



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

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK  
OF THE POLICE (2002)**

Ljubljana, 2003

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

FOREWORD	4
INTRODUCTION	6
<b>1. TASKS AND ORGANISATION OF THE POLICE</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2. CONDITIONS OF OPERATION</b>	<b>8</b>
BASIC ACTIVITIES	11
<b>1. PREVENTING, UNCOVERING AND INVESTIGATING CRIME</b>	<b>11</b>
1.1. General characteristics	11
1.2. General crime	13
1.3. Economic crime	16
1.4. Organised crime and special forms of crime	17
<b>2. MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER AND ENSURING THE GENERAL SAFETY OF PEOPLE AND PROPERTY</b>	<b>19</b>
2.1. General characteristics	19
2.2. Maintaining public order	21
2.3. Dealing with accidents and other events	25
2.4. Providing help to citizens and institutions	26
<b>3. ENSURING ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY</b>	<b>27</b>
3.1. General characteristics	27
3.2. Road traffic control and management	28
3.3. Dealing with road accidents	29
<b>4. NATIONAL BORDER CONTROL AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATIONS ON ALIENS</b>	<b>31</b>
4.1. General characteristics	31
4.2. National border control	33
4.3. Protecting the national border outside border crossings	34
4.4. Illegal migration	35
4.5. Returning of aliens	36
4.6. Accommodation of aliens	37
<b>5. PROTECTING PERSONS AND FACILITIES</b>	<b>39</b>
5.1. Protecting persons, facilities and areas around facilities where state bodies are based	39
5.2. Other security and protection measures	42
OTHER ACTIVITIES	43
<b>1. PREVENTIVE TASKS</b>	<b>43</b>
1.1. General characteristics	43
<b>2. OPERATION AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>45</b>
2.1. Intervention activities	45
2.2. Notification and reporting	46
2.3. Operative headquarters campaigns and exercises	48
<b>3. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND FORENSIC EXAMINATION ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>4. ANALYTICAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>5. SUPERVISORY ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>51</b>

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<b>6. SUPERVISION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICE AUTHORISATIONS IN THE AREA OF PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>7. RESOLVING COMPLAINTS</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>8. INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>9. INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>10. PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>11. EDUCATION, TRAINING AND ADVANCED TRAINING</b>	<b>69</b>
11.1. Educational activities of the police	69
11.2. Education, training and advanced training of police employees	71
<b>12. FINANCIAL-MATERIAL MATTERS</b>	<b>72</b>
12.1. Implementation of the financial plan	72
12.2. Material-technical assets and equipment	73
12.3. Other matters	75
<b>13. NORMATIVE ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>14. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>15. CO-OPERATION WITH DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>16. PUBLIC RELATIONS</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>17. CULTURAL AND SPORTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>18. ACTIVITIES OF SPECIALISED POLICE UNITS</b>	<b>87</b>

## FOREWORD

The Annual Report at hand constitutes succinct information on the work of the Police. But since it divides the tasks of the Police in their separate features, it is also analytical in part. The Report has to be understood in terms of our perception of events and occurrences as well as our reactions and relations to them. The contents and the quality of our perception had been influenced by external and internal factors. External factors had been appearing in the form of stimuli coming from either a narrower or a wider social environment, such as: directives and demands of the Minister, control of the Office for the direction and supervision of the Police, demands of the Human Rights Ombudsman, delegate questions, general and specific Parliamentary supervision, judicial supervision, public supervision, complaints, petitions, directives from the State Prosecutor's Office, budget funds and numerous suggestions, initiatives, demands and expectations. On the other hand, internal factors had been determining the level of our personal relations, the level and contents of the police subculture, our ability of criticism and self-criticism, readiness for public operations and appearances, openness to civil society, acceptance of different forms of supervision, functional co-operation with the State Prosecutor's Office, reshaping of education, training and advanced training, as well as reinforcement of internal supervision.

We can by all means say, claim even, that both external and internal factors as a whole are not and could not be entirely exemplary, though most of them do fit in the category of those that had been stimulating the search for best solutions to problems. The Report reposes in part on our experiences, on our realisations, which derive from our direct experience and perception of social reality as well as from our responsibilities when confronting it. This Report also bears the sign of an inherent as well as acquired moral sense of distinguishing between good and evil. One can sense our inclination towards actions that give sense to the work of the Police. The Report denotes our intellectual activity, through which we can establish links of meaning existing between duties set and duties met. The Report also demonstrates the process of meeting the expectations and even surpassing them as well as designates our awareness of limited means.

The Report is a modest account of a multitude of different police proceedings, police reports, official notes, apologies, explanations, criminal denunciations, agreements, arrangements, realisations of directives, demands, resolves and orders, participation in domestic and international meetings, panel discussions, conferences, public appearances ... The list goes on and on.

It is also an account of our success, our failures, our renown and our deficiencies, as well as our desire not only to ensure the national security but also participate in ensuring the global security. An expert will also recognise in this Report the attitude that the Police management has towards the importance and the necessity of protecting human rights.

The submitted Report is a neutral, impersonal, not engaged, dry, logical text that is consistent with the demands of the directives for the year 2002, as well as with numerous other initiatives. It requires such a form. The only segment of the text that allows me to conclude the Report on a more personal note is precisely the Foreword. Most of nearly 9000 employees of the Police Force have contributed their share of effort, self-sacrifice and professionalism to this Report. Since its completion had demanded numerous resignations, frequent personal and

professional straits, stressful situations and misunderstandings, it was necessary to overcome these obstacles.

During the past year, we improved the level of our relations with the Office for the direction and supervision of the Police within the Ministry of the Interior. Its supervision has proven to be of a greater quality and benefit for us. In co-operation with our department for internal professional supervision we have established an important, even crucial connection with other forms of Police supervision. We are pleased with the fact that professional arguments have acquired a much greater attention in comparison with the previous years.

Our relations with the administrative segment of the Ministry of the Interior and the Minister are correct, exacting and complex, founded on law and profession. The Police, as a constituent body, is under the control of the civil society at any given moment, even when executing repressive missions. Our police are widely recognised in Europe as a Police Force and as a reliable and trustworthy partner.

We have earned the due respect of various government institutions of the Republic of Slovenia as well. We are also renowned and welcomed as lecturers, advisers, proposers, editors of material, initiators of various activities, stimulators and partners. We do respect and honour others, but we also respect ourselves, our knowledge and skill.

These are my reflections to the Report. The following text is not the final evaluation. Such final evaluation is only possible after a certain amount of time. Meanwhile, the annual evaluation of our work will come from those who have been formally and informally monitoring it.

Marko Pogorevc  
GENERAL DIRECTOR of POLICE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1. TASKS AND ORGANISATION OF THE POLICE

In 2002 the police performed tasks laid down in the Police Act as well as those laid down in other acts and implementing regulations. Its basic tasks were:

- To protect life, personal safety and property;
- To prevent, uncover and solve criminal offences and misdemeanours; to uncover and apprehend perpetrators of criminal offences and misdemeanours as well as other wanted persons and deliver them to the competent bodies;
- To maintain public order;
- To control and manage road traffic;
- To secure the national borders and carry out border control tasks;
- To implement regulations on aliens;
- To provide security for persons, bodies, facilities, areas, working places and classified information.

In addition to the above, the police performed the following tasks:

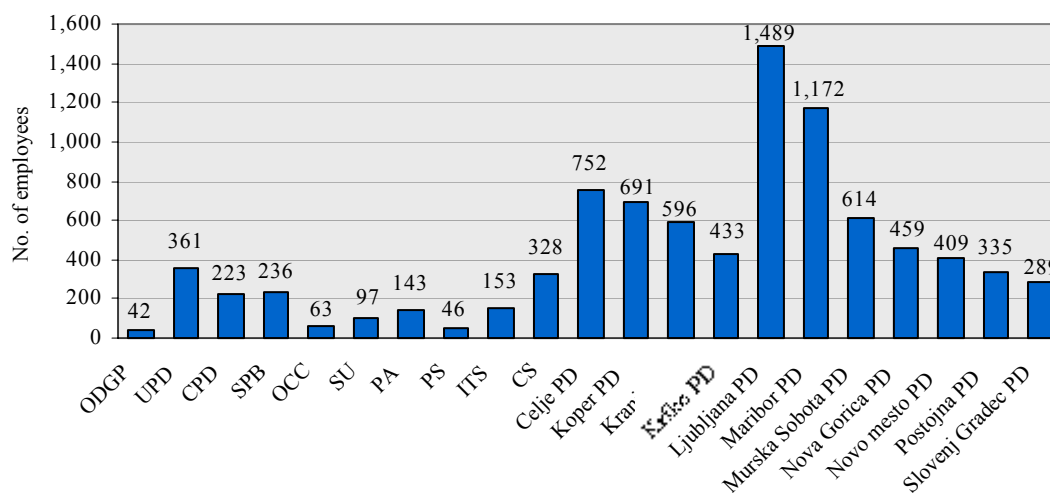
- Technical, laboratory and computer data analysis for the purposes of criminal investigation;
- The collecting, processing, forwarding and maintaining of data relating to the work of the police; the managing and maintaining of the police information and telecommunications system;
- The monitoring, analysing and assessing of security conditions and events as well as of police work;
- The providing of information regarding the work of the police, topical security issues and security conditions to competent state bodies and the public;
- The drawing-up of legal grounds and rules applying to police work;
- The improving of the organisation of the police system and the police's method of work;
- The employing and assigning of police workers;
- The organising and implementing of professional education, training and advanced training;
- The proposing and implementing of financial and purchase plans; the managing and maintaining of police buildings, installations and equipment; the systemising, standardising and typifying of material, technical resources and equipment;
- The implementing of international agreements relating to police tasks;
- The co-operating with foreign Police Forces and international police organisations.

As a constituent body of the Ministry of the Interior the Police Force performed the tasks within organisational units set up at the national, regional and local levels. The General Police Directorate (GPD) that consists of ten internal organisational units was operating at the national level. There were 11 regional police directorates operating at the regional level, while 99 local police stations were operating at the local level.



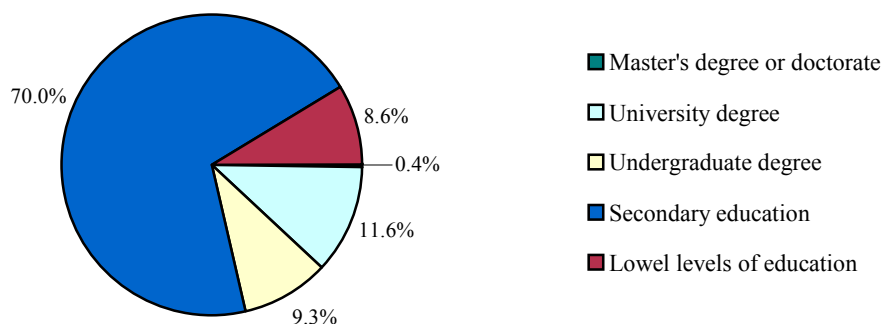
There were 9,922 systemised posts within the Police Force at the end of 2002. 90.0% of the posts were occupied (8,931).

*Employees, by unit  
2002*



Of those employed, 0.4% held Master's degrees or doctorates, 11.6% held university degrees, 9.3% held undergraduate degrees, 70.0% held secondary education and 8.6% held lower levels of education.

*Educational profile of the Police Force  
2002*



20.1% of employees were women. The average age of employees was 33.

## 2. CONDITIONS OF OPERATION

Numerous circumstances influenced the work of the Police Force in 2002. One of the most vital circumstances was a substantial decrease of illegal migrations. The flow of migration diverted East of Slovenian national borders due to gradual appeasing of conflict in the Balkans, experiences of the Police Force in dealing with illegal migrations acquired in the past years, better equipment of national border police units and invigorated co-operation with the security bodies of neighbouring states. On the other hand, the Police Force established that



the criminal groups smuggling illegal refugees are becoming more and more organised, internationally as well, which makes it harder for the police to detect them.

Changes in the structure of criminal offences such as the increase of criminal offences with elements of violence, especially life, health or sexual inviolability threatening criminal acts, influenced the work of the Police Force. Also, criminal offences spread from bigger cities to rural areas. Tragic events that occurred as a result of domestic violence created a negative humour of the public, which was often very critical towards undertaken police sanctions. Therefore, a number of actions were carried out to improve the efficiency of police intervention. The privatisation of former social enterprises attracted potential perpetrators of criminal offences, the so-called *white collars*. The majority of property crimes appeared as secondary, as a consequence of a widespread social problem of drug abuse, since drug addicts proved more often to be the perpetrators of property crimes.

In the area of dealing with criminal offences the Police Force was subjected to pressure from both, domestic and international public as well as from Parliamentary bodies, especially when investigating criminal acts that met with a wide public response (attack on the journalist, disclosing post-war summary killings). These were the reasons for a more intensive involvement of the police as were the demands of the Justice Department for quality improvement of pre-trial criminal procedures, which led the Police Force into several investigative actions with proper judicial and criminal grounds.

In 2002 an intensified internal and external supervision of the police work was carried out. Due to the increased number of actions by governmental, non-governmental and international organisations in the domain of protection of human rights and freedoms the Police Force intensified the monitoring of the use of police authorisations, especially those that encroach most upon human rights and freedoms.

Diplomatic actions of the government reached their peak at the end of May 2002, when the leaders of Central Europe held a meeting in Slovenia. The police, who started their security preparations already at the beginning of 2002, assured a safe and undisturbed meeting. Otherwise, the security of the leading government officials of the Republic of Slovenia as well as of foreign statesmen during their visits to our country was not threatened so far.

Slovenian membership in numerous international organisations and its joining international integrations (European Union, NATO) influenced the increasingly intensive international activity of Slovenian Police Force and its meeting commitments. The Police Force continued its organisational and personnel planning as well as training of the police in accordance with the Schengen Action Plan for the work on the future external border of European Union. In accordance with internationally laid-down commitments Slovenia also trained the Police Force that joined units for peacekeeping missions of OVSE and UN in Kosovo, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and East Timor.

Public gatherings and related disturbances of public order and peace were more frequent than the previous year due to events in domestic policy (local and presidential elections) and foreign policy (international campaign against terrorism). Public gatherings were a regular occurrence in Ljubljana where the majority of government institutions and foreign embassies have their seats. Sporting events represented a special problem because of the frequent violence expressed by organised fan groups. In the last few years, extreme sports (or sporting activities in extreme conditions) also influenced the work of the Police Force. As a result, the

number of rescue missions increased in middle-mountain, high-mountain and fluvial areas, especially in the Soča river area. In such cases the Police Force co-operated with Mountain Rescue Service.

Due to the indeterminate nature of the national border, the work of the Police was influenced in 2002 by a big increase of border incidents in the Bay of Piran, usually followed by protest notes of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Constant strengthening of economic flows between Eastern and Western Europe contributed to the intensification of transit traffic, especially in the area of Murska Sobota and Nova Gorica police directorates. Nevertheless, the road infrastructure did not, in many parts of the country, guarantee the proper security and flow of traffic, especially in cases of congestion, during weekends and high-tourist-season periods. The conditions deteriorated in cases of road accidents at locations where there were no adequate bypasses for heavy freight vehicles and buses. Additional influence on the flow of traffic came from the reconstruction and the building of roads. The building of new roads had been increasing almost as fast as the number of registered private vehicles and vehicles in road traffic. Another problem posed the lack of pavements at major roads in some settlements where the traffic of motorised vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists continued on the same traffic surface.

Also, the scope of work increased and personnel problems in turn affected the work of the police. Meeting personnel requirements depended on government's measures in employment and salary policy and available budget funds. The restrictive financial policy of 2002 incapacitated the realisation of some development projects. There was also a lack of funds for the renovation of the outmoded vehicular park, the information and telecommunications equipment, the purchase of protection (and other) equipment and technical means for telecommunications control. Numerous police units had to deal with a lack of space.

## BASIC ACTIVITIES

### 1. PREVENTING, UNCOVERING AND INVESTIGATING CRIME

#### 1.1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The police dealt with more criminal offences in 2002 than it did last year in the same period. This was the result of the deterioration of security conditions, the consistent filing of charges by wronged parties and the instructions from the State Prosecutor's Office to qualify the actions of the same nature as separate criminal offences. There were more criminal offences with elements of violence, more deaths, and more criminal offences directed against children and children under age etc.

Despite the deteriorated security conditions and restrictive financial policy the police assured the adequate professional level of preventing, uncovering and investigating crime. The level of professional investigation of more serious criminal offences rose, while the extent of closed investigative actions and of international operational co-operation increased.

The police sent criminal complaints and reports in completion to the State Prosecutor's Office. 77,218 (74,795)<sup>1</sup> criminal offences were committed, which is 3.2% more than last year, among others: 78 (61) criminal offences of murder 86 (82), criminal offences of rape, 410 (416) criminal offences of extremely serious and serious bodily injury, 449 (503) criminal offences of robbery, 16,431 (15,617) criminal offences of burglaries, 548 (720) criminal offences of illegal national border crossings and 1,534 (1,537) criminal offences of illegal drug abuse.

On the grounds of suspicion the police dealt with and kept records of perception of criminal offences and/or records of criminal complaints against 19,548 (19,439) persons. Among them the percentage of recidivists increased (from 18.7% to 28.2%), while the percentage of juvenile offenders decreased (from 13.7% to 11.9%). 85.5% (85.3%) of suspects were male, 89.3% (87.4%) of them were Slovenian citizens.

The police also sent to the State Prosecutor's Office the reports on 11,690 (11,194) alleged criminal offences for which it was not able to justify the suspicion of commission of a criminal offence or for which there were no legal grounds for prosecution.

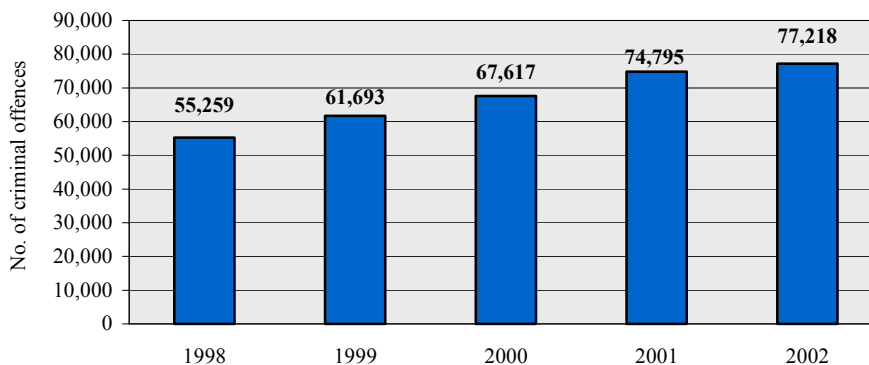
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<sup>1</sup> Criminal offences that resulted in road accidents and those that were committed by children are not shown under the category of crimes dealt with by the police. The criminal information system has still not secured statistical data of sufficient quality. The data provided from previous years is therefore of provisional and comparative nature, differing in part from data contained in previous annual reports on the work of the police.

*Criminal offences dealt with and investigated, damage caused  
1998-2002*

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
No. of criminal offences	55,259	61,693	67,617	74,795	77,218
No. of known suspects	29,242	29,766	31,707	35,210	36,744
Share of criminal offences with known suspects	52.9	48.3	46.9	47.1	47.6
Damage (in SIT million)	26,794.70	19,910.56	29,311.84	34,263.09	33,524.26

*Criminal offences dealt with  
1998-2002*



In 2002 the increasing of the number of criminal offences for which the police filed criminal complaints or reports to supplement criminal complaints continued. In 47.6% (47.1%) of criminal offences the suspects were known. On the grounds of suspicion of commission of criminal offence the police dealt with 43,696 (42,299) natural persons and 240 (162) legal persons. Perpetrators of criminal offences injured and/or victimised 46,548 (45,020) persons (a rise of 3.4%) and caused damage amounting to 33.5 34.3 billion tolar (3.5% less than the previous year).

In comparison with last year, the highest rise was seen in economic crime, including business fraud (from 771 to 2,079), embezzlements (from 448 to 520), passing of bad checks and unauthorised use of credit and bankcards (from 1,865 to 2,516). There was a substantial increase of criminal offences against human rights and freedoms, including endangering safety (from 2,041 to 2,354), maltreatment (from 224 to 253), violation of media secrecy (from 7 to 22), violation of domicile (from 405 to 427) and criminal offences against matrimony, family and youth (from 226 to 384). The increase of violence reflected in the increased number of criminal offences of murder and attempted murder (from 61 to 78), minor bodily injury (from 1,734 to 2,049), extremely serious bodily injury (from 18 to 21) and violent offences (from 359 to 520). There was also an increase in sexual assaults on a person under 15 years of age (from 221 to 239), manufacture and trafficking of illicit drugs (from 1,140 to 1,164), grand larceny (from 17,058 to 18,088), evasion (from 859 to 1,170), fencing (from 1,203 to 1,543), criminal injury (from 5,986 to 6,356), public nuisance (from 254 to 337) etc.

The biggest increase of criminal offences dealt with appeared in Postojna PD (a rise of 20.7%), Celje PD (a rise of 12.3%), Nova Gorica PD (a rise of 11.6%) and Kranj PD (a rise of 10.9%). The biggest decrease appeared in Maribor PD (a fall of 16.8%) and Koper PD (a fall of 16.3%).

*Criminal offences dealt with and solved, by police directorates  
2001-2002*

Police directorate	No. of criminal offences			Percentage solved	
	2001	2002	Rise/fall (%)	2001	2002
Celje PD	6,946	7,802	12.3	51.3	51.7
Koper PD	4,651	3,891	-16.3	45.5	54.9
Kranj PD	3,541	3,928	10.9	57.0	52.5
Krško PD	2,316	2,162	-6.6	70.9	67.5
Ljubljana PD	36,444	39,300	7.8	40.9	40.5
Maribor PD	9,034	7,514	-16.8	49.2	54.6
Murska Sobota PD	3,238	3,072	-5.1	60.2	66.7
Nova Gorica PD	2,959	3,303	11.6	45.6	39.6
Novo mesto PD	2,714	2,983	9.9	57.0	56.5
Postojna PD	1,366	1,649	20.7	47.1	55.3
Slovenj Gradec PD	1,575	1,607	2.0	65.8	66.8
GPD	11	7	-36.4	81.8	85.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,795</b>	<b>77,218</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>47.6</b>

Police officers compiled a total of 459,859 official documents, which was a 16.1% increase in comparison with the previous year. This number included 78,432 final documents: 57,545 criminal complaints, 9,299 reports supplementing criminal complaints, 11,588 reports on offences with no legal grounds for prosecution, 168,357 official notices etc.

Police officers carried out 24,351 (20,389) crime scene searches (up 19.4% on the previous year), 2,035 (1,446) house searches (up 40.7%), 168 (112) personal searches (up 50.0%), and confiscated various items 11,420 times (10,213 times). 1,582 (1,389) detention orders were issued (13.2% more).

*Investigatory actions  
2001-2002*

Type of document	2001	2002	Rise/fall (%)
Crime scene search	20,389	24,351	19.4
House search	1,446	2,035	40.7
Personal search	112	168	50.0
Items confiscated	10,213	11,420	11.8

In 2002 the extent of international operational co-operation increased. With the modernisation of computer equipment, access to new databases of the General Assembly of Interpol via international e-mail system and establishment of the national unit of Interpol the exchange of messages with foreign security organs augmented. The majority of messages were exchanged with national central units of Interpol of Italy, Germany, Croatia and Austria. On the grounds of international operational co-operation 10,970 (9,484) cases were re-opened, and 2,884 cases from current and previous years were solved.

## 1.2. GENERAL CRIME

Police dealt with 68,691 (67,580) general criminal offences – a rise of 1.6% on the previous year.

The number of criminal offences **against life and limb** rose for 11.1%, 92.8 (93.9)% of these cases were investigated. The number of criminal offences of murder increased – the police dealt with 46 (35) cases of attempted murder and 25 (15) cases of murder, of which 2 remained unsolved.

*Criminal offences against life and limb  
2001-2002*

Criminal offence	No. of criminal offences		Rise/fall (%)	No. of criminal offences with known suspects		Share of criminal offences with known suspects (%)	
	2001	2002		2001	2002	2001	2002
Murder	15	25	66.7	14	23	93.3	92.0
Attempted murder	35	46	31.4	33	46	94.3	100.0
Extremely serious bodily injury	18	21	16.7	14	20	77.8	95.2
Serious bodily injury	398	389	-2.3	362	344	91.0	88.4
Minor bodily injury	1,734	2,049	18.2	1,621	1,894	93.5	92.4

In 2002 the police managed to investigate two murders from previous years and continued the investigation of other most grievous unsolved criminal offences against life and limb. It also continued with the investigation of summary killings that took place after the World War II.

The number of criminal offences **against sexual inviolability** dealt with rose from 437 to 474 (a rise of 8.5%). The greatest rise was seen in the number of sexual assaults on frail persons, violations of sexual inviolability by abuse of authority and sexual assaults on persons under 15 years of age.

*Criminal offences against sexual inviolability  
2001-2002*

Criminal offence	No. of criminal offences		Rise/fall (%)	No. of criminal offences with known suspects		Share of criminal offences with known suspects (%)	
	2001	2002		2001	2002	2001	2002
Rape	82	86	4.9	75	77	91.5	89.5
Sexual assault	73	76	4.1	68	65	93.2	85.5
Violation of sexual inviolability by abuse of authority	15	28	86.7	15	28	100.0	100.0
Sexual assault on persons under 15 years of age	221	239	8.1	209	216	94.6	90.4

The police dealt with 54,853 (53,527) criminal offences **against property** – a rise of 2.5% on the previous year.

*Criminal offences against property  
2001-2002*

Criminal offence	No. of criminal offences		Rise/fall (%)	No. of criminal offences with known suspects		Share of criminal offences with known suspects (%)	
	2001	2002		2001	2002	2001	2002
Damage to property	5,986	6,356	6.2	1,725	1,821	28.8	28.7
Theft (Articles 211 and 212 of the Penal Code, excluding burglaries, muggings and vehicle thefts),	23,806	23,803	0.0	6,649	6,159	27.9	25.9
Burglary – total	15,617	16,431	5.2	2,702	2,899	17.3	17.6
Burglary of a restaurant/bar	677	806	19.1	173	223	25.6	27.7
Store breaking	479	521	8.8	162	127	33.8	24.4
Robbery	503	449	-10.7	260	211	51.7	47.0
Evasion	859	1,170	36.2	600	704	69.8	60.2
Violent theft	76	78	2.6	54	59	71.1	75.6
Classical fraud	2,816	2,273	-19.3	2,590	2,049	92.0	90.1
Arson	67	69	3.0	33	21	49.3	30.4

In 2002 as well, thefts, burglaries, robberies and damages to property were the most widespread offences in the area of criminal offences against property. In comparison with the past year, there was a rise in the number of evasions (up 36.2%), criminal injuries (up 6.2%) and violent thefts (up 2.6%), while the number of robberies decreased for 10.7%. The number of thefts remained unaltered.

In the area of burglaries the number of housebreakings increased (up 72.2%) as well as the number of burglaries of religious edifices (up 55.6%), while the number of vehicle burglaries decreased (for 5.2%), as did the number of breakings in summerhouses (for 19.6%). The increase of burglaries despite the better quality of edifice protection testifies of a higher professionalism on the part of perpetrators of these criminal offences.

The number of exchange office robberies increased (from 3 to 10), though there was a decrease in robberies of other financial institutions. The police estimate that robbers chose exchange offices due to a looser technical security. The perpetrators of financial institution robberies were mainly organised criminal groups, causing the diminishing of the efficiency of existing persons and property security measures.

The police dealt with 815 (691) vehicle thefts (a rise of 17.9%). The perpetrators of vehicle thefts used advanced mechanic and electronic devices, and co-operated with international organised groups. There were more incidents where the perpetrators broke into the house, stole the car keys and then drove away with the stolen vehicle. The police also dealt with 3 cases in which the perpetrators attempted to steal the vehicle with the use of a firearms. One perpetrator succeeded in his attempt, the remaining two did not.

The number of vehicle thefts decreased (from 531 to 365) with the exception of areas of Maribor PD, Celje PD and Murska Sobota PD. This fact led the police to the conclusion that the perpetrators of these criminal offences illegally crossed the national border with Croatia and used the vehicles for transportation towards Italy.

In addition, the police dealt with 234 criminal offences concerning cultural heritage, including 185 thefts (especially in private homes and religious edifices), 16 frauds and 33 cases of damaging and destroying of objects.

## Dealing with young crime victims and suspects

In 2002 the police dealt with 4,007 (4,334) criminal offences, 2,337 (2,671) minors were suspected of having committed them.

In comparison with the last year the number of thefts, robberies and extortions decreased.

### *Criminal offences suspected to have been committed by minors 2001-2002*

Criminal offence	2001	2002	Rise/fall (%)
Murder and attempted murder	3	4	33.3
Minor bodily injury	157	161	2.5
Serious bodily injury	44	33	-25.0
Safety menace	65	62	-4.6
Maltreatment	13	20	53.8
Rape	5	3	-40.0
Sexual violence	9	4	-55.6
Sexual assault on persons younger than 15 years of age	25	22	-12.0
Manufacture and traffic of illicit drugs	170	179	5.3
Enabling of drug use	113	100	-11.5
Theft	1,478	1,289	-12.8
Grand larceny	691	889	28.7
Robbery	138	77	-44.2
Extortion	150	77	-48.7
Damage to property	355	392	10.4
Violent offence	48	42	-12.5

Also, the number of acts with elements of criminal offences decreased in relation to which the police sent reports to the State Prosecutor's Office outlining their suspicion on children's liability (from 655 to 586).

A total of 3,483 (3,485) children and minors were injured and/or victimised through criminal offences. In the victim age structure the increase of the number of children younger than 8 years of age stands out (from 99 to 147), as does the number of sexual assaults on persons younger than 15 years of age (from 221 to 239), child abductions (from 36 to 50), child neglect and maltreatment (from 167 to 200) in the structure of criminal offences. Children and minors were most often victims of criminal offences against property (thefts, extortions, robberies etc.).

## 1.3. ECONOMIC CRIME

The police dealt with 8,527 (7,215) criminal offences in the area of economic crime in 2002, which was a rise of 18.2 % on the previous year.

Chiefly, the number of criminal offences with fraudulent intent increased (various sorts of fraud, forgery and deceit). The number of business frauds increased from 771 to 2,079, which was the result of a successful uncovering of cases, in connection with which the police dealt with more than 1,000 criminal offences of this nature. The number of so called traditional economic crime decreased (abuse of authority and tax evasion).



*Economic crime*  
2001-2002

Criminal offence	2001	2002	Rise/fall (%)
Business fraud	771	2,079	169.6
Embezzlement	448	520	16.1
Making out bad checks and unauthorised use of credit and bank cards	1,865	2,516	34.9
Theft of telephone impulses	359	179	-50.1
Money laundering	11	5	-54.5

Other criminal offences in the area of economic crime, among them criminal offences with elements of organised crime, remained at the same level as the year before. In the investigation of criminal offences with elements of organised crime secret investigative measures were taken in accordance with the Police Act and the Criminal Procedure Act.

On the grounds of the Criminal Liability of Legal Entities Act the police dealt with 240 (162) criminal offences, in which the criminal liability of natural persons as well as of legal entities was established. The police filed in 34 criminal complaints for unauthorised appropriation of minerals. These cases were dealt with in accordance with the directions for the work in this area.

The perpetrators of economic crimes caused a damage amounting to 19.5 (16.8) billion tolars, which is a rise of 16.3% on the previous year. The highest rise was seen in business fraud and bankruptcy fraud.

#### 1.4. ORGANISED CRIME AND SPECIAL FORMS OF CRIME

According to police estimates the 551 (924) criminal offences dealt with in 2002 were the result of **organised criminal activity** (40.4 % less than previous year). Statistical recession of criminal offences is chiefly the result of a stricter applying of the criteria for the identification of organised crime in accordance with the definition of Europol.

In the area of **computer crime** the police dealt with 6 (0) criminal offences of manufacturing and acquiring of means for computer hacking, 6 (2) criminal offences of unauthorised access to computer data base, 17 (23) criminal offences of unauthorised exploitation of copyrights, 1 (6) criminal offence of unauthorised access to computer system etc. By police estimates there were dark figures in the area of computer crime since only few companies and individuals actually reported the crimes.

In the area of **illicit drugs** the police dealt with 1,534 (1,537) criminal offences of illicit drug abuse. The extent of crime records remained at the same level as the previous year, contrary to the ten-year trend of increase. The police dealt with a slightly bigger number of suspects (a rise from 1,681 to 1,715), and with a lesser number of organised criminal offences (a fall from 253 to 203), which represented more than a third of the overall organised crime.

*Criminal offences, illicit drugs*  
2001-2002

Criminal offence	2001	2002	Rise/fall (%)
Unlawful manufacture and traffic of illicit drugs	1,140	1,164	2.1
Enabling of drug use	397	370	-6.8

In co-operation with the Customs Service the police seized bigger quantities of drugs in comparison with the last year. Also, the number of deaths resulting from the use of illicit drugs increased.

*Seized quantities of illicit drugs*  
2001-2002

Type of seized substance	2001	2002	Rise/fall (%)
Heroin (g)	88,929	68,670	-22.8
(ml)	282	167	-40.8
Cocaine (g)	1,079	55,382	5,032.7
Amphetamine (g)	61	33	-45.9
(tablet)	89	256	187.6
Ecstasy (g)	70	359	412.9
(tablet)	1,852	7,876	325.3
Cannabis – (plant) (g)	2,781	27,751	897.9
(straw) (kos)	1,925	9,425	389.6
Cannabis plant (marijuana) (g)	175,051	1,099,943	528.4
Cannabis pitch (hashish) (g)	2,361	119	-95.0
Metamphetamines (g)	3.29	4.14	25.8
(tablet)	9	390	4,233.3
Methadone (g)	6.38	183.97	2,783.5
(ml)	3,347	3,408	1.8
(tablet)	382	16	-95.8
Benzodiazepine (ml)	0	26.25	-
(tablet)	460	8	-98.3

The police dealt with 175 (173) criminal offences of unlawful manufacture and trade in **weapons and explosives**, of which 19 (22) were the result of organised crime. The quantity of seized weapons and explosives decreased in comparison with the last year when 50 tons of weapons were found in the port of Koper.

When preventing **illegal migration**, the police dealt with 548 (720) criminal offences of the illegal crossing of the national border, with officers keeping records of 1,088 (743) suspects. Organised criminal groups carried out 196 (283) criminal offences. Police filed complaints for 179 (49) members of organised criminal groups, 73.7% of them were Slovenian citizens. An increase of the number of suspects and a decrease of the number of criminal offences testify that smugglers were better organised.

The police dealt with 987 (1,857) criminal offences involving **counterfeiting** and 176 (328) suspects. Slovenian tolar, American dollars and euros were by far the most commonly forged notes, as were also Italian liras and German marks in the first three months.

In the area of **prostitution and trafficking in persons** the number of criminal offences of enslavement increased from 2 to 10, and officers filed criminal complaints against 25 (1)

suspects. The police dealt with 21 (17) criminal offences of procurement and pimping. The police uncovered 30 (24) victims of enslavement and forced prostitution. The increase of criminal offences is chiefly the result of a greater attention that the police and other organs of prosecution paid to the uncovering of these criminal offences and their perpetrators.

The police dealt with 51 (58) criminal offences of **corruption**<sup>2</sup>, among which the number of the taking and giving of bribes increased (from 1 to 10). The police also dealt with 63 (72) criminal offences of abuse of authority or of official rights and 185 (333) criminal offences of abuse of position or of official rights defined as corrupt conduct in a wider sense.

In the fight against **terrorism** the police performed numerous tasks, measures and actions for preventing potential terrorist acts. In 2 cases the police co-operated in the investigation of the criminal offence of international terrorism and financing of terrorist groups.

13 (8) **explosions** were dealt with; organised criminal groups caused 4 of them. There were 13 criminal offences of **blackmail**, all of them caused by organised criminal groups. The number of criminal offences that the police identified as **kidnapping** decreased (from 14 to 4), which is the result of a more consistent dissociating between the criminal offence of kidnapping and the criminal offence of **unlawful deprivation of liberty**. The number of false imprisonments increased from 102 to 110.

In addition, the police dealt with 1 (0) criminal offence of **violation of equality**, 474 (377) criminal offences of **endangering safety** and 4 (4) criminal offences of incitement to **national, racial or religious hatred**. The police dealt with 3 (10) criminal offences of **smuggling**, with officers filing criminal complaints against 7 suspects (especially for smuggling consumer products).

## 2. MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER AND ENSURING THE GENERAL SAFETY OF PEOPLE AND PROPERTY

### 2.1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The good and timely planning and organisation of police work contributed to a relatively satisfactory public order situation. In 2002 the number of violations of regulations slightly decreased, which was mostly the result of a lesser number of illegal crossings of the national border. In relation to this, the number of measures that the police performed to ensure public order decreased.

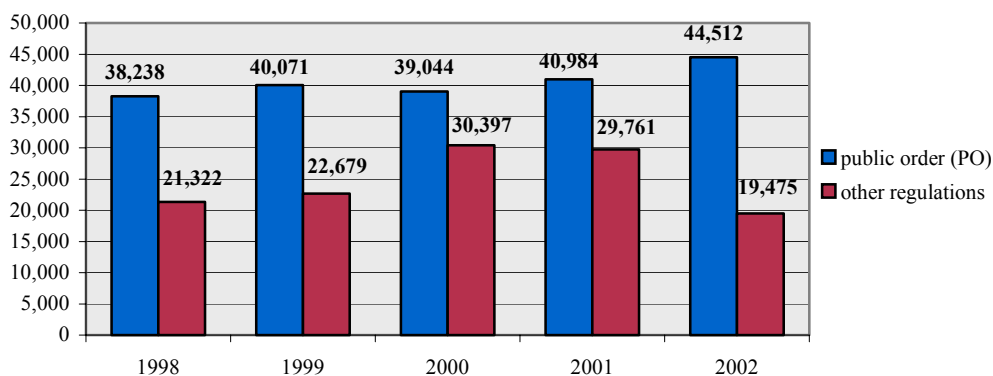
On the other hand, the police were more often involved in ensuring safety at public events, especially sporting events, and other public gatherings of a greater magnitude, such as anti-globalisation demonstration, announced protests of Croatian fishermen in the Bay of Piran and protest blockades of roads and border crossings (blockade of the border crossing in Dolga vas, farmers' demonstrations in Ljubljana, blockade of a state road in the area of Novo mesto PD etc.).

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<sup>2</sup> Criminal offences of corruption comprise criminal offences stated in Articles 162, 247, 248, 267 and 268 of the Penal Code.

In 2002 the police dealt with 63,987 (70,745) violations of public order regulations (a fall of 9.6%). The number of offences against Act on Criminal Offences Against Public Order and Peace increased for 8.6%, while the number of violations of other regulations decreased, largely the number of violations of Aliens Act (a rise of 59.6%) and National Border Control Act (a rise of 54.7%).

*Violations of public order regulations,  
1998-2002*



The most common were the violations of the Act on Criminal Offences Against Public Order and Peace (69.9%), followed by violations of the Aliens Act (9.6%), the Manufacture and Trafficking of Illicit Drugs Act (6.6%), the Identity Card Act (3.0%), and the National Border Control Act.

*Violations of public order regulations, by police directorates  
2001-2002*

Police directorate	Total		Offences against Act on Criminal Offences Against Public Order and Peace		Other regulations	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Celje PD	6,428	7,329	5,061	5,637	1,367	1,692
Koper PD	7,358	4,456	2,140	2,217	5,218	2,239
Kranj PD	3,960	4,501	3,108	3,451	852	1,050
Krško PD	2,232	2,066	1,047	1,202	1,185	864
Ljubljana PD	22,268	22,721	15,393	16,255	6,875	6,466
Maribor PD	10,189	8,628	5,561	6,295	4,628	2,333
Murska Sobota PD	4,932	4,034	3,047	3,262	1,885	772
Nova Gorica PD	7,380	4,047	1,953	1,909	5,427	2,138
Novo mesto PD	2,313	2,622	1,685	1,951	628	671
Postojna PD	1,997	1,701	580	760	1,417	941
Slovenj Gradec PD	1,616	1,833	1,341	1,530	275	303
GPD	72	49	68	43	4	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,745</b>	<b>63,987</b>	<b>40,984</b>	<b>44,512</b>	<b>29,761</b>	<b>19,475</b>

Police officers sent to misdemeanours judge 42,907 (41,880) proposals for the initiation of misdemeanours procedures against 57,342 (62,153) individuals and 534 (405) legal entities. The number of aliens dealt with in relation to misdemeanours decreased for 49.7%, which is the result of the decrease of the number of illegal crossings. One third of violators committed misdemeanours under the influence of alcohol, almost a half of them were unemployed.

In the operative line of work the police established the identity of 117,467 (131,837) persons, which is 10.9% less than the previous year. Among them, 40,835 (48,322) persons were of operative interest.

Measures taken by the police in establishing public order or in ensuring successful procedures can be seen in the chart below.

*Police measures taken  
2001-2002*

Measures	2001	2002
Detainees <sup>3</sup> ,		
up to 48 hours (the Police Act),	2,369	1,025
up to 24 hours (the Police Act),	99	33
protective custody of drunk person (the Minor Offences Act)	2,893	2,889
detention and apprehension	7,503	2,816
apprehension (the Minor Offences Act),	4,241	1,723
Conducted searches:		
house searches	296	321
personal searches	100	40
Apprehension by order to appear:		
before the court	6,673	5,230
before a misdemeanours judge	4,993	3,259
before an inspection service	198	122
before an administrative body	36	12
before other claimants	630	493
Other:		
unsuccessful house searches searches <sup>4</sup>	322	318
interventions <sup>5</sup>	20,174	22,107
warnings <sup>6</sup>	834	443

Due to a decrease in the number of illegal border crossings the number of detainees considerably decreased.

## 2.2. MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER

### **Violations of the Act on Criminal Offences Against Public Order and Peace**

In 2002 the police dealt with 44,512 (40,984) violations of the Act on Criminal Offences against Public Order and Peace, or a rise of 8.6% on the previous year. Violations of this act represented 69.6% (57.9%) of all public order violations.

<sup>3</sup> Persons detained for misdemeanours, regardless of the area of the work (public order, road traffic, implementation of regulations on aliens).

<sup>4</sup> In cases of unsuccessful house searches the items of supposed misdemeanours were not found. Consequently, the proposals for misdemeanours judge were revoked.

<sup>5</sup> Stated are only interventions when the proposal was sent to misdemeanours judge.

<sup>6</sup> Not considered are the warnings addressed in cases of violations in road traffic and violations of Aliens Act and National Border Control Act.

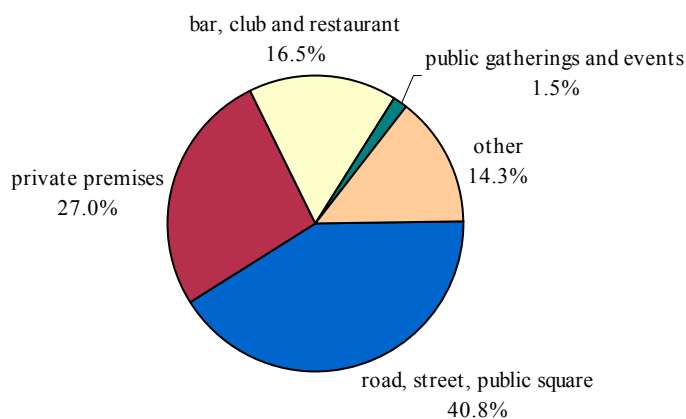
Altercations and shouting constituted the chief violations of the Act on Criminal Offences Against Public Order and Peace (41.3%) followed by disturbing the peace and endangering safety in private premises (25.0%).

*Violations of the Act on Criminal Offences against Public Order and Peace,  
2001-2002*

Violation	2001	2002	Rise/fall (%)
Altercation, shouting	16,808	18,364	9.3
Disturbing the peace and endangering safety in private premises	10,278	11,113	8.1
Misconduct towards officials	5,031	5,187	3.1
Drunkenness	3,400	3,574	5.1
Brawling and provocative behaviour	2,834	3,157	11.4
Serving alcohol to intoxicated and minors	1,421	1,365	-3.9
Vagrancy	370	788	113.0
Failure to report violations of public order and peace	104	91	-12.5
Endangering safety through the use of arms	55	48	-12.7
Other violations of public order and peace	683	825	21.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,984</b>	<b>44,512</b>	<b>8.6</b>

The majority of violations of public order and peace occurred on the roads, in the streets and on public squares, amounting to 18,146 (17,032) violations. There were 12,000 (10,820) violations in private premises, 7,329 (7,093) in bars, clubs and restaurants, 682 (595) at public gatherings and events etc.

*Locations of violations of the Act on Criminal Offences Against Public Order and Peace,  
2002*



Police officers restored public order and peace in 161 (140) cases of violations of public order and peace that were committed by five or more perpetrators. These violations mostly occurred in bars, clubs, and restaurants and at public events. Most often, the perpetrators were under the influence of alcohol, especially members of various sport fan clubs. Violations of public order and peace at sporting events rose 14.1% on the previous year. The special police unit was also on hand to ensure safety at high-risk sporting events and to accompany fans before and after the event.

## Violations of other regulations

Police officers dealt with 19,475 (29,761) violations of other public order regulations, which was a decrease of 34.6% in comparison with the last year. Most frequent were the violations of Aliens Act (31.7%) and Manufacture and Trafficking of Illicit Drugs Act (21.8%). The biggest decrease was seen in violations of Aliens Act (a fall of 59.6%) and National Border Control Act (a fall of 54.7%). The number increased in violations of Ordinance on Fireworks, Decree on noise in the natural and living environment, Public Assemblies and Open-air Events Act, Residence Registration Act etc.

### *Violations of other regulations 2001-2002*

Violation of other regulation	2001	2002	Rise/fall (%)
Aliens Act	15,254	6,165	-59.6
Manufacture and Trafficking of Illicit Drugs Act	4,352	4,245	-2.5
Identity Card Act	1,675	1,907	13.9
National Border Control Act	4,156	1,884	-54.7
Residence Registration Act	1,306	1,665	27.5
Firearms Act	1,002	1,065	6.3
Decree on noise in the natural and living environment	486	770	58.4
Animal Protection Act	413	531	28.6
Public Assemblies and Open-air Events Act,	211	272	28.9
Personal Name Act	256	266	3.9
Decree on Fireworks	48	169	252.1
Private Protection and Obligatory Organisation of Security Services Act	156	134	-14.1
Act on the Enforcement of Penal Sentences	160	109	-31.9
Decree on Fire Protection	17	97	470.6
Safety on Ski Slopes Act	37	47	27.0
Other regulations	232	149	36.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,761</b>	<b>19,475</b>	<b>-34.6</b>

The police dealt with 3,095 (2,771) violations of various regulations for which on-the-spot fining is enacted.

In 2002 the police dealt with 1,065 (1,002) violations of Firearms Act, a rise of 6.3% on the previous year. The number of violations increased mostly in the regions of Ljubljana PD (a rise of 31.3%), Murska Sobota PD (a rise of 29.4%) and Nova Gorica PD (a rise of 23.1%). The highest decrease was seen in the region of Slovenj Gradec PD (a fall of 67.2%).

In proceedings relating to the committing of criminal offences and misdemeanours the police seized 1,340 (8,982) pieces of various weapons, including 278 (1,295) pistols, 95 (5,389) rifles, 185 (192) pieces of gas weapons, 462 (546) pieces of cold weapons, 167 (1,510) pieces of hunting weapons, 49 (43) pieces of air guns and pistols, 2 (7) pieces of cord weapons and 102 pieces of other weapons (silencers, stun guns for animals etc.). In addition, the police seized 1,464 (5,716) weapon parts, 50 (50) bombs, 23,707 (25,692) pieces of sharp ammunition, 18,378 (31,410) pieces of hunting ammunition, 1,862 (2,697) pieces of gas ammunition, 10.13 (17.92) kg of explosives, 15 (1,063) ignition caps, 60 (1,247) m of ignition cord and 1,287 mines. In 2002 1,042,486 (683,482) fireworks were seized.

The police found 52 (80) pieces of various weapons with no owner, including 22 (26) pistols, 18 (20) rifles, 3 (21) pieces of gas weapons and 6 (13) pieces of cold weapons. In addition, the

police found 8 (20) weapon parts, 1 (34) bomb, 46 (60) mines and 3 (4) silencers. The police also found 6,260 (4,200) pieces of sharp ammunition, 84 (145) pieces of hunting ammunition, 38 (87) pieces of gas ammunition, 7.0 (36.25) kg of explosives and 112 (39) ignition caps.

*Found and seized weapons and explosives  
1998-2002*

Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Weapons	2,203	2,117	2,614	9,062	1,392
Ammunition	310,837	157,025	98,953	64,231	50,329
Mines/bombs	79/243	113/74	96/252	93/84	1,287/50
Explosives	137.84	98.3	127.5	54.175	17.13
Ignition caps	2,379	303	363	1,102	127
Fireworks	11,710	138,166	35,017	683,482	1,042,486

91 (79) initiatives for the introduction of the administrative procedure of confiscating weapons on suspicion that the individuals involved did not fulfil the conditions for the possession of weapons were sent to the competent administrative units.

In 2002 police officers established 30 (23) instances of injury to persons through the use of weapons, ammunition or explosives, and 18 (9) through the use of fireworks. Careless or unprofessional handling was the most frequent cause of injury. Firearms were used in 46 (37) suicides and 8 (11) attempted suicides, with pistols most commonly used.

As in previous years, police officers paid special attention to the use of fireworks. With the implementation of the Decree on Fireworks the police obtained legal basis for the on-the-spot fining. In 2002 45 (40) cases of fining were reported. Police officers drew up 138 (139) proposals for misdemeanours judges. 18 (9) persons were injured through the use of fireworks.

## **Protests**

Owing to poor or inefficient work on the part of the state or local authorities, social problems, demands for the respect of human rights and the improvement of environmental protection as well as a number of other reasons, there were several different forms of protest and expression of dissatisfaction in 2002. Most frequent were demonstrations, 107 (107).

Police officers implemented measures at unlawful demonstrations and street blockades on the basis of guidelines that require that conflict resolution be achieved in a non-violent manner, that participants be warned that their conduct is against the law, and that means of force be used only in the event of extreme disregard for the legal measures laid down. Among the protests of a greater significance were the demonstrations organised by anti-globalisation groups from Slovenia and abroad, demonstrations against NATO, truckers' road blockade on the national border crossing in Dolga vas, blockade of a highway Ljubljana-Zagreb near Novo mesto organised by farmers in connection with the so called "dairy affair" etc. These gatherings had no formal organisation and were therefore not reported in accordance with lawful regulations.



## Public gatherings and events

Police officers maintained public order, regulated traffic and ensured the safety of people and property at public gatherings and events in 2002. The intensified involvement of police officers was necessary at a number of public and tourist events, fairs and cultural and entertainment events, where they performed tasks on the basis of specially drawn-up plans. Due to the number of visitors and security problems the police were most active at the beer fair in Laško, at the agricultural fair in Gornja Radgona, at the Night of Koper and at the trade fair in Celje.

### 2.3. DEALING WITH ACCIDENTS AND OTHER EVENTS

Police officers dealt with 73 (78) cases of **polluting and endangering of the environment**. There were 50 (54) cases of hazardous substances being discharged into the water or soil. In other cases waste was incorrectly dumped or stored, or else the environment was polluted in another way. The police reported cases of polluting and endangering of the environment to the Inspectorate for Environmental Protection and to regional centres for informing the Ministry of Defence.

Police officers also performed tasks in relation to 38 (22) **natural disasters** and 11 **water accidents**. The police dealt with 83 (102) **mountain accidents**; 12 (14) people died, 35 (48) were seriously injured and 29 (31) were slightly injured. Most mountain accidents were caused by slipping, falling rocks, falls during climbing, inadequate equipment, poor knowledge of terrain and tour skiing. The police also dealt with 43 (30) **air accidents**; 7 (1) people died, 15 (12) were seriously injured and 14 (6) were slightly injured. The predominant causes of air accidents were poor weather conditions, aircraft failure and inexperience.

The police dealt with 110 (98) incidents connected with **safety on ski slopes**; 4 (3) people died, the main cause of death was over-estimation of one's skiing skills. Also, there were 25 (15) cases of **drowning** dealt with.

In 436 (371) **accidents at work** dealt with 40 (34) people died, 223 (177) people were seriously injured and 164 (132) people were slightly injured. Most accidents occurred when working with machinery, tractors, at construction sites and in the forests.

Together with Slovenian Railways' expert services, the police dealt with 117 (74) **"extraordinary" railway accidents**. 11 (6) people died, 6 (5) were seriously injured and 5 (3) slightly injured. There was also material damage caused. The most common incidents were derailment (25), people being run down (23) and collision (9). The most common among accident causes were obstacles on rails, train malfunction and walking on rails.

Police officers dealt with 518 (546) cases of **suicide**. The most frequent causes were illness, alcoholism and difficult family circumstances. The most frequent methods of suicide were suicide by hanging, by use of firearms, by poisoning and by jumping. Also, the police dealt with 359 (340) cases of attempted suicide.

Police officers dealt with 1,726 (1,549) cases of **fire**. 1,335 (1,237) fires happened in buildings, 297 (231) in meadows and 94 (81) in forests and other surfaces. The most common

causes were the breakdown of electrical installation, spontaneous combustion, burning cigarettes, lightning and machine malfunction.

The police organised and, in collaboration with others, carried out 91 (125) **missing persons** searches. 8 (3) persons were found dead during searches, 85 (120) were found alive or have returned home by themselves. Police officers also carried out 540 (538) searches of locations where **sudden death** had occurred.

## 2.4. PROVIDING HELP TO CITIZENS AND INSTITUTIONS

### **Humanitarian activities**

This year also, the police air unit organised an uninterrupted presence of a rescue team for the purpose of weekend mountain rescue missions, since this type of organisation proved to be very efficient. The time of rescue missions shortened in comparison with the last year. The on-duty rescue crew performed 38% of all rescue missions. The majority of mountain rescue missions took place on the mountain slopes, following a complex procedure with an electro-mechanic tackle.

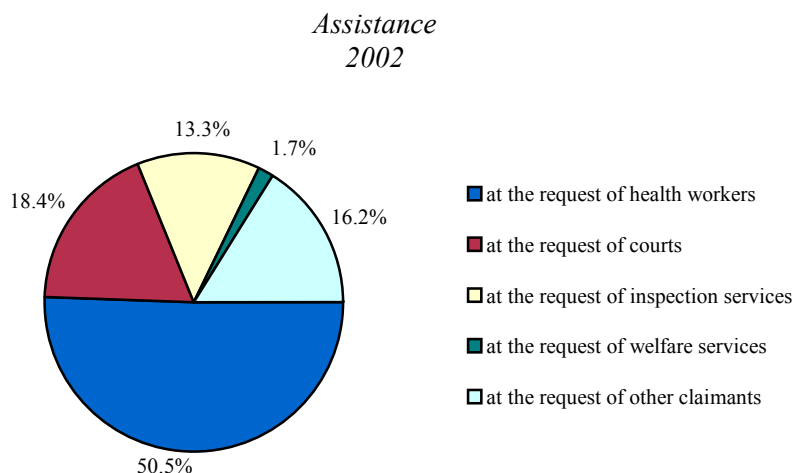
The police air unit participated in 77 (96) rescue and 5 (6) search operations. The police transported 6 (9) dead persons and 71 (90) injured persons from the mountain areas. 98 (126) hours of flying were spent.

The transport of patients, injured persons, babies in incubators and sick persons from one hospital to another was also one of very important activities of the police air unit. For the aforementioned purposes 109 (146) hours of flying were spent. The unit encountered a fair number of problems due to the fact that there is still no suitable landing spot for helicopters near Ljubljana University Hospital and other medical institutions.

### **Assistance**

In accordance with the regulations, police units provided help to state bodies, commercial companies and institutions, as well as other organisations and individuals with public authorisations, when individuals put up physical resistance (or when resistance was expected) during the performance of their appointed tasks.

Police officers provided this type of help in 594 (640) cases, mostly at the request of health workers (directing mental patients to psychiatric clinics) – 300 (250) cases, courts – 109 (166) cases, inspection services – 79 (86) cases, welfare services – 10 (15), and other claimants - 96 (123).



### Other forms of assistance

As in previous years, in 2002 police officers provided help to representatives of state bodies in detecting and preventing illegal work and employment. This help was realised on the basis of the order of the government on the establishment of a government commission for the detection and prevention of illegal work and employment through stricter joint monitoring and harmonisation in the detection of illegal work and employment in commercial companies and sole traders involved in construction, catering industry and trade. In 275 (196) monitoring operations for the prevention of illegal work and employment, police officers drew up 13 (47) proposals for the introduction of misdemeanour proceedings, established identity on 15 (96) occasions, and sent 256 (76) misdemeanour reports to competent inspection bodies.

## 3. ENSURING ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY

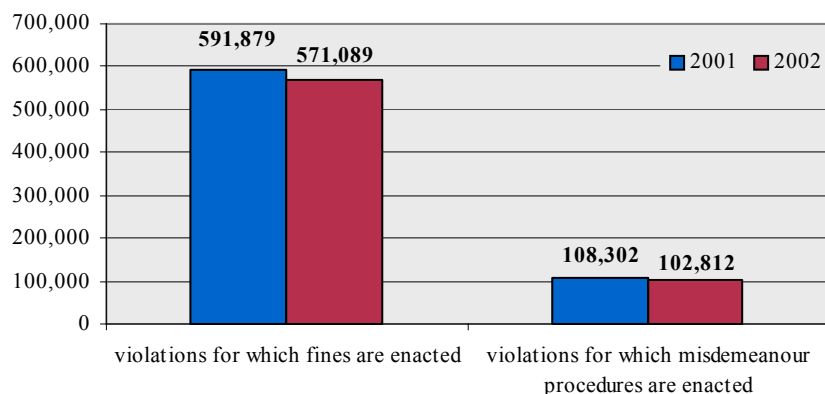
### 3.1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

In the area of road traffic, the police followed general goals, as defined in the national programme for road traffic safety and in the directives for the work of the police in this area. Police tasks were focused on limiting speed, dealing with the problem of drunk driving, warning drivers to use seatbelts and crash helmets, monitoring serial road traffic offenders, and increasing the presence of police officers in road traffic.

The majority of statistical data testifies, that road safety levels improved in 2002 in comparison with the previous year. According to the estimates of police officers, both, repressive and preventive measures (supported by public media) had a positive impact on road conditions. At the beginning of 2002 the police issued a programme of activities to improve road traffic safety with speed control, control of drunk driving, motor vehicle driving and motorbike and bicycle riding. The effects were positive, since there were fewer deaths on Slovenian roads resulting from careless motor vehicle driving or motorbike riding. The number of deaths resulting from speeding decreased as well.

Police officers established 571,089 (591,879) violations for which fines are enacted, and 102,812 (108,302) violations for which misdemeanour procedures are enacted.

*Violations of road traffic safety regulations  
2001-2002*



The most common road traffic control measure taken by the police was the ordering of a breathalyser test. Of offenders dealt with by the police, 8,890 (10,021) had over 1.5 g of alcohol per kg in their blood; 2,669 (2,741) of those responsible for road accidents had over 1.1 g of alcohol per kg in their blood.

*Most common road traffic control measures taken by police officers  
2001-2002*

Measure	2001	2002	Rise/fall (%)
Breathalyser test	176,042	188,326	7.0
positive	36,223	34,759	-4.0
Expert examination (alcohol)	6,609	5,826	-11.8
positive	1,931	1,769	-8.4
Expert examination (drugs)	3,008	3,552	18.1
positive	638	652	2.2
negative	214	468	118.7
refused to take test	2,156	2,407	11.6
Protective custody of drunk person	811	693	-14.5
Temporary confiscation of driving licence	31,845	30,912	-2.9
Seizure of moped or motorcycle	210	119	-43.3
Production before a judge	532	422	-20.7
Warnings (Road Transport Safety Act)	4,368	17,604	303.0
Warnings (Road Transport Act)	26	117	350.0

### 3.2. ROAD TRAFFIC CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

The police provided safe passage for special transport (width exceeding 5 m on motorways and 4 m on other roads, and where it was necessary to stop traffic on separate parts of the

route) on 587 (466) occasions. Police officers inspected 6,769 (7,501) vehicles transporting hazardous goods. A total of 352 (290) vehicles were taken off the road after more serious violations of regulations on the transport of hazardous goods. Against 614 (592) persons found to have violated the Transport of Dangerous Goods Act the police proposed the initiation of proceedings before a misdemeanours judge or levied an on-the-spot fine, mainly because of incorrect markings, faulty equipment, an inadequate vehicle and inadequate vehicle documents.

To organisers of sporting events the Ministry of the Interior issued 49 (45) decisions for events taking place in the area of two or more police directorates. The police participated in the proceedings for issuing of decisions by performing antecedent sight controls and by establishing the nature of protection methods. To ensure undisturbed and safe events, the police physically controlled the traffic on the roads and conjunctions, mainly in cases of traffic congestion.

In addition, traffic control was necessary in cases when traffic regulation did not ensure proper safety. Also, the traffic was channelled in cases of greater traffic congestion, mainly during the tourist season, but also in cases of public pressure. These efforts were not always successful because the volume of traffic flow depended mainly on road capacity.

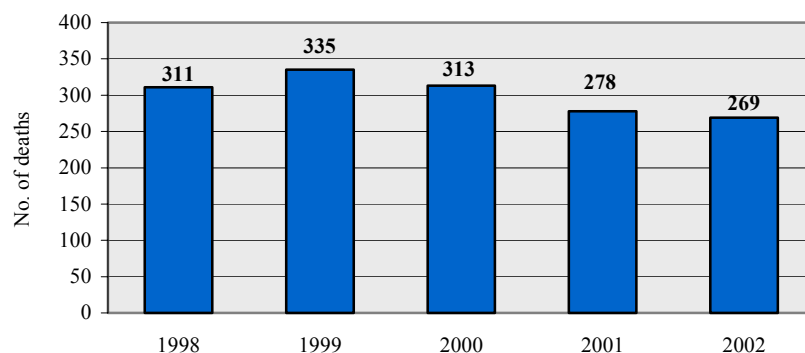
### 3.3. DEALING WITH ROAD ACCIDENTS

Police officers dealt with 39,601 (39,431) road accidents in 2002; 74.2% of these accidents resulted in material damage only. A total of 77,945 (77,372) people were involved in road accidents; there were 269 (278) fatalities, which is a fall of 3.2% on the previous year. There was a substantial decrease of the number of people seriously injured (a fall of 41.6%); however, the number of people slightly injured rose by 23.8%.

#### *Road accidents resulting in death and injury 1998-2002*

Year	Road accidents			Outcome		
	Total (road accidents resulting in death and injury)	No. of accidents resulting in death	No. of accidents resulting in injury	No. of deaths	No. of people seriously injured	No. of people slightly injured
1998	5,837	272	5,565	311	1,685	5,687
1999	7,009	307	6,702	335	2,074	7,010
2000	8,469	289	8,180	313	2,995	8,579
2001	9,199	243	8,956	278	2,689	9,984
2002	10,199	239	9,960	269	1,571	12,359

*Deaths resulting from road accidents  
1998-2002*



*Road accidents resulting in death and injury, by police directorate  
2002*

Police directorate	Road accidents			Outcome		
	Total (road accidents resulting in death and injury)	No. of deaths resulting in death	No. of deaths resulting in injuries	No. of deaths	No. of people seriously damaged	No. of people slightly damaged
Celje PD	1,419	40	1,379	46	208	1,703
Koper PD	491	18	473	20	116	526
Kranj PD	616	19	597	21	126	655
Krško PD	224	10	214	10	42	238
Ljubljana PD	3,032	59	2,973	64	442	3,789
Maribor PD	2,328	36	2,292	45	232	3,005
Murska Sobota PD	542	14	528	14	96	635
Nova Gorica PD	369	11	358	12	93	388
Novo mesto PD	576	20	556	22	124	640
Postojna PD	225	5	220	5	43	258
Slovenj Gradec PD	377	7	370	10	49	522
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,199</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>9,960</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>12,359</b>

Speeding was the most common cause of the most serious road accidents also in 2002. Road accidents resulting from speeding claimed 43.5% of all persons that died this year in road accidents.

*Most common causes of road accidents resulting in death and injury  
2001-2002*

Cause	Total (road accidents resulting in death and injury)		No. of deaths		No. of people seriously injured		No. of people slightly injured	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Speeding	2,870	3,044	140	117	998	630	3,136	3,707
Wrong side/direction	1,500	1,641	59	70	464	321	1,554	1,840
Failure to give way	1,926	2,149	43	36	495	284	2,176	2,686
Incorrect overtaking	357	403	11	15	160	100	407	542
Pedestrians	190	203	9	10	64	47	130	160
Incorrect vehicle manoeuvre	562	607	4	3	118	51	565	676
Failure to keep safe distance	1,246	1,494	1	0	245	33	1,540	2,088

Driving under the influence of alcohol was the cause of accidents in 9.2% of all road accidents. 37.3% of all people killed in road accidents in 2002 died in these road accidents.

More than a half (52.8%) of all people killed in road accidents died on main or regional roads. The majority of road accidents happened in summer season; otherwise, accidents mainly occurred on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. In accidents that occurred on the aforementioned days, more than a half (52.8%) of all people killed in road accidents died.

The police dealt with 4,450 (3,914) cases in which one of the parties involved fled the accident scene - this was the case in 11.2% (9.9%) of all road accidents. Of this number, 457 (362) were road accidents resulting in death and injury. A total of 148 (125), or 32.4% (34.5%), such accidents remained unsolved.

Also, the police dealt with 32 (31) road accidents involving vehicles transporting hazardous goods. The drivers of these vehicles caused half of these accidents. The most common cause of road accidents involving these vehicles was speeding, incorrect vehicle manoeuvre and wrong side/direction. None of these accidents resulted in any great environmental pollution.

#### **4. NATIONAL BORDER CONTROL AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATIONS ON ALIENS**

##### **4.1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS**

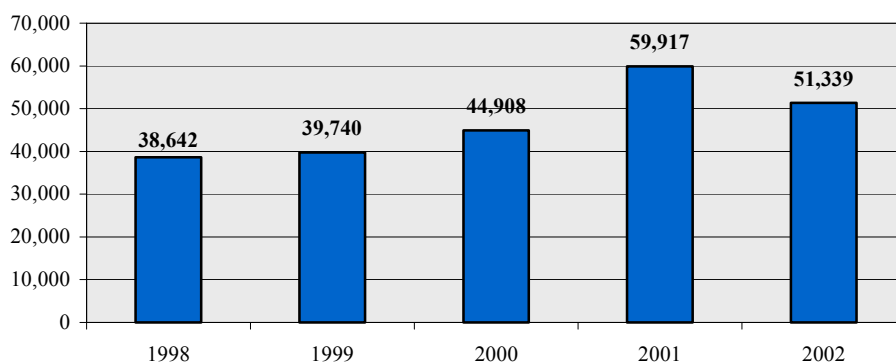
In the area of national border control the police performed regular intensified controls at national border crossings, outside national border crossings and in the interior of the country. In 2002 the police continued with the implementation of numerous measures on national border protection. The police paid a great deal of attention to increasing the quality of national border control (especially in the area of uncovering document forgery) and to measures that would improve the attitude of the police towards passengers at national border crossings.

There was a substantial improvement of conditions in the area of illegal migrations. In comparison with the last year, the number of illegal national border crossings decreased for two thirds. The police encountered more problems when dealing with national border incidents, since the number of these incidents increased for one third due to the indeterminate nature of the national border.

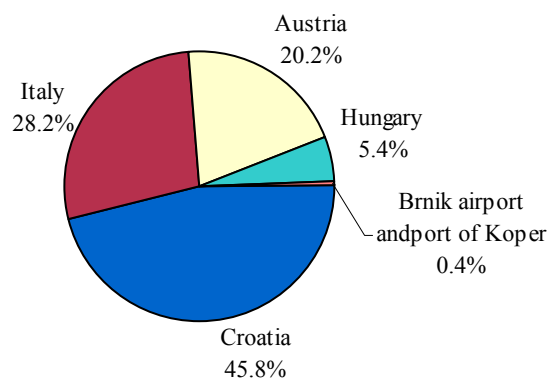
The police dealt with 6,165 (15,251) persons on account of violations of the Aliens Act, which was a fall of 59.6% on the previous year. A total of 4,577 (14,752) proposals for the introduction of misdemeanour proceedings were filed; on 2,234 (502) occasions, those who had committed a violation were only given a warning. Most proposals related to illegal crossing of the national border (4,428 (11,466), a fall of 61.4%). A total of 438 (392) proposals were filed for unlawful residence in the country (a rise of 11.7%). Proposals for the introduction of misdemeanour proceedings for unlawful residence in the country were filed mostly against citizens of former Yugoslavian republics. In addition, 168 (210) proposals were filed for the introduction of misdemeanour procedures against persons who helped aliens illegally cross the national border outside border crossings.

A total of 51,339 (59,917) aliens were refused entry at border crossings because they did not fulfil legally determined conditions for entry into Slovenia (a fall of 14.3%). The cause of the decrease of the number of aliens who were refused entry at border crossings is the implementation of the European agreement on regulations on the flow of citizens of member states of European Council, which allows the aforementioned citizens to travel with other documents as well.

*Aliens refused entry at border crossings  
1998-2002*



*Aliens refused entry, by border  
2002*



Most persons refused entry were citizens of Croatia, Italy and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

*Aliens refused entry at border crossings, by citizenship  
2001-2002*

Country	2001	2002	Rise/fall (%)
Croatia	12,012	13,774	14.7
Italy	6,267	6,873	9.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9,648	6,155	-36.2
Germany	8,292	4,219	-49.1
Romania	2,803	3,294	17.5
Bulgaria	1,762	2,791	58.4
Macedonia	2,218	2,676	20.6
The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	2,239	2,442	9.1
Turkey	1,308	1,089	-16.7
Austria	3,716	912	-75.5
Other	9,652	7,114	-26.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,917</b>	<b>51,339</b>	<b>-14.3</b>



Due to the violations of the National Border Control Act and Firearms Act the police seized 412 (660) pieces of various weapons (a fall of 37.6% on the previous year). The majority of these weapons were seized on the border with Croatia (291/465 pieces). The prevalent types of seized weapons were cold weapons – 171 (260), and gas weapons – 93 (264). On 10 (11) persons the police found bigger quantities of weapons and explosives. All the suspects were charged with criminal offence of illegal manufacture and trafficking of weapons or explosives. In addition, the police seized 15,725 (30,348) pieces of ammunition of varying calibres (a fall of 48.2% on the previous year).

Police officers also dealt with 125 (75) attempts to bring illicit drugs across the border out of/into the country (a rise of 66.7% on the previous year). Two thirds of these attempts occurred on the border with Croatia. There were only small quantities seized, with the exception of 12 (31) persons who carried bigger quantities of illicit drugs.

At border crossings and on the so-called “green border”, police officers seized 39 (49) vehicles on suspicion that they had been stolen. The majority of vehicles were seized on the border with Croatia – 35 (48), the rest on the border with Italy – 4 (1).

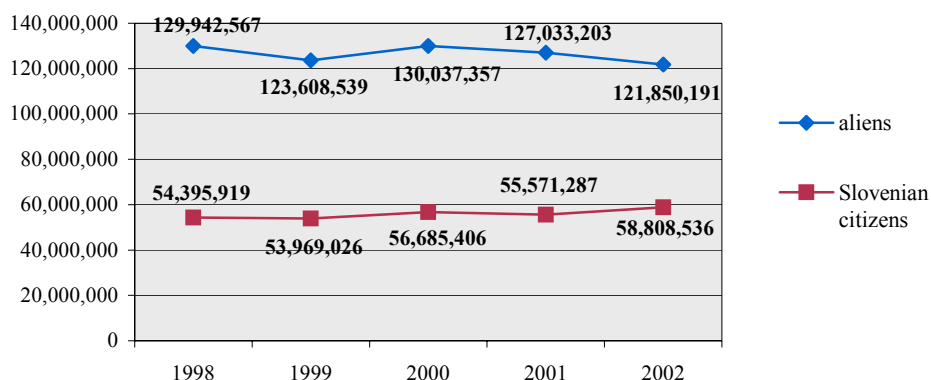
A total of 33,212 (36,329) permits were issued at border crossings (a fall of 8.6% on the previous year). The majority of these permits, 30,945 (32,452), were permits for the importation, possession and carrying of hunting, sports and other weapons and ammunition while in Slovenia. In addition, 2,229 (3,779) visas were issued, 1,262 (2,232) entry visas and 967 (1,547) transit visas.

## 4.2. NATIONAL BORDER CONTROL

### Passenger and vehicle traffic at border crossings

In 2002, the flow of passenger traffic at border crossings fell by 1.1% in comparison with the past year, and the number of motor vehicles by 1.5%. However, the number of vessels increased by 6.8%, the number of trains by 16.3% and the number of aircraft by 5.8%. The number of domestic passengers increased by 5.8%, and the number of foreign passengers decreased by 4.1%.

*Passenger traffic crossing the national border  
1998-2002*



The flow of passenger traffic decreased on the borders with all neighbouring states, except on the border with Austria (a rise of 4.7%) and on the borders for marine and air traffic (a rise of 1.2%).

*Passengers, by type of traffic  
1998-2002*

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
International traffic	152,719,256	146,428,876	154,121,874	151,068,872	149,508,378
Local crossborder	23,555,012	22,186,348	22,855,313	22,248,316	22,773,952
Bilateral traffic	8,064,218	8,962,341	9,745,576	9,287,302	8,376,397
<b>Total</b>	<b>184,338,486</b>	<b>177,577,565</b>	<b>186,722,763</b>	<b>182,604,490</b>	<b>180,658,727</b>

### Attempts to cross the national border with inadequate documents

In 2002 police officers dealt with 920 (966) persons at border crossings on account of misuse of documents. Most frequently the culprits were citizens of Macedonia – 286 (139), Bosnia and Herzegovina (163 (205) and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia – 91 (72). There were 1,111 instances of use of forged or altered documents, and 24 instances of attempted use of another's documents.

*Misuse of documents at national border crossings  
2002*

Misuse of documents	2002
Use of forged or altered passport	314
Use of forged or altered identity card	144
Use of forged or altered visa	126
Use of forged or altered residence or work permit	183
Use of forged or altered driving licence	164
Use of forged or altered documents (road licences, stamps, permits etc)	180
Use of another's passport	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,135</b>

The majority of instances of misuse of documents were dealt with on the national border with Croatia – 73.6%. On the border with Italy there were 15.0% of such misuses, on the border with Austria 6.0%, on the border with Hungary 3.1%, at Brnik airport 2.3% and at marine national border crossings 0.1%.

## 4.3. PROTECTING THE NATIONAL BORDER OUTSIDE BORDER CROSSINGS

### Protecting the national border

The police stepped up all forms of national border protection at and near the borderline, as well as in the interior of the country. Police dog units, mounted police units and the police air unit participated in the protection of the national border. Police officers also disposed with vehicles with optoelectronic devices. To the efficiency of the police work in this area contributed the special police unit for the national border protection, which commenced with its activities in the middle of 2002. In addition, there were four days of intensified control of the national border and main communications in Slovenia. The routine co-operation between

mixed police patrols of Nova Gorica PD and Italian security bodies, and of Murska Sobota PD, Maribor PD and Croatian security bodies continued.

The majority of illegal national border crossings occurred in the area of Nova Gorica PD, which represents the shortest route from Croatia to Italy. Therefore, the majority of persons apprehended by Italian security bodies for the illegal crossing of the national border were returned to Nova Gorica PD. A substantial number of persons who illegally crossed the national border were also apprehended in the area of Koper PD. Police officers of Ljubljana PD dealt with persons in transit.

### Breaches of the national border

In 2002 there were 34 (25) border incidents dealt with: 31 (3) were dealt with at the national level and 3 (22) at the local level. The number of border incidents increased mainly in the area of Koper PD due to the indeterminate nature of the national border in the Bay of Piran. Protest notes of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs frequently followed these incidents.

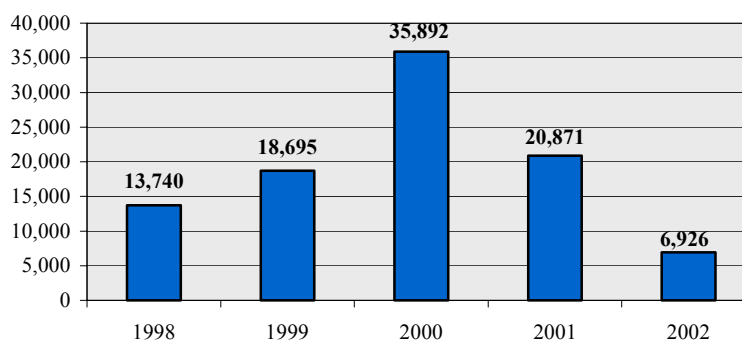
*Border incidents in the areas covered by police directorates  
2002*

Police directorate	Border incidents at the local level	Border incidents at the national level
Koper PD	1	30
Maribor PD	0	1
Murska Sobota PD	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>

## 4.4. ILLEGAL MIGRATION

In 2002, a total of 6,926 (20,871) aliens were dealt with on account of illegal crossing of the national border (a fall of 66,8% on the previous year). Among persons who illegally crossed the national border the number of citizens of Romania, Turkey and Iraq decreased. Due to illegal crossing of the national border the police issued warnings, in accordance with Criminal Offences Act, to 1,922 (678) persons.

*Aliens dealt with on account of illegal crossing of the national border  
1998-2002*



The majority of persons who illegally crossed the national border were citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Macedonia. No greater difficulties were encountered when returning these citizens to their state of origin.

*Citizenship of persons who illegally crossed the national border  
2001-2002*

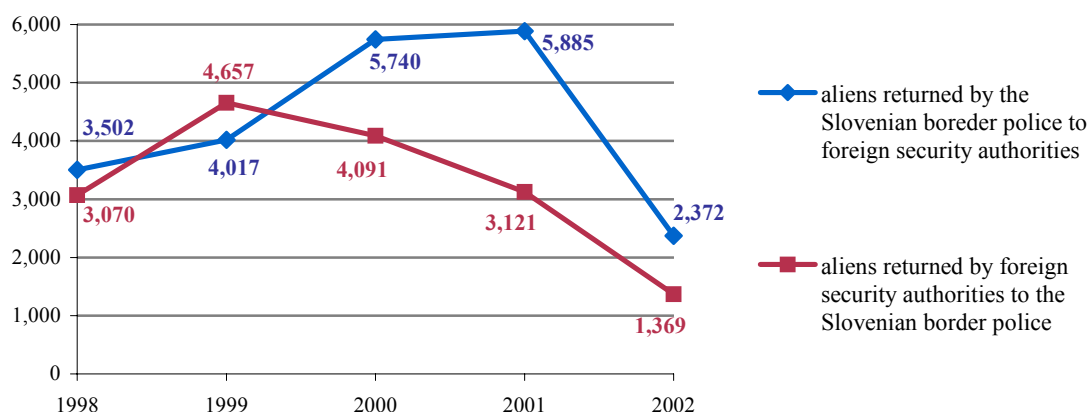
Country	2001	2002	Rise/fall (%)
The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	2,785	2,015	-27.6
Macedonia	1,728	1,221	-29.3
Turkey	3,159	820	-74.0
Iraq	3,219	586	-81.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	405	425	4.9
Croatia	511	328	-35.8
Moldova	748	295	-60.6
Romania	3,844	178	-95.4
Albania	22	142	545.5
Other	4,450	916	-79.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,871</b>	<b>6,926</b>	<b>-66.8</b>

Most persons, who illegally crossed the national border, were dealt with on the border with Croatia – 4,828 (12,687), most of them were citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia – 1,422 (1,758), and Macedonia – 798 (1,121).

#### 4.5. RETURNING OF ALIENS

On the basis of international agreements on returning of persons, foreign security bodies returned 1,369 (3,251) persons (a fall of 57.9% on the previous year) to the Slovenian police. Most of them were returned on the border with Italy – 1,013 (2,940). On the border with Austria there were 260 (191) persons returned, on the border with Croatia 45 (70) persons, at the Brnik airport border crossing 38 (32) persons, and on the border with Hungary 13 (18) persons.

*Aliens returned on the basis of international agreements  
1998-2002*



Slovenian border police returned 2,372 (5,885) aliens to foreign security bodies due to illegal crossing of the national border (a fall of 59.7% on the previous year). The majority of aliens were returned on the border with Croatia – 2,208 (4,888). On the border with Italy there were 80 (98) persons returned, on the border with Hungary 81 (892) persons, and on the border with Austria 3 (5) persons.

On the basis of the provisions of the Aliens Act, 2,155 (3,131) aliens were deported from the country. These were mostly citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia – 628 (606), Turkey – 397 (655) and Macedonia – 352 (321). Total of 4,527 persons were deported by force from the country (65.4% of detected illegal crossings of the national border).

#### 4.6. ACCOMMODATION OF ALIENS

In 2002 aliens were accommodated in the facilities of the Aliens Centre in Ljubljana (due to the renovation of the facility in Veliki Otok near Postojna), in Veliki otok (except in the time of renovation), in Prosenjakovci and at Vidonci. The renovation of the facility in Veliki Otok improved the living conditions for aliens as well as working conditions for employees. The facility has four separate housing facilities: for minors and unaccompanied children, for single men and women, for families, for the sick, and the facility for tightened police control, which is physically separated and additionally secured.

Due to the barrage of illegal migration the number of new aliens substantially decreased. The following elements contributed to the barrage of illegal migration: effective national border control, immediate returning of illegal refugees to the security bodies of neighbouring countries, the improvement of security conditions in the Balkans, changes in visa policy of certain countries (abolition of the antecedent acquiring of visa for the citizens of Romania travelling to countries of the European Union).

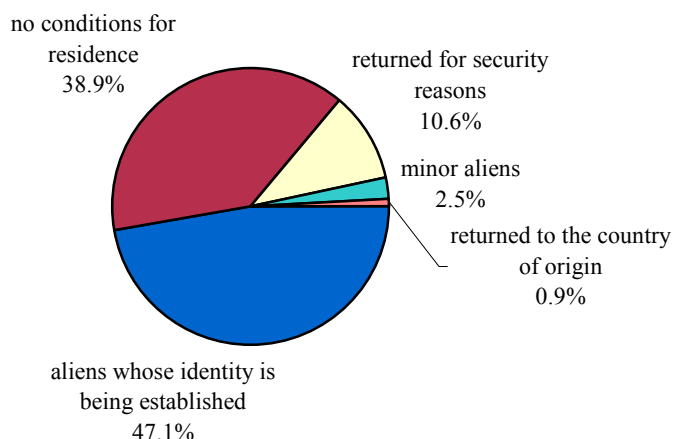
In 2002 there were 3,272 (10,034) aliens housed in the Aliens Centre, among them: 2,804 adult males, 231 adult females, 237 children and minors. The majority of aliens (1,124, or 34.4% of all aliens housed) came from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (mostly from Kosovo) with the intent of migrating to Italy. There were 970 (29.6% of all aliens housed) aliens from Turkey and Iraq. In these cases, the police established that aliens were mostly Turkish citizens of Kurd nationality pretending to be Iraqi citizens. Representatives of the Turkish embassy provided help to the police when establishing the identity or citizenship of these aliens. In cases when actual Turkish citizenship of aliens was confirmed, the police issued passports for the returning of aliens in question.

*Newly accommodated aliens, by nationality  
2002*

Country	No. of aliens	Percentage
The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	1,124	34.4
Turkey	534	16.3
Iraq	436	13.3
Macedonia	328	10.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	174	5.3
Moldova	132	4.0
Romania	87	2.7
China	71	2.2
Albania	69	2.1
Bangladesh	43	1.3
Iran	32	1.0
Palestine	32	1.0
Algeria	31	0.9
Pakistan	25	0.8
Russia	23	0.7
Others	131	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The most common cause of housing of aliens in Aliens Centres was the establishing of their identity (47.1% of all aliens housed), since they had no documents on them that would testify on their identity. Against only 11.5% of aliens housed security measures of removal or deportation were taken.

*Reasons for accommodation of individual categories of aliens  
2002*



A total of 1,737 (2,854) aliens accommodated were later returned to their country of origin (53.1% of all aliens housed in Aliens Centre). Citizens were returned to 22 countries, mostly to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (712), Turkey (476), Macedonia (197), Romania (87), and Bosnia and Herzegovina (87). The majority of aliens were transported by plane (1,355), others by bus (194) and by train (122). On the basis of agreements on returning of aliens, 570 aliens were returned to foreign security bodies. 726 aliens left Aliens Centres by themselves and never returned.

Co-operation with embassies in Slovenia and abroad proved to be very good. 689 passports needed for the returning of aliens to their country of origin were acquired.

The work of employees in the Aliens Centre was more efficient due to smaller number of aliens housed and improved working conditions. Therefore, the employees were able to dedicate themselves to individual treatment of aliens (establishing their identity and citizenship), which contributed to a more successful returning of aliens to their country of origin.

A total of 283 (399) aliens applied for refugee status. All of them were transferred to refugees centre, with the exception of those who were issued security measures for deportation by the competent bodies. Aliens often abused their status of applicants for refuge that enabled them to move freely on the territory of Slovenia. This was the reason why most of them left refugees centre immediately after the transfer.

## **5. PROTECTING PERSONS AND FACILITIES**

### **5.1. PROTECTING PERSONS, FACILITIES AND AREAS AROUND FACILITIES WHERE STATE BODIES ARE BASED**

The police successfully organised and implemented protection<sup>7</sup> for top-ranking national political representatives in the course of their activities at home and abroad, as well as foreign statesmen during their visits to Slovenia. Protection was performed at a high professional level, in accordance with risk assessments and security plans. Otherwise, the protection of persons, facilities and areas around facilities was taking place in favourable security conditions. Facilities and persons protected were never under any serious threat.

The amount of police work was influenced by the diplomatic activity of the Republic of Slovenia, which hosted in the past year 14 (17) visits and meetings of foreign presidents or vice presidents, 11 (19) meetings of Prime Ministers, 3 (9) visits of Presidents of Parliaments, 18 (22) visits and meetings of Ministers of foreign affairs, 6 (11) visits of Ministers of the interior, and several visits of high-ranking representatives of the European Union, NATO, United Nations and other international institutions. There was a slight fall in the number of domestic protected persons travelling abroad.

One of the most demanding tasks was the protection of the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting of the presidents of Central European countries, multilateral meetings and conferences of Ministers of defence, internal and external affairs. From October 16<sup>th</sup> to December 1<sup>st</sup> 2002 the police also provided protection in pre-election activities of presidential candidates.

#### **Preventive and operational activities and measures**

Preventive-operational activity encompassed a series of security measures and functions carried out by the police either on their own or in co-operation with other institutions in order

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<sup>7</sup> The number of protection activities is not designated here, because the extent of the measures taken when protecting domestic political representatives on the territory of Slovenia and the extent of measures taken when protecting domestic political representatives abroad, or when protecting foreign statesmen during their visit to Slovenia, are not comparable.

to detect and prevent, in good time, any attempt to threaten persons, facilities and areas around facilities. Risk assessment formed the basis for the planning of measures. 12 (7) checks were carried out due to the establishing of motives for the actions of persons who had sent threats, protested in front of protected facilities, or other. 27 (46) requests for submission of data were made to the Slovenian intelligence and security agency; 69 (78) assessments of risk posed to foreign protected persons were drawn up on the basis of these. There were 100 (228) anonymous or pseudonymous letters addressed to protected persons and institutions, the majority to the president of the Republic of Slovenia (41), to the Prime Minister (22), to the Minister of the foreign affairs (10) and to the finance Minister (8). The decrease of the number of letters dealt with is mainly the consequence of arrested activity on the part of some of the authors of these letters. Authors of 67 (122) postal consignments remained unknown. 20 (29) letters contained threats. A so far unidentified author from Maribor sent more than a half of these letters (11).

As a part of protection and security measures, besides the performance of measures of direct physical protection, there were 208 (360) occasions when the direct provision of protection in motorcades, buildings and protected areas was ordered, 181 (197) involving the accelerated crossing of the national border, 145 (163) involving external physical protection of the facility and the area around the facility in which protected persons were located, 124 (250) involving operational advanced parties, 123 (98) involving protected person or delegation access to the aircraft, 114 (177) involving personal protection within buildings, 104 (81) involving preventive-technical or anti-bomb checks of facilities and areas around facilities in which protected persons were located, 61 (90) involving inspection of premises and food and seizure of control food samples, 35 (50) involving regulation of traffic en route, at places where events were taking place and in protected areas.

### **Protection of persons**

Physical, preventive, operational and technical measures were deployed to protect the following persons: the president, the Prime Minister, the president of the National Assembly, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, and the Minister of Defence. In addition to the protection of official and private activities of the aforementioned persons within Slovenia, there were 88 (100) occasions when they were protected in the course of their activities abroad.

The protection of candidates who participated in the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> round of presidential elections was deployed in accordance with definitions of regulation on protection of persons, facilities and areas around facilities where state bodies are based. This regulation also states that candidates can renounce in writing the direct physical protection, which they did. Candidates, who changed their mind later on, were given physical protection during the 1<sup>st</sup> round of elections.

In accordance with the aforementioned ordinance, the police protected the head of the state prosecution group of the Republic of Slovenia during special assignments, as well as a judge of Koper district court from March until November 2002.

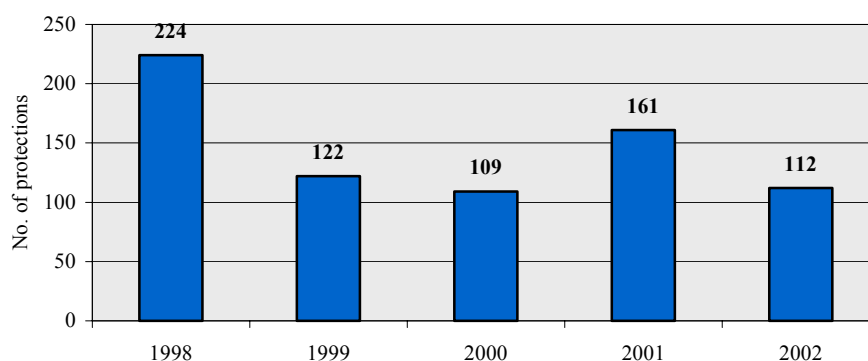
Other government Ministers, the president of the National Council, the president of the Constitutional Court, the president of the Supreme Court, the State Prosecutor General, the



director of Sova and the spouses of the president and the president of the National Assembly were protected by the police by means of preventive and operational measures alone.

Foreign state representatives and delegations were provided with protection on 112 (161) occasions during their official and private visits to Slovenia, during multilateral meetings, during deliveries of letters credential, and during transit across our territory. On 21 (31) occasions, police officers provided protection for the delivery of letters credential of foreign diplomatic representatives. The most demanding protection was provided in the form of 16 (20) operational actions.

*Protection of foreign statesmen  
1998-2002*



### **Protection of facilities and areas around facilities**

Pursuant to a government regulation, police officers provided protection for facilities in which Slovenian state bodies are based, for embassies and consulates, and for protocol facilities of the Republic of Slovenia. Police officers also protected buildings in which the president, the Prime Minister, the president of the National Assembly, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Defence resided. Mobile police patrols provided protection for the majority of buildings housing the offices of the president, the president of the National Assembly, the Prime Minister and the Ministry of the Interior. Police guards provided protection of residences of the president and the Prime Minister. The majority of buildings had additional technical protection. Adequate protection measures were taken also when protecting the buildings in which high-ranking foreign statesmen resided during their visits to Slovenia.

Physical protection of state bodies and protocol facilities of the Republic of Slovenia was provided on 1,258 (1,104) occasions, during sessions, receptions, press conferences and other similar activities. Additional measures were implemented when protest meetings and other demonstrations took place in front of embassy buildings. Providing protection to 30 (30) embassies encompassed the protection of residences of foreign ambassadors and the protection of buildings in which receptions were taking place on national holidays and on other occasions. Following the assessment of a high-level threat to the US embassy, the police provided direct protection of US embassy and US ambassador during the whole of 2002.

## 5.2. OTHER SECURITY AND PROTECTION MEASURES

There were 50 (52) occasions on which police officers were provided with protection, following the threats received. A high-level threat was established on 2 occasions. In accordance with the threat assessment, combined systems of physical and technical protection of persons were applied.

Police officers also provided protection for the headquarters of the Ministry of the Interior, as well as for some other facilities of the Ministry, i.e. the Police (bomb disposal centre, centre for forensic research, vehicular park, equipment storehouse etc). 69 (98) interventions took place on occasions of triggering of signalling and security devices.

In co-operation with workers at the National Nuclear Safety Administration and Krško nuclear plant, police officers secured safe passage for transport of nuclear fuel. In co-operation with the inspectors of the National Nuclear Safety Administration, the police provided supervision of the modernisation of the technical system for the protection of Krško nuclear plant.

In 2002 as well, the police provided escort for the transport of consignments of money of Nova Ljubljanska Banka on regular basis. On the basis of the contract with the Bank of Slovenia, police officers provided protection for transports of consignments of money. On 4 occasions, the police provided protection for the transport of a greater amount of money from the Bank of Slovenia to the Ministry of the Interior. On 16 occasions, the police provided protection for the transport of Croatian consignments of money on the territory of Slovenia.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

### 1. PREVENTIVE TASKS

#### 1.1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

In 2002, preventive actions were undertaken in providing general safety for people in the mountain and public ski slopes areas, in which also participated the police mountain units. Preventive actions and material were adjusted to novelties in the area of road traffic and regulations on road traffic safety. The project of the integration of border population in the protection of the national border continued, as well as the preparation of adequate directions for consistent implementation of community directed police work at all levels.

Professional athletes employed in the Police Force also participated in preventive actions and projects. They took part in the following preventive actions: Pika's Days in Velenje, Pedestrian Safety in Road Traffic in Nova Gorica, open doors days of Radovljica PD and Ljubljana traffic police.

In addition to routine actions in the area of road traffic safety, the action "Safety in traffic" was realised in all police directorates. Also, preventive day was organised in the Paediatric Clinic of Ljubljana.

#### **Preventive tasks in the area of crime**

Preventive tasks in the area of crime took place in the form of advice to citizens via public media. Criminal investigators held lectures in schools and kindergartens, and participated in various panel discussions on preventing property crime, violence against children and minors, domestic violence, abuse of illicit drugs etc. They also visited victims of criminal offences and warned them about circumstances that perpetrators take advantage of when committing criminal offences.

In 2002, the police published two brochures intended for potential victims of trafficking in persons. The first brochure was intended for high-school students and university students while the second one, printed in six foreign languages, was intended for female aliens who were seeking work in Slovenia. Also, the police published a brochure of preventive advice for preventing property crime. Due to the lack of funds, the police could not realise the publication of the brochure on art theft.

Within the framework of the "Police for kids" project the puppet show *113* was played on several occasions. In the area of Koper PD the police implemented the "Be careful" project intended for primary school students. Kranj PD manufactured a poster on preventing bullying.

### **Preventive tasks in the area of public order**

Preventive tasks were mainly implemented to ensure safety at major sporting and other events, at protest meetings, on trains, in the mountains and on ski slopes, as well as to improve environmental protection and to reduce the consequences of the use of fireworks.

### **Preventive tasks in the area of road traffic**

Preventive tasks were intended to gain support for repressive actions and tightened control of traffic. The police co-operated in preventive actions of the Council for prevention and education in road traffic, realised within the framework of "Be careful" project, intended to change the attitude and thinking of both, pedestrians and drivers when involved in traffic in poor visibility conditions.

Also in 2002, the police realised the already noted preventive actions (Waiter, taxi!; Step out of the darkness; Speeding kills; Safe winter driving; Safe route to school etc). Even before the beginning of the motorbike season the police performed the "Police experience as advice" action in the area of eight police directorates. This action was intended to improve the motorbike riding skills under the guidance of police instructors.

Some police directorates organised their own preventive actions: mastery of motor vehicle driving, visits to schools, kindergartens, senior citizens' home and senior citizens' clubs, traffic safety competitions, actions on drivers' psycho-physical condition etc. The police performed preventive control of those categories of vehicles and drivers that required special skills: control of driving instructors, taxis, buses, freight vehicles and vehicles for the transport of hazardous substances.

### **Preventive tasks in the area of national border control and implementation of regulations on aliens**

Heads of police border districts performed the basic preventive activity in this area. Their activities contributed to a greater response of border area residents who notified the police of suspicious characters in the vicinity of the national border. Activities also contributed to a better co-operation between local communities, societies and associations, such as border huntsmen and fishermen associations. The police familiarised the heads of construction sites and employers with statutory provisions on aliens. The police familiarised individuals and companies, as well as persons in charge of receiving and accommodating of aliens, with obligations of keeping records of guests, as well as of registering and checking-out of aliens.

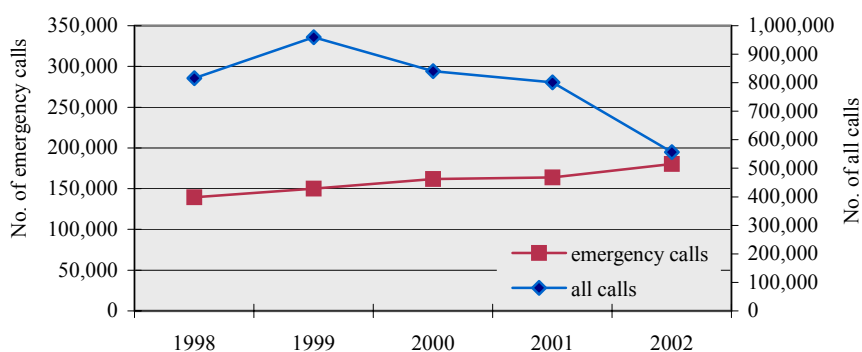
## 2. OPERATION AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

### 2.1. INTERVENTION ACTIVITIES

#### Intervention calls

In 2002 the police received 557,137 (801,020) calls from citizens on the intervention number 113 (a fall of 30.5% on the previous year). These calls included 180,391 (163,657) intervention calls that required the police to arrive at the scene of the event (a rise of 10.2% on the previous year). Intervention calls made up 32.4% (20.4%) of all 113 calls.

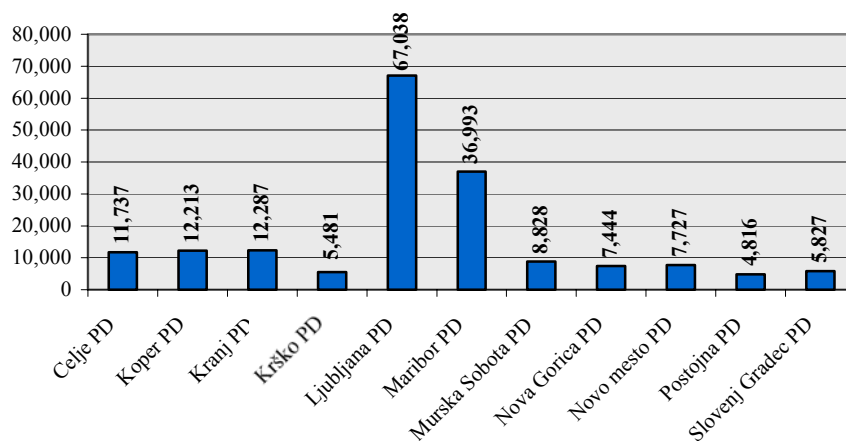
*All calls and intervention 113 calls  
1998-2002*



A comparison of the number 113 calls over several years shows that the number of intervention calls experienced steady slight growth, while the number of all calls to this number fell three years in a row. The fall in the number of all calls was chiefly the result of the introduction of the ISDN line for 113 and the installation of the recorded announcement “*You have called the police on 113, your statement is being recorded*”, which substantially reduced the number of wrong-number and false calls.

The number of intervention calls is shown in the chart below, arranged by police directorate.

*Intervention 113 calls, by police directorate  
2002*



There were 10,093 (7,638) emergency response calls in 2002 (a rise of 32.1% on the previous year). Emergency response calls represented 5.6% (4.7%) of all intervention calls.

### Intervention referrals and directing police officers

On the basis of intervention calls, 175,493 (166,422) police patrols were referred to the scene of the event (a rise of 5.5% on the previous year).

The average reaction time of police patrols (time from 113 being called to the arriving of the police at the scene of the event) was 20 minutes and 54 seconds for all events, and 16 minutes and 14 seconds for emergency intervention events. The average reaction time of police patrols of individual police directorates is shown in the table below.

*Average reaction time of police patrols, by police directorate  
2002*

Police directorate	All intervention calls	Emergency response calls
Celje PD	15:50	12:40
Koper PD	17:05	12:29
Kranj PD	19:53	13:25
Krško PD	17:26	13:03
Ljubljana PD	22:10	14:30
Maribor PD	24:26	22:06
Murska Sobota PD	18:33	10:24
Nova Gorica PD	16:33	16:26
Novo mesto PD	20:39	09:30
Postojna PD	16:37	12:04
Slovenj Gradec PD	12:20	10:42
<b>Total</b>	<b>20:54</b>	<b>16:14</b>

At the time of perpetration or immediately after perpetration, 634 (595) perpetrators of criminal offences or misdemeanours were apprehended. Most apprehensions were the result of 670 (664) road blocks in the narrower or broader area of the event, of which 298 (204) were successful.

In 2002 police patrols carried out 1,653 (1,948) blockades of facilities due to the triggering of signalling and security devices. In the majority of cases it was established that the signalling or security devices had been triggered either due to a fault or through mishandling by employees in the secured facilities, or for unknown reasons.

## 2.2. NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING

### Operative notification and reporting

Pursuant to the Rules on Notification and Reporting, operation and communication centres carried out the tasks of notifying police units and their heads, as well as other authorities and organisations with respect to the type of security event.

*Authorities and organisations notified by police directorate operation  
and communication centres  
2002*

Police directorate	Examining judges	State prosecutors	Information centre	Road companies	Towing services	Other	Total
Celje PD	2,760	2,764	366	492	277	4,822	11,481
Koper PD	747	1,044	38	40	48	315	2,232
Kranj PD	2,081	2,081	1,742	896	499	341	7,640
Krško PD	359	736	189	35	104	910	2,333
Ljubljana PD	5,538	5,829	1,820	1,917	1,670	9,872	26,646
Maribor PD	752	792	256	1,358	920	2,435	6,513
Murska Sobota PD	369	246	106	115	111	926	1,873
Nova Gorica PD	761	485	448	408	244	824	3,170
Novo mesto PD	916	132	288	118	205	426	2,085
Postojna PD	521	507	225	166	78	1,085	2,582
Slovenj Gradec PD	504	654	86	137	121	569	2,071
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,308</b>	<b>15,270</b>	<b>5,564</b>	<b>5,682</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>22,525</b>	<b>68,626</b>

For the sixth year since the launching of the *With Joined Forces Against Crime* campaign, the police received calls on the anonymous 080-1200 number. In 2002 the police received 485 (679) calls from citizens, who assisted the police in their further detection of criminal offences and their perpetrators. Most frequently the citizens submitted information on the suspicion that illicit drugs were being sold and consumed, and on the perpetration of property and economic crime.

### **Warrants, public search notices and public proclamations**

In 2002 the level of police activity relating to the search for persons rose somewhat in comparison with the last year, as can be seen in the table below.

*Warrants, public search notices and public proclamations  
2001-2002*

Type of measure	2001	2002
Warrants	760	944
Search by courts due to evasion	646	826
Before enforcement of sentence	9	0
Escape from prisons	58	59
Escape by inmates from Radeče prison	29	30
International warrants/notices in Slovenia	18	29
Public search notices	671	622
Wanted due to criminal offences	357	339
Escape by minors from correctional centre	53	29
Runaway children and minors	92	113
Missing adults	169	141
Public proclamations	5	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>1,573</b>

### 2.3. OPERATIVE HEADQUARTERS CAMPAIGNS AND EXERCISES

#### **Protection of the meeting between sixteen presidents of Central European countries**

On May 31 and June 1 2002 Slovenia hosted the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting between the presidents of Central European countries, attended by 16 presidents. The entire programme of the meeting (which was the biggest multilateral meeting ever in Slovenia) took place in the region covered by Kranj police directorate.

The preparations for and the implementation of the meeting between the presidents were carried out within the framework of the campaign launched on January 11 2002, when the co-ordination group was appointed responsible for co-ordinating the preparations for the meeting, consisting of representatives of internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate and Kranj police directorate. The group's task was to draw up plans for measures aimed at ensuring the security of protected persons and co-ordinating all police activities relating to preparations for the meeting. The group prepared a programme of activities and appointed 10 subgroups, which drew up risk assessments, operative tasks, direct protection of routes, facilities and surroundings, traffic, bomb checks, accreditations, logistical and financial support, liaison, and personnel assistance. Kranj police directorate also appointed 4 groups, which drew up plans for the areas of Ljubljana airport and Bled, plans for the protection of roads, roadblocks and diverting the traffic.

The co-operation group of the General Police Directorate terminated its work on May 30, when management was taken over (in accordance with the security plan) by the operative headquarters of the General Police Directorate, which operated until June 1 2002. Its tasks were to: monitor security conditions in Slovenia; assess threats against presidents of attending countries and the meeting; execute security plans; co-ordinate all police activities to ensure safety of all the presidents of the attending countries; ensure the safe course of the meeting; co-ordinate police activities with the government committee for organisation, with other state bodies and others that participated in the realisation of the meeting; help and co-ordinate other activities and measures necessary to ensure safety. Two special operative groups were formed as support for the operative headquarters of the General Police Directorate in their decision making process.

In addition to operative headquarters of the General Police Directorate, operative headquarters of Kranj PD were also established. For the performance of tasks and the co-ordination of fieldwork operative groups were established (in hotel Toplice, castle Brdo and at the Ljubljana airport), consisting of employees of the General Police Directorate and other police directorates. In accordance with existing plans and measures of operative headquarters all necessary tasks were performed to ensure a safe and undisturbed meeting.

2,308 employees participated in the preparatory stage of the campaign, which lasted until May 30. In the implementing stage, which lasted from May 30 to June 1 2002, 3,277 employees of the Police Force participated.



### **Headquarters-tactical exercise of police units**

In June 2002 the first two-day (headquarters) part of the headquarters-tactical exercise began on the entire Slovenian territory, in which took part the operative headquarters of the General Police Directorate and all other headquarters of police directorates. In December 2002 the second two-day two-sided tactical (headquarters-field) part of the exercise began in the area of three police directorates, in which took part the operative headquarters of the General Police Directorate, three other headquarters of police directorates, internal organisation units of the General Police Directorate and other police directorates, several police stations and call-up units.

The work group, which prepared the exercise, manufactured exhaustive resumes for each part of the exercise, containing preparatory plans for the exercise, scenario, and methodological directions for the preparation and implementation of the exercise. A one-day qualification programme was prepared for members of operative headquarters, implemented before the implementation of both, headquarters part and field part of the exercise.

By the assessment of appointed observers, who were monitoring the implementation of the exercise, management in charge of the exercise and participants the exercise was successfully implemented. Conclusions made in the headquarters part of the exercise were of great help in the preparation of fieldwork. Conclusions made in both parts of the exercise will be of help in the planning of further member qualifying and in the preparation of future exercises.

### **3. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND FORENSIC EXAMINATION ACTIVITIES**

Criminal technicians participated in 5,002 (4,801) inspections of crime scenes (a rise of 4.2% on the previous year). They put forward 934 (1,171) expert opinions, and identified 340 (320) perpetrators of criminal offences on the basis of fingerprints.

The number of requests for an investigation in forensic laboratories and expert opinion rose from 3,294 to 4,174 (a rise of 26.6%). The most frequent were requests for DNA tests, for the investigation of samples of illicit drugs, and for the investigation of traces left behind by perpetrators of criminal offences.

14 (13) computer generated images of unidentified perpetrators of robberies, grand larceny, sexual assault on a person under 15 years of age and sexual violence were made, contributing to the successful resolution of 7 cases. Of the 21 (37) requests for the use of the polygraph method, 15 (16) were granted.

8 (33) checks of computer equipment were carried out, each including checks of one or two computer systems. Checks of computer equipment were carried out within the framework of investigation of two criminal offences of unauthorised exploitation of copyrights, murder, violation of basic workers' rights, unauthorised access to a protected computer data base, tax evasion, causing damage to creditors, and manufacture and trafficking of weapons and resources intended for criminal offences.

## 4. ANALYTICAL ACTIVITIES

### **Analysis of security conditions and police work**

In 2002 the following analyses were made: analysis of measures taken by the police in cases of illegal use of pyrotechnical products; analysis of deprivation of liberty on the basis of Police Act and Criminal Offences Act ; analysis of effectiveness of apprehensions; analysis of police intervention on private premises (domestic violence); analysis of repressive measures taken at public gatherings; analysis of the work of the heads of police districts; analysis of pedestrian safety and police measures taken against them; analysis of road accidents involving pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists, and drivers of motorised vehicles; analysis of effectiveness of measures taken in cases of speeding and drunk driving, and of devices used for the measurement of speed; analysis of issuing of warnings; analysis of police activities during tourist seasons in the past years; analysis of illegal crossing of the national border and other violations of Aliens Act; analysis of uncovering forged or altered documents at border crossings; analysis of traffic congestion at border crossing (passenger and vehicle traffic at border crossings, weapons seized, illicit drugs and other illicit objects); analysis of implementation of agreements on re-admittance of persons at the national border; analysis of use of coercive measures and attacks on police officers; analysis of practising the practical procedure involving self-defence; analysis of halting runaway drivers; analysis of records on preventive work etc.

In addition, the following analyses were made: analysis of anonymous and pseudonymous consignments addressed to protected persons; analysis of written threats and insults to protected persons and facilities; analysis of causes for the triggering of signalling and security devices in protected facilities; analysis of protection of facilities where state bodies are based; analysis of reaction time of police patrols; analysis of anonymous calls; analysis of implementation of measures in cases of criminal offences of robbery; analysis of connections between the number of police patrols and the density of intervention events in specific time periods.

### **Criminal analysis**

In the area of crime the strategy for analytical activity was adopted, and the police were integrated in the international UNDCP project for the advancement of crime analytics. The operative analysis referred to the investigation of murders, robberies, organised car thefts, migrations, trade in illicit drugs and weapons, cigarette smuggling, international terrorism, and post-war summary executions. Analytical support was ensured in the investigation of organised criminal offences in the area of economic crime.

### **Other analysis**

A research was conducted on the protection of human rights within the Police Force. An internal research was conducted on the power and influence of the police. The concept of research on public opinion of the Police Force was adopted. Also, the following analyses were carried out: analysis of articles on the police appearing in the media and results of Politbarometer monthly, analysis of educational structure of police employees, analysis of

medical leave of employees of the Ministry and of the Police, analysis of injuries at work, analysis of workloads in certain police units, analysis of work of assistant commander etc.

## **5. SUPERVISORY ACTIVITIES**

In 2002 the great majority of planned general, professional and repeat supervisions were carried out. Even though there were faults and flaws detected, it was established that police units carried out their tasks in accordance with the law, goals planned and directions (mostly in due time and at the professional level). It was also established that police units rectified faults and flaws in due time. The quality of the work improved in this area due to the co-ordination of contents of planned supervisions, constant monitoring and directing of supervision activities. Also, the number of professional supervisions increased.

### **Supervision of the work of police employees**

In accordance with the amendments to the rules (valid from February 2002) applying to the exercise of supervision, the supervision of the work of police employees (which was formerly the competence of superior officers) can be now, on the basis of the resolution of the director of police directorate or the director general of the police, carried out also by employees of police directorates at police stations, while employees of the General Police Directorate can carry them out at police directorates or at police stations.

In April 2002, employees of the General Police Directorate authorised for the supervision carried out supervision of the work of the police at 75 international and international border crossings for road traffic (in the area of all police directorates). During their supervisions, they crossed the national border on 62 occasions. Supervisions of shift management and police surveyors were carried out. The object of these supervisions was the implementation of border control in accordance with the work strategy of the Police at the national level and directions for the implementation of border control (implementation of basic control, work outside cubicles, conduct of police officers towards passengers). In a smaller scope, repeat supervisions were carried out in July 2002.

Employees of the General Police Directorate carried out supervisions at the local level in 13 police units, supervising management's respect of provisions on ordaining overtime, re-organising of working time, and workers' rights to pauses and rest. One police unit was examining if the appointment of workers to posts is being implemented in accordance with Police rules. They were examining if security conditions, time and space density of insufficiently secured events are being taken into consideration, as well as working obligations of police officers and their absence, proportions of workload, professionalism and experience of police officers, and proper use of working time.

Employees of police directorates carried out supervisions at 130 police stations. They supervised the appointing of workers to posts, the ordaining of overtime, the re-organising of working time, workers' rights to pauses and rest, the implementation of border control, the ensuring of safety of the national border, the preventing of illegal migrations to the interior of the country, the protecting of children at the beginning of the school year, and the

implementation of tasks relating to individual actions. Also, they examined the conduct of police officers towards clients in the course of procedures.

### **Supervision of the work of organisational units**

In 2002, internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate carried out 2 (2) general supervisions of the work of police directorates, while police directorates themselves carried out a total of 20 (22) supervisions of the police stations based in the regions covered by them.

The number of professional supervisions increased in comparison with the previous year. As part of 432 (255) professional supervisions, of which 25 (23) were carried out by the internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate and 407 (232) by other police directorates, 97 police stations, 8 police directorates and 3 internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate were subjected to supervision.

Employees authorised for supervision most frequently exercised professional supervision of authorisations (105), organisational matters (81), financial-material operations (65), the detection and investigation of crime (54), personnel matters (31), the provision of road safety (23), the maintenance of public order and the provision of general safety of people and property (21), the provision of security of the national border (17), the implementation of regulations on aliens and illegal migrations (17), and operative notifying and reporting (15).

29 (58) repeat supervisions were carried out. Police directorates carried out repeat supervisions in 1 internal organisational unit and 26 police stations, while internal organisational units carried out repeat supervisions in 2 police directorates.

During repeat supervisions in police directorates and police stations checks were made on the rectification of faults and flaws established mainly during the exercise of general supervision. Repeat supervisions were carried out mostly in the areas of financial-material operations, implementation of authorisations, detection and investigation of crime, organisational matters, maintenance of public order and provision of general safety of people and property, and provision of road traffic safety. Employees authorised for supervision established that the measures, ordered after general or professional supervisions, were taken, and that the faults and flaws were rectified.

The great majority of police stations, all police directorates and 3 internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate were integrated in one form of supervision. The share of faults and flaws established during general and professional supervisions seemed small in comparison with the share of properly conducted work. Nevertheless, the majority of faults and flaws were detected in connection with management. Therefore, the management of police units was instructed: to be more consistent in the performance of those tasks where faults had been established; to take into consideration the conclusions made by supervisors and discuss them at meetings, professional consultations and when at work; to include these conclusions in the implementation of supervisions, provision of professional help and qualifying of police officers; to submit reports. When supervising the work of police employees, police directorates were cautioned to conduct preventive interviews with employees that had committed faults and to pay more attention to the establishing of the

liability on the part of the management of police stations (on the account of established faults and flaws) and to a more adequate personnel policy at police stations.

## 6. SUPERVISION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICE AUTHORISATIONS IN THE AREA OF PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

The police carried out regular supervisions of the use of police authorisations with the purpose of establishing whether such use was lawful and professional, as well as supervisions of rectifying flaws that occurred. The police also implemented commendations of the European committee for the prevention of torture and humiliating treatment or punishment. The police co-operated with the Ministry of the Interior in preventing the misuse of the refugee procedure, and in the organisation of professional consultations on authorisations, use of coercive means and protection of human rights and freedoms etc.

In 2002 the police issued a total of 20,426 **warnings**<sup>8</sup>:

- of 443 warnings issued due to the violation of public order, 105 were issued due to the violation of the Residence Registration Act, 88 due to the violation of the Decree on fire protection in the natural environment, 33 due to the violation of the Identity Card Act, 14 due to the violation of the Act on Criminal Offences against Public Order and Peace, 4 due to the violation of the Firearms Act and 199 due to the violation of other regulations;
- of 17,749 warnings issued due to the violation of road traffic regulations, 17,604 were issued due to the violation of the Road Transport Safety Act, 117 due to the violation of the Road Transport Act and 28 due to the violation of the Transport of Dangerous Goods Act;
- 1,588 warnings issued due to the violation of the Aliens Act and 646 warnings issued due to the violation of the National Border Control Act.

During operational work the police **established identity** of 117,467 (131,837) persons (a fall of 10.9% on the previous year).

There were 10,170 (15,342) **persons detained** (a fall of 33.7% on the previous year). The number of persons detained for committing criminal offences was 3,407 (2,478) (a rise of 37.5%), while the number of persons detained in order to prevent further misdemeanour and for other reasons was 6,763 (12,864) (a fall of 47.4%). Due to the decrease of the number of illegal crossings of the national border, there was a substantial decrease in the number of persons detained up to 24 hours (in accordance with the Criminal Offences Act ) and in the number of persons detained up to 48 hours (in accordance with the Police Act). Though, there was an increase in the number of persons detained up to 6 hours in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Act, on the basis of which police officers needed not to issue decisions on detention when implementing authorisations on persons detained.

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<sup>8</sup> The comparative data for the year 2001 are not stated because police officers began issuing warnings on the basis of amendments and supplements to the Criminal Offences Act, valid from September 12 2001.

*Persons detained  
2002*

Time of detention	2001	2002
Up to 24 hours (Police Act),	99	33
Up to 48 hours (Police Act),	2,369	1,025
Up to 12 hours (Criminal Offences Act),	2,893	2,889
Up to 24 hours (Criminal Offences Act),	7,503	2,816
Up to 6 hours (Criminal Procedure Act),	1,031	2,011
Up to 48 hours (Criminal Procedure Act),	1,447	1,396
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,342</b>	<b>10,170</b>

To ensure their presence in the proceedings, there were 1,723 (4,242) **persons brought before the misdemeanours judge** (a fall of 59.4% on the previous year).

There were 7,061 (6,747) cases of the **use of coercive means**.

*Use of coercive means, by unit  
2002*

Unit	Physical coercion	Handcuffing	Truncheon	Gas spray	Gas means	Police dogs	Mounted police	Coercive stooping of vehicles	Firearms	Warning shots	Total
Ljubljana PD	1,005	1,619	32	37	0	12	1	0	1	1	2,708
Maribor PD	604	540	8	6	0	2	0	5	1	0	1,166
Celje PD	290	335	2	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	634
Murska Sobota PD	282	263	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	551
Kranj PD	179	230	6	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	422
Koper PD	143	157	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	304
Slovenj Gradec PD	94	114	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	214
Krško PD	180	186	21	2	0	5	0	2	0	1	397
Novo mesto PD	84	113	1	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	207
Nova Gorica PD	96	131	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	231
Postojna PD	50	93	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	147
GPD	31	48	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7,061</b>

Most cases involved the use of physical coercion – 3,038 (2,778) and handcuffing – 3,829 (3,792). Within the use of physical coercion, most cases involved professional hold – 2,616 (2,350), professional throw – 243 (247) and professional stroke – 179 (181). The most extreme coercive means, firearms, was used only 2 (0) times, and 2 (9) times as a warning shot.

Coercive means were most frequently used when establishing public order – 4,078 (3,935) times, when ensuring road traffic safety – 1,078 (1,106) times, when investigating criminal offences – 1,247 (1,108) times, when escorting persons – 235 (343) times, and when protecting the national border - 210 (283) times.

The use of coercive means was the reason of complaints in 124 (171) cases (10.1% of all complaints). These complaints mostly referred to the use of physical coercion, and means of restraint.

Due to the use of coercive means police officers received 20 (24) of all 92 (97) threats in 2002. 262 (300) police officers were assaulted, mostly by the use of physical coercion: 8 cases involved assault with a knife, and 6 cases assault with firearms. Due to the assaults on police officers 180 (184) criminal complaints were filed (a fall of 2.2% on the previous year).

## 7. RESOLVING COMPLAINTS

The police monitored and supervised the resolving of complaints on a regular basis. Findings of complaint procedures were then used in the educational process at the Police Academy and in the skill training of police units with the purpose of cautioning about flaws and deficiencies that occurred during the implementation of police tasks, as well as deficiencies that occurred in the process of resolving complaints.

With professional and impartial resolving in complaint procedures, in which participated representatives of the public (1) and the police trade union (1), the police guaranteed rectitude and legal protection for persons involved in police proceedings. Complainants exercised their right to complain without encountering any difficulties, while at the same time the police gained feedback information on the level of professionalism and the quality of the work of police officers. Complainants were informed of adopted decisions and measures taken even in cases when complaints failed to fulfil the conditions for the resolution (on the basis of Article 28 of the Police Act and instructions governing the resolution of complaints), but merely formed a basis for establishing disciplinary liability or moral and ethical violations of the Police Code of Ethics.

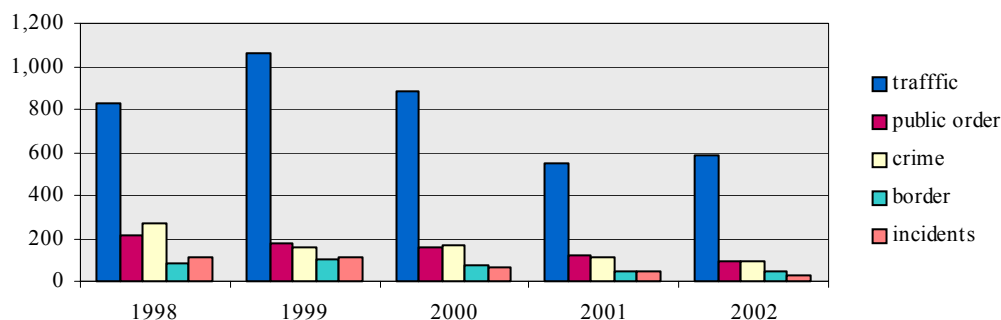
In 2002 the number of complaints filed against police officers was 1,222 (1,240), which is a fall of 1.4% on the previous year. The police dealt with 1,133 (1,144) complaints, while 89 (96) complaints still needed to be addressed. In 277 (273) cases the complaints procedure was suspended because of the non-fulfilment of the conditions laid down in Article 28 of the Police Act and instructions governing the resolution of complaints, while 5 (6) complaints were assigned for resolution by other state bodies. During its sessions the senate dealt with 851 (856) complaints, of which 132 (117) were justified, or 15.5% (13.5%).

### *Complaints 2001-2002*

	2001	2002
Complaints filed	1,240	1,222
Unresolved complaints	1,144	1,133
Resolved complaints	96	89
Complaints assigned to other bodies	6	5
Complaints where the procedure was suspended	273	277
Complaints dealt with by the senate	865	851
Unjustified	748	719
Justified	117	132
Proportion of justified complaints	13.5	15.5

More than two third of complaints (69.1%) dealt with by the senate were filed against the work of the Police ensuring road traffic safety. There were 588 (545) complaints, of which 87 (66) were justified, or 14.8% (12.1%).

*Complaints, by area of work  
1998-2002*



In complaints dealt with by the senate there were 2,263 (2,192) reasons stated for filing complaints.

Due to the use of authorisation there were 1,080 reasons for filing complaints, of which 84 (7.8%) were justified. The most frequent reasons for filing complaints were, besides the imposition of an on-the-spot fine (306, of which 28 were justified), the demand to take a breathalyser test (145, of which 13 were justified), and establishing of identity (67, of which 3 were justified). Due to the use of coercive means there were 124 reasons for complaints, of which 7 (5.6%) were justified. The most frequent reasons for complaints were the use of physical coercion (68, of which 4 were justified) and the use of means of restraint (50, of which 3 were justified). There were 1,059 other reasons for complaints, of which there were 170 (16,1%) that were justified. Police officers were mostly reproached for not being correct (346 reasons for complaints, of which 26 were justified), professional (253, of which 60 were justified) and for incorrectly establishing the actual state (98, of which 16 were justified).

*Reasons for complaints  
2001-2002*

	Justified		Unjustified		Total	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Use of authorisations	60	84	924	996	984	1,080
Use of coercive means	5	7	166	117	171	124
Other reasons	132	170	905	889	1,037	1,059
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>2,263</b>

In cases when complaints were justified, there were 236 different measures taken against 209 police officers. Police officers received 119 (94) admonitions, there were 44 (44) preventive interviews held, 14 (12) disciplinary procedures were instituted against officers, 2 (7) criminal complaints were filed, and in 56 (69) cases reports were sent to the District State Prosecutor on the basis of Paragraph 7 of Article 148 of Criminal Procedure Act.



## 8. INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

In 2002 the police adopted the anti-corruption programme. In comparison with the previous year the number of criminal offences dealt with increased. Most frequent were criminal offences against official duty and public authorisations, followed by criminal offences against property and criminal offences against human rights and freedoms. When investigating criminal offences allegedly committed by police officers, provisions on professional instruction on co-operation between the police and State Prosecutor's Office in detecting and prosecuting the perpetrators of criminal offences were implemented.

In 2002, 319 (253) criminal offences which police officers were alleged to have committed were addressed (a rise of 26.1% on the previous year).

The number of criminal offences against official duty and public authorisations fell from 164 to 157. There were 86 (96) criminal offences of violation of human dignity through the abuse of official powers or official rights addressed, accompanied by 34 (29) criminal offences of the abuse of official powers or official rights, etc.

The number of criminal offences against human rights and freedoms grew from 41 to 47. The number of criminal offences of unlawful deprivation of liberty increased (from 6 to 14), while there was a decrease in the number of criminal offences of threat to safety (from 12 to 7) and criminal offences of the abuse of personal data (from 18 to 16).

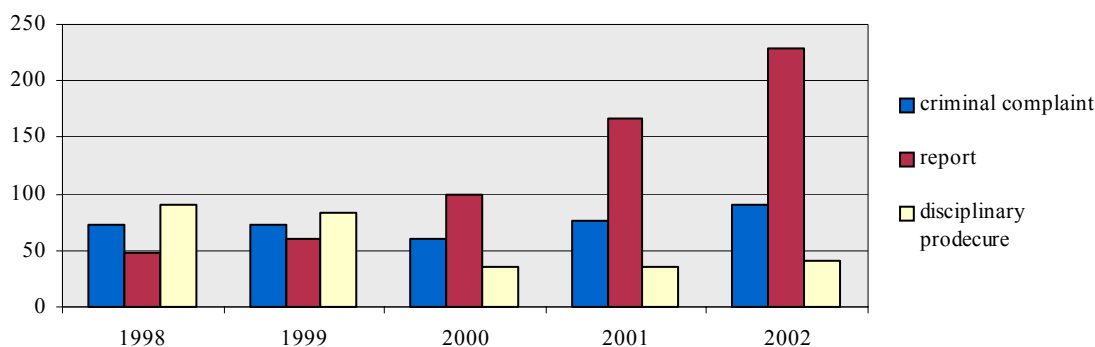
There was an increase in the number of criminal offences against property (from 25 to 53), criminal offences against public order and peace (from 5 to 23) and criminal offences against court (from 0 to 13).

*Criminal offences allegedly committed by police officers  
2001-2002*

Criminal offences, by chapters of the Penal Code of the Republic of Slovenia	2001	2002
Criminal offence against life and limb	10	11
Criminal offence against human rights and freedoms	41	47
Criminal offence against sexual inviolability	0	2
Criminal offence against health inviolability	0	1
Criminal offence against property	25	53
Criminal offence against economy	0	1
Criminal offence against legal traffic	2	2
Criminal offence against official duty or official rights	164	157
Criminal offence against court	0	13
Criminal offence against public order and peace	5	23
Criminal offence against road traffic safety	2	1
Other	4	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>319</b>

In 2002, 90 (76) criminal complaints were filed against 98 (72) police officers, including reports pursuant to Paragraph 6 of Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act, and against 322 (320) police officers 229 (166) reports pursuant to Paragraph 7 of Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act. 41 (35) disciplinary procedures were instituted.

*Measures connected with criminal offences  
1998-2002*



*Disciplinary measures,  
1998-2002*

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Public admonition	6	7	1	1	4
Fine – conditional	1	0	0	0	0
Fine	1	1	5	1	0
Termination of employment – conditional	41	27	20	5	15
Termination of employment	7	10	3	6	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>

## 9. INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES

The work in the area of information and telecommunications activities was based mostly on ensuring the undisturbed functioning of information and telecommunications systems and police devices, on ensuring existing and introducing new services of police information and telecommunications system (PITS), as well as on activities, connected with the implementation of the Schengen Action Plan.

The performance of tasks, connected with the development and maintenance of PITS, was of high quality and professional. Despite unprivileged material and financial conditions, as well as the lack of professional personnel, the adequate information and telecommunication support for the work of the police was assured. Improvements and modernisation of PITS were in accordance with the technological progress in this area, and have successfully followed domestic and world trends.

The police was not able to perform all planned tasks in 2002 due to the lack of budget funds for the area of information and telecommunications activities within the Police Force, lack of highly professional personnel, and too slow an adjusting of the organisation and systemisation to the ever more rapid development in this area.

## **Information management**

Most attention in the area of information management was devoted to adjusting and upgrading of existing applications. A new version of MISK application was introduced, supplemented with graphical user interface device intended for a more rapid data checking on persons, documents and vehicles. There was an information solution introduced at all police directorates as support to bureau transactions. The police prepared the application for the new police e-mail, which involves the introduction of digital certificates that guarantee users the authenticity of electronic messages. Also, the police website was modernised and new applications displayed, which enable the generating of tabellary and graphic representations of statistical data on certain security events.

The construction of the Schengen infrastructure at the border with Croatia was successful. All international border crossings were equipped with LAN infrastructure, which also comprises optical scanners for the simplified entering of data. The informational equipping of the national unit of Interpol took place, as well as the establishing of information and telecommunications connection with Haag headquarters. Also, the Lotus Notes/Domino environment of police was constructed.

## **Telecommunications**

At the General Police Directorate and other police directorates a greater number of GSM interface devices was assured, which increased the mobile network communications capacity. The system of call centres in operative-communications centres was adjusted to their new demands. Within the framework of preparations for the transition to VoIP and ISDN technology, the first phase of equipping and connecting the south border crossings with digital equipment for oral communications was performed.

The programme for the digitalisation of the radio network of Koper PD, which triggered the introduction of new applications and services, was concluded. Adjustments and improvements of the existing analogue radio system continued. Within the framework of Phare and twinning projects there was a public tender for digital radio system according to TETRA standards, which will be much more functional and will ensure a higher level of south border protection. The protection of the meeting between the presidents of Central European countries, which required great quantities of equipment (repetitors, radio stations, equipment for the control of radio spectre, etc.), was especially demanding.

The construction of the access network for locations on the south border continued. The majority of activities were directed in the implementation of VoIP and 3DES, which established the integrated transmission of oral communications between the routers of the first and the second level. HP Open View management system was upgraded. The system for the analysis of networks was established, and undisturbed functioning of all communications networks was assured.

The video monitoring system was used at 15 sporting events and in two actions at the national level. When protecting the meeting between the presidents of Central European countries, the police used the new technology from the area of portable videos for the first time. In the area of preventive maintenance regular checks of video monitoring system were performed in accordance with professional instructions on the use of video monitoring system in the

protection of police facilities. Some more important police facilities were equipped with a new video monitoring system, while the premises of operative-communications centres of some of the bigger police directorates were equipped with audio-visual recording systems.

### **Data protection**

Employees of the Police Force co-operated in the preparation of five propositions for ordinances on the basis of the Classified Information Act, of which four were already adopted, and one is still in the draft phase. The police also adopted a statute on procedures and standards for defining and characterising of classified police information, as well as prepared a draft of a new statute on police information protection.

Connections between Internet servers were re-organised in such a manner, that the safety and disposability of the entire system increased. With the intent to secure the new e-mail system, the Police upgraded the existing security software for police electronic signature and prepared the standard installation of security software for both, users and servers.

## **10. PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION**

In 2002 the police completed preparations of a number of sets of rules governing amendments and supplements to the statute on internal organisation and systemisation of jobs, including explication of organisational structure, criteria and dynamics of changes concerning the systemisation. In the first phase, 1,014 new posts were proposed in accordance with the Schengen Action Plan. In the second phase, 1,476 new posts were proposed. In the third phase, abolition of 729 posts on the future internal border of European Union was proposed. Among the most important amendments and supplements to the statute on internal organisation and systemisation of jobs at the Ministry of the Interior and the Police Force were: the systemisation of 1,014 proposed new posts, the establishment of the national unit of Europol and establishment of the special unit for the national border control.

In the area of personnel system, the police prioritised the employment of new police officers for the work on the future external border of European Union. There was a public invitation for the occupation of free posts by candidates, and procedures for selection of police candidates were carried out. The police also prepared a plan for the realisation of procedures for the employment of police high school graduates. 105 were employed.

The annual employment plan was, despite some of the demands and limitations adopted by the Government, realised almost in its entirety: in January 2003, of 300 police officer candidates 293 were employed. For the posts of police officers and employees who do not wear a uniform in their line of work and do not have a police officer status, only substitute employments were realised due to the order of the Government.

On the basis of conclusions made by the work group appointed for the preparation of the proposal for the distribution of posts in accordance with the definitions of the proposition for the Civil Servants Act, posts were distributed in career classes. On the basis of Paragraph 3 of Article 85 of the Civil Servants Act, the police prepared a proposition for career denominations other than those determined by law. Also, propositions were made in support

of the career system for the systemisation of posts, methodology and execution plan for the realisation of career system.

### Personnel system, fluctuations and structure of personnel

On December 31 2002 the police had a total of 9,922 (8,907) systemised posts: 6,776 (5,838) posts for uniformed police officers, 1,636 (1,601) posts for plain-clothes police officers and 1,510 (1,468) posts for employees without police officer status.

#### *Systemisation and occupation of posts, by status 2002*

Organisation unit		No. of uniformed police officer posts	No. of plain-clothes police officer posts	No. of police employees posts	Total	Percentage of occupied posts
GPD	No. of systemised posts	780	655	526	1,961	86.3
	No. of occupied posts	590	585	517	1,692	
Police directorate	No. of systemised posts	5,996	981	984	7,961	90.9
	No. of occupied posts	5,265	952	1,022	7,239	
<b>Total</b>	<b>No. of systemised</b>	<b>6,776</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>9,922</b>	<b>90.0</b>
	<b>No. of occupied posts</b>	<b>5,855</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>8,931</b>	
<b>Percentage of occupied posts</b>		<b>86.4</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>90.0</b>	

On December 31 2002 the police had a total of 8,931 (8,874) posts occupied, or 90.0% of systemised posts. The police employed 5,855 uniformed police officers, 1,537 plain-clothes police officers, and 1,539 employees without police officer status. With respect to the number of systemised posts, the surplus of police employees without police officer status was the result of replacements of employees (absent for a longer period of time through illness or maternity leave) or employment of grant-holders of the Ministry of the Interior, who will be subsequently assigned to the posts with police officer status.

#### *Systemisation and occupation of posts, by education 2002*

Required education	Systemisation	Actual education					Occupation – total
		Lower level of education	Secondary education	Undergraduate degree	University degree	Master's degrees or doctorate	
Secondary education	7,088	312	5,842	40	32	0	6,226
Undergraduate degree	950	20	299	416	123	0	858
University degree	1,417	3	95	377	883	32	1,390
Other	467	437	20	0	0	0	457
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,922</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>6,256</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8,931</b>

For 1,417 systemised posts university degree was required (1,390 posts were occupied, or 98.1%), for 950 posts undergraduate professional education was required (858 posts were occupied, or 90.3%), for 7,088 posts secondary education was required (6,226 posts were occupied, or 87.8%), and for 467 posts professional or lower levels of education were required (457 posts were occupied, or 97.9%).

Of 8,931 employees, 7,728 held the required education (86.5% of employees). 914 employees (65.8%) occupying posts, for which university degree was required, held the adequate education. 539 (62.8%) employees occupying posts, for which undergraduate professional education was required, held the adequate education. 5,914 (95.0%) employees occupying posts, for which secondary education was required, held the adequate education.

*Occupation of posts, by sex and age  
2002*

	No. of uniformed police officer posts	No. of plain-clothes police officer posts	No. of police employees posts	Total
Average age	27	36	38	33
Male	5,457	1,317	358	7,132
Female	398	220	1,181	1,799
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,855</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>8,931</b>

Of 8,931 employees, 1,799 were female (20.1%). The highest percent of women was among police employees without police officer status (76.7%). Among plain-clothes officers there were 14.3% of women, and among uniformed police officers 6.8%.

### Conclusion and termination of employment

In 2002, 5,635 (5,011) applications were received, of which 1,177 (2,166) arrived in connection with the advertising of vacancies for police officer candidates. By the end of the year employment contracts had been concluded with 252 (699) workers. 115 individuals were assigned to the post of uniformed police officers, mainly graduates of the police high school. 14 individuals were assigned to the post of plain-clothes officers, and 123 to the post of police employees without police officer status. Of 252 employees who have concluded employment, 97 (38.5%) were women.

Free posts were most often occupied through internal assignments. There were 21 internal announcements (via police e-mail and Internet), and 31 public media announcements (via Employment Institution). There were also 3 public tenders, among which the selection of police candidates is the most comprehensive. For police officers that participated in international peacekeeping missions there was an internal tender.

Due to the Government's resolution on interdiction of new employments in state bodies (excepted are police officer candidates) new employees were assigned only when substituting employees whose employment had terminated and when temporarily substituting absent employees.

*Conclusion and termination of employment  
2002*

Organisation unit		No. of uniformed police officer posts	No. of plain-clothes officer posts	No. of police employee posts	Total
General Police Directorate	Conclusion	12	18	43	73
	Termination	2	7	68	77
Police directorates	Conclusion	62	14	32	108
	Termination	113	7	55	175
<b>Total</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>181</b>
	<b>Termination</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>252</b>

The contracts of employment of 181 (214) police workers terminated, of which 74 were uniformed police officers (5 holding university degree, 4 undergraduate degree, 63 secondary education and 2 lower level of education), 32 plain-clothes officers (2 holding doctorates or Master's degree, 16 university degree, 3 undergraduate degree, 10 secondary education and 1 lower level of education), and 75 employees without police officer status (4 held university degree, 6 undergraduate degree, 26 secondary education and 39 lower level of education).

The majority of workers, 47 (70), terminated their employment by agreement. For 45 (52) workers their employment for a fixed term expired, 31 (32) retired, 14 (11) took early retirement etc.

*Reasons for the termination of employment  
2002*

Reason	No. of uniformed police officer posts	No. of plain-clothes officer posts	No. of police employee posts	Total
By agreement	25	12	10	47
Disciplinary measures	5	0	3	8
Termination of employment by employee	1	0	1	2
Army service	1	1	0	2
Early retirement	6	6	2	14
Retirement	3	3	25	31
Medical retirement	2	0	5	7
Employment for a fixed term	19	3	23	45
Death	2	2	2	6
Other	10	5	4	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>181</b>

The level of fluctuation<sup>9</sup> in 2002 was 2.0%, which is a fall of 0.4% on the previous year. The lower level of fluctuation was mainly the result of the decrease in the number of employed workers who terminated their employment by agreement. The highest level of fluctuation was seen with police employees without police officer status (4.6%), plain-clothes officers 2.2%, and uniformed police officers 1.2%.

Of 5,635 (5,011) applications received, 1,177 (2,166) arrived in connection with the advertising of vacancies for police officer candidates (612 applications of male candidates and 565 applications of female candidates). The majority of applications were received at Maribor PD (267) and Ljubljana PD (253). The fewer were received at Postojna PD (49) and Koper PD (58).

857 candidates met the conditions of employment. 323 candidates passed the candidate selection procedure (pre-selection test, physical ability test, psychological examination, medical examination, security examination), of which 204 were male candidates and 119 female candidates. Candidates that passed the selection procedure were offered employment. Employment contracts were concluded with 293 candidates.

As in previous years, in 2002 the number of applications received at individual police directorates was not synchronised with personnel needs of the Police Force. There were far

<sup>9</sup> Fluctuation is the proportion between the number of employees whose contracts of employment expired in a certain period of the year and the number of those employed at the beginning of the year, to which the number of those employed in the same period is added.

too few applications received in the coastal and Novo mesto regions, while applications from the NorthEast of Slovenia surpassed personnel needs. The Police Force had to provide accommodation and employment for some candidates with no permanent residence in the area of police directorate where they were employed. In the future the Police Force will not be able to provide such services.

In the 2002/2003 academic year, 182 (141) candidates responded to the public invitation by application for irregular studies (a rise of 29.1% on the previous year), while two applications were not received in due time. 37 candidates received positive evaluation. In accordance with personnel needs of the Police Force 33 students registered in the first twelvemonth (following the conclusion of student sponsorship contracts), while 151 candidates received negative evaluation. Also, there were 31 student sponsorship contracts for the second twelvemonth concluded, since all students, which registered in the first twelvemonth in 2001/2002 (except 2), met the conditions for the registration in the second twelvemonth. Of 33 students, which registered in the first twelvemonth in 2001/2002, 32 obtained their university degrees and were assigned to responding posts in accordance with personnel needs of the Police Force.

In 2002, 659 employees of the Police Force obtained valid student sponsorship contracts for irregular studies on the secondary, undergraduate and professional high school, and university levels at schools and universities, including the Police College. 38 employees obtained post-graduate contracts, 492 university degree contracts, 110 undergraduate degree contracts, and 19 secondary education contracts.

In 2002, 360 student sponsorship contracts were concluded. There were 29 student sponsorship contracts concluded for post-graduate studies, 241 contracts for university degree studies, 71 contracts for undergraduate degree studies and 19 contracts for secondary studies. 212 regular studies contracts expired, of which 1 for post-graduate studies, 170 for university degree studies, 38 for undergraduate degree studies and 3 for secondary studies.

93 employees of the Police Force who held student sponsorship contracts obtained their degrees, of which 2 obtained secondary degrees and 91 undergraduate or university degrees.

151 applications for the registration in the first twelvemonth of the Police College and 91 applications for the conclusion of student sponsorship contracts for other schools and universities were rejected due to applicants not meeting the conditions for the conclusion of contracts.

151 employees of the Police Force responded to the public tender Of the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport for the allocation of public funds to abate educational deficit (to which could respond only employed citizens of Slovenia who paid for the tuition in 2001/2002 themselves or who planned to educate themselves in 2002/2003).

In 2002 there were 9 contracts concluded with leading and other employees of the Police Force for intensive individual foreign languages classes (English or German). For the needs of the police air unit, there were 3 contracts concluded for the qualification of mechanics and 1 contract for the acquisition of flying instructor licence for the instruction of professional helicopter pilots.

In the beginning of 2002, 59 persons received scholarships, of which 54 received scholarships for studies at universities and 5 for secondary studies. 16 persons with scholarships finished

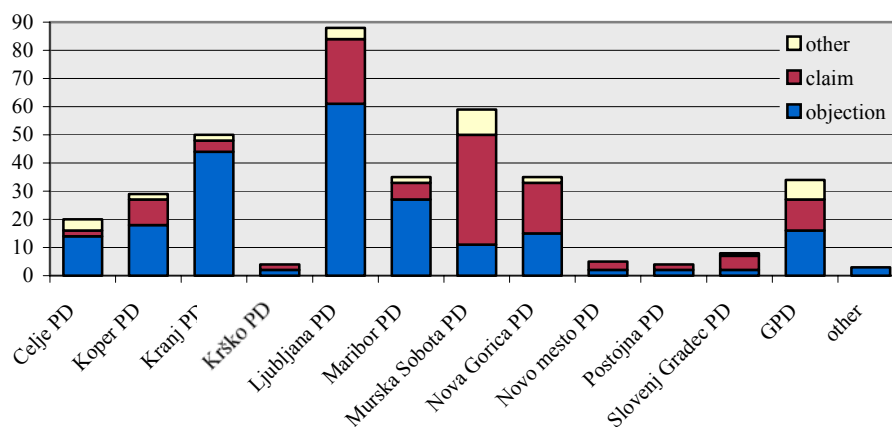


their studies, of which 12 university and undergraduate studies, and 4 secondary studies. 10 persons with scholarships were employed, 1 person could not be employed, while others continued with their studies. On the basis of public tender 8 persons received sponsored scholarships for the 2002/2003 academic year, of which 4 were top students of the Police College.

### Workers' rights

In 2002 the personnel service received 374 (191) matters in examination, of which 214 (105) were objections to decisions, 124 (61) claims for the protection of rights arising from employment, and 36 (25) other matters.

*Objections and claims, by directorate  
2002*



Of 374 matters received, 85 were resolved in favour of employees, 175 were refused on groundless reasons and 4 for not arriving in due time, 103 matters were resolved by letter or notification, and 7 matters remained unsolved.

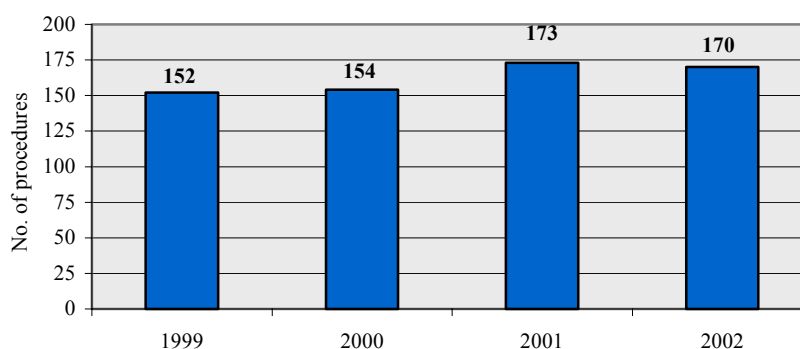
In 2002 the Police Force was involved in 373 (425) labour disputes. The Police Force is represented in court on these matters by a public defender. The Labour and Social Court received 65 (34) complaints this year. Most often employees expressed their discontent with assignment or salary, as a consequence of assignment.

Of matters unresolved, there was a process at a court of first instance against 211 (313), at the higher court against 117 (115), 29 (18) matters were in waiting for a notification on finality or appeal, while there were extraordinary appeal proceedings at the Supreme Court against 16 (7). 94 (83) matters were resolved by final judgement. Among them 8 (15) were resolved in favour of the plaintiff, 2 (10) were in part resolved in the favour of the plaintiff, and 84 (65) were resolved in favour of the Police (in which cases the complaints were refused or dismissed, the proceedings were stopped, etc.).

## Disciplinary procedures and measures

Of 170 (173) disciplinary procedures that were instituted in 2002 against 186 employees of the Police, 135 (133) were completed in the first instance. Persons authorised to conduct disciplinary procedures completed the resolution of 40 unresolved cases from 2001 in the first instance.

*Disciplinary procedures in the first instance  
1999-2002*



*Disciplinary procedures in the first instance, by directorate  
2002*

Area	Instituted procedures	No. of employees	Resolved	Unresolved
Celje PD	5	5	5	0
Koper PD	31	31	26	5
Kranj PD	11	12	10	1
Krško PD	9	9	8	1
Ljubljana PD	50	64	35	15
Maribor PD	13	13	12	1
Murska Sobota PD	10	10	5	5
Nova Gorica PD	7	8	7	0
Novo mesto PD	11	11	9	2
Postojna PD	5	5	4	1
Slovenj Gradec PD	1	1	1	0
GPD	17	17	13	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>35</b>

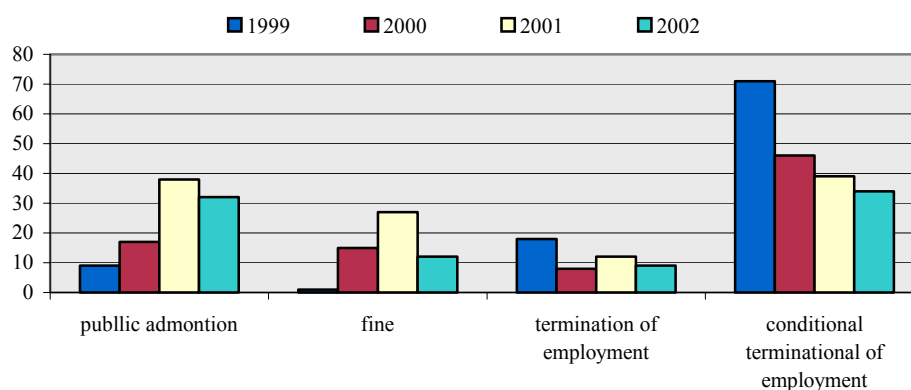
In 2002 the police disciplinary commission, as a second-instance body, received 55 (57) cases filed against 69 (65) employees, of which 4 remained unresolved. In addition, the Police resolved 1 case against an employee from 2001.

The Police disciplinary commission refused 25 (16) objections and ratified first instance decisions. It also amended 12 (12) first instance decisions (due to punishments and qualifications), annulled 15 (13) of them and returned them to first instance bodies for re-trial, annulled 10 (12) and stopped the procedures, in 7 (8) cases due to limitation.

On the basis of the Police disciplinary commission's final decisions there were disciplinary measures taken against 87 (116) employees, of which 32 (38) were public admonitions, 12 (27) fines and 43 (51) measures of termination of employment were imposed, of which 34 (39) were conditionally delayed. 53 (46) disciplinary procedures were suspended (16 due to

limitation in the first instance, 6 due to limitation in the second instance, 16 due to the lack of evidence, 10 due to the establishing of employee's non-liability, 5 due to efficiency of the procedure). Employees filed 11 complaints due to the institution of disciplinary measures.

*Disciplinary measures  
1999-2002*



### Healthcare and safety at work

In accordance with the regulations relating to healthcare and safety at work as well as the demands of the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the Police Force and the Ministry of the Interior issued Statement on safety and risk assessment, which regulates the implementation of measures for ensuring healthcare and safety at work. Among other things, the Statement on safety includes the assessment of risk in dangerous and noxious working conditions as well as medical evaluation of 146 typical working areas. Also, general and specific measures for the reduction of the level of risk in dangerous and noxious working conditions were defined, as well as priority measures for ensuring healthcare and safety at work (deadlines and authorised personnel included). In the individual units of the Ministry and the Police Force, special personnel authorised for healthcare and safety at work was assigned, as were its tasks.

In 2002 a total of 2,352 preventive medical examinations were conducted, of which 1,079 were preliminary and 1,273 periodic medical examinations. There were 1,924 preventive medical examinations conducted in the infirmary of either the Ministry or the Police, of which 940 were preliminary medical examinations of candidates for employment and scholarship and police officers for professional selection and work abroad, 175 were preliminary medical examinations of candidates for drivers of motorised vehicles, and 845 were periodic and other medical examinations of employees. External regional infirmaries or dispensaries of medicine at work conducted 428 periodic medical examinations of police employees who work at heights and in conditions of ionising radiation on a regular basis, traffic wardens and drivers, police officers involved in peacekeeping missions, and those employed at plants of public sustenance.

In general, health condition of examined employees was good. Potential professional illnesses, as designated in a still valid self-government agreement on the list of professional illnesses from 1983, were not detected, with the exception of ear malfunction resulting from shooting exercise, which does not conform to standards for designating professional illness.

With the majority of examined employees there were only minor health problems established. Most frequent among them were food and digestion related illnesses (poor fat assimilation, overweight, etc.), eyesight and hearing malfunction (with senior officers), affection and malfunction of motoric skills, and most frequently degenerative changes in the spinal cord. Health commission of the police met on six occasions in 2002 and examined the working ability of 44 employees. Among the reasons for the evaluation of the working ability were mental illnesses or disorders, injuries at work and outside work, syndromes of alcohol dependence, affection of motoric skills and internistic illnesses.

In accordance with the annual programme of vaccination of employees of the Police and the Ministry who were exposed to the risk of infection with communicable diseases at work, with the epidemiological conditions relating to illegal refugees on the territory of Slovenia and with the demands of NATO concerning police officers involved in peacekeeping missions, 2,923 persons were vaccinated against tick-borne meningoencephalitis, 2,586 persons against hepatitis B, 12 received post-expositional vaccination, 55 persons were vaccinated against hepatitis A, 108 against tetanus, 18 against diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, intestinal typhus, rabies, meningococcal meningitis and tick-borne meningoencephalitis, and 2 police officers also received a three-month anti-malaria protection.

Within the framework of preliminary medical examinations 817 psychological examinations of candidates for police officer posts and other posts, candidates for scholarships and employment at the Ministry and Sova, instructor candidates, and candidates for dog handlers and work in peacekeeping missions were carried out. In similar medical examinations 32 psychological examinations of police employees involved in work at heights, professional drivers and police officer that have returned from peacekeeping missions were carried out. Also, 36 other, mostly psychological controls were carried out. 88 employees were involved in the clinical psychological treatment. There were a total of 260 treatments, mostly psychotherapeutical, which demanded regular visits (from few months up to one year).

Within the framework of establishing the system of psycho-social help for police employees possibilities were defined for professional assistance in cases of psychological problems (possibilities within the so called internal network of assistance provided by psychologists, doctors, social and personnel police workers, and the so called external network of assistance provided by personal doctors, psychiatrists and psychotherapists of public medicine, non-governmental organisations, etc.). Also were defined the criteria for disbursing solidarity help to workers in cases of longer illnesses, serious invalidity, death of an employee or a close family member, elementary accident or fire. In addition, a unified form of worker's demand for disbursing solidarity help was introduced. Workers have to fill out the form with all information necessary to determine if the worker is entitled to the aforementioned help and disbursement. Pursuant to the Collective agreement for the non-economic sector of the Republic of Slovenia, employees and their families received 358 solidarity benefits, most often due to the longer medical leave.

In accordance with the annual contract with the Institute for Health Insurance of the Republic of Slovenia the Police provided basic health insurance for the students of the last year of Police College until June 30 2002. Also, the Police realised the qualification of student infirmary workers and several candidates for police officers for the performance of first aid tasks, and provided urgent medical assistance to candidates for police officers. With the conclusion of the education of the last generation of students also ended activities of the school general infirmary within the public health service network.

In the area of safety at work, protection against ionising radiation and fire protection the police issued an assessment of the risk at typical posts in the Ministry, the General Police Directorate and other police directorates. The police also performed the following trainings: healthcare and safety at work training and ionising radiation safety training; training with the use of equipment for personal protection for the work on heights and for the protection of respiratory organs; training for the performance of preventive and anti-bomb inspections of premises and facilities; training for the safety at work with hazardous chemicals; and training for handling with isolation respiratory devices. In co-operation with the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia the police carried out 10 inspections of police facilities, 6 inspections of detention premises and 2 inspections of work premises. Also, measurements of micro climate and light in individual police premises were conducted.

In cases of police officers working with open sources of ionising radiation and police officers participating in peacekeeping missions, doseimetry was performed on a regular basis. In cases of the flow x-ray devices the doseimetry of work premises was established. Temporary doseimetry of work premises, including measurements of ionising radiation, was performed on flow x-ray devices rented for the implementation of the protection of the meeting between the presidents of Central European countries.

## **11. EDUCATION, TRAINING AND ADVANCED TRAINING**

### **11.1. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE POLICE**

#### **Implementation of the Higher Police Officer Educational Programme**

In the 2001/2002 academic year the first generation of students concluded the education at the Police College. Of 33 students enrolled, 32 successfully concluded the educational programme with the justification of their diploma. Out of the second generation, which began with its studies in the 2001/2002 academic year, 31 of 33 students fulfilled the conditions for enrolment in the second year. In the 2002/2003 academic year 33 students enrolled in the first year.

Students of the first and the second year of the Police College accomplished the practical part of their educational programme at police units across entire Slovenia. At the same time they also wrote seminars. Mostly the students of the second year were provided with the possibility to accomplish their practical training on the posts they will be assigned to when they finish their studies. All students accomplished safe driving training. There were lectures organised for students, held by external experts (the Human Rights Ombudsman, State Prosecutor, examining judge, forensic expert, misdemeanours judge, Amnesty International representatives), as well as visits to police units, other government institutions and companies, and participation in police officer training on several occasions. In accordance with the programme the students were involved in the protection of some of the most demanding public and sporting events.

### **Implementation of the Officer Educational Programme**

In 2002 the last, 32<sup>nd</sup>, generation of students concluded secondary professional education programme. All 111 students accomplished the compulsory activities of the last year, while 107 also passed the professional *Matura* exams. The new concept of the implementation of the professional *Matura* enabled for the first time the direct comparison between the results obtained at our school and the results obtained at other schools of the same orientation in Slovenia. The comparison showed that the students of Police College achieved superior results. 106 students successfully concluded the driving programme for the acquisition of the driving licence of category A, while all 111 students successfully concluded the driving programme for the acquisition of the driving licence of category B.

In accordance with the Statute of examination and grading in secondary education 6 students of the 30<sup>th</sup> and the 31<sup>st</sup> generation accomplished their missing compulsory activities.

### **Implementation of the Officer Advanced Training Programme**

In 2002, 351 candidates for police officers of the 3<sup>rd</sup> generation underwent their second practical training. All 351 candidates successfully completed the training. Also successful was a 12-day final police exercise conducted in Gotenica. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> module the students met all the conditions required for the passing of final exams. 349 candidates for police officers passed their final exams in either a regular or a revision term, while 2 candidates were not successful.

421 male and female candidates of the 4<sup>th</sup> generation began attending the officer advanced training programme. With the completion of the 1<sup>st</sup> module of the educational programme, 410 candidates passed the exams required for the attendance of the first practical training. 409 students completed the practical training and continued the advanced training within the framework of the 2<sup>nd</sup> module of the educational programme. 261 candidates met their obligations by the end of the year within regular terms, while 1 candidate terminated the employment by agreement.

### **Implementation of training and advanced training programmes for police employees**

The training and advanced training annual Catalogue 2002 was compiled, comprising 137 programmes. 104 catalogue programmes were implemented, as well as 22 additional unplanned programmes. There were a total of 126 advanced training programmes; some programmes being implemented on several occasions. 148 decisions for advanced training were issued, as well as 8,084 participation certificates. Advanced training was implemented by 550 police employees and 124 external executors, of which 106 were Slovenian and 18 foreign.

In 2002 the Department for Police Dog Training completed the training of 7 dog handlers and 20 police dogs for general tasks, 5 dog handlers and 13 police dogs for special tasks, 1 dog handler and 1 police dog for missing persons search, 2 dog handlers for trailing and 9 dog handlers for the implementation of practical exercise.

## **Implementation of training programmes for external participants**

The various training programmes within the Police organisational structure were attended by 250 external participants, mostly representatives of State Prosecutor's Offices, courts, welfare and social work centres, non-governmental organisations and other institutions that the Police most frequently co-operates with.

On the basis of agreement members of Slovenian Army also joined the training programmes. Joining forces with police officers, 20 members of Slovenian Army completed the basic traffic warden course. The police also participated in the formulation of the programme of training of the Slovenian Army for the acquisition of military police officer authorisations. On the basis of a contract with the Customs Administration of the Republic of Slovenia the Police trained a police dog for special tasks.

Within the framework of the criminal investigation course and specialist border affairs course organised by the Central European Police College (CEPOL) 50 police officers from 8 countries attended training in Slovenia. On the basis of the law on ratification of agreement between the governments of the Republic of Slovenia and Albania on co-operation in the campaign against terrorism, illegal drug trafficking and organised crime 10 members of the R.E.N.E.A. unit underwent training in Slovenia.

## **11.2. EDUCATION, TRAINING AND ADVANCED TRAINING OF POLICE EMPLOYEES**

### **Participation in police programmes**

On the basis of decisions issued in 2002, 13 training courses were carried out in the area of general police tasks, 29 in the area of criminal investigation, 10 in the area of traffic, 5 in the area of national border control and implementation of regulations on aliens, 9 in the area of social skills, 12 training courses for special police units, 14 training courses for police dog handlers and 11 computer training courses. Some of the trainings were carried out on several occasions.

As for the individual police directorates, they carried out self-defence exercises and practical procedure training, as well as training for the correct use of police authorisations on a regular basis. Authorised assistant commanders carried out training for the correct use of police authorisations. Also, the programme for further training was prepared. All police directorates carried out training courses in the area of handling with devices for measurement of speed in road traffic, in the area of railway safety, in the area of work with devices for detecting forged documents at border crossings, and training of mentors or instructors for police cadets and police officer candidates. Police directorates conducted 4 obligatory exercises of uniform shooting, as defined in the beginning of the year. Also, training for reserve police officers was carried out.

### **Participation in programmes organised by domestic and foreign institutions**

341 police employees attended 159 different training courses conducted by other domestic institutions. 87 police employees attended 79 different foreign language courses.

With the financial help of the embassy of Great Britain there were 2 training courses organised in Gotenica in the area of human rights and community directed police work, conducted by 2 British police experts.

94 police employees attended 54 different training courses organised abroad. Most courses were organised under the auspices of the Central European Police College (CEPOL): 2 employees attended main criminal investigation course, 3 employees attended specialist police border course, and 23 employees attended 9 seminars and graduand meetings. 14 employees participated in 8 seminars organised by the Central European Police College (CEPOL). The BMW Corp. from the Federal Republic of Germany organised training for 22 police officers on motorbikes.

## 12. FINANCIAL-MATERIAL MATTERS

### 12.1. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL PLAN

On January 1 2002 the law on the execution of the budget of the Republic of Slovenia for the period 2002/2003 was validated. On the basis of the adopted budget of the Republic of Slovenia the Police's internal financial plan was issued. Police received SIT 51,679,151,000, of which SIT 50,999,456,000 were budgetary funds and SIT 679,695,000 special-purpose funds.

Factors that influenced the implementation of the Police's financial plan and reasons for alterations of the Police budget for 2002 were as follow:

- Liquidity problems of the 2001 state budget, due to which funding in the amount of SIT 315 million was not received; transfer of unsettled liabilities to 2002, which caused a reduction of disposable funds allocated for 2002;
- Protestation of funds for the Pension and Disability Insurance Institution of Slovenia, burdening the police budget for SIT 236 million;
- Measures for the balancing of the budget, due to which re-balance of the 2002 state budget was prepared, burdening the police budget for SIT 650 million;
- Protection of the meeting between the presidents of Central European countries, due to which the police received additional funds from the current budgetary reserve amounting to SIT 300 million;
- The redistribution of funds inside and in-between individual budgetary items (SIT 418.7 million were redistributed only for ensuring funds for salaries),
- Protestation of funds for the needs of informing the public on the integration of Slovenia in NATO, due to which SIT 4,283,000 were taken from the Police's budget for economic purpose investments;
- Increase of special-purpose funds – donations, own activities, funds from compensations.

Due to liquidity problems of the 2002 state budget, the means for the payment of overdue liabilities from 2002 were not allocated (amounting to SIT 245 million). These overdue liabilities, along with the interests, additionally burdened Police's 2003 budget. The biggest share of allocated means (SIT 167 million) appertained to regular material costs.



Considering all the changes stated, the valid budget of the Police totalled SIT 51,241,467,000 at the end of 2002, of which SIT 50,559,015,000 were budgetary funds, and SIT 682,452,000 were special-purpose funds.

The budgetary expenditures of the Police in 2002 totalled SIT 50,809,058,000 or 99.2% of the valid budget, of which 99.4% were budgetary funds and 81.1% were special purpose funds.

*Budgetary expenditure of the police  
2002*

Police budget	Adopted budget (in SIT thousands)	Budget adopted after re-balance <sup>10</sup> (in SIT thousands)	Valid budget (in SIT thousands)	Expenditure (in SIT thousands)	Structure of expenditure (in %)	Proportion of expenditure (in %)
Budgetary funds	50,999,456	50,650,947	50,559,015	50,255,592	98.91	99.40
Salaries	38,924,811	38,736,360	39,170,816	39,170,738	77.09	100.00
Material costs	8,629,640	8,560,093	8,204,608	7,947,331	15.64	96.86
Investments	3,445,005	3,354,494	3,183,590	3,137,523	6.18	98.55
Special-purpose funds	679,695	229,695	682,452	553,466	1.09	81.10
Donations	1,815	1,815	6,991	2,832	0.01	40.50
Own activity of the police	220,857	220,857	647,521	548,878	1.08	84.77
Funds from compensations and property insurance	7,023	7,023	27,940	1,756	0.00	6.29
Helicopter	450,000	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,679,151</b>	<b>50,880,642</b>	<b>51,241,467</b>	<b>50,809,058</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>99.16</b>

Major deviations in the implementation of the financial plan were detected mainly in the area of salaries, material costs and investments. For the payment of November salaries to police employees, the police recorded a shortage of SIT 435.7 million. The shortfall in funds was ensured through the redistribution of funds within budgetary items amounting to SIT 418.7 million, and the difference from the funds of the Ministry of the Interior. In the area of material costs, funds were reduced during the year by SIT 425 million, and in the area of investments, funds were reduced by SIT 261.4 million, particularly owing to the re-balancing of the budget in July 2002 and to ensuring salary funds.

## 12.2. MATERIAL-TECHNICAL ASSETS AND EQUIPMENT

Operations in the area of the purchase of material-technical assets and services took place in accordance with the current legislation governing the area of public finances and the procedures for public procurement. The purchase of goods and services and investment operated on the basis of concluded contracts and invoices in accordance with the adopted internal financial plan for the Police for 2002 and the adopted purchasing and construction plan for the Police for 2002.

<sup>10</sup> The budget adopted after the re-balance includes all redistribution of funds in the period from January 1 to June 2002, when the re-balance of the 2002 budget was adopted.

## Means of transport

On the basis of the public tender there were 60 civilian patrol vehicles leased, while a part of the public tender for the lease of 20 bigger all-terrain vehicles and 5 combined vehicles without police equipment for the transportation of persons failed. Also failed, the public tender for the purchase of summer and winter pneumatics. In accordance with Article 2 of the Public Procurement Act, public tender for the lease of 20 vehicles for the needs of special police unit and 5 all-terrain vehicles for the needs of the Institute of Security and Protection was successful, as was the public tender for the lease of a spare boat for the needs of marine police. The police also participated in the implementation of the public tender for the renovation of P-111 and 2 helicopters.

At the end of 2002, there were 2,061 vehicles in use in the Police or 67.3% of the systemised vehicles, of which 1,713 (or 55.9% of the systemised vehicles) were in the possession of the Police.

### *State of individual types of vehicle in 2002*

Type of vehicle	No. of vehicles in use	Withdrawal criteria	No. of vehicles meeting the withdrawal criteria
Personal civilian vehicle	812	7 years or 160,000 km	363
Personal police vehicle	539	5 years or 160,000 km	275
All-terrain vehicle	235	10 years or 180,000 km	178
Intervention vehicle	124	8 years or 180,000 km	34
Combined vehicle	74	8 years or 180,000 km	28
Motor bike	184	8 years or 80,000 km	88

In 2002, 61 means of transport were purchased. 326 were withdrawn or sold. 60 personal civilian vehicles and 5 all-terrain vehicles were leased, 37 vehicles were supplied (28 within the framework of Phare programme, 4 within the framework of the agreement between the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia and the Federal Ministry of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany on the performance of assistance in the area of equipment for the period 1999-2002, and 5 on the basis of the order of the Government).

## Business premises

Premises occupied by the Police were under regular maintenance in 2002, enabled by disposable financial means. In addition to urgent maintenance, renovation and repair of devices in use, some major maintenance works were carried out.

The following activities were carried out in the area of investments and investment maintenance:

- The programme was adopted for new constructions, adaptations and purchases of police facilities intended for the supervision of the national border in accordance with Schengen standards; the estimation was conducted of 5 facilities off the list of prerogative purchases, while the estimation of further 3 facilities and the preparation of the documentation for the renovation of the Ilirska Bistrica facility PMP were not conducted;
- The Police rendered public tender in relation to Ljubljana Moste police station facility and began negotiations with bidders; also, there was a public tender for the facility of the General Police Directorate, which remained in the phase of analysing the offers;

- The construction of facilities for Murska Sobota police station and PPP began in October;
- The construction of facilities for Ptuj police station and the construction of garages for Maribor PPP was concluded;
- The adaptation of the facility in Jože Jama Street in Šentvid began for the needs of the Institute of Security and Protection; all costs were covered;
- The first phase of the adaptation of business premises of the facility for aliens at Veliki Otok near Postojna was concluded; the aliens were relocated from Ljubljana Aliens Centre;
- The exchange contract was concluded with the community of Postojna for a free-of-charge transfer of 14 facilities pertaining to the complex of a former barrack at Veliki Otok;
- Detention premises of Maribor police station I., Postojna police station, Celje police station, Velenje police station and Sežana police station were renovated;
- Hot water conduit system was renovated in facilities of the Police Academy in Tacen;
- The construction of the penthouse for the Aliens Centre in Prosenjakovci remained in the phase of acquiring documentation;
- In accordance with the plan for the selling of national assets, the business-residential facility in Mokronog and a garage in Trebnje were sold.

In 2002 as well, particular attention was paid to the continuation of activities relating to the preparation of spatial-implementation acts for the area of Gotenica and the acquisition of use permits for individual structures of the Supply Centre Gotenica. The project “Arrangement plan Gotenica – police practice centre” was in the final phase of the programme design.

### **Personal and supplementary equipment**

Due to unsuccessful public tenders in the area of personal and supplementary equipment the Police could not purchase clothes with semi-permeable membrane (winter jacket, anorak, rain trousers, raincoat, reflection jacket, shield cap), male shoes and shirts. The regular annual distribution of equipment was entirely carried-out only among the 5<sup>th</sup> generation of police officer candidates, while all existing supplies were exhausted.

The Police purchased 1,170 protection masks, 2,500 additional filters for protection masks, 5000 tonf, 450 intervention helmets, 486 pairs of shin and arm protection, 4 bullet-proof jackets and helmets, 110 bullet-proof jackets, 30 bullet-proof shirts, 250 intervention gloves and 23 tactic jackets. Also, the Police purchased means of protection for horses and dogs, as well as clothes for markers. In addition, the Police purchased 110 Glock pistols, 5 sets of automatic guns, a semi-automatic gun, a stun gun, and necessary quantities of ammunition and gas means.

### **12.3. OTHER MATTERS**

Police workers were allocated 23 flats, of which 2 were allocated in accordance with Article 17 of the Residency Statute. On two occasions there was a public tender for the purchase of 4 two-room flats. No bidders came forward.

In the area of Postojna, Novo mesto, Krško, Murska Sobota and Celje police directorates there were 13 unoccupied flats re-classified to celibate rooms. In accordance with the

agreement on final arrangement of reciprocal relations between the Ministry of the Interior and Sova, 4 unoccupied flats were turned over in management to Sova.

The Police managed the preparation of basic rations for cadets (until June 2002), police officer candidates, training police officers and illegal refugees. Also, the Police provided food for employees of the Ministry of the Interior and the Police, and managed numerous treats on occasions of protocol visits and various ceremonies.

In 2002 there were 29,546 (32,869) overnights accommodated in police facilities, the majority in Debeli rtič (20,952) and Bohinj (3,045). In co-operation with the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Hungary, 149 of their staff stayed in Slovenian police facilities, while 86 of our staff stayed in their facilities.

In accordance with the agreement on final arrangement of reciprocal relations between the Ministry of the Interior and Sova, alpine cabins Ojstrica and Skuta on Velika planina and the Snežnik facility in Bohinj were turned over in management to Sova.

### **13. NORMATIVE ACTIVITIES**

Staff of the Police participated in the preparation of numerous draft laws and secondary legislation relating to the work of the Police and other state bodies. Extensive preparations of internal acts of the police also took place.

Staff of the Police participated in the preparation of the following draft acts:

- Act Regulating the Exports of Dual-Use Goods (adopted),
- Public Gatherings Act (adopted),
- Explosives Act (adopted),
- Act amending and supplementing the Road Transport Safety Act (adopted),
- Act amending and supplementing the Defence Act (adopted),
- Act amending and supplementing the Military Service Act (adopted),
- National Border Control Act (adopted),
- Ionising Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Act (adopted),
- Ski Safety Act (adopted),
- Act Restricting the Use of Alcohol (adopted),
- Act amending and supplementing the Chemical Weapons Act (in discussion),
- Act supplementing the Restrictive measures Act (in discussion),
- Corruption Prevention Act (in discussion),
- Act amending and supplementing the Chemicals Act (in discussion),
- Act amending and supplementing the Police Act (in discussion),
- Act amending and supplementing the Aliens Act (in discussion),
- Act amending and supplementing the Personal Protection and Obligatory Organisation of Protection Service Act (in discussion),
- Act amending and supplementing the Criminal Procedure Act (in preparation),
- Road Transport Safety Act (in preparation),
- Act amending and supplementing the Illicit Drug Precursors Act (in preparation),
- Act amending and supplementing the Penal Code (in preparation),
- Act amending and supplementing the Criminal Offences Act (in preparation).

Staff also participated in the preparation of the:

- Consent for primary and secondary legislative acts linked to road traffic safety (national programme for road traffic safety in the Republic of Slovenia, Rules on level road crossings over railways, Rules on metrology requirements for speed measuring devices used in road traffic),
- Decree on the method and procedure of security verification, and on the procedure of issuing and withdrawing of permissions for classified data access (adopted),
- Decree on the method and forms of classification of classified data and on physical, organisational and technical measures and procedures on the protection of classified data (adopted),
- Decree on the internal supervision of the implementation of Classified Data Act and regulations issued on the basis of the Classified Data Act (adopted),
- Decree on establishing the fulfilment of conditions for the mediation of classified data to other organisations (adopted),
- Rules on the implementation of Public Gatherings Act (adopted),
- Rules on approving containers for the transportation of hazardous goods (adopted),
- Rules amending and supplementing the Rules on privileged vehicles and escort vehicles (adopted),
- Proposition amending and supplementing the Rules on standards and procedures for establishing the confidentiality of data (adopted),
- Rules on the procedure and standards for establishing the classification of classified police data and for establishing forms of classification of classified police data (adopted),
- Rules on the police station areas and seats (adopted),
- Rules amending and supplementing the Rules on internal organisation and systemisation of jobs at the Ministry of the Interior and the Police (adopted),
- Rules on the systemisation of material-technical assets and equipment, and on the managing of means off the inventory, intended for the work of the police in cases of natural and other disasters, internal safety threats, under extraordinary conditions or in the time of war (adopted),
- Rules on police uniform (adopted),
- Instructions on the establishment of Aliens Centre functioning according to the new organisation and systemisation (functioning of branch offices) (adopted),
- Decrees on the implementation of Repressive Measures Act (in discussion),
- Decree on permissions and consents for the traffic and manufacture of army weapons and equipment (in discussion),
- Rules on the handling with weapons extradited, found, confiscated and seized (in discussion),
- Amendments to the Rules on the systemisation of material-technical assets for equipping the dog handlers, and police dogs, mounted police and police horses (in discussion),
- Rules on the protestation of legal help for police officers in relation to the performance of official tasks, and for individuals in connection with help provided to the police (in discussion),
- -Rules on police confessions (in discussion),
- Decree on aliens who do not need resident permits (in accordance with the amendments to Article 34 of the Aliens Act) (in preparation),
- Proposition amending and supplementing the Rules on Data protection (in preparation),
- Rules on uniform sets and date of expiring (in preparation),
- Amendments to the Rules on vacation activities (in preparation),

- Rules on police domicile (in preparation),
- Rules on conditions for the acquisition of the permit for the cultivation of cannabis (in preparation),
- Instructions on the storing of confiscated weapons (in preparation).

Internal acts prepared by the police were:

- Amendments and supplements to the Rules on the performance of supervision in the Police (adopted),
- Guidelines for coercive stopping of drivers of transport means (adopted),
- Guidelines for the work of the police in ensuring safety in railway traffic (adopted),
- Guidelines for the use of technical assets for photographing and video and audio recording at events (adopted),
- Guidelines for the monitoring of public gatherings and events, which are the result of the anti-globalisation movement (adopted),
- Guidelines for the treatment of guest registration forms and entering of data (adopted),
- Guidelines for police procedures in cases of forced landings of aircrafts (adopted),
- Guidelines for the treatment of confiscated objects in police stations (adopted),
- Guidelines for the issuing of certificates of weapon handling ability (adopted),
- Guidelines for the implementation of the Public Gatherings Act (adopted),
- Guidelines for the work of police in cases of detection of weapons concealed in various objects (adopted),
- Guidelines for police officer in the treatment of criminal offences and misdemeanours in relation to illegal traffic and carrying of weapons (adopted),
- Guidelines for the acquisition of upgrading of information acquired from the part of foreign security bodies (adopted),
- Guidelines for the Chamber of Commerce for the verification of impediments for the issuing of entry visas (adopted),
- Guidelines for taking measures in cases of international terrorism (adopted),
- Guidelines for police officers in connection with confiscated explosives (adopted),
- Guidelines for the treatment of cannabis (adopted),
- Guidelines for the treatment of confiscated vehicles used in criminal offences of illegal national border crossing (adopted),
- Guidelines in connection with operation Corado in the area of prevention and investigation of vehicle thefts (adopted),
- Guidelines for the work in the area of illegal appropriation of minerals (adopted),
- Guidelines for the implementation of selection procedures for the employment in the Police Force (adopted),
- Guidelines for the communication of the police with the public in cases of crisis or conflict situations (adopted),
- Guidelines for the protection of cultural heritage (adopted),
- Guidelines for the work in the area of internal security (adopted),
- Professional instructions for the preparation of risk assessments for specific persons, buildings and surroundings of buildings of the head offices of state bodies (adopted),
- Amendments and supplements to instructions on reception, registration, treatment and entering of data on criminal offences, persons denounced or victims I the computer data base (adopted),

- Amendments and supplements to methodological instructions for the production of annual and semi-annual working reports (adopted),
- Guidelines for the work of the police in the area of vehicle crime (adopted),
- Guidelines for the work of the consular sector of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, considering the new standards for the acquisition of entry visas (adopted)
- Concretisation of tasks for the protection of cultural heritage (adopted),
- Strategy for computer investigation and analytical activities in the area of crime (adopted),
- Handbook on concealed methods and measures (adopted),
- Handbook on safe work at railway (adopted),
- Anti-corruption programme of the police (adopted),
- Reminder for the co-operation and measures of the police and forces of protection, rescue and help in cases of accidents and missing persons in mountains (adopted),
- Reminder for the work of the police in establishing the security event with elements of intolerance (adopted),
- Measures for the implementation of the strategy for the community directed preventive work (adopted),
- Instructions for the handling with anonymous writing and its submitting into investigation (in discussion),
- Guidelines for the work of the police in the area of violence against children (adopted),
- Handbook on handling with police pistol (adopted),
- Norms for the construction, adaptation and maintenance of detention premises (adopted),
- Catalogue of procedures of operation of PPE (in preparation),
- Guidelines for the protection of the national border outside national border crossings with police dog handlers and mounted police (in preparation),
- Guidelines for handling with photo robot (in preparation),
- Guidelines for the use of firearms (in preparation),
- Guidelines for the implementation of the Navigation in Continental Waters Act (in preparation),
- Instructions on filling out the fine form JV/PROM-1 (in preparation),
- Instructions on the use of the polygraph method in the investigation of criminal offences (in preparation),
- Instructions on the use, taking care and training of police dogs (in preparation),
- Instructions on storage, cleaning and lubrication of weapons (in preparation),
- Plan for the operative strategy of computer investigation and analytical activities in the area of crime (in preparation),
- Professional instructions on handling with cryptic protection systems ITSP (in preparation).

## **14. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION**

In 2002 the police performed the planned tasks on the basis of international co-operation strategy determining the following priorities: performance of tasks in the area of European Union integration, conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements on police co-operation, co-operation in international security initiatives and co-operation in other areas (international expert groups, international peacekeeping missions, education, training and advanced training).

## **Preparation for the integration in the European Union**

In the first half of 2002 the Police successfully concluded a one-year twinning project in the area of preventing and eradicating organised crime in co-operation with partner states of Italy and Spain. In the second half of 2002 the new one-year twinning project began in co-operation with Spain in the area of international police co-operation.

Representatives of the Police participated in the twinning project in the area of drugs, lead by the Institute for Drugs, as well as in preparations for the project in the area of Customs matters, lead by Eurocustoms. They participated with some of the working bodies of European Union (CIREFI, TAIEX, etc.) in amending the legislature in the area of justice and internal affairs and in the implementation of the national programme for the integration of the Republic of Slovenia in the European Union. Also, they joined the European Union Hippocrates programme relating to the unification of approach to preventing crime and other security occurrences.

A new department opened in the administration of the criminal police for the purposes of co-operation with Europol. One Slovenian official for the coalition was allocated to the seat of Europol in Hague.

## **Bilateral police co-operation**

In 2002 ended, continued and began anew the procedures for the conclusion of the following agreements: in the area of returning of persons with Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China and Turkey; in the area of organised crime with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Estonia, Iran, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Turkey, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Great Britain; and in the area of police co-operation with France and Greece. In co-operation with individual countries the following procedures took place: the conclusion of protocol performance in the area of returning of persons with the Czech Republic and Poland, and in the area of organised crime with Poland and Russia.

Professional coordination of draft agreements with Austria and Hungary began in the area of cross-border co-operation, while such an agreement was signed with Croatia.

On the part of the Slovenian-Italian border mixed patrols continued with preventive actions against illegal crossings of the national border. Similar police co-operation took place on the Slovenian-Croatian border.

There were several working meetings with the representatives of all neighbouring countries organised at the national and regional level, relating mostly to the prevention of illegal migrations and to the detection, prevention and investigation of crime, mostly cross-border crime.

Various forms of co-operation took place with other countries as well. The police strengthened anew the co-operation within the fixed mixed Slovenian-Bavarian commission, especially in the area of the work of the uniformed police. Representatives of the Police also participated in other fixed mixed commissions (on the basis of the agreement on border traffic and co-operation between Slovenia and Croatia, and other agreements) and



administered the Slovenian counterpart in interstate commissions for the maintenance and restoration of the national border.

Operative co-operation took place with the officials for the coalition of Austria, Italy and Germany, who are accredited in our country, as well as with coalition officials, who are accredited in the nearby countries but authorised for the co-operation with the Slovenian Police Force at the same time.

### **Multilateral co-operation**

In 2002 took place the routine co-operation within the framework of the organisation of criminal police departments of Interpol, respectively their working bodies, as well as the co-operation within the framework of the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI) and the international conference of border police and The European Traffic Police Network (TISPOL). Two representatives of the Slovenian Police Force participated as members of the European committee of Interpol and administration committee of ENFSI.

Representatives of the Police participated in various activities of regional security initiatives: Adriatic-Ionic Initiative (AII), Central European Initiative (CEI), Stability Pact for the South-Eastern Europe (SP SEE), South European Co-operative Initiatives (SECI), Security Partnership (Austria and its neighbouring countries – European Union integration candidates), and Alpine security partnership (ASP) beginning in spring. They also took part in the work of OVSE, NATO and OUN. Within the framework of the CARDS twinning project *Integrated border management* for the Republic of Croatia (under the patronage of European Commission) Slovenia, besides Germany, was chosen as a partner country in the implementation of the aforementioned project.

A representative of the Police was sent to South Korea as a peace officer when Slovenian national football team participated in the Football World Cup.

An association official was sent to SECI centre in Bucharest on the basis of the decree of the government of Slovenia and the act on ratification of the agreement on co-operation in preventing cross-border crime.

### **Top-level meetings**

The general director of the Slovenian Police attended in Spain the annual meeting of the directors of Police Forces from member states of the European Union and membership candidate states, which took place within the framework of the international working group of directors of European Union Police Forces (TFCP). During the period of Spanish presidency in the European Union the general director met with a high-ranking official of the Spanish Ministry of the Interior, who presented the priority tasks of the Spanish presidency in the area of police operation and co-operation. On the occasion of the Hungarian and Slovak national police holidays the director met with the highest representatives of the Hungarian and Slovak Police force. Within the framework of the annual meeting (taking place before the beginning of the tourist season) he met with the Croatian delegation. The director also met with the director of Swedish Police Force in Slovenia and Sweden. The general director of the Police hosted, in addition to representatives of foreign Police Forces and international

police organisations (Europol, Interpol), some of the foreign diplomatic-consular representatives and representatives of various international organisations and associations. The assistant director general of the Slovenian Police Force was the head of the Slovenian police delegation during its visit to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Police representatives also participated at the ministerial conference of member states of the European Union and membership candidate states on European Border Police in Rome.

### **Other areas of international co-operation**

A substantial portion of international police co-operation consisted of training and additional training under the aegis of international organisations and bilateral and multilateral initiatives, and was provided in the form of seminars, courses, conferences, etc. Police staff visited several foreign Police Forces with the aim of learning about their organisational, personnel, legal and other solutions that could be used in the development of the Slovenian Police. Similar visits of representatives of foreign Police Forces to the Slovenian Police Force also took place. In addition to the routine co-operation with Central European Police Academy (CEPA), the Police also established the co-operation with the European Police College (CEPOL). Also, police officers attended several international cultural and sporting events, as well as individual activities of international police associations, in which Slovenian Police is a member (TISPOL, PWGT, etc.).

## **15. CO-OPERATION WITH DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS**

### **Co-operation with other state bodies**

In 2002 the Police, together with the representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Space and the Ministry of Finance, participated with the inter-sectoral working group for the prevention of illegal trade with endangered animal and plant species. In co-operation with the Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia the police organised a seminar on aforementioned issues for criminal investigators.

Within the framework of strengthening the institutional system for the fight against the abuse of illicit drugs the Police co-operated in the preparation of the national programme for this area that is being co-ordinated by Drugs Office. The Police also participated with the Government Drug Commission, the inter-sectoral commission for the preparation of the draft amending the Preliminary Components Act and the inter-sectoral commission for the introduction of indicators of death among drug abusers, co-ordinated by the national information centre for illicit drugs.

The police sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a proposal for the agreement on mutual co-operation in the area of security verification of applicants for entry visas, synchronised with Schengen standards. Guidelines were given for the work of the Chamber of Commerce in the area of preliminary verification of impediments for the issuing of entry visas, as well as guidelines for the work of the consular sector of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in this area.

Representatives of the Police participated with the following inter-sectoral groups: for the co-ordination of measures against international terrorism, for the prevention and control of the

export of commodities for double-use (military and civilian) and for the preparation of the adequate legislation and control of export of military weapons.

The Police also co-operated with the Office for Prevention of Corruption in the synchronisation of contents of the new Anti-corruption Act and with the inter-sectoral working group for the preparation of Slovenian text of the Convention on crime in cyberspace.

In the area of public order keeping the Police co-operated with the representatives of the Misdemeanours Senate and conducted talks on the working hours for misdemeanours judges, as well as on enacting detention of perpetrators, respectively apprehension of perpetrators for the purpose of immediate beginning of procedures before the misdemeanours judge. With the representatives of the Misdemeanours Senate the Police also conducted talks on the executing decisions when misdemeanours judges pronouncing protective measures and secondary punishments. With the representatives of the Ministry of Justice the Police conducted talks on the assertion of the Law of Property Code and the procedure for the treatment of found property. The Police co-operated with the representatives of the nuclear safety administration in the supervision of the modernisation of the technical system for the protection of Krško nuclear plant, as well as in the choosing of the equipment for the detection and determination of sources of radioactive radiation. With the representatives of the Office for Chemicals the Police conducted talks on chemical weapons and safety and with the representatives of Customs Administration it conducted talks on prevention of weapons for mass destruction smuggling and on the use of the equipment for detection of radioactive radiation. The Police co-operated with the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport and with the Institute for Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia in the effectuation of the plan for preventive taking of measures in cases of use of pyrotechnical products.

In the area of road traffic safety, stricter supervision of vans, freight vehicles and buses saw co-operation with Traffic Inspectorate, Labour Inspectorate, Customs Administration and the Market inspectorate.

In the area of protection of the national border and illegal migration the Police co-operated with Customs workers in cases of tightened control and detection of persons hidden in freight vehicles at border crossings, as well as in the preparation of the agreement between the Police and Customs Service. With the representatives of mutual services of the government of the Republic of Slovenia the Police co-operated in the preparation of the documentation on the construction of border crossings on the future external border of the European Union. Also took place the co-operation with the representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the diplomatic-consular representatives of the Republic of Slovenia abroad in connection with the acquisition of travel documents for foreign citizens from countries that have no consular representatives of their own in the Republic of Slovenia.

The Police co-operated with the Ministry of Justice on matters concerning the methodology for the establishing of legality and professionalism of the use of coercive means, with the Office for Equal Opportunity on preventing violence against women, with the administration for the execution of criminal sentences, and with the Institute for Public Health on providing nourishment and detention premises for detainees.

In the area of protecting certain persons and buildings, the police worked with Sova (Slovenian intelligence security agency) and the intelligence and security service of the

Ministry of Defence. The co-operation took place on the basis of written demands for the surrendering of important security data and information that the Police need for the assessment of risk of persons, facilities and areas. The co-operation with the Ministry of Defence also took place within the framework of protection operations in which participated employees of the Ministry of Defence. With the representatives of protected institutions the Police conducted talks on the establishment and adequate maintenance of devices for the technical security of facilities.

There was a fruitful co-operation between the Police and the Human Rights Ombudsman who sent 53 (51) initiatives to be resolved by the Police. In some cases the Human Rights Ombudsman rightly pointed out the faults that occurred in police procedures and some ambiguities in legislation and secondary legislation. In relation to police procedures against foreign citizens the Police received 65 (69) complaints, protest notes, respectively demands for explanations from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Police received (and resolved) 34 (12) petitions from the Amnesty and petitions service of the Office of the president of the Republic of Slovenia and from the Petitions Department of the National Assembly.

The police unit for international peacekeeping missions co-operated with the Slovenian Military in the exercise Perun 2002 and with Sova in advanced training and security preparation of police officers appointed for peacekeeping operations.

In the canine area there was a co-operation with the representatives of Slovenian Military, Customs Administration of the Republic of Slovenia and with the administration for the execution of penal sanctions.

### **Co-operation with non-governmental organisations**

In the area of preventing trafficking in persons and prostitution the Police co-operated with the non-governmental organisation for the fight against white trafficking in persons (Ključ – the Key), as well as with other non-governmental organisations for the protection of trafficking in persons victims.

In the area of public order keeping there was a co-operation with the representatives of the Ski association of Slovenia in the preparation of a new Ski Safety Act.

Also continued the co-operation with non-governmental humanitarian organisations which provided help to the Police in their work with aliens, such as: Slovenian Philanthropy, Jesuit Refugee Service, Association for the work with children (Mozaik), Association of catholic pedagogues, Karitas and Red Cross. These non-governmental organisations, together with students of the Faculty for social work and other volunteers, helped improve the material conditions (clothes, food, etc.) and humour of accommodated aliens (organisation of cultural and entertainment events). Their help was especially welcome in the area of work with children and minors.

### **Co-operation with other institutions**

In the area of road traffic safety the Police co-operated with the society for national roads, the highway society, the Institute for Public Health, the Institute for the safety at work, the

Institute for forensic medicine, the Institute for traffic at the Faculty of construction engineering in Maribor, road companies and organisations dealing with the transport of hazardous goods, etc.

In the area of protecting certain persons, buildings and areas the Police co-operated with the Post Office of Slovenia, while the co-operation with the Faculty for Social Sciences in Ljubljana took place in the area of public opinion and other polls. In the area of public relations the Police co-operated with redactions of almost all public media in Slovenia.

## **16. PUBLIC RELATIONS**

In the area of public relations numerous tasks were performed with the intention to define more specifically the communication between the Police and the media, to set normative standards in this area and to improve the quality of co-operation with the public, especially with the media, through the use of new forms of communication (Internet, e-mail). Due to the difficulties that arose in the synchronisation with external collaborators the Police did not organise the panel discussion on informing the public.

In 2002 the following regulations were adopted for the direction of the police work in the area of public relations: directions for the communication of the Police with the public in cases of crisis or conflict situations and Rules (prepared by the Ministry of the Interior) on informing the public by means of publication of public character information in the media.

Police directorates received authorisations for public appearances and titles of PR of police directorate for all persons involved in this area of work. Nevertheless, adequate conditions were not assured for quality performance of the work in this area, since individuals employed at the General police Directorate, Ljubljana and Celje PD were authorised only for the work in the area of public relations, while at other police directorates it was commanders of operative-communications centres and directorates of the director of police directorate, or other employees, who performed the function of a PR, in addition to their regular work.

The Police informed the public (media) of all events of importance for security. Special attention was paid to media contents. In relation to this, numerous suggestions and recommendations for self-protective actions were prepared for citizens. In concern for the protection of human rights and freedoms the police informed the public on citizens' rights in police procedures, bringing police work closer to the public through thematic articles in media, open days, talks with citizens, etc.

Public relations took place in the form of press conferences, public announcements, distribution of image and preventive material, talks, interviews, panel discussions, direct talks with citizens, web page announcements and replies via e-mail, telephone, etc. At the national level, the police communicated with the media, especially with individuals, more and more frequently via Internet or e-mail. At the regional and local level the Police preferred communication through press conferences or regular talks with journalists. In general, the co-operation with the public media proved correct and professional. Especially good was the co-operation between police directorates and local media.

In 2002 the Police organised 369 press conferences, briefings and photo sessions. 3,782 reports, notices and public information announcements, and daily reviews of events were written. In addition, 4,228 answers were prepared for journalists' questions (in the form of an organised interview and provision of data, clarifications and commentaries), as were 1,220 answers to the petitions and questions of citizens, and 79 rebuttals of items in various media. 422 thematic or other contributions in electronic media were prepared and 29 publications issued (brochures, posters, magazines, a book, etc.).

In comparison with the previous year, the number of letters from Slovenian and foreign citizens increased as a result of a massive use of the Internet and the introduction of the e-mail address [policija@policija.si](mailto:policija@policija.si), through which citizens can directly address the police and obtain the information they want.

The Police co-operated in numerous thematic and other contributions in electronic media. There was an especially frequent co-operation with the editorial boards of regional and local media (radio Glas Ljubljane, Antena 1, TV Pika, Primorske novice, radio Koper, radio Robin, radio Nova, TV Kranj, radio Univox, radio Kranj, Maxi Ljutomer, Murski val, radio Brežice, Krka, Sraka, Vaš Kanal), editorial boards of TV Slovenia (editors of *Naš Kraj* and *TV Tednik*), service programme of Radio Slovenia 1 and Val 202 and the editors of POP TV (*Preverjeno* programme). The Police worked on a daily basis with the editors of 24ur.com – radio news covering 18 local radio stations all over Slovenia. Every day, operational-communications centres appeared on the radio programmes of national, regional and local radio stations, providing information on safety conditions and other events. The Police also provided media support for preventive and repressive actions.

Due to Slovenia joining the European Union, foreign journalists and media companies (French, Finish, Austrian, Croatian, Italian and other journalists) were interested in the Slovenian Police. At the forefront of their interest were the issues of border problems and the qualification of the Slovenian Police to enforce the strict Schengen standards. Foreign journalists discussed these issues with the representatives of the Police Force and witnessed the terrain work of the Police.

The activities of the Police were monthly reported to the internal public in the “newspaper” *Varnost*. 9 issues of *Varnost* were issued in 2002 on 428 pages. The internal public also gained many information by using intranet and internet.

## 17. CULTURAL AND SPORTING ACTIVITIES

In 2002, the police orchestra held a concert, and had protocol and other appearances all over Slovenia. On the Slovenian police day, the orchestra held a concert in the Slovenian Philharmonic Society, and 1 (5) concert as a part of the Musical Youth of Slovenia project for primary school pupils. It held 27 (22) concerts in various parts of Slovenia and 2 (1) abroad. It gave 80 (81) performances to mark celebrations and cultural events and made 23 (28) appearances at protocol receptions for foreign dignitaries, it played the national anthem at international football matches, attended 55 (61) funerals for police workers and 4 (10) memorial services. The orchestra also made 2 (4) studio recordings, which are 1 video recording and 1 audio recording.

### **International sporting competition**

In June 2002 the police team took part in the international police competition in judo in Perugia, Italy, attended by 17 countries members of the European Police Sport Union (USPE). In November 2002, 2 police officers attended the congress of the European Police Sport Union and the European police marathon championship in Athens, Greece. The congress reached the decision that Slovenian Police would host a 2003 or a 2004 European police championship in judo or marathon.

### **National and other sporting competitions**

In October 2002, the first police games were organised in Tacen and Gotenica. The purpose of these games was not only the participation in sporting events, but socialising and strengthening of the sense of pertaining to the Police Force, as well. 732 competitors from 19 teams participated in the games, competing in various sporting disciplines (judo and self-defence, shooting with air guns and pistols, police combined competition, female volleyball, football, chess).

Police officers also competed in cross-country (patrol competition on Pokljuka), motorcycling and participated in several other competitions for the Brajnik memorial trophy. Individual police units and union organisation organised competitions in shooting with air, small calibre and military rifles, 11- and 5-a-side football, basketball, handball, volleyball, skiing, swimming, bowling, bowls, table tennis, chess, fitness, windsurfing, sky diving and cycling.

## **18. ACTIVITIES OF SPECIALISED POLICE UNITS**

### **Special unit**

In 2002, the special unit was involved, together with other police units, in 39 (36) operational actions and 9 (9) urgent interventions. Most frequently, the police participated in arrests of escaped prisoners and persons suspected of illegal manufacture and traffic of illicit drugs and weapons, burglaries and illegal trafficking of cigarettes, as well as in the protection of endangered persons. The Police co-operated with the administration for the execution of penal sanctions at the Ministry of Justice in the protection of persons, it provided protection for protected persons, detected traces of criminal offences in caves and water and performed various searches in the water.

In addition, the police participated in the preparations for the protection of the gathering of Croatian fishermen on the marine borderline, in keeping public order at a football game, in protecting the regatta on Ljubljanica River and Barcolana regatta. It also protected the judge of the district court in Koper, the head of the special group of prosecutors from the State Prosecutor's Office in Ljubljana, a detainee and a female prisoner, an employee of the police, the family of a businessman, and the transport of a bigger financial consignment. It also carried out inspections of various ships when in our waters, and other similar tasks.

In implementing operational work, officers of the special unit used means of force on 7 (5) occasions against 12 persons: physical force 10 (7) times and means of restraint 12 (15) times. It was established that the means of force were used legally and nobody was hurt.

Members of the special unit spent most of their working time at various trainings at home and abroad, that are necessary for the professional implementation of tasks and constant psycho-physical preparedness. Often, they trained other police officers, students of the police college and others. Also, the special police unit successfully participated in international and national sporting competitions.

### Bomb Disposal Centre

In 2002, the Bomb Disposal Centre performed:

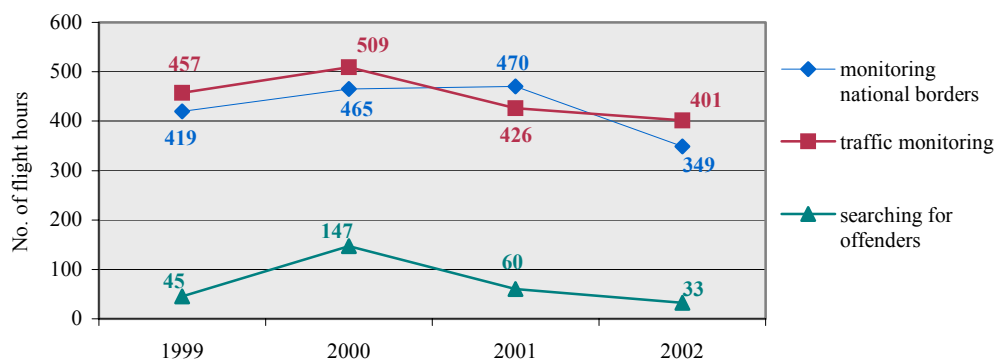
- 34 examinations of suspicious objects,
- 16 surveys of sites of explosions,
- 323 cases of bomb disposals,
- 102 cases of acceptance of explosive devices for storage and destruction,
- 57 professional and expert opinions,
- 50 cases of assistance in house searches and 19 other cases of assistance (providing help to police officers in the control of explosive devices dealers, and court in the identification of explosive means, etc.).

The Bomb Disposal Centre participated on 27 occasions in the verification of anonymous notifications on the setting of explosive devices. In comparison with the previous year, mostly the number of examinations of suspicious objects increased as a result of a greater caution on the part of police officers and other persons due to the existing danger of attacks with explosive devices.

### Police air unit

The police air unit was involved with its helicopters in humanitarian tasks, the monitoring of road traffic, the monitoring of the national border and the border regions, in searching for offenders and in training of police officers in various ways.

*Number of flight hours for operational tasks  
1999-2002*





The police air unit also provided flights for outside clients (78 (93) flight hours).

The police air unit paid great attention to safety through the maintenance of helicopters and through professional training of pilots and other workers. For the purposes of schooling, training flights and flights 214 flight hours were spent. In 2002 there were no accidents or injuries resulting exclusively from flying with helicopters. The police also renewed and synchronised the existing instructions, rules and manuals regulating this area. The procedures began amending and supplementing the operative flight manual, maintenance organisation manual, as well as standard operative procedures in pursuing offenders of criminal offences, in searching for missing persons, etc.

### Call-up units

**The Special police unit** participated in 76 actions: protection of sportive and other public events, protection of the meeting between the presidents of Central European countries, search for missing persons and objects, as well as perpetrators of criminal offences, performance of assistance, inspections, blockades and controls of certain areas, performance of exercise for police units 2002. 3,433 police officers were activated, who performed 28,597 hours of regular work and 11,151 hours of overtime work.

**Mountain unit** was activated for the performance of police tasks in 92 actions. 159 police officers were activated, who performed 2,016 hours of regular work and 1,290 hours of overtime work.

### Unit for peacekeeping missions

In 2002, the Slovenian police participated in the following peacekeeping missions: OVSE mission (in Kosovo and Macedonia), UN mission (UNMIK in Kosovo and UNMISET in East Timor) and MAPE mission (EUPM in Bosnia and Herzegovina). The government also reached the decision to assign two police officers to the OVSE mission in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Nevertheless, the competent body of OVSE had not confirmed the candidates yet.

*Slovenian police officers in peacekeeping operations  
2000-2002*

Mission	2000	2001	2002	Total
EUPM- Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	2	3	7
UNMISET – East Timor	2	2	2	6
OVSE – Kosovo	1	4	5	10
UNMIK – Kosovo	15	15	15	45
OVSE – Macedonia	0	4	4	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>76</b>

### Other specialised units

**The police unit specialised for road traffic** implemented speed control with video control system Provida 2002, control of the technical state of vehicles (mostly freight vehicles and

buses), control of instructor vehicles (for the acquisition of driving licence), control of transports of hazardous goods, and control of special transports. The unit detected violations of road traffic regulations and provided assistance to state bodies. It participated in all planned actions relating to road traffic safety (Road cross, Mermaid, tightened control), it helped regulate and steady the road traffic, as well as inspect driving-technical conditions, control the school area at the beginning of the school year, control the buses and winter vehicle equipment, and helped Customs employees in control of oil use and Customs control, etc.

**The police unit specialised for the national border control** began with its activities in June 2002. Its most important tasks were: detecting and apprehending of illegal refugees and their guides directly after they had illegally crossed the border, detecting transports of illicit drugs, weapons and stolen vehicles, implementation of border control at border crossings and detection of forged or altered documents. Police officers of this unit arrested 72 illegal refugees.

At the end of 2002, the Police Force had 83 (81) **police dog handlers** for general use, 9 (11) police dog handlers for specialist use – detecting illicit drugs, and 3 (3) police dog handlers for specialist use – detecting explosive substances. In addition, 5 police dog handlers had 2 police dogs, while 1 (3) police dog handler did not have a dog. There were 105 (99) police dogs, of which 83 (83) were for general use, 14 (13) for detecting prohibited drugs and 8 (3) for detecting explosives. The average age of police dogs was 5 years. Police dogs for general use were most often used in observation and patrols in settlements, maintaining and establishing public order, protecting national border, protecting public events, assistances and search actions. They proved especially efficient in procedures against illegal refugees that illegally crossed the national border. Police dogs were also used on 24 (45) occasions as a means of restraint. Persons, against whom dogs were used, suffered from minor injuries on 4 occasions.

At the end of 2002, there were 18 (21) police horses, of which 14 (16) at the mounted police station in Ljubljana, which currently has 15 (16) **mounted police**, and 4 (5) at the police station for police dog handlers and mounted police in Maribor, which has 4 mounted police. All horses were in good shape and of good quality, their average age being 8 years. Mounted police were mainly involved in observation and protection of public events in built-up areas, protection of the national border, public gatherings and demonstrations, etc. On one such occasion the mounted police was used as a means of restraint.