal itself.

Article 16

The Honorary Tribunal, consists of seven members who are of high reputation both within the police force and publicly. Three members are not from the police.

The Honorary Tribunal adopts points of order governing its work.

Article 17

The Honorary Tribunal takes decisions at public meetings. It adapts moral standards which are published in the police gazette and when necessary also in other public organs.

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 18

The principles of the Code are observed in all security situations equally.

Article 19

The principles of the Code form part of the educational work of police schools.

Article 20

A new police recruit signs a statement that he accepts the contents of the Code on joining the force.

Article 21

The Code of Police Ethics comes into force on the day of its public proclamation.



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Editor

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Author

Tadeja Kolenc



Reviewer

dr. Andrej Anžič



Translated by

Miha Granda



Proof-Readers

Stephen Corston

Robert Crawford

Brad Eve

Jožica Granda



Photographs

Darko Bajželj, Dean Božnik, Anton Bukovnik, Tadeja Kolenc, Miran Koren, Tadeja Kuhar, Rudi Malnar, Janez Mužič, Anita Leskovec Sedmak, Tomaž Prijanovič, Alma Siljan, Nuška Tavčar, Rafko Vodišek and archives of the Ministry of the Interior, the uniformed and criminal police directorates, security and protection bureau, police academy, police directorates, police newspaper Varnost, Strokovni list, IPA Motoclub Slovenije and archive of family Četrtič



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