



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

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF  
THE POLICE  
(2003)**

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## INTRODUCTION

### 1 TASKS AND ORGANISATION OF THE POLICE

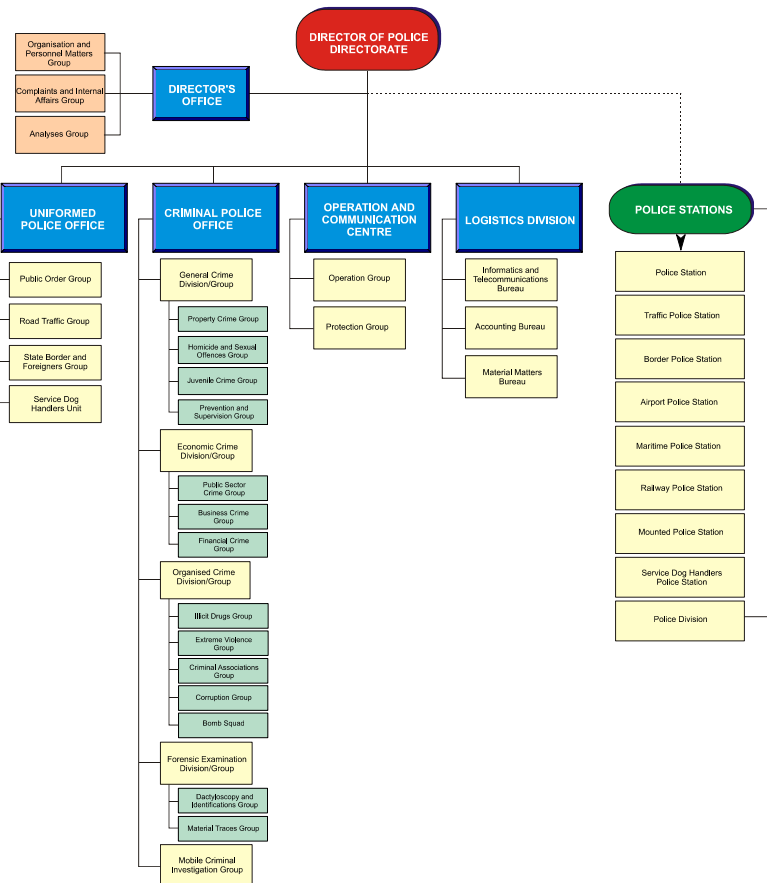
In 2003 the police performed tasks laid down in the Police Act as well as those laid down in other acts and implementing regulations. Its basic tasks were the following:

- to protect life, personal safety and property;
- to prevent, uncover and investigate criminal offences and misdemeanours; to uncover and apprehend perpetrators of criminal offences and misdemeanours as well as other wanted persons and deliver them to competent bodies, to collect evidence and examine circumstances, which are important for establishing proceeds resulting from criminal offences and misdemeanours;
- to maintain public order;
- to control and manage traffic on public roads and non-categorized roads, put into service for public traffic;
- to secure national borders and carry out border control tasks;
- to implement regulations on aliens;
- to provide security for persons, bodies, facilities and areas;
- to provide security for working places and classified information save otherwise provided by law.

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

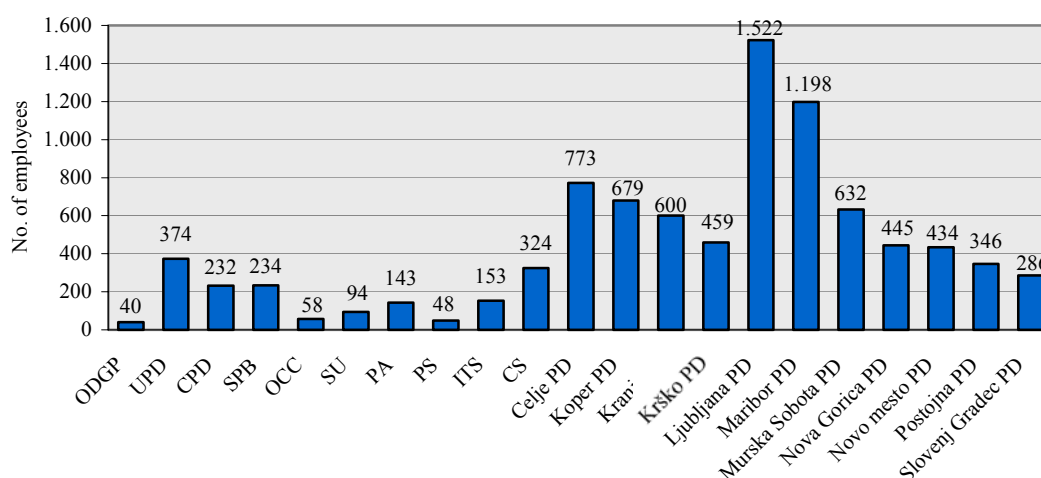
- technical, laboratory and computer data analysis for the purposes of criminal investigation;
- collecting, processing, forwarding and maintaining data related to the work of the police; managing and maintaining police information and telecommunications system;
- monitoring, analysing and assessing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

As a constituent body of the Ministry of the Interior the Police performed its tasks within organisational units set up at the national, regional and local levels. The General Police Directorate 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 100 police stations were operating at the local level.



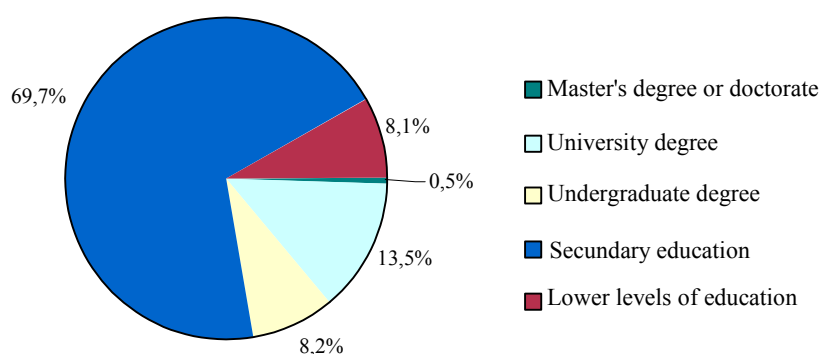
At the end of 2003 there were 9,947 systemised posts within the Police, and 9,074 or 91.2% of them were occupied.

*Employees by unit  
2003*



0.5% of employees held master's degrees or doctorates, 13.5% university degrees, 8.2% undergraduate degrees, 69.7% secondary education and 8.1% held lower levels of education.

*Educational structure of the employees in 2003*



20.8% of employees were women. The average age of employees was 33.

## 2 CONDITIONS OF OPERATION

In 2003 international factors had a significant influence on the work of the police. These are mainly commitments that the Republic of Slovenia has entered into in the field of international cooperation, particularly in the process of integration into the EU and fight against international terrorism. Adaptation to the European Union standards was focused on the implementation of efficient control of the southern part of the national border, and a lot of attention was paid to the implementation of the Schengen Action Plan in the field of

personnel and information and telecommunications as well as setting up appropriate infrastructure on the future external border of the European Union.

Difficult situation in the Balkans has improved, traffic flows were re-established and it opened into the European area, which all influenced the work of the police. In addition to positive consequences, such as flow of ideas and capital, integration has some negative influences on safety, particularly increase and internationalisation of criminal activity. Good co-operation with foreign security bodies is essential in the fight against international crime.

In 2003 police work in the area of preventing, uncovering and investigating crime was influenced by a moderate improvement of conditions of safety, which was reflected in the lower number of illegal migrations, lower number of reported criminal offences, such as murders, serious bodily injuries, robberies, etc., as well as lower number of deaths and serious bodily injuries suffered by the victims of criminal offences. On the other hand some particularly grave criminal offences required more intensified involvement of police officers. The police continued to deal with complex cases of economic crime and numerous cases of crime against property. The success of uncovering and establishing grave criminal offences depended to a great extent on the co-operation with other institutions, particularly with the prosecutor's office.

In the field of public order the number of offences with the elements of violence increased, particularly violence expressed by organised fan groups at sports events, which became more and more popular due to the success of certain sports clubs and teams. Consequently, the police always prepared for the so-called risky matches. Several activities were carried out due to the events, related to domestic violence, aiming at more successful police intervention. In maintaining public order and general safety of people and property police work was affected also by amended legislation (Public Gatherings Act, Act Restricting the Use of Alcohol, Explosive Substances Act).

National Programme on the Road Traffic Safety in Slovenia is an important guidance for the police work in this field. In the initial phase of intensive integration of competent state institutions in order to increase the level of road traffic safety by different preventive activities as well as targeted and stricter controls, the Police followed the national objectives. General security conditions and police work in the field of road traffic safety were particularly affected by overloaded road infrastructure and the fact that road network has not been completely constructed yet, which resulted in traffic jams during the construction of certain parts of motorways, reconstructions and other works, especially during the summer tourist season and at weekends.

In spite of the decreasing number of illegal national border crossings, the police paid special attention to prevention of illegal migrations, which has been one of the priorities of the police work in the EU Member States, as well as in other states in the region. There have been numerous initiatives in Europe for more efficient uncovering and prevention of illegal migrations. The first results of co-ordinated and uniform fight against illegal migrations have been achieved, however, it requires establishment of several centres (centres for land, sea and air borders, and drawing up risk assessments) as well as re-establishing of the strategic committee for immigrations, borders and asylum, with participating EU Member States as well as accession countries.

Non-governmental and international organisations are increasingly drawing the attention to respecting human rights, and consequently the police is monitoring and controlling the use of police authorisations more intensively, particularly those, which prejudice the human integrity the most.

Measures for balancing the budget, adopted by the Republic of Slovenia, affected the implementation of personnel policy and provision of material and technical equipment of the police. Decreased budget funds for the police resulted in cutting material costs and investments, related to information and telecommunications equipment, means of transport and investments into buildings. In spite of rationalisation of operation the use of financial resources was gradually increasing. This was due to new employments resulting from the implementation of the Schengen standards of the national border control, rise in prices of certain services, goods and fixed costs, higher rents for business premises, older equipment and facilities, which caused higher costs of maintenance.

## BASIC ACTIVITIES

### 1 PREVENTING, UNCOVERING AND INVESTIGATING CRIME

#### 1.1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

In 2003 the number of criminal offences<sup>1</sup> that the police dealt with and police measures in the field of crime, which was increasing for several years, stabilised. This resulted from the fact that priority was given to dealing with less numerous, but more serious and complicated criminal offences, uncovering of concealed crime, moderate improvement of security conditions as well as more precise recording and presentation of police work in this field. On the other hand Slovenian police is more and more integrated into international environment and the extent of international operational co-operation was increasing.

In the field of general crime the number of criminal offences remained at the same level as the year before. The police continued the investigation of more serious unsolved cases from the previous years, and most problems were encountered in the investigation of property crime in bigger urban areas, mainly due to inappropriate organisation of the police at the local level. In the field of economic crime the police dealt with fewer, however, more serious cases than in the previous year. In the field of concealed computer crime and drug abuse the police still faced difficulties due to lack of experienced staff as well as slow and inconsistent implementation of the adopted strategies. In addition to this, stricter statutory criteria for ordering investigative actions influenced the tactics of investigating organised criminal activities.

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<sup>1</sup> The term criminal offences that the police dealt with means that at the end of the procedure the police established that there are legal grounds for prosecution and filed criminal complaints or reports in completion with the State Prosecutor's Office.



The police sent criminal complaints and reports in completion to the State Prosecutor's Office for 76,643 (77,218) <sup>2</sup> criminal offences, which is 0.7% less than the year before. On the grounds of suspicion the police filed criminal complaints against 18,817 (19,550) persons, which is 3.7% less than the year before. Among them the percentage of women increased from 14.5% to 15.8% as well as the number of recidivists (from 28.2% to 32.1%), while the percentage of juvenile offenders decreased from 12.0% to 11.4%). Among 5,776 persons against whom criminal complaints were filed, 89.4% were Slovenian citizens; and among those the police obtained information on nationality there were 82.1% of Slovenes, 4.2% of Muslims, 3.5% Romes, 2.9% of Serbs and others.

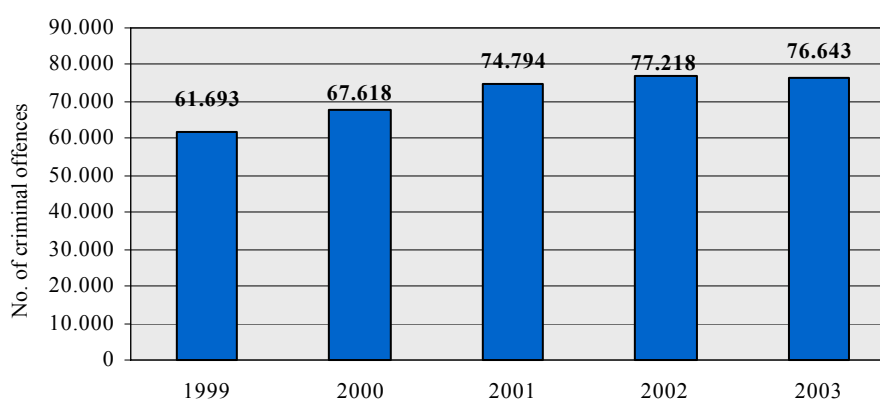
The police also sent to the state Prosecutor's Office the reports on 12,004 (11,690) alleged criminal offences for which it was not able to justify the suspicion of committing a criminal offence, or for which there were no legal grounds for prosecution.

The share of investigated criminal offences the police sent criminal complaints and/or report in completion, was 45.7%. On the grounds of suspicion of committing criminal offences the police dealt with natural persons 40,819 times (43,698 times) and legal entities 193 times (240 times). Perpetrators of criminal offences damaged or victimised 45,212 (46,548) persons, which is 2.9% less than the year before. Among the victims the number of children increased (from 767 to 833).

*Criminal offences  
1999 – 2003*

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
No. of criminal offences	61,693	67,618	74,794	77,218	76,643
No. of known suspects	29,766	31,708	35,209	36,744	35,014
Share of criminal offences with known suspects (in %)	48.2	46.9	47.1	47.6	45.7

*Criminal offences  
1999 – 2003*



<sup>2</sup> The number does not include criminal offences that resulted in road accidents, and those that were committed by children are shown in the statistics of alleged criminal offences, where there are no legal grounds for prosecution. In 2003 the upgraded system of entering data into the central police computer system and their processing allowed for a more precise presentation of the criminal offences dealt with, suspects, against whom criminal offences were filed, and investigated crime. Statistical data for this year are therefore not completely comparable with the data for the previous periods.

Criminal offences included 57 (78) criminal offences of murder, 70 (86) criminal offences of rape, 313 (410) criminal offences of extremely serious and serious bodily injury, 349 (449) criminal offences of robbery, 16,947 (16,431) criminal offences of burglary<sup>3</sup>, 406 (548) criminal offences of illegal national border crossings, and 1,046 (1,534) criminal offences of illegal drug abuse.

In comparison with the previous year the movements in individual criminal offences are very similar. There was a substantial increase in the number of criminal offences against matrimony, family and youth (from 384 to 726), criminal coercion (from 12 to 26), evasion (from 1,170 to 1,588), usury (from 6 to 59), organising money chains and unauthorised games of chance (from 2 to 14), abuse of inside information (from 0 to 9), bribery (from 26 to 45). On the other hand, the number of the following criminal offences decreased substantially: violation of media secrecy (from 22 to 8), violation of domicile (from 427 to 344), sexual assault on a person under 15 years of age (from 239 to 196), manufacture and trafficking of illicit drugs (from 1,164 to 775), criminal injury (from 6,356 to 5,758), business frauds (from 2,079 to 1,672), forgery and use of forged stamps or securities (from 910 to 120), etc.

The number of criminal offences dealt with decreased most in Postojna PD (by 22.3%) and Nova Gorica PD (by 18.8%), whereas there was a rise in Celje PD (by 5.7%), Krško PD (by 5.1%), Novo mesto PD (by 4.7%) and Ljubljana PD (by 2.1%).

*Criminal offences by police directorates  
2002 – 2003*

Police directorate	Number of criminal offences			Share of criminal offences with known suspects (in %)	
	2002	2003	Rise/fall (in %)	2002	2003
Celje PD	7,802	8,244	5.7	51.7	50.5
Koper PD	3,891	3,755	-3.5	55.0	54.5
Kranj PD	3,928	3,605	-8.2	52.5	56.8
Krško PD	2,162	2,273	5.1	67.5	60.2
Ljubljana PD	39,300	40,126	2.1	40.5	37.1
Maribor PD	7,514	7,437	-1.0	54.6	58.0
Murska Sobota PD	3,072	2,695	-12.3	66.7	64.3
Nova Gorica PD	3,303	2,683	-18.8	39.6	47.7
Novo mesto PD	2,983	3,124	4.7	56.5	50.5
Postojna PD	1,649	1,282	-22.3	55.3	52.9
Slovenj Gradec PD	1,607	1,414	-12.0	66.8	65.5
GPD	7	5	-28.6	85.7	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,218</b>	<b>76,643</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>45.7</b>

Police officers carried out 25,781 (24,351) crime scene searches (a 5.9% rise in comparison with the previous year), 1,615 (2,035) house searches (a 20.6% fall in comparison with the previous year), and 175 (168) personal searches (a 4.2% rise in comparison with the previous year), and confiscated various items 12,086 times (11,420 times).

<sup>3</sup> It refers to grand larceny under the Penal Code, Article 212 paragraph 1 point 1, excluding thefts of motor vehicles.

*Investigatory actions  
2002 – 2003*

Investigatory action	2002	2003	Rise/fall (in %)
Crime scene search	24,351	25,781	5.9
House search	2,035	1,615	-20.6
Personal search	168	175	4.2
Items confiscated	11,420	12,086	5.8

In the performance of their duties police officers also used covert investigative measures under Articles 150, 151, 152/2 and 155 of the Criminal Procedure Act (CPA) and Article 49 of the Police Act (PA). In total 801 (1,167) covert investigative measures against 435<sup>4</sup> (520) persons were ordered or authorised.

*Covert investigative measure in the years 2002 - 2003*

Measure	2002	2003
Control of telecommunications by means of tapping and recording (Art. 150-1/1 of CPA)	222	168
Control of the computer system of a bank or other legal person performing a financial or other commercial activity (Art. 150-1/3 of CPA)	1	1
Tapping and recording of conversations with the consent of at least one of the persons participating in the conversation (Art. 150-1/4 of CPA)	15	28
Tapping and observation in a house or premises by using technical means for documentation and if necessary, with covert entry into the premises (Art. 151 of CPA)	3	3
Fictitious purchase (Art. 155 of CPA)	72	28
Fictitious acceptance or giving of bribe (Art. 155 of CPA)	5	0
Covert observation and tailing (Art. 49-1/1 of PA)	469	386
Covert police operation (Art. 49-1/2 of PA)	128	81
Covert police cooperation (Art. 49-1/3 of PA)	107	52
Altered documents and identification insignia (Art. 49-1/4 of PA)	145	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>801</b>

The majority of measures were ordered or authorised for the investigation of criminal offences of illicit drug manufacture and trafficking (48.0 %), illegal crossing of the state border (15.8 %), corruption<sup>5</sup> criminal offences (9.3 %), money forgery and forgery and use of forged securities (6.1 %), illicit manufacture and trafficking in arms and explosives (5.7 %), etc.

The extent of international co-operation increased. With the modernisation of computer equipment, access to new databases of the General Assembly of Interpol via international e-mail system, establishment of the national unit of Europol and allocation of a Slovenian liaison officer in SECI Centre in Romania, the exchange of messages with foreign security bodies augmented. The majority of messages were exchanged with national central units of Interpol of Romania, Italy, Germany and Moldova. On the basis of international operational cooperation 11,723 cases were opened, and 2,426 cases from the current and previous years were solved.

<sup>4</sup> The number of persons is lower than the number of covert investigative measures used as there can be more than one measure used against one person.

<sup>5</sup> Criminal offences under Art. 162, 247, 248, 267 and 268 of the Penal Code.

## 1.2 GENERAL CRIME

### Dealing with general crime

In 2003 the police dealt with 69,475 (68,691) general criminal offences, which is by 1.1% more than in the same period last year. 40.4% of criminal offences were investigated.

In comparison with the previous year the number of criminal offences **against life and limb** fell from 2,906 to 2,844 or by 2.1%, and 93.1% of these cases were investigated. The number of criminal offences of murder and attempted murder fell from 78 to 57, and at the end of 2003 only one case remained unsolved, namely murder of a man with firearms in a hotel in Ljubljana, committed by two unknown perpetrators, allegedly it was an ordered murder or settlement among the organised criminal groups. The police filed criminal complaints for 20(29) murders. Among the solved cases was murder of a younger woman in the surrounding of Ljubljana, who was allegedly shot by her mother, murder of a man who was shot in a dispute in a bar in Postojna, murder of a disabled child in Maribor, committed by intentional neglect, triple murder for gain on the Gorjanci near Novo mesto, murder of two girls, killed atrociously in Maribor and their father has been suspected of killing them and of attempted murder of their mother, and murder of a homeless person, who was killed atrociously in Šoštanj.

The police continued the investigation of unsolved murders and other most grievous criminal offences against life and limb from the previous years. It also continued the investigation of cases of missing persons, where there are grounds for suspicion that a criminal offence was committed.

#### *Criminal offences against life and limb 2002 – 2003*

Criminal offence	Number of criminal offences		Rise/ fall (in %)	No. of criminal offences with known suspects		Share of criminal offences with known suspects (in %)	
	2002	2003		2002	2003	2002	2003
Murder (including attempted murder)	78	57	-26.9	75	56	96.2	98.2
Extremely serious bodily injury	21	18	-14.3	20	17	95.2	94.4
Serious bodily injury	389	295	-24.2	344	265	88.4	89.8
Minor bodily injury	2,049	2,087	1.9	1,894	1,928	92.4	92.4

In comparison with the previous year the number of **criminal offences against sexual inviolability** fell from 474 to 420 or by 11.4%. The most numerous were criminal offences of sexual assault on a person under 15 years of age, the number of which fell by 18.0% in comparison with the previous year, whereas the number of criminal offences of rape and attempted rape fell by 18.6%. The share of investigated criminal offences against sexual inviolability was relatively high (93.1%), which resulted also from the fact that in most case the victim knew the perpetrator.

*Criminal offences against sexual inviolability  
2002 - 2003*

Criminal offence	Number of criminal offences		Rise/fall (in %)	No. of criminal offences with known suspects		Share (in %)	
	2002	2003		2002	2003	2002	2003
Rape	86	70	-18.6	77	65	89.5	92.9
Sexual assault	76	75	-1.3	65	64	85.5	85.3
Violation of sexual inviolability by abuse of authority	28	27	-3.6	28	26	100.0	96.3
Sexual assault on a child	239	196	-18.0	216	184	90.4	93.9
Other criminal offences against sexual inviolability	45	52	15.6	44	52	97.8	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>-11.4</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>93.1</b>

The police dealt with 55,231 (54,853) criminal offences **against property**, which is 0.7% more than the year before, and 15,571 or 28.2% of them were investigated. This low level of investigation resulted also from the fact that the burden on some police directorates is too high as they deal with numerous criminal offences against property in areas with high concentration of people in bigger settlements and in shopping centres.

The structure of crimes against property shows the increase of petty thefts, burglaries, evasion and arsons, whereas the number of robberies and vehicle thefts decreased.

The number of burglaries increased by 3.1%, and only 14.5% were investigated. The lowest was the investigation of housebreakings (9.0%) and vehicle burglaries (7.8%). Data show that the perpetrators redirected their activity from housing to public facilities. The highest was the increase in the number of burglaries into religious edifices (from 56 to 87), restaurants/bars (from 806 to 913) and shops (from 521 to 558), while the number of breakings into flats decreased (from 806 to 532), as did the number of breakings into houses (from 2,213 to 1,836), summerhouses (from 561 to 478) and road vehicles (from 3,557 to 3,107). The police dealt also with cases of breaking into houses in order to steal the residents' motor vehicles, which was happening particularly in the territory of Ljubljana PD. There were several cases of breakings into shops and petrol stations, where the perpetrators had disconnected the alarm system by cutting the telephone line.

*Criminal offences against property  
2002 – 2003*

Criminal offence	Number of criminal offences		Rise/fall (in %)	No. of criminal offences with known suspects		Rise/fall (in %)
	2002	2003		2002	2003	
Damage to property	6,356	5,758	-9.4	1,821	1,625	-10.8
Theft (Articles 211 and 212 of the Penal Code, excluding burglaries, muggings and vehicle thefts)	23,980	24,695	3.0	6,246	5,997	-4.0
Burglary ( Penal Code, Article 212 paragraph 1 point 1 ) – total	16,431	16,947	3.1	2,899	2,452	-15.4
Burglary of a restaurant/bar	806	913	13.3	223	250	12.1
Store breaking	521	558	7.1	127	152	19.7
Robbery	449	349	-22.3	211	192	-9.0
Evasion	1,170	1,588	35.7	704	949	34.8
Violent theft	78	82	5.1	59	48	-18.6
Classical fraud	2,273	2,167	-4.7	2,049	2,036	-0.6
Motor vehicle thefts	1,180	945	-19.9	266	191	-28.2
Fencing	1,543	1,365	-11.5	1,533	1,360	-11.3
Arson	69	101	46.4	21	49	133.3

In comparison with the previous year the number of criminal offences of robbery fell by 22.3%, and 55.1% were investigated. In comparison with the previous year the number of robberies in financial institutions decreased substantially, from 26 to 7. This resulted from the apprehension of an organised criminal group, which had been committing such criminal offences for several years. The police dealt also with three cases of robbing a postman and two cases of robbing other persons, who were carrying money. The number of street robberies fell from 117 to 110, and the number of violent thefts increased from 78 to 82.

The police dealt with 685 (815) vehicle thefts, and the number of motor vehicle thefts under Penal Code Article 216 decreased as well (from 365 to 269). When more expensive motor vehicles were being stolen, perpetrators often first broke into the house and stole the car keys. Perpetrators used also advanced mechanic and electronic devices and co-operated with perpetrators abroad. Thefts of several more expensive motor vehicles resulted from the activity of international organised criminal groups. Stolen vehicles of higher price class were mostly taken to Eastern European countries, whereas cars from the middle and lower price classes were used to repair damaged vehicles in Slovenia. There were some cases when the perpetrators drove through the entire country with a stolen vehicle without being uncovered, which implies that the control on Slovenian roads was not adequate in spite of additional training of police officers. Medium-term guidelines have been prepared to improve police work in this area, concretising the tasks during investigation of motor vehicle thefts.

The number of criminal offences of arson rose from 69 to 101, and despite difficult searching for useful traces, resulting from the fact that in these criminal offences the scene of crime is usually almost completely changed, the police managed to solve 49 (21) arsons.

In addition to this, the police dealt with 258 (234) criminal offences concerning cultural heritage, most of which were thefts, burglaries and damage to property. Most numerous were thefts from religious edifices and private homes.

## Dealing with young crime victims and suspects

In 2003 the police dealt with 3,308 (4,007) criminal offences, which is by 17.4% less than in the same period last year. 2,147 (2,337) minors were suspected of having committed them. In the total number of suspects, against whom criminal offences were filed, the share of minors was 11.4% (12.0%).

### *Criminal offences suspected to have been committed by minors 2002 - 2003*

Criminal offence	2002	2003	Rise/fall (in %)
Murder and attempted murder	4	3	-25.0
Minor bodily injury	161	138	-14.3
Serious bodily injury	33	27	-18.2
Safety menace	62	61	-1.6
Maltreatment	20	23	15.0
Rape	3	4	33.3
Sexual violence	4	9	125.0
Sexual assault on persons younger than 15 years of age	22	15	-31.8
Illicit manufacture and trafficking of drugs	179	97	-45.8
Enabling drug use	100	71	-29.0
Theft	1,289	918	-28.8
Grand larceny	889	599	-32.6
Robbery	77	63	-18.2
Extortion	77	50	-35.1
Damage to property	392	284	-27.6
Violent offence	42	45	7.1

Also, there was a decrease in the number of acts with elements of criminal offences in relation to which the police sent reports to the State Prosecutor's Office outlining their suspicion on children's liability (from 586 to 564).

A total of 3,229 (3,483) children and minors were injured or victimised through criminal offences, which is a 7.3% fall in comparison with the previous year. In the victim age structure the share of children increased from 767 to 833, and in the structure of criminal offences the number of criminal offences of child abductions increased (from 50 to 74), as did child neglect and maltreatment (from 220 to 241). Children and minors were most often victims of criminal offences against property (thefts, extortions, robberies, etc.) and violent offences. In 196 (239) cases they were victims of criminal offences of sexual assault on persons younger than 15 years of age.

## 1.3 ECONOMIC CRIME

In 2003 the police dealt with 7,168 (8,527) criminal offences in the area of economic crime, which is by 15.9% less than in the previous year. Statistical decrease of the number of criminal offences resulted from investigating more complex cases of economic crime and the fact that professional instructions and guidelines regarding priorities in this area were followed consistently, and on this basis the police concluded a smaller number of more complex cases. The most substantial decrease was recorded in the number of criminal offences of forgery and use of forged stamps or securities (from 910 to 120, or by 86.8%), business fraud (from 2,079 to 1,672, or by 19.6%), and embezzlements (from 520 to 477, or

by 8.3%). In addition to this, the police dealt with a lower number of the so-called traditional economic criminal offences and economic criminal offences with the elements of organised crime. The number of criminal offences of making out bad checks and unauthorized use of credit and bank cards increased (from 2,516 to 2,687, or by 6.8%), as did the number of criminal offences against the environment, space and natural resources (from 100 to 152, or by 52.0%).

The structure of economic crime did not change substantially, the most common were still criminal offences with fraudulent intent (various sorts of fraud, forgery and deceit).

On the grounds of the Criminal Liability of Legal Entities Act the police dealt with 193 (240) criminal offences, in which criminal liability of natural persons as well as of legal entities was established. The police filed also 28 (34) criminal complaints for unauthorised appropriation of minerals, that the police units dealt with in accordance with the directions for work in this field.

It is estimated that the damage caused by perpetrators of economic crimes decreased from 19.5 billion tola to 14.3 billion tola, or by 27%. Damage, caused by business fraud decreased most substantially. The amount of the total damage resulted also from the fact that in 2003 the police did not deal with any cases of bankruptcy fraud (in the previous year damage to the amount of 3.2 billion tola was caused by such criminal offences).

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

According to police estimates 388 (551) criminal offences, dealt with in 2003, were the result of **organised criminal activity**, which is by 29.6% less than in the previous year. Statistical recession of criminal offences is the result of adapting police work, suitable manuals and computer applications for recording criminal offences to stricter criteria for identifying organised crime<sup>6</sup>.

In the area of **computer crime** the police dealt with 2 (6) criminal offences of unauthorised access to protected computer data base and 12 (17) criminal offences of unauthorised exploitation of copyrights. Criminal investigators who are in charge of investigating computer crime took part in investigating other criminal offences, committed with the help of computer technology, and also prepared a campaign against computer pirates, however, it was not carried out in 2003.

In the area of **illicit drugs** the police dealt with 775 (1,164) or by 33.4% fewer criminal offences of illicit manufacture and trafficking of drugs, of which 124 (194) or 16.0% (16.6%) resulted from organised criminal activity. It also dealt with 271 (370) criminal offences of enabling drug use, which is by 26.8% less than in the previous year. 1,167 (1,715) complaints were filed against suspects of criminal offence of illicit drug abuse. The police also dealt with 3,744 (4,245) or by 11.8% fewer violations of Drug Trafficking Act. However, the decrease in the number of criminal offences related to illicit drugs does not result from smaller supply on the market, but from stricter criteria for ordering investigative actions, less intensive work

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<sup>6</sup> Statistical recession results mainly from the requirement to follow Europol criteria consistently, according to which four compulsory and at least two optional conditions have to be met cumulatively in order to define organised crime.



and inconsistent implementation of the strategy adopted by the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia in the fight against illicit drugs. Consequently, special directions for the work of police directorates have been drawn up.

*Seized quantities of illicit drugs  
2002 – 2003<sup>7</sup>*

Type of seized illegal drug	Unit of measure	2002	2003	Rise/fall (in %)
Heroin	(g)	68,669.5	89,031.5	29.7
	(ml)	167.0	354.6	112.3
Cocaine	(g)	55,381.5	1,661.0	-97.0
Amphetamine	(g)	32.5	45.2	39.1
	(tablet)	256.0	218.0	-14.8
Ecstasy	(g)	359.2	43.6	-87.9
	(tablet)	7,876.7	2,831.2	-64.1
Cannabis – plant	(g)	27,750.9	44,694.9	61.1
	(piece)	9,425.0	3,662.0	-61.1
Cannabis (marijuana)	(g)	1,099,943.6	219,571.3	-80.0
Hashish	(g)	119.1	588.7	394.3
Metamphetamines	(g)	4.1	18.2	340.3
	(tablet)	390.3	155.8	-60.1
Methadone	(g)	184.0	226.0	22.8
	(ml)	3,408.1	2,903.8	-14.8
	(tablet)	16.0	80.0	400.0
Benzodiazepine	(ml)	0.8	-	-
	(tablet)	8.0	145.0	1,712.5

In co-operation with the Customs service the police seized smaller quantities of drugs than in the previous year. 11 (20) people died due to the use of illicit drugs.

In 2003 the police dealt with 148 (175) or by 15.4% fewer criminal offences of **unlawful manufacture and trade in weapons and explosives** than in the year before, of which 6 (19) were the result of organised crime. Lower number of criminal offences partly resulted from stricter legal criteria for ordering investigative actions, and partly from less intensive uncovering of criminal offences at the national border and less proactive work in uncovering such organised criminal offences.

The police dealt with 406 (548) criminal offences of **illegal crossing of the national border**, of which 145 (196) were the result of organised crime, and filed complaints against 744 (1,088) suspects. Decrease in the number of criminal offences and suspects was the consequence of redirected illegal migrations and the fact that organised criminal groups are more and more professional and consequently it is more and more difficult to uncover and investigate them. 287 or 70.7% of criminal offences were investigated.

The police dealt with 1,177 (987) criminal offences of **counterfeiting**, and filed 433 (176) complaints against the suspects. 1,731 forged notes were seized, of which 1,189 Slovenian tolar, 425 forged Euro notes, 104 American dollars and 13 forged notes of other currencies. Particularly the number of forged 10,000-SIT and 50-euro notes increased. Police officers were successful in investigating counterfeiting of Slovenian tolar, which were realised in department stores, shops, restaurants and bars, and less successful in investigating counterfeiting of foreign currency, which was realised in casinos, banks, post offices and

<sup>7</sup> Total quantity of seized drugs in the proceedings due to criminal offences and misdemeanours is shown.

exchange offices. The police uncovered an attempt to commit a criminal offence of counterfeiting 140,000 10,000-SIT notes, thus preventing SIT 1.4 billion of material damage, which could, according the Bank of Slovenia, endanger the state monetary system.

In the area of **prostitution and trafficking in persons** the police dealt with 13 (21) criminal offences of procurement and pimping, 1(0) criminal offence of procurement and 2 810) criminal offences of enslavement. 28 victims of sexual exploitation were dealt with, of which 4 men. According to the police the lower number of criminal offences is the result of the decrease in illegal migrations.

The police dealt also with 54 (51) criminal offences of **corruption**<sup>8</sup>. There was a relatively high number of reported cases of demanding or giving bribes or presents, and 34 criminal offences of the so-called real corruption was uncovered by the police itself. The highest increase was seen in the number of criminal offences of giving bribes (from 15 to 28), of which 20 (0) were the result of organised crime, and the number of criminal offences of taking bribes (from 11 to 17), of which 12 (1) were the result of organised crime. According to the police corrupt conduct in the wider sense includes also certain criminal offences of abuse of authority or of official rights, abuse of position or rights, abuse of position or rights, disclosure of official secrecy and abuse of inside information. Criminal offences of corruption were in most cases uncovered as committed by officials in municipalities and administrative units.

In the area of **antiterrorist activity** the police co-operated in preparing a proposal of amendments to the provisions of criminal laws, prepared and implemented a training course for criminal investigators, increased cooperation in investigating suspicion of terrorism at the international level, and prepared reports and policies for the fight against different forms of international terrorism.

The police dealt with 24 (14) **explosions**, two of which were the consequences of a suicide, one of a murder, seven of blackmail, and the rest were accidents or incorrect handling of explosives and dangerous substances. In cooperation with German security bodies the police managed to solve the explosion which occurred some years ago, establishing the motive and uncovering the suspect. In 2003 7 people died from the consequences of explosions.

327 (474) criminal offences of **blackmail** were dealt with. In 3 (13) cases organised criminal groups were blackmailing, and all the them were investigated successfully. The police also dealt with 2,650 (2,354) criminal offences of **endangering safety**, 8 (4) criminal offences of **kidnapping**, all of which were investigated successfully, 90 (110) criminal offences of **unlawful deprivation of liberty**, 1 (1) criminal offence of **violation of equality**, 2 (4) criminal offences of **incitement to national, racial or religious hatred, discord or intolerance**, and 2 (4) criminal offences of **criminal association**. It also dealt with 4 (3) criminal offences of **smuggling**. Suspects were mainly smuggling consumer products, particularly textiles into Slovenia and cigarettes to Western Europe.

<sup>8</sup> It refers to criminal offences under the Penal Code Articles 162, 247, 248, 267 and 268.

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

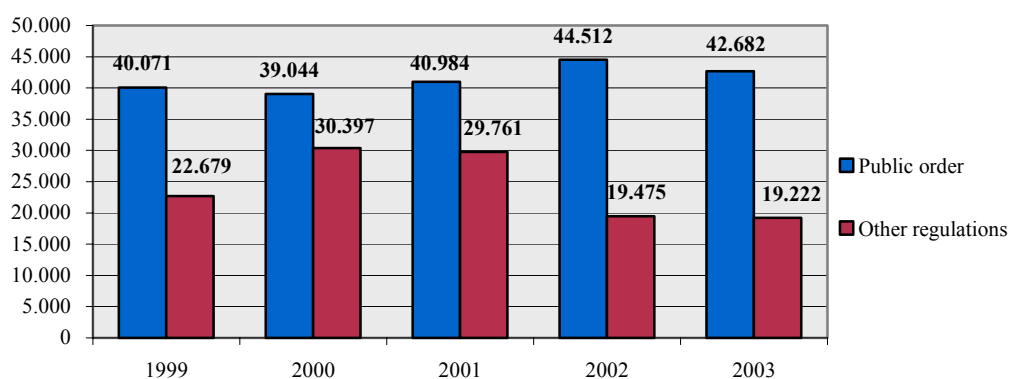
### 2.1 General characteristics

The good and timely planning and organisation of police work contributed to a relatively satisfactory public order situation. The number of violations of regulations decreased slightly, resulting also in the decrease in the number of measures taken by the police officers to ensure public order.

On the other hand, the police were more often involved in ensuring safety at public events, especially sports events, such as football matches in the national league and football matches within qualifications for the European Championship. Ensuring safety at the European Water polo Championship finals was also very demanding. Police officers were ensuring safety also outside the premises where these events were held, by escorting fans on the way to and from the event. In addition to this, they were involved in ensuring safety at blockades of public roads and other forms of expressing dissatisfaction with the decisions made by the authorities.

The police dealt with 61,904 (63,987) or by 3.3% fewer violations of public order regulations. The number of violations of the Offences Against Public Order and Peace Act decreased by 4.1%, while the number of violations of other regulations decreased by 1.3%, of which the most substantial was the decrease in the number of violations of the National Border Control Act (by 24.8%), Firearms Act (by 18.9%), and violations of the Aliens Act (by 12.5%).

*Violations of public order regulations  
1999 – 2003*



The most common were violations of the Offences Against Public Order and Peace Act (68.9%), followed by violations of the Aliens Act (8.7%), the Manufacture and Trafficking of Illicit Drugs Act (6.1%), the Identity Card Act (3.0%), Residence Registration Act (2.7%), violations of the National Border Control Act (2.3%), and others.

*Violations of public order regulations  
1999 – 2003*

Police directorate	Total		Offences Against Public Order and Peace Act		Other regulations	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Celje PD	7,329	6,895	5,637	5,264	1,692	1,631
Koper PD	4,456	4,562	2,217	2,363	2,239	2,199
Kranj PD	4,501	4,869	3,451	3,525	1,050	1,344
Krško PD	2,066	2,380	1,202	1,308	864	1,072
Ljubljana PD	22,721	21,937	16,255	15,266	6,466	6,671
Maribor PD	8,628	8,770	6,295	6,474	2,333	2,296
Murska Sobota PD	4,034	3,613	3,262	2,947	772	666
Nova Gorica PD	4,047	2,998	1,909	1,690	2,138	1,308
Novo mesto PD	2,622	2,495	1,951	1,832	671	663
Postojna PD	1,701	1,682	760	684	941	998
Slovenj Gradec PD	1,833	1,680	1,530	1,306	303	374
GPD	49	23	43	23	6	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,987</b>	<b>61,904</b>	<b>44,512</b>	<b>42,682</b>	<b>19,475</b>	<b>19,222</b>

Police officers sent to misdemeanours judge 38,849 (42,907) proposals for the initiation of misdemeanours procedures against 55,206 (57,342) individuals and 854 (534) legal entities. The number of aliens dealt with in relation to misdemeanours decreased by 14.2%, mainly due to the decrease in the number of illegal crossings. One third of violators committed misdemeanours under the influence of alcohol, almost a half of them were unemployed.

*Police measures taken  
2002 – 2003*

Measures	2002	2003
Detainees <sup>9</sup>		
up to 48 hours (the Police Act)	1,025	623
up to 24 hours (the Police Act)	33	11
protective custody of drunk person (the Minor Offences Act)	2,889	2,860
detention and apprehension	2,816	2,629
Apprehension (the Minor Offences Act)	1,723	1,374
Conducted searches:		
house searches	321	427
personal searches	16	6
Apprehension by order to appear:		
before the court	5,230	4,760
before a misdemeanours judge	3,259	2,757
before an inspection service	122	144
before an administrative body	12	1
before other claimants	493	337
Other:		
unsuccessful house searches <sup>10</sup>	318	226
interventions <sup>11</sup>	47,665	48,617
warnings <sup>12</sup>	443	1,075

<sup>9</sup> Persons detained for misdemeanours, regardless of the area of work (public order, road traffic, implementation of regulations on aliens).

<sup>10</sup> In cases of unsuccessful house searches the items of supposed misdemeanours were not found. Consequently, the proposals for misdemeanours judge were revoked.

<sup>11</sup> All interventions, regardless of the safety event.

<sup>12</sup> Warnings that police officers issued due to the violations of public order.

Data on the measures taken by police officers in establishing public order or in ensuring successful procedures, show that in comparison with the previous year the number of detainees decreased substantially, which is mainly due to the decrease in the number of illegal crossings.

## 2.2 MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER

### Violations of the Offences Against Public Order and Peace Act

Police officers dealt with 42,682 (44,512) violations of the Offences Against Public Order and Peace Act, which is by 4.1% less than in the previous year. Violations of the Act represented 68.9 (69.6%) of all violations dealt with. In 24 (14) written warnings were issued.

Altercations and shouting constituted the chief violations of the Offences Against Public Order and Peace Act (44.2%), followed by disturbing peace and endangering safety in private premises (25.6%).

#### *Violations of the Offences Against Public Order and Peace Act 2002 – 2003*

Violation	2002	2003	Rise/fall (in %)
Altercation, shouting	18,364	18,846	2.6
Disturbing peace and endangering safety in private premises	11,113	10,927	-1.7
Misconduct towards officials	5,187	5,054	-2.6
Drunkenness	3,574	3,074	-14.0
Brawling and provocative behaviour	3,157	2,952	-6.5
Vagrancy	788	837	6.2
Failure to report violations of public order and peace	91	91	0.0
Endangering safety through the use of arms	48	30	-37.5
Other violations of public order and peace	825	871	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,512</b>	<b>42,682</b>	<b>-4.1</b>

The majority of violations of public order and peace occurred on the roads, in the streets and on public squares, amounting to 17,727 (18,146). There were 11,511 (12,000) violations in private premises, 6,247 (7,329) in bars, clubs and restaurants, 692 (682) at public gatherings and events, etc.

Police officers restored public order and peace in 162 (161) 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. In comparison with the previous year violations of public order and peace at sports events did not change substantially. A special police unit was also on hand to ensure safety at high-risk sports events and to accompany fans before and after the event.

### Violations of other regulations

Police officers dealt with 19,222 (19,475) violations of other public order regulations, which was a decrease of 1.3% in comparison with the previous year. Most frequent were the violations of Aliens Act (28.1%) and Manufacture and Trafficking of Illicit Drugs Act

(19.8%). The biggest decrease was seen in violations of the National Border Control Act (by 24.8%), Firearms Act (by 18.9%), and violation of the Aliens Act (by 12.5%). The number of violations of the Private Protection Act, Decree on Fire Protection, Safety on Ski Slopes Act, Act Regulating the Protection Against Drowning, etc.

*Violations of other regulations  
2002 – 2003*

Violations of other regulations	2002	2003	Rise/fall (in %)
Aliens Act	6,165	5,394	-12.5
Manufacture and Trafficking of Illicit Drugs Act	4,245	3,801	-10.5
Identity Card Act	1,907	1,869	-2.0
National Border Control Act	1,884	1,416	-24.8
Residence Registration Act	1,665	1,694	1.7
Act Restricting the Use of Alcohol <sup>13</sup>	-	1,029	-
Firearms Act	1,065	864	-18.9
Decree on noise in the natural and living environment	770	683	-11.3
Animal Protection Act	531	474	-10.7
Public Assemblies and Open-air Events Act	272	-	-
Public Gatherings Act <sup>14</sup>	-	769	-
Personal Name Act	266	296	11.3
Decree on Fireworks	169	-	-
Explosive Substances Act <sup>15</sup>	-	267	-
Private Protection and Obligatory Organisation of Security Services Act	134	198	47.8
Act on Enforcement of Penal Sentences	109	91	-16.5
Decree on Fire Protection	97	157	61.9
Safety on Ski Slopes Act	47	63	34.0
Other regulations	149	157	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,475</b>	<b>19,222</b>	<b>-1.3</b>

Police officers also dealt with 2,985 (3,095) violations of various regulations for which on-the-spot fining is enacted. Almost half of them were violations of the Decree on the noise in the natural and living environment.

### Violations of Firearms Act

In 2003 police officers dealt with 864 (1,065) violations of the Firearms Act, which is by 18.9% less than in the previous year.

In the proceedings related to criminal offences or misdemeanours the police seized 1,074 (1,340) pieces of various weapons, including 206 (278) pistols, 70 (95) rifles, 134 (185) pieces of gas weapons, 385 (462) pieces of cold weapons, 150 (167) pieces of hunting weapons, 47 (49) pieces of air guns and weapons, 1(2) pieces of cord weapons and 81 (102) of other weapons (stun guns for animals, etc.). In addition to this, the police seized 181 (1,464) weapon parts and 12 (50) bombs, 19,463 (23.707) pieces of sharp ammunition, 14,156

<sup>13</sup> Act Restricting the Use of Alcohol came into force on 16 March 2003. Prior to this, police officers dealt with these violations on the basis of the Offences Against Public Order and Peace Act Article 11 paragraph 1 point 16 (in 2002 1,377 violations were established).

<sup>14</sup> Public Gatherings Act came into force on 5 January 2003. Prior to this, this area was regulated by Public Assemblies and Open-air Events Act.

<sup>15</sup> Explosive Substances Act came into force on 14 May 2003. Prior to this, this area was regulated by the Decree on fireworks.

(18,378) pieces of hunting ammunition, 1,071 (1,862) pieces of gas ammunition, 24.59 (10.13) kg of explosives, 411 (15) ignition caps, 16 (60) m of ignition cord and 213 (1,287) mines. In 2003 542,743 (1,042,486) fireworks were seized.

The police found 67 (49) pieces of various weapons, including 39 (22) pistols, 16 (18) rifles, 6 (3) pieces of gas weapons and 6 (6) pieces of cold weapons. In addition to this, the police found 54 (8) weapon parts, 31 (1) bombs and 19 (46) mines, 5,591 (6,620) pieces of sharp ammunition, 828 (84) pieces of hunting ammunition, 4 (38) pieces of gas ammunition, 6,2 (7.0) kg of explosives and 25 (112) ignition caps.

*Found and seized weapons  
1999 – 2003*

Type	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Weapons	2,117	2,614	9,062	1,392	1,135
Ammunition	157,025	98,953	64,231	50,329	42,358
Mines/bombs	113/74	96/252	93/84	1,287/50	232/12
Explosives (kg)	98.3	127.5	54.175	17.13	30.789
Ignition caps	303	363	1,102	127	436
Fireworks	138,166	35,017	683,482	1,042,486	542,743

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

Police officers established 16 (30) instances of injury to persons through the use of weapons, ammunition or explosives. Careless or unprofessional handling was the most frequent cause of injury. Firearms were used in 62 (46) suicides and 12 (8) 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 Explosive Substances Act the police obtained legal basis for taking action in cases of unlawful use of such products. Police officers sent to misdemeanours judge 267 (138) proposals for the initiation of misdemeanours procedures. 18 (18) persons were injured through the use of fireworks.

### **Public gatherings and events**

The police was ensuring safety during 71 (107) demonstrations which were held due to dissatisfaction with the work on the part of the state or local authorities, social problems, demands for the improvement of environmental protection and for the respect of human rights as well as a number of other reasons. The most common way of expressing demands, particularly regarding the motorway alignment in different parts of Slovenia, were road blockades. Police officers took action on the basis of guidelines that require that conflict resolution is achieved in a non-violent manner, participants warned that their conduct is against the law, and that coercive means are used only in the event of extreme disregard for the legal measures laid down.

Police officers maintained public order, regulated traffic and ensured safety of people and property at public gatherings and events. Intensified involvement of police officers was necessary at a number of public and tourist events, fairs and cultural and entertainment events (Beer Fair in Laško, Agricultural Fair in Gornja Radgona, Koper Night and Trade Fair in

Celje), where they performed tasks on the basis of specially drawn-up plans. As far as safety is concerned, particularly demanding was ensuring safety at sports events, particularly football, handball, basketball and ice hockey matches, as well as skiing and European Championship in Water polo in Kranj.

Since the Public Gatherings Act came into force, the police stations have been receiving notifications of public gatherings, the organisers are not required to obtain authorization for. There were 16,555 such notifications, out of which 16,484 public events and 71 public gatherings.

### Other

Police officers controlled private security service either independently or in co-operation with the employees at the Private Security and Detective Agencies Service at the Ministry of the Interior. 98 (134) violations were established, most of them related to unlawful employment and concluding contracts.

## 2.3 DEALING WITH ACCIDENTS AND OTHER EVENTS

In 2003 police officers dealt with 97 (73) cases of **polluting and endangering environment**. There were 67 (50) cases of hazardous substances being discharged into water or soil. In other cases waste was incorrectly dumped or stored, or else the environment was polluted in another way. Police officers reported cases of polluting and endangering environment to the Inspectorate for Environmental Protection and to the regional centres for informing the Ministry of Defence.

Police officers also performed tasks in relation to 40 (38) **natural disasters** and 5 (11) **water accidents**. The police dealt with 78 (83) **mountain accidents**; 15 (12) people died, 34 (35) were seriously injured and 28 (29) suffered minor injuries. Most mountain accidents were caused by slipping, falls during climbing, inadequate equipment, etc. In relation to the **safety on ski slopes** 175 (110) incidents were dealt with; 60 people were seriously injured and 114 people suffered minor injuries. Also, there were 18 (25) cases of **drowning** dealt with and 39 (43) **air accidents** in which 1 (7) people died, 16 (15) were seriously injured and 8 (14) suffered minor injuries. The predominant causes for these accidents were poor weather conditions, aircraft failure and inexperience.

In 447 (436) **accidents at work** dealt with 58 (40) people died, 200 (223) were seriously injured and 178 (164) suffered minor injuries. Most accidents occurred when working with machinery and tractors at construction sites and in forests. Together with Slovenian Railways' expert services the police dealt with 88 (117) **extraordinary railway accidents**. 10 (11) people died, 8 (6) were seriously injured and 3 (5) suffered minor injuries. The most common incidents were derailment (23), people being run over (19) and collisions (15). The most common cause was walking on the rails, followed by obstacles and faults on rails, train malfunction, etc.

Police officers dealt with 517 (518) 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 jumping and by poisoning. The police dealt also with 364 (359) cases of attempted suicide.



In 2003 police officers dealt with 2,080 (1,726) cases of **fire**. 1,093 (1,335) fires happened in buildings, 485 (297) in meadows and 113 (94) in forests and other surfaces. The most common causes were breakdown of electrical installation, spontaneous combustion, burning cigarettes, lightning and machine malfunction.

The police organised and in collaboration with others carried out 87 (91) **missing persons** searches. 1 (8) person was found dead, 86 (85) were found alive or returned home by themselves.

Police officers also carried out 538 (540) searches of locations where **sudden death** had occurred.

## 2.4 PROVIDING HELP TO CITIZENS AND INSTITUTIONS

### **Humanitarian activities**

Humanitarian activities, carried out by the police air unit included mountain rescue, secondary transports of patients, injured persons and babies in incubators as well as help in natural disasters and other accidents.

In the summer 2003 the police air unit organised a constant presence of mountain rescue team at weekends, as such organisation had proved to be very successful. Most mountain rescue missions took place on the mountain slopes, following a complex procedure with an electro-mechanic tackle. The police air unit participated in 75 (77) rescue and 5(5) search operations. The police transported 5 (6) dead persons and 69 (71) injured persons from the mountain areas.

In 2003 a helicopter urgent medical help was set up in the Slovenian Military air base at Brnik, consisting of a rescue team with a doctor. However, a fair number of problems was encountered 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, 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 units provided such help in 584 (594) cases,. mostly at the request of health workers (directing mental patients to psychiatric clinics) – 276 (300) cases, courts – 166 (109) cases, inspection services – 57 (79) cases, welfare services – 10 (10), and other claimants 75 (96) cases.

### **Other forms of assistance**

As in previous years, in 2003 police officers provided help to representatives of state bodies in detecting and preventing illegal work and employment. This help was realized on the basis of the government order on establishing 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 companies and sole traders involved in construction, catering industry, transport and trade. Police officers participated in 418 (275) monitoring operations for the prevention of illegal work and employment and sent 320 (256) 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 work in this area. Police tasks were focused on limiting the speed, dealing with the problems of drunk driving, warning drivers to wear seatbelts, behaviour of pedestrians, cyclists and young drivers as well as monitoring serial road traffic offenders.

In comparison with the previous year road safety improved as the number of deaths and seriously injured persons decreased, however, the number of accidents and minor bodily injuries increased. According to the police estimates both, repressive and preventive actions, directed mainly to lower the speed, had a positive impact on road safety.

In 2003 police officers established 554,356 (571,089) violations for which fines are enacted, and 98,125 (102,812) violations for which misdemeanour procedures are enacted.

The most common road traffic control measure taken by the police was ordering a breathalyser test. Of offenders dealt with by the police, 7,754 (8,890) had over 1.5 g of alcohol per kg in their blood; 2,802 (2,669) 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  
2002 – 2003*

Measure	2002	2003	Rise/fall (in %)
Breathalyser test	188,326	245,245	30.2
Positive	34,759	34,527	-0.7
Expert examination (alcohol)	5,826	5,757	-1.2
Positive	1,769	1,866	5.5
Expert examination (drugs)	3,552	3,642	2.5
Positive	652	520	-20.2
negative	468	541	15.6
Refused to take test	2,407	2,527	5.0
Protective custody of drunk person	693	802	15.7
Temporary confiscation of driving licence	30,912	30,363	-1.8
Seizure of moped or motorcycle	119	99	-16.8
Production before a judge	422	266	-37.0
Warnings	17,749	15,767	-11.2

### 3.2 ROAD TRAFFIC CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

Police officers 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 672 (587) occasions.

4,184 (6,769) vehicles transporting hazardous goods were inspected. A total of 203 (352) vehicles were taken off the road after more serious violations of regulations on the transport of hazardous goods. Against 622 (614) persons found to have violated the Transport of Dangerous Goods Act the police proposed the initiation of proceedings before a misdemeanours judge or levied on-the-spot fine, mainly because of incorrect markings, faulty equipment, inadequate vehicle or inadequate vehicle documents. In addition to the vehicles transporting hazardous goods police officers controlled also other vehicles driving of which requires special skills, such as driving school vehicles, taxis, buses and goods vehicles.

In 2003 the Ministry of the Interior issued organisers of sports events 47 (49) decisions for events taking place in the area of two or more police directorates. The police participated in the proceedings for issuing decisions by performing antecedent sight controls and by establishing the nature of protection methods.

In order to ensure undisturbed and safe events, the police physically controlled the traffic on the roads and crossroads, mainly in cases of traffic congestion. Traffic control was necessary also in cases when traffic regulation did not ensure proper safety. Traffic was also channelled in cases of greater traffic congestion during the tourist season, and 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

The police dealt with 41,173 (39,601) road accidents; 71.6% of these accidents resulted in material damage only. A total of 82,644 (77,945) people were involved in road accidents; there were 242 (269) fatalities, or 123 (137) per 1,000,000 people, which is by 10.0% less than the previous year. The number of seriously injured people fell by 11.3%, whereas the number of slightly injured people rose by 23.8%.

*Road accidents resulting in death and injury  
1999 – 2003*

Year	Road accidents			Outcome		
	Total*	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
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
2003	11,676	220	11,456	242	1,393	15,310

\*road accidents resulting in death and injury

*Road accidents resulting in death and injury, by police directorate  
2003*

Police directorate	Road accidents			Outcome		
	Total*	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
Celje PD	1,543	28	1,515	29	189	2,000
Koper PD	473	21	452	22	89	516
Kranj PD	656	15	641	16	134	733
Krško PD	300	8	292	8	50	377
Ljubljana PD	3,672	51	3,621	54	357	5,104
Maribor PD	2,681	31	2,650	35	217	3,637
Murska Sobota PD	521	16	505	18	75	621
Nova Gorica PD	400	18	382	21	97	404
Novo mesto PD	719	16	703	20	86	946
Postojna PD	245	8	237	9	31	313
Slovenj Gradec PD	466	8	458	10	68	659
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,676</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>11,456</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>15,310</b>

\* road accidents resulting in death and injury

Speeding was the most common cause of the most serious accidents also in 2003. Road accidents resulting from speeding claimed 42.1% (43.5%) of all persons that died this year in road accidents.

*Most common causes of road accidents resulting in death and injury  
2002 – 2003*

Cause	Total*		No. of deaths		No. of people seriously injured		No. of people slightly injured	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Speeding	3,044	3,421	117	102	630	585	3,707	4,483
Wrong side / direction	1,641	1,866	70	74	321	278	1,840	2,246
Failure to give way	2,149	2,444	36	26	284	263	2,686	3,341
Incorrect overtaking	403	380	15	12	100	69	542	505
Pedestrians	203	156	10	11	47	42	160	110
Incorrect vehicle manoeuvre	607	796	3	4	51	46	676	942
Failure to keep safe distance	1,494	1,861	0	0	33	16	2,088	2,834

\* road accidents resulting in death and injury

Driving under the influence of alcohol was the cause of accidents in 9.7% (9.2%) of all road accidents. 37.6% (37.3%) of all people killed in road accidents in 2003 died in these road accidents.

More than one half (50.4%) of all people killed in road accidents died on main or regional roads. The majority of road accidents happened in summer months; otherwise accidents mainly occurred on Fridays, Mondays and Wednesday, and most people died in accidents that happened on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Police officers dealt with 4,632 (4,450) cases in which one of the parties involved fled the accident scene – this was the case in 11.3% (11.2%) of all road accidents. Of this number 485 (457) were road accidents resulting in death or injury. A total of 150 (148) or 30.9% (32.4%) such accidents remained unsolved.

Police officers dealt with 25 (32) road accidents involving vehicles transporting hazardous goods. The drivers of these vehicles caused nearly a 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 substantial environmental pollution.

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

### **4.1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS**

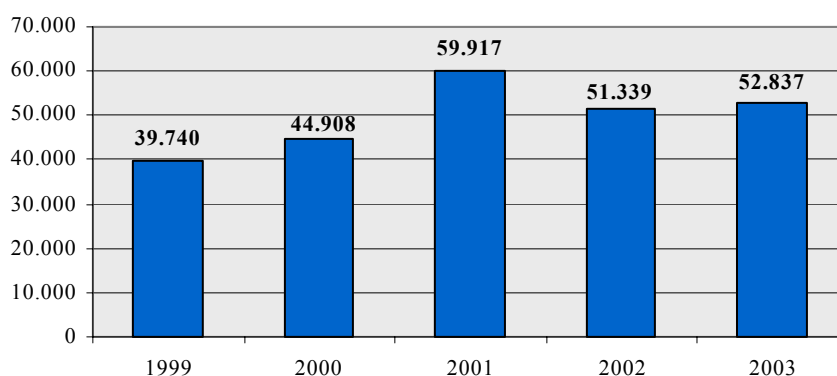
In 2003 the situation in the area of illegal migrations improved. In comparison with the previous year the number of illegal border crossings decreased by 27.5%, and the number of aliens that foreign security bodies returned to our country decreased by 30.8% whereas the number of aliens that our security bodies returned to foreign ones fell by 9.0%. Police officers dealt with a substantially lower number of national border incidents as in comparison with the previous year the number of these incidents decreased nearly by two thirds. The number of passengers at the national border crossings did not change substantially, however more misuse of documents was uncovered.

The police dealt with 5,394 (6,165) persons on account of violation of the Aliens Act, which is by 12.5% less than the year before. A total of 3,581 (4,577) proposals for the initiation of misdemeanours proceedings were filed; on 1,813 (1,588) occasions those who had committed a violation were only given a warning. Most proposals related to illegal crossing of the national border (3,242 (4,428), or by 26.8% less. A total of 601 (438) proposals were filed for unlawful residence in the country, which is by 37.2% more than the year before. Among the offenders, dealt with on the basis of unlawful residence in the country, particularly the number of the citizens of Bulgaria and Poland increased. They did not register residence and at the same time they worked without appropriate permits.

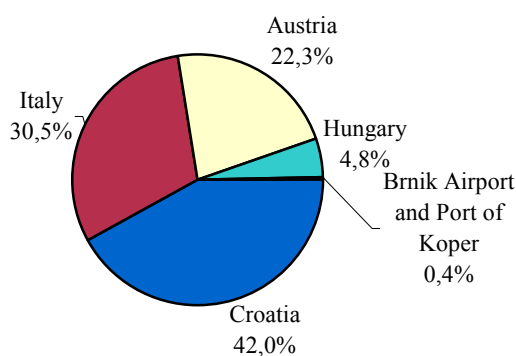
The police dealt with 1,416 (1,884) persons on account of violation of the National Border Control Act, which is by 24.8% less than the year before. In relation to this, police officers issued 546 (646) warnings. In addition to this, 122 (168) proposals were filed for the introduction of misdemeanour procedures against persons who helped aliens illegally cross the border outside border crossings.

A total of 52,837 (51,339) aliens were refused entry at border crossings because they did not fulfil legally determined conditions for entry into Slovenia, which is a 2.9% increase.

*Aliens refused entry at border crossings  
1999 – 2003*



*Aliens refused entry, by border 2003*



Most persons refused entry were citizens of Croatia – 11,932 (13,774), Italy – 7,174 (6,873), Serbia and Montenegro – 6,168 (2,442), Bosnia and Herzegovina – 5,348 (6,155), Germany –

4,144 (4,219), Romania – 2,299 (3,294), Bulgaria – 2,117 (2,791), Macedonia – 2,070 (2,676), Turkey – 1,832 (1,089) and Ukraine – 1,036 (777).

Due to the violations of the National Border Control Act and Firearms Act the police officers seized 457 (412) pieces of various weapons, which is by 10.9% more than the year before. The majority of these weapons were seized at the border with Austria – 308 (0) pieces. The prevalent types of seized weapons were explosives – 300 (1) pieces, cold weapons – 70 (171) pieces and gas weapons – 49 (93) pieces. In 7 (10) cases 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 13,833 (15,725) pieces of ammunition of varying calibres, which is by 12.0% less than in the year before.

Police officers also dealt with 92 (125) attempts to bring illicit drugs across the border out of/into the country, which is by 26.4% less than the year before. Two thirds of these attempts occurred on the border with Croatia. Mostly small quantities were seized, with the exception of 14 (12) cases when bigger quantities were uncovered.

At the border crossings and on the so-called "green border" police officers seized 34 (39) vehicles on suspicion that they had been stolen. The majority of vehicles were seized at the border with Croatia – 25 (35).

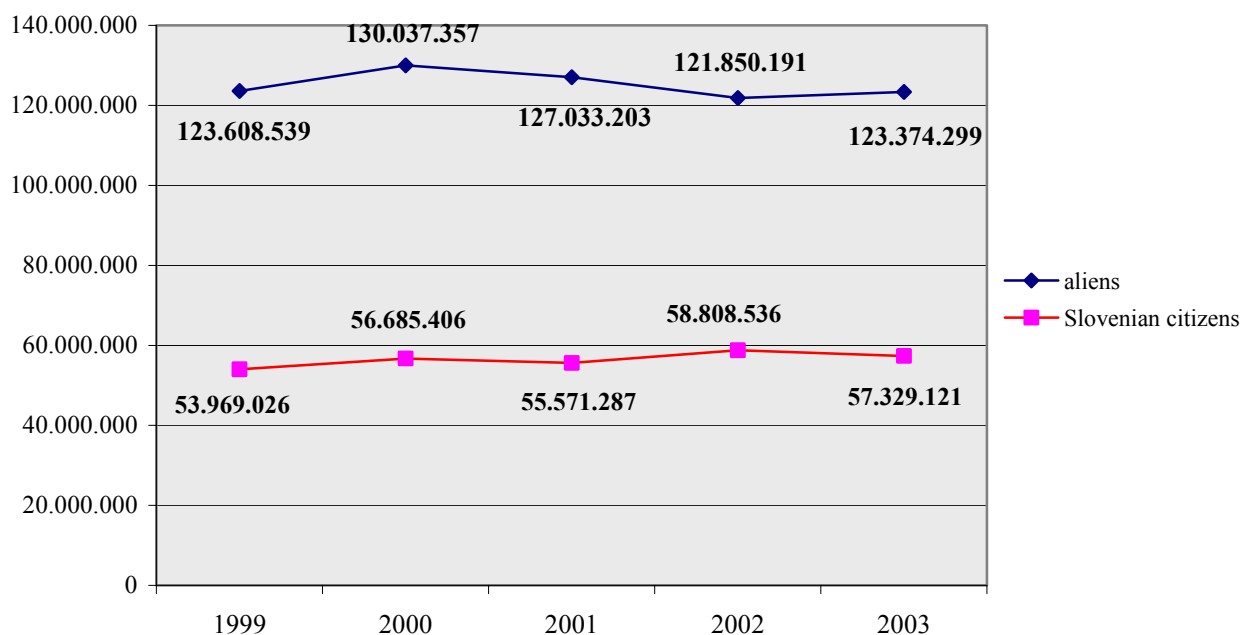
A total of 26,114 (30,945) permits for the importation, possession and carrying of hunting, sports and other weapons and ammunition during the stay in Slovenia were issued at border crossings. In addition to this, 1,250 (2,229) visas were issued, of which 562 (1,162) entry visas and 688 (967) transit visas.

## 4.2 NATIONAL BORDER CONTROL

### **Passenger and vehicle traffic at border crossings**

In comparison with the previous year passenger traffic rose by 1.0%, the number of motor vehicles by 1.8%, the number of vessels by 13.2%, the number of trains by 0.2% and the number of aircrafts by 12.2%. The number of domestic passengers decreased by 2.5%, whereas the number of foreign passengers increased by 1.3%.

*Passenger traffic crossing the national border  
1999 – 2003*



The flow of passenger traffic increased slightly at the borders with all neighbouring states with the exception of Austria, where it decreased by 5.9%, and at the borders for marine (by 11.7%) and air traffic (by 8%).

*Passengers, by type of traffic  
1999 – 2003*

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
International traffic	146,428,876	154,121,874	151,068,872	149,508,378	145,579,314
Local crossborder	22,186,348	22,855,313	22,248,316	22,773,952	23,737,223
Bilateral traffic	8,962,341	9,745,576	9,287,302	8,376,397	11,386,883
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,577,565</b>	<b>186,722,763</b>	<b>182,604,490</b>	<b>180,658,727</b>	<b>180,703,420</b>

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

In 2003 police officers dealt with 979 (920) persons at border crossings on account of misuse of documents. Most frequently the culprits were citizens of Serbia and Montenegro – 266 (91), Macedonia – 196 (286) and Bosnia and Herzegovina – 119 (163). There were 1,315 (1,111) instance of use of forged or altered documents, and 33 (24) instances of attempted use of another's documents.



*Misuse of documents at national border crossings*  
2003

Misuse of documents	2003
Use of forged or altered passport	322
Use of forged or altered identity card	123
Use of forged or altered visa	69
Use of forged or altered residence or work permit	146
Use of forged or altered driving licence	253
Use of forged or altered documents (road licences, stamps, permits, etc.)	402
Use of another's passport	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,348</b>

The majority of instances of misuse of documents were dealt with at the national border with Croatia – 76.8%. At the border with Italy there were 8.9% of such misuses, at the border with Austria 7.0%, at the border with Hungary 6.5% and at Brnik Airport 0.8%.

#### 4.3 PROTECTING THE NATIONAL BORDER OUTSIDE BORDER CROSSINGS

##### **Protecting the national border**

In 2003 the police continued the implementation of measures for preventing illegal migrations. They stepped up all the 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 optoelectric devices. The routine cooperation between mixed police controls of Nova Gorica PD and Italian security bodies, and of Murska Sobota PD, Maribor PD and Croatian security bodies continued.

The number of illegal national border crossings decreased particularly in the busiest area of Koper PD and Nova Gorica PD, which the aliens use as the shortest route from Croatia to Italy. It is estimated that the decrease in the number of illegal migrations is the result of more successful work in the territory of the national border with Croatia and in the direction from Croatia to Italy. There was a decrease also in the number of persons that the Italian and the Austrian security bodies returned to Slovenian police.

##### **Breaches of the national border**

The police dealt with 12 (34) border incidents: 6 (31) were dealt with at the national level and 6 (3) at the local level. The number of border incidents decreased mainly in the Bay of Piran, where most border incidents occurred in 2002, whereas in 2003 there was only one, related to the extension of shellfish farms.

*Border incidents in the areas covered by police directorates  
2003*

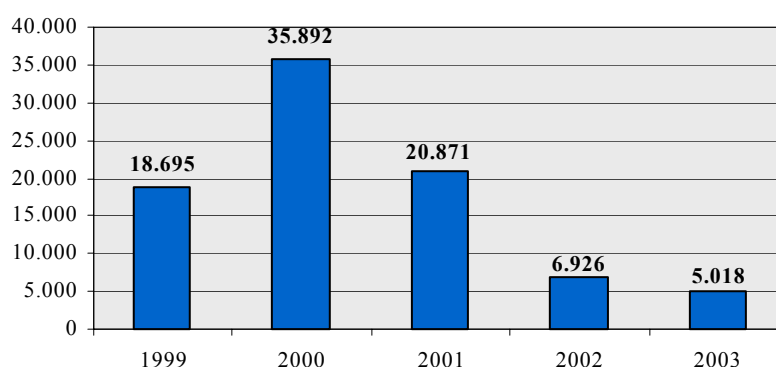
Police directorate	Border incidents at the local level	Border incidents at the national level
Celje PD	2	0
Koper PD	1	2
Murska Sobota PD	1	1
Nova Gorica PD	2	2
Novo mesto PD	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

Most border incidents occurred in the area of Nova Gorica PD, in all cases Slovenian airspace was violated.

#### 4.4 ILLEGAL MIGRATION

In 2003 a total of 5,018 (6,926) aliens were dealt with on account of illegal crossing of the national border, which is by 27.5% less than in the previous year. Due to illegal crossing of the national border the police issued warnings in accordance with the Criminal Offences Act to 1,225 (1,922) persons.

*Aliens dealt with on account of illegal crossing of the national border  
1999 – 2003*



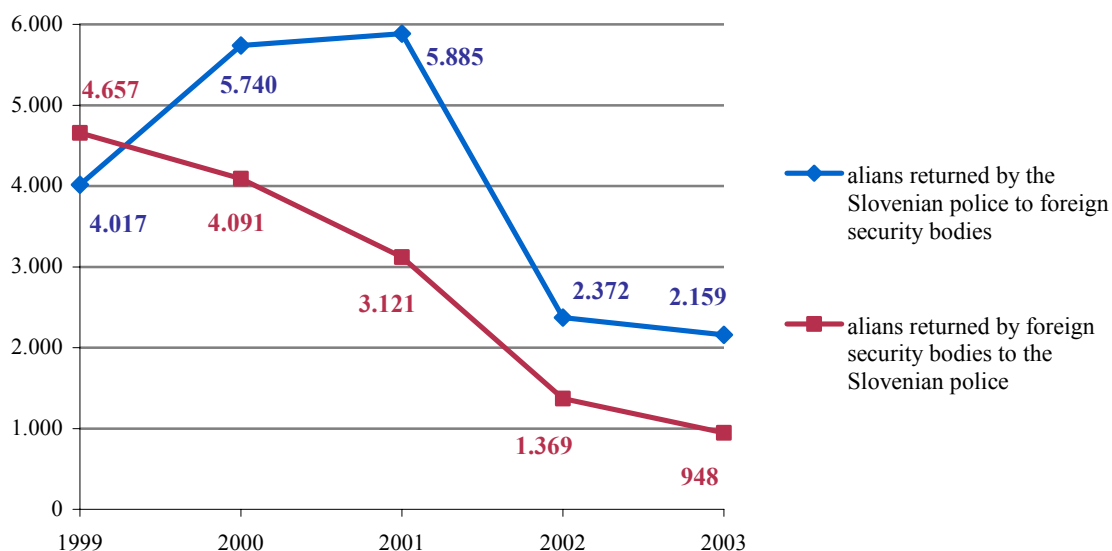
The majority of offenders were citizens of Serbia and Montenegro – 1,500 (2,015), Macedonia – 496 (1,221), Turkey – 428 (820), Moldova – 420 (295), Bosnia and Herzegovina – 288 (425), Croatia – 255 (328), Iraq – 240 (586), Romania – 181 (178) and Albania – 180 (142). There were no major difficulties encountered when returning the citizens of Serbia and Montenegro and Macedonia to their state of origin.

Most persons, who illegally crossed the national border, were dealt with at the border with Croatia – 3,516 (4,828); most of them were citizens of Serbia and Montenegro – 1,017 (1,422) and Macedonia – 351 (798).

## 4.5 RETURNING OF ALIENS

On the basis of international agreements on returning of persons, foreign security bodies returned 948 (1,369) persons to the Slovenian police, which is by 30.8% less than the year before. Most of them were returned at the border with Italy – 760 (1,013). At the border with Austria there were 87 (260) persons returned, at Brnik Airport border crossing 65 (38), at the border with Croatia 35 (45) and at the border with Hungary 1 (13) persons.

*Aliens returned on the basis of international agreements  
1999 – 2003*



Slovenian police returned 2,159 (2,372) aliens to foreign security bodies due to illegal crossing of the national border, which is by 9.0% less than the year before. The majority of aliens were returned at the border with Croatia – 1,927 (2,208). At the border with Italy there were 112 (80) persons returned, at the border with Hungary 109 (81) persons, at the border with Austria 7 (3) and at Brnik Airport border crossings 4 (0) persons.

On the basis of the provisions of the Aliens Act 1,329 (2,155) aliens were deported from the country. Most of them were citizens of Serbia and Montenegro – 325 (628), Croatia – 134 (138), Bulgaria – 124 (34), Macedonia – 123 (352) and Bosnia and Herzegovina – 110 (183).

## 4.6 ACCOMMODATION OF ALIENS

Persons, who crossed the national border illegally, were accommodated in the Aliens Centre in Veliki Otok pri Postojni, in Prosenjakovci and in Vidonci. Due to the decrease of illegal migrations in the last quarter of 2003 there was no need for accommodating aliens in the facility in Vidonci.

1,908 (3,272) aliens were housed in the Aliens Centre, among them 1,505 adult males, 231 adult females and 172 children and minors. The majority of aliens (610 or 32.0% of all aliens housed) came from Serbia and Montenegro, mostly from Kosovo, with the intent of migrating to Italy. In comparison with the year before a substantial decrease was recorded – by 45.7%.

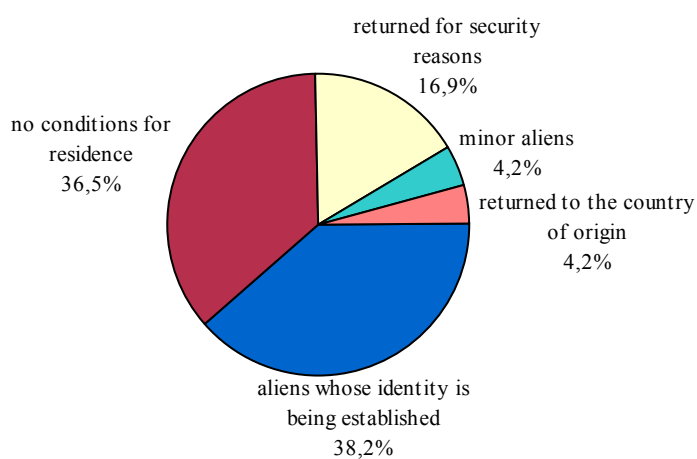
They were followed by the citizens of Moldova – 210 or 11.0%; in comparison with the year before a substantial increase was recorded – by 59.1%.

*Newly accommodated aliens, by nationality  
2003*

Country	No. of aliens	Percentage
Serbia and Montenegro	610	32.0
Moldova	210	11.0
Turkey	202	10.6
Macedonia	164	8.6
Iraq	100	5.2
Albania	97	5.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	80	4.2
Romania	56	2.9
Algeria	55	2.9
China	43	2.3
Afghanistan	29	1.5
Bulgaria	28	1.5
Bangladesh	25	1.3
Pakistan	25	1.3
Georgia	24	1.2
Others	160	8.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,908</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The most common cause of housing of aliens in Aliens Centres was the establishing of their identity (38.2% of all aliens housed). Security measure of removal or deportation was taken against 21.1% of all aliens housed.

*Reasons for accommodation of individual categories of aliens  
2003*



A total of 1,309 (1,737) or 68.6% of all aliens housed in the Aliens Centre were later returned to their country of origin. They were returned to 24 countries, mostly to Serbia and Montenegro (239), Moldova (111), Turkey (65), Bosnia and Herzegovina (48) and Albania (46). The majority of aliens were transported by plane (410), by bus (124), and by train (59). On the basis of agreements on returning of aliens 55 aliens were returned to neighbouring security bodies, and 661 were returned in a informal way. 65 aliens left Aliens Centres by themselves and never returned.

Co-operation with embassies in Slovenia and abroad proved to be very good. 212 (689) passports needed for the returning of aliens to their country of origin were acquired. Most difficulties in obtaining passports for returning were encountered at the Embassy of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Pakistan.

A total of 487 (283) aliens applied for refugee status. All of them were transferred to refugee 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 is the reason why most of them left refugees centre immediately after the transfer.

In the first months of 2003 additional safeguard measures were applied in the Aliens Centre because of the danger of SARS. In November 2003 a regular annual control of the implementation of recommendation of the European Committee for the prevention of torture and humiliating treatment or punishment and Human Rights Ombudsman's recommendations was carried out by the Ministry of the Interior. It was established that all recommendations were being implemented.

## **5 PROTECTING PERSONS AND FACILITIES**

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

In 2003 the police successfully organised and implemented protection for top ranking national political representatives in the course of their official and private activities at home and abroad, as well as protection for foreign statesmen and representatives of international organisations during their visits to Slovenia. Particularly demanding was protection during the two-day meeting of nine prime ministers from the CEFTA members. Protection was taking place in favourable security conditions as the facilities and persons protected were never under any serious threat.

The amount of police work was influenced by intensive diplomatic activity of the Republic of Slovenia, reflecting the concluding phase of our integration into the Euro-Atlantic integrations. Slovenia hosted 8 (11) official and private visits or meetings of foreign presidents or vice presidents, 9 (11) meetings of prime ministers, 8 (3) visits of presidents of parliaments, 29 (18) visits of ministers of foreign affairs, 7 (6) visits of ministers of the interior and 7 (5) visits of ministers of defence as well as several visits of high-ranking representatives of the European Union, NATO, United Nations and other international institutions.

The number and type of security measures taken were influenced also by international conditions. After 11 September 2001 the most exposed were the representatives and facilities of the US embassies, and after the attack to Iraq also the representative and facilities of countries which participated in the attack.

### **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 to detect and prevent, in good time, any attempt to threaten persons, facilities and areas around facilities.

Measures were planned on the basis of risk assessment. 185 (177) risk assessments were drawn up or supplemented – 60 (47) for domestic protected persons, 58 (69) for foreign protected persons, 60 (58) for embassies and residences, 4 (5) for state body facilities and 3 (0) for police facilities.

45 (100) anonymous or pseudonymous letters, addressed to protected persons and institutions, were dealt with within preventive-operational protection. The number of these letters increased substantially. An identified, mentally disturbed person wrote several of them, and the letters were also sent to the police more consistently. The majority – 75 (22) consignments were addressed to the Prime Minister, 74 to the former President of the Republic of Slovenia, 31 (41) to the President of the Republic of Slovenia, 20 (10) to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, 12 (1) to the Embassy of the Republic of Austria, etc. 48.0% (38.8%) of consignments included threats or rude insults, and the authors of 53.1% (67.0%) of consignments remained unknown.

As a part of protection of domestic and foreign persons, in addition to the measures of direct physical protection, there were 215 (208) occasions when direct protection in motorcades, buildings or protected areas was ordered, 201 (181) involving accelerated crossing of the national border, 160 (145) involving external physical protection of the facility and the area around the facility in which protected persons were located, 131 (124) involving operational advanced parties, 161 (123) involving protected person or delegation access to the means of transport, 104 (114) involving personal protection within buildings, 99 (104) involving preventive-technical or anti-bomb checks of facilities and areas around facilities in which protected persons were located, 55 (61) involving inspection of premises and food and taking control food samples, 44 (35) involving regulation en route, at places where events were taking place or in protected areas, and 15 (12) involving anti-bomb checks of areas around state body protected facilities.

In the facilities where the president of the Republic of Slovenia, Prime Minister and the President of the National Assembly are located, police officers took additional safety measures during 1,183 (1,187) sessions, receptions, press conferences and similar. In order to provide security of state body facilities 70,511 (21,869) detector door checks were carried out, 38,236 (21,274) pieces of luggage and 23,985 (13,365) post consignments and gifts were x-rayed.

## Protection of persons

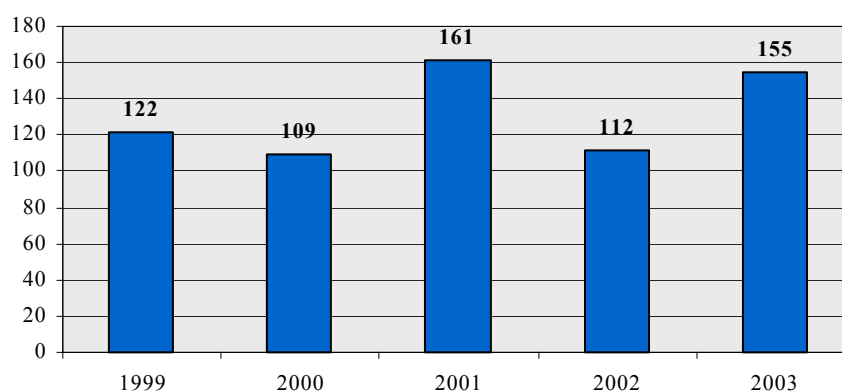
Physical, preventive, operational and technical measures were deployed to protect the President, the Prime Minister, the President of the National Assembly, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Defence and the former president of the Republic of Slovenia. Protection of these persons included also the protection of their permanent and temporary residence and staying. In addition to the protection of official and private activities of the aforementioned persons within Slovenia, there were 112 (88) occasions when they were protected in the course of their activities abroad.

All other 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 Prime Minister and the President of the National Assembly were protected by the police by means of preventive and operational measures.

Pursuant to the Decree on the protection of specific persons, facilities and areas around the state body facilities Director-General of the Police ordered protection of a Tax Administration inspector and cancelled the protection of the state prosecutor.

Foreign state representatives and delegations were provided with protection on 155 (112) occasions during their official and private visits to Slovenia, during multilateral meetings and during transit across our territory. Detailed plans were drawn up on the basis of risk assessment for the protection of foreign state representatives and delegations. The most demanding protection was provided in the form of 6 (16) operational actions. On 20 (21) occasions police officers provided protection for the delivery of letters credential of foreign diplomatic representatives.

*Protection of foreign statesmen  
1999 – 2003*



## Protection of facilities and areas around facilities

In 2003 security conditions in the surrounding of facilities where Slovenian state bodies, embassies and consulates are based, did not change substantially. 57 (56) plans for permanent protection were drawn up or supplemented for the protected facilities. 207 (159) interventions took place on occasions of triggering of signalling and security devices in those facilities. In most cases signalling or security devices were triggered in the facilities of the Ministry of the

Interior, embassies and ambassadors' residences. The main cause was mishandling and technical faults on the line.

Physical, preventive, operational and technical measures were deployed to protect the facilities and the areas around the facilities where the President, the Prime Minister, the President of the National Assembly, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as the office of the former president of the Republic of Slovenia are based. The facilities housing the offices of the President, the President of the National Assembly, the Prime Minister and the Ministry of the Interior were protected also physically. Physical protection inside the facilities was provided on 1,183 (1,187) occasions during sessions, receptions, press conferences and similar activities. 16 (12) protest meetings were held in front of the facilities where state bodies are based, however there were no attempts to endanger safety.

Physical, preventive, operational and technical measures were deployed to ensure safety of the facilities housing the President, the Prime Minister, the President of the National Assembly, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Defence and the former president of the Republic of Slovenia. The President's and the Prime Minister's residences were protected also physically. In 2003 the police started to protect a tax inspector's house and finished the protection of the state prosecutor's house.

In addition to this, the police provided protection to 30 (30) embassies and consulates. Protection of embassies, residences and other facilities was provided during receptions, meetings and similar on 40 (42) occasions. 11 (6) public gatherings were held in front of embassies and consulates; 8 (4) in front of the US Embassy, 2 (1) in front of the Austrian Embassy and 1 (0) in front of the Chinese Embassy. During protest meetings the police implemented additional measures in order to ensure safe and undisturbed work at the embassies. 5 (4) damages of the embassies and ambassadors' residences were recorded.

Following the assessment of a high-level risk to the US Embassy and the ambassador's residence the police took additional safety measures with direct physical protection. After the attack to Iraq additional safety measures were ordered also in the area surrounding the embassies and residences of Great Britain, Spain and Turkey.

## 5.2 OTHER SECURITY AND PROTECTION MEASURES

193 (180) criminal complaints were filed due to assaults on police officers. Police officers were assaulted mostly by the use of physical coercion – 367 (339) times, vehicle – 34 (24) times, dangerous objects – 29 (24) times, knife – 6 (8) times and firearms – 2 (6) times. In addition to this, the police dealt with 97 (67) threats to 132 (92) police officers. A low-level risk was established in 84 cases, high level in 10 cases and extremely-high level in 3 cases, and in all cases measures had to be taken to protect the endangered employees. In accordance with the risk assessment, combined systems of physical and technical protection of persons were applied. Due to threats the police provided protection also to two employees of the Tax Administration and assistance to the Tax Office in Koper and to the District Court in Ljubljana.

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



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provided protection for transports of consignments of money. Physical protection was organised by the banks themselves. In accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum between Croatia and Slovenia on 2 (16) occasions the police provided protection for the transport of Croatian consignments of money on the territory of Slovenia. On 7 (4) occasions protection was provided for the transport of money from the Bank of Slovenia.

In co-operation with the workers at the National Nuclear Safety Administration and Krško Nuclear Plant police officers secured safe passage for the transport of nuclear fuel. Risk assessments of nuclear facilities in Slovenia were supplemented, and in accordance with the Ionising Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Act the police provided supervision of the modernisation of the technical system for the protection of Krško Nuclear Plant. Plans for the protection of the Nuclear Plant in peace periods were supplemented and harmonised.

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## OTHER ACTIVITIES

### 1 PREVENTIVE TASKS

The police prepared preventive materials aimed at advising people how to protect themselves in order to encourage self-protective behaviour. In co-operation with other institutions consultations and lectures were organised, and several preventive actions were undertaken, often with the participation of professional athletes, employed in the Police. Police officers visited victims of criminal offences and warned them about the circumstances that the perpetrators take advantage of when committing criminal offences.

#### **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 and participation of the Ministry of the Interior action Open telephone. A project on violence in schools was prepared, within which video cassettes, leaflets and postcards for children and young people were published. In addition to this, leaflets, posters and other preventive materials about protecting works of art and what to do in case of breaking into a vehicle, flat or a shop, vandalism, theft of computers and mobile telephones, etc. were published.

The police participated in lectures and panel discussions, exhibitions and fairs trying to reduce the abuse of illicit drugs. Material was prepared, warning about the dangers of illicit drug abuse and encouraging joint action against drug dealers. Police representatives held lectures in primary and secondary schools on coeval and domestic violence, consumption of illicit drugs, blood and sexual offences and the dangers of use of fireworks. Employees in post offices, banks and financial institutions were given instructions how to behave in case of robbery.

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

Preventive tasks were mainly implemented to ensure safety at various events, particularly major sports events and protest meetings, on trains, in the mountains and on ski slopes, as well as to improve environmental protection and reduce the negative consequences of the use of fireworks. Preventive activities increased in summer and winter tourist season. Advice was available also on the Police web site.

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

Preventive tasks were adapted to the new findings in the area of road traffic and to the regulations on road traffic safety. They were intended to gain support for repressive actions and control of road traffic. In co-operation with the Council for prevention and education in road traffic a preventive action Be careful was prepared, aimed at changing the behaviour of pedestrians involved in traffic in poor visibility conditions. A lot of different materials (leaflets, posters, reflective bodies and belts) were delivered for this purpose. The police participated in the Red Cross of the Republic of Slovenia action on safety of children in road traffic. Children were delivered postcards on fastening seat belts on the rear seats. The police

participated also in the implementation of international preventive action "Together on the road, it is about the safety of traffic".

The already known preventive actions (Waiter, taxi!; Step out of the darkness; Speeding kills; Safe winter driving, etc.) continued also in 2003. Before the beginning of the motorbike season the police repeated the preventive action "Police experience as advice" in the area of ten police directorates. The action was intended to improve the motorbike riding skills under the guidance of police instructors. Some police directorates organised their own preventive actions such as mastery of moped riding, visits to schools, kindergartens, senior citizens' homes and senior citizens' clubs, traffic safety competitions, actions on drivers' psycho-physical condition, etc.

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

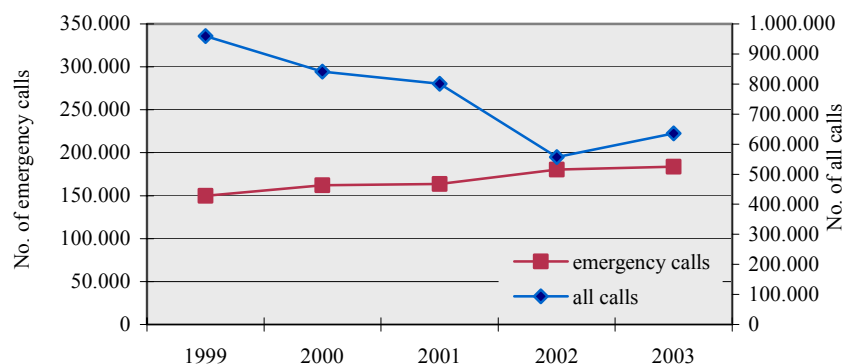
Preventive activity in this area was performed mainly by the heads of police border districts. They attended local community meetings and public meetings, co-operated with local communities, societies and associations, such as hunters' associations and fishermen's associations by the border, thus contributing to a greater response of the border area residents who notified the police of suspicious characters in the vicinity of the national border. Police officers informed the residents by the Croatian border with the provisions of the Schengen acquis and the provisions of the new National Border Control Act as well as the provisions of the Agreement on the frontier-zone traffic and co-operation with Croatia. They also maintained regular contacts with the Croatian security bodies. Murska Sobota PD prepared a leaflet on preventing pickpocketing and other thefts at fairs in Hungary for all those travelling to Hungary.

## **2 OPERATION AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES**

### **Intervention activities**

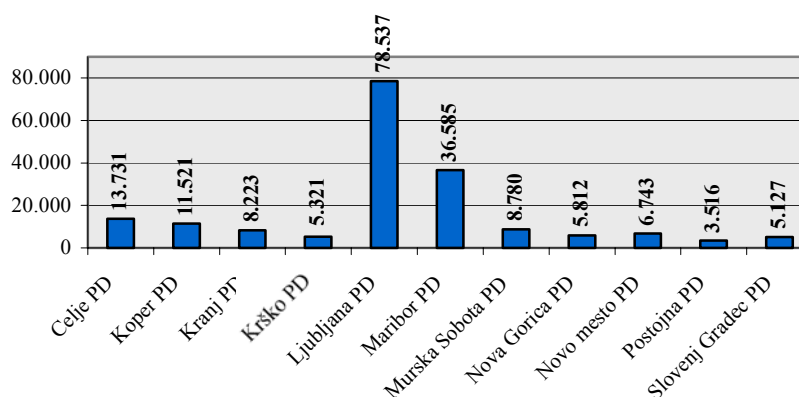
In 2003 the police received 635,954 (557,137) calls from citizens on the intervention number 113, which is by 14.2% more than the year before. These calls included 183,896 (180,391) intervention calls that required the police to arrive at the scene of the event, which is by 1.9% more than the year before. Intervention calls made up 28.9% (32.4%) of all 113 calls.

*All calls and intervention 113 calls  
1999 – 2003*



A comparison of the number 113 calls over several years shows that the number of intervention calls was experiencing steady slight growth, while the number of all calls to this number, which had been falling for three consecutive years, increased slightly in 2003.

*Intervention 113 calls, by police directorate 2003*



There were 10,724 (10,093) emergency response calls, which is by 6.3% more than the year before. Emergency response calls represented 5.8% (5.6%) of all intervention calls.

On the basis of intervention calls 193,216 (175,493) police patrols were referred to the scene of the event, which is by 10.1% more than the year before. 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 21 minutes and 3 seconds (20 minutes and 54 seconds) for all events, and 15 minutes and 3 seconds (16 minutes and 14 seconds) for emergency intervention events.

*Average reaction time of police patrols, by police directorate  
2003*

Police directorate	Emergency response calls	All intervention calls
Celje PD	11:54	17:14
Koper PD	12:14	17:42
Kranj PD	15:17	17:56
Krško PD	13:45	18:07
Ljubljana PD	13:24	22:19
Maribor PD	19:32	24:40
Murska Sobota PD	11:29	18:00
Nova Gorica PD	15:08	15:50
Novo mesto PD	09:07	21:05
Postojna PD	12:23	16:08
Slovenj Gradec PD	10:21	12:36
<b>Total</b>	<b>15:03</b>	<b>21:03</b>

At the time of perpetration or immediately after perpetration 329 (643) perpetrators of criminal offences or misdemeanours were apprehended. Most apprehensions were the result of 415 (670) road blocks in the narrower or broader area of the event, 225 (298) of which were successful.

Police patrols carried out 1,620 (1,653) blockades of facilities due to triggering of signalling and security devices. In the majority of cases it was established that the signalling or security devices had been triggered due to a fault or through mishandling by employees in the secured facilities.

### **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 the police directorate operation  
and communication centres 2003*

Police directorate	Examining judges	State prosecutors	Information centre	Road companies	Towing services	Other	Total
Celje PD	3,681	3,669	945	631	242	3,028	12,196
Koper PD	894	1,328	32	29	52	691	3,026
Kranj PD	2,146	2,146	1,871	874	513	371	7,921
Krško PD	400	686	222	24	122	96	1,550
Ljubljana PD	6,675	7,153	5,235	3,049	1,773	24,519	48,404
Maribor PD	992	963	340	1,479	978	4,447	9,199
Murska Sobota PD	429	425	85	140	75	1,138	2,292
Nova Gorica PD	592	500	467	493	274	1,044	3,370
Novo mesto PD	968	69	318	117	166	482	2,120
Postojna PD	475	510	249	241	104	954	2,533
Slovenj Gradec PD	514	658	101	138	86	451	1,948
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,766</b>	<b>18,107</b>	<b>9,865</b>	<b>7,215</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>37,221</b>	<b>94,559</b>

For the seventh year since launching With Jointed Forces Against Crime campaign, the police received calls on the anonymous 080-1200 number. In 2003 the police received 473 (485)

calls from citizens, who assisted the police in their further detection of criminal offences and perpetrators thereof. 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 2003 the level of the police activity relating to the search for persons by warrants, public search notices and public proclamations slightly decreased.

#### *Warrants, public search notices and public proclamations 2002 – 2003*

Type of measure	2002	2003
<b>Warrants</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>764</b>
Search by courts due to evasion	826	648
Before enforcement of sentence	0	9
Escape from prisons	59	43
Escapes by inmates from Radeče prison	30	31
International warrants – notices in Slovenia	29	33
<b>Public search notices</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>600</b>
Wanted due to criminal offences	339	271
Escape by minors from correctional centre	29	40
Runaway children and minors	113	116
Missing adults	141	173
<b>Public proclamations</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>1,367</b>

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

Criminal technicians participated in 4,449 (5,002) inspections of crime scenes. 4,225 persons were dactyloscoped and data were entered into the computer system for fingerprint identification (AFIS), 728 (934) expert opinions were prepared and 281 (340) perpetrators of criminal offences were identified on the basis of papillary lines.

4,346 (4,174) requests for investigation and expert opinion were sent to the Centre for Forensic Research, which is a 4.1% increase. The number of investigations of traces left by tools and weapons and samples of illicit drugs fell, whereas the number of investigations in dactyloscopic laboratory increased. Investigations of forged coins and banknotes were introduced again, and 486 (88) such investigations were carried out. Experts from the Centre for Forensic Research carried out the procedures of checking identity on 1,065 (1,432) occasions, participated in 36 (42) inspections of crime scenes and in 29 (28) they delivered expert opinions before court.

10 (14) computer generated images of unidentified perpetrators of criminal offences of blackmail, armed robbery in a shop, sexual assault on a person under 15 years of age, rape, attempted murder, burglary and grand larceny were made. In one case the computer generated image was not suitable for police use due to the lack of details. A photograph of an unidentified victim of a rail accident was adapted to be published in media. In parallel with

the face identification the police developed records of photographs, personal descriptions and computer generated images.

4 (21) requests for the use of polygraph method were submitted, and 8 (15) were granted. Polygraph method was used mainly in eliminating a big number of persons from the group of suspects upon investigating a certain criminal offence.

## **4 ANALYTICAL ACTIVITIES**

In 2003 the following analyses were made: analyses related to missing persons, robberies, murders, thefts of personal vehicles and vessels, corruption and risk of international terrorism. The results of the analytical work contributed to more successful realisation of individual operative cases, and the analytical support upon investigation of criminal offences of illegal national border crossings contributed to reduced duration and scope of the implementation of concealed police methods and measures. In addition to this, a strategic analysis in the area of illicit drugs was made.

Among the analyses of security conditions and police work in other areas also the following analyses were made: analysis of the most common warnings issued in 2002, analysis of personal searches on the grounds of suspicion of possessing illicit drugs in 2001 and 2002, analysis of assaults on police officers in 2002, analysis of injuries during self-defence exercises in 2002, analysis of police interventions in private premises focused on preventing domestic violence, analysis of repressive measures taken at public gatherings focused on the use of coercive means; analysis of deprivation of liberty in police procedures on the basis of the Police Act and Criminal Offences Act, analysis of the police work in relation to the problems of weapons in the period from 1998 to 2002, analysis of reporting public gatherings to police stations, analysis of the use of coercive means in the first half of 2003, analysis of injuries due to the use of coercive means during passive resistance in the first half of 2003, analysis of inefficient interventions and injuries that police officers suffered during interventions due to the violation of public order, analysis of the use of the lowest required force of private security subjects, analysis of the use of coercive means taken by call-up unit police officers in cases general public doubted about the justified use of coercive means, assessment of readiness of call-up unit and others.

In addition to this, monthly analysis were made in the field of traffic safety and police measures, analysis of events in the summer season 2002 with the prognosis for 2003, analysis of the use of alcohol, speeding, involvement of pedestrians, young drivers and cyclists in road accidents, serial road traffic offenders, use of seatbelts in motor vehicles and use of crash helmets by motorcycle and moped riders and transport of passengers in international road traffic.

In order to plan and direct police work in the area of protecting the national border and aliens the police made periodic analysis of illegal border crossings and other violations, monitored the implementation of agreements on re-admittance of persons at the national border, violations related to forged or altered documents and use of another's documents.

In addition to this, an analysis of participation of the police officers in international peacekeeping operations was made along with the proposals for joining or leaving individual missions.

Reaction times of police patrols were also analysed, monthly surveys of intervention events were conducted, as well as analysis of calls to anonymous 080-1200 number, the analysis of causes for the triggering of signalling and security devices in protected facilities; analysis of protection of certain facilities and areas around the facilities, analysis of written threats to protected persons, analysis of anonymous and pseudonymous consignments, sent to protected persons, analysis of the assassination of the Serbian Prime Minister, and others.

Six analyses of publications in media were analysed, which revealed how the police work is reflected in media. In co-operation with the Faculty for Social Sciences a public opinion poll was conducted again. Three surveys were published on the Police web site (one about the misuse of authorisations by the police officers and two about the work of police officers at border crossings) in order to monitor public opinion about the police work. Results of the above-mentioned analyses and surveys and monthly monitoring of Politbarometer were the basis on which recommendations for the Police management were made.

## **5 SUPERVISORY ACTIVITIES**

In 2003 the great majority of the planned general, professional and repeat supervisions were carried out. In comparison with the previous year more supervisions of the work of police employees were carried out on the basis of resolutions issued by the directors of police directorates, as well as more general and repeat supervisions of the work of police directorates and police stations.

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

In accordance with the rules applying to the exercise of supervision, the supervision of the work of police employees, which is in the competence of superior officers, may be, on the basis of the resolution by 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.

Employees of the General Police Directorate carried out supervision of work of the police officers in 58 (48) police units in the area of all police directorates and during their supervisions they crossed the national border on 130 (62) occasions. Police surveyors were supervised and 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, checking documents, work outside cubicles, tidiness of police officers, conduct of police officers towards passengers). Supervision revealed that in comparison with the previous year the border control carried out by police officers was not substantially better. This holds true especially for the implementation of basic border control upon entry into the country, while control of vehicle documents and crossing the national border improved a little. At most border crossings they worked outside cubicles and only few were untidy. Inappropriate attitude to passengers was mostly connected with the basic border control which was not carried out.



Employees of the General Police Directorate carried out supervision in four police directorates, supervising how the directors, heads of offices and heads of groups for the organisation and personnel matters implement the provisions of the Police Act on assigning police officers from one to another directorate organisational unit. It was established that decisions were not always served in due time, explanations were formalistic and therefore it was not possible to test them, and the legal remedy, referring to the time limit for appeal, was not always correct.

On the basis of 89 (31) resolutions issued by directors, employees of all police directorates carried out supervisions at 228 (130) police stations. They supervised police officers, mainly during the implementation of border control and ensuring safety of the national border, and less often during organising work, carrying out the tasks of the police officer on duty and during various security actions, while they also examined their tidiness and attitude to the parties in the proceedings. Not many faults or deficiencies were established during these supervisions, however, the most common were the following: not following the guidelines or prescribed procedures, inappropriate leave for work and ordering tasks, inactivity, insufficient direct supervision of work, lack of records and not informing about the current matters in due time.

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

General police directorate carried out 3 (2) general supervisions of the work of police directorates, while police directorates themselves carried out 21 (20) general supervisions of the police stations based in the regions covered by them.

As part of 290 (432) professional supervisions, of which 27 (25) were carried out by the internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate, and 263 (407) by police directorates, 89 (97) police stations, 10 (8) police directorates and 2 (3) internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate were subjected to supervision. The following were the subject of professional supervision: financial-material operations – 74 (65), detection and investigation of crime – 47 (54), maintenance of public order and the provision of general safety of people and property – 37 (21), provision of security of the national border – 25 (17), implementation of regulations on aliens and illegal migrations – 25 (17), authorisations – 25 (105), provision of road safety – 22 (23), organisational matters – 17 (81) and operative notifying and reporting – 16 (15).

40 (29) repeat supervisions were carried out, during which checks were made on the rectification of faults and deficiencies, established mainly during the exercise of general supervision. General police directorate carried out repeat supervision of rectification of faults established during general supervisions in 2 (2) police directorates, and police directorates carried out repeat supervision in 5 (1) internal organisational units and 33 (26) police stations. The following were most commonly the subject of repeat supervision: detection and investigation of crime – 13 (6), bureau transactions and data protection – 9 (3), authorisations – 7 (7), maintenance of public order and the provision of general safety of people and property 7 (3), organisational matters – 5 (6), implementation of regulations on aliens and illegal migrations – 4 (0), preventive activities – 4 (1) and financial-material operations – 4 (11). Supervisors established that the measures, ordered after general or professional supervisions, were taken and that the faults and deficiencies were rectified.

All police stations, all police directorates and two internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate were integrated in one form of supervision. The share of faults and deficiencies established during general and professional supervisions seemed small in comparison with the share of properly conducted work, and it mostly did not affect the operative work of the police. Employees, authorised to carry out supervisions, most often detected poor and careless planning, directing, coordinating and assignment of work, careless implementation of supervisory function or it was not implemented at all, leaving for work and direct supervision of work were insufficient, guidelines, decisions or individual professional rules were not implemented consistently, administrative errors in filling in forms, writing documents and entry of data into the central computer system, not meeting the required periods of time, careless notifying and reporting, police officers were not adequately informed about the guidelines and instructions, and the collections of documentary materials were not in order. Managements of police units and police officers were immediately informed about the established faults. Reports on supervisions included the instructions for the managements of police units to inform police officers about the conclusions made by supervisors and discuss them at meetings, professional consultations and when at work. They should also make plans for rectification of faults and report on these, be more consistent in the performance of those tasks where faults had been established, supervise the work of employees and organisational units more consistently, provide professional help, etc. In the police unit where substantial faults and deficiencies were established, disciplinary procedures were instituted against the persons responsible and some personnel changes were made in the unit management.

## **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. Several learning materials and trainings were prepared for this purpose. A uniform method for assessing lawfulness and professionalism of the use of coercive means was made as well and the police directorates have been applying it since the beginning of 2003.

In 2003 police officers issued a total of 19,201 (20,426) **warnings:**

- 1,075 (443) warnings issued due to the violation of public order, out of which 218 (33) due to the violation of the Identity Card Act, 172 (115) due to the violation of the Decree on noise in the natural and living environment, 167 (105) due to the violation of the Residence Registration Act, 132 (78) due to the violation of the Decree on fire protection in the natural environment, 24 (14) due to the violation of the Act on Criminal Offences against Public Order and Peace, 5 (4) due to the violation of the Firearms Act and 357 (94) due to the violation of other regulations;
- 15,767 (17,749) warnings issued due to the violation of road traffic regulations, of which 15,643 (17,604) due to the violation of the Road Transport Safety Act, 84 (117) due to the violation of the Road Transport Act and 40 (28) due to the violation of the Transport of Dangerous Goods Act;

- 1,813 (1,588) warnings issued due to the violation of the Aliens Act and 546 (646) warnings issued due to the violation of the National Border Control Act.

During operational work the police **established identity** of 88,536 (117,467) persons, which is 24.6% less than the year before.

There were 9,270 (10,170) **persons detained**, which is 8.9% less than the year before. The number of persons detained for committing criminal offences was 3,147 (3,407) (a fall of 7.6%), while the number of persons detained in order to prevent further misdemeanour and for other reasons was 6,123 (6,763) (a fall of 9.5%).

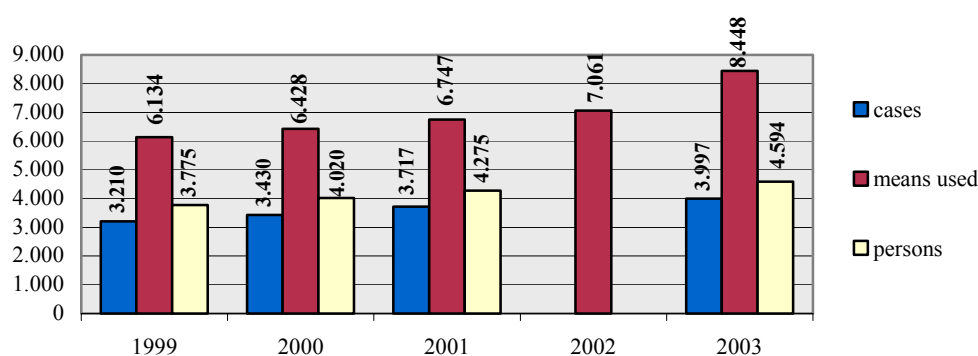
*Persons detained  
2002 – 2003*

Time of detention	2002	2003
up to 24 hours (Police Act)	33	11
up to 48 hours (Police Act)	1,025	623
up to 12 hours (Minor Offences Act)	2,889	2,860
up to 24 hours (Minor Offences Act)	2,816	2,629
up to 6 hours (Criminal Procedure Act)	2,011	1,814
up to 48 hours (Criminal Procedure Act)	1,396	1,333
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,170</b>	<b>9,270</b>

In order to ensure their presence in the proceedings, 1,374 (1,723) persons **were brought before misdemeanours judge**, of which 266 (422) persons due to the violation of road traffic regulations.

In 3,997 cases police officers used 8,448 (7,061) **coercive means** against 4,595 persons.

*Use of coercive means  
1999 – 2003*



*Use of coercive means by unit  
2003*

Police directorate	Physical coercion	Handcuffing	Truncheon	Gas spray	Gas means	Police dogs	Mounted police	Coercive stopping of vehicles	Firearms	Warning shots	Total
Ljubljana PD	1,360	1,866	57	34	0	9	8	1	1	1	3,337
Maribor PD	939	600	17	7	0	4	0	1	1	0	1,569
Celje PD	249	284	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	541
Murska Sobota PD	270	232	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	508
Kranj PD	373	277	18	9	0	14	1	0	0	4	696
Koper PD	255	232	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	490
Slovenj Gradec PD	90	102	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	196
Krško PD	140	171	9	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	324
Novo mesto PD	116	165	1	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	293
Nova Gorica PD	156	151	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	314
Postojna PD	44	88	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	136
GPD	18	20	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,010</b>	<b>4,188</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8,448</b>

Most cases involved the use of handcuffing – 4,188 (3,829) and physical coercion – 4,010 (3,038). Within the use of physical coercion most cases involved professional hold – 3,591 (2,616), professional throw – 212 (2243) and professional stroke – 207 (179). The most extreme coercive means, firearms, was used only 2 (2) times, and 5<sup>16</sup> (2) times as a warning shot.

Coercive means were most frequently used when establishing public order – 4,938 (4,078), when ensuring traffic safety – 1,403 (1,078) times, when investigating criminal offences – 1,318 (1,247) times, when escorting persons – 372 (235) times, and when protecting the national border – 237 (210) times.

## 7 RESOLVING COMPLAINTS

In 2003 Police Act Article 28, governing resolution of complaints against police officers, was amended. On the basis of the amendments the Ministry of the Interior drew up Rules on resolving complaints, which will be applicable from 2004. Therefore all the complaints in 2003 were resolved under the existing instruction on resolving complaints. In accordance with this instruction the police guaranteed the complainants right to complain and smooth exercising of right in complaint procedures. Representatives of the public and the police trade union participated in the senate sessions, which ensured rectitude, impartiality and legal protection for the persons involved in police proceedings, and the police obtained feedback information on the quality of the work of police officers, which was used in planning their work. Complainants were informed about the conclusions and measures taken even in cases when complaints failed to fulfil the conditions for the resolution (under 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

<sup>16</sup> Police officers used a warning shot on two occasions in total against five persons – in the first case against one person and in the second case against four persons.

Ethics. Good cooperation with the public was established which allowed for the supervision of the police work, particularly with the professional public, represented by the Human Rights Ombudsman and different organisations, engaged in protecting human rights and freedoms.

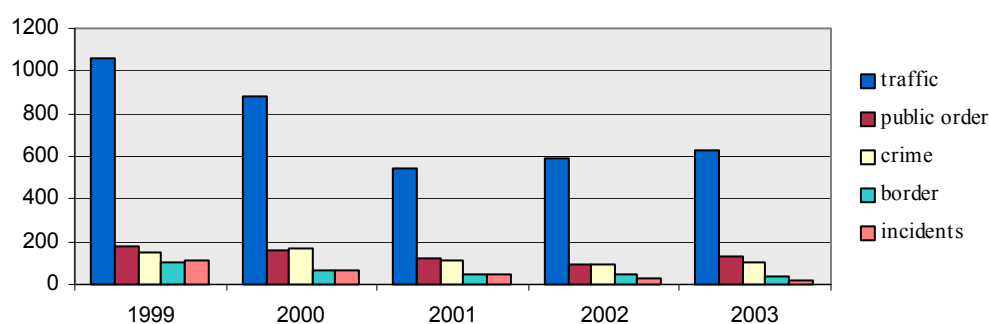
1,309 (1,222) complaints were filed against police officers, which is 7.1% more than the year before. 1,211 (1,133) complaints were resolved, while 98 (89) are still pending. In 279 (277) cases the complaints procedure was suspended because of non-fulfilment of the conditions, laid down in Article 28 of the Police Act and instructions governing the resolution of complaints, while 8 (5) complaints were assigned for resolution by other state bodies. During its sessions the senate dealt with 924 (851) complaints, of which 166<sup>17</sup> (132) or 18.0% (15.5%) were justified<sup>18</sup>.

*Complaints  
2002 – 2003*

	2002	2003
Complaints filed	1,222	1,309
Unresolved complaints	89	98
Resolved complaints	1,133	1,211
Complaints assigned to other bodies	5	8
Complaints where the procedure was suspended	277	279
Complaints dealt with by the senate	851	924
Justified	132	166
Unjustified	719	754
Proportion of justified complaints (in %)	15.5	18.0

More than two thirds of complaints (68.1%) dealt with by the senate, were filed against the work of police officers ensuring road traffic safety. There were 629 (588) complaints, of which 102 (87) or 16.2% (14.8%) were justified.

*Complaints, by area of work  
1999 – 2003*



In complaints, dealt with by the senate, there were 2,289 (2,263) reasons stated for filing complaints, of which 269<sup>19</sup> (261) or 11.7% (11.5%) were justified.

<sup>17</sup> For four complaints, dealt with at the senate sessions, there is no information on justification.

<sup>18</sup> In complaints there is one or more reasons for complaint. A complaint is considered justified provided at least one reason for complaint is justified.

<sup>19</sup> For 5 reasons for complaints there is no information on justification.

Due to the use of authorisation there were 1,002 (1,080) reasons stated for filing complaints, of which 85 (84) or 8,5% (7,8%) were justified. The most frequent reasons for filing complaints were issuing a note on the offence and payment order (295, of which 10 justified), demand to take breathalyser test (97, of which 5 justified) and collecting notes (66, of which 3 were justified).

Due to the use of coercive means there were 124 reasons for complaints, of which 11 (7) or 8,9% (5,6%) were justified. The most frequent reasons for complaints were the use of physical coercion (69, of which 8 were justified) and the use of means of restraint (46, of which 1 was justified).

There were 1,163 (1,059) other reasons for complaints, of which 173 (170) or 14,9% (16,1%) were justified. Police officers were mostly reproached for not being correct (329 reasons for complaints, of which 16 were justified), professional (275, of which 70 were justified) and for incorrectly establishing the actual state (146, of which 20 were justified).

*Reasons for complaints  
2001 – 2002*

	Justified		Unjustified		Total	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Use of authorisations	84	85	996	916	1,080	1,002
Use of coercive means	7	11	117	112	124	124
Other reasons	170	173	889	987	1,059	1,163
<b>Total</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>2,289</b>

In cases where complaints were justified, 249 (236) different measures were taken against police officers. Police officers received 107 (119) admonitions, 18 (2) criminal complaints were filed, 16 (44) interviews were held, 8 (14) disciplinary procedures were instituted, and 1 (0) police officer was transferred to another post. In 99 (56) cases reports were sent to the State Prosecutor on the basis of Paragraph 7 Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

## 8 INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

The police was consistently implementing the anti-corruption plan in the police and guidelines in the area of internal protection. When investigating the criminal offences committed by the police officers, the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act were applied consistently, as were the professional instructions on cooperation between the police and the State Prosecutor's Office in detecting and prosecuting the perpetrators of criminal offences.

The number of criminal offences which police officers were alleged to have committed did not change in comparison with the previous year. The police dealt with 317 (319) criminal offences<sup>20</sup>. The number of criminal offences against official duty and public authorisations rose from 157 to 194, the number of criminal offences against human rights and freedoms from 47 to 51 and the number of criminal offences against life and limb from 11 to 18. The number of criminal offences against property fell from 53 to 17, the number of criminal

<sup>20</sup> It refers to the so-called perceived criminal offences, regardless of the outcome of police investigation.

offences against public order and peace from 23 to 7, and the number of criminal offences against court from 13 to 4.

The most frequent were criminal offences of violation of human dignity through the abuse of official powers or official rights – 113 (86), followed by the criminal offences of abuse of official powers or official rights – 44 (34), unscrupulous work – 16 (13), unlawful deprivation of liberty – 15 (14), safety menace – 13 (7), abuse of personal data – 8 (16) and others.

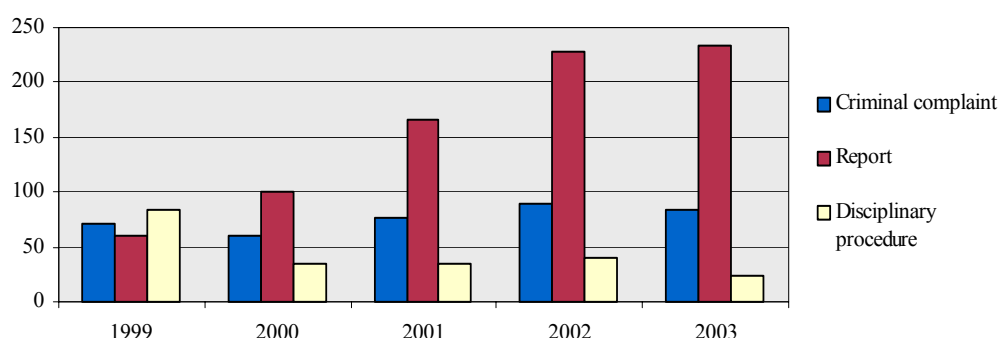
In addition to criminal offences suspected to have been committed by police officers, the police investigated a criminal offence of false presentation as a public officer or a military official, disclosure of official secrecy, unscrupulous work and two criminal offences of the abuse of personal data the suspected perpetrators of which were police employees who do not have the status of a police officer.

*Criminal offences allegedly committed by police officers  
2002 – 2003*

Criminal offences, by chapters of the Penal Code of the Republic of Slovenia	2002	2003
Criminal offence against life and limb	11	18
Criminal offence against human rights and freedoms	47	51
Criminal offence against honour and good standing	0	5
Criminal offence against sexual inviolability	2	7
Criminal offence against health inviolability	1	1
Criminal offence against matrimony, family and youth	0	2
Criminal offence against employment and social security	0	1
Criminal offence against property	53	17
Criminal offence against economy	1	2
Criminal offence against legal traffic	2	0
Criminal offence against official duty or official rights	157	194
Criminal offence against court	13	4
Criminal offence against public order and peace	23	7
Criminal offence against general safety of people and property	0	4
Criminal offence against road traffic safety	1	4
Other	8	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>317</b>

In 2003 84 (90) criminal complaints were filed against 79 (98) police officers, including reports pursuant to Paragraph 6 of Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act. 233 (229) reports against 341 (322) police officers were sent to the State Prosecutor's Office pursuant to Paragraph 7 of Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act. In relation to the grounds of suspicion 24 (41) disciplinary procedures were instituted.

*Measures connected with criminal offences  
1999 – 2003*



*Disciplinary measures on the grounds of suspicion  
1999 – 2003*

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Public admonition	7	1	1	4	6
Fine – conditional	0	0	0	0	0
Fine	1	5	1	0	1
Termination of employment – conditional	27	20	5	15	0
Termination of employment	10	3	6	4	1
Dismissal of the title	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>

## 9 INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

In 2003 setting up the police information and telecommunication system and infrastructure continued along with the adaptation thereof to the European and other international standards. Development tasks and projects, started in the previous years, were finished and new services were introduced. Priority was given to the activities, related to the implementation of the Schengen Action Plan and projects, finances by Phare funds.

Information and telecommunication system was improved and updated on the basis of technological development as well as the material, financial and personnel resources. The performance of tasks was of high quality and professional, allowing appropriate information and telecommunication support to the police work.

In the area of telecommunications key decisions were made to start applying up-to-date technologies, required mainly by the membership in the European Union. These include digitalisation of oral services in radio and stationary network, changeover to broadband package links at all network levels and introduction of state-of-the-art devices for the use in road traffic and in protection and surveillance of facilities and areas.

### Information technology

All projects, related to the implementation of the Schengen Action Plan, were accomplished as planned. The most important were the following:



- LAN infrastructure: the second phase of the police LAN infrastructure was completed, financed by the police funds and Phare 2000 funds. The new infrastructure allowed using up-to-date information solutions (internet, intranet) and in the future it will allow the access to the so-called Schengen data. Documentation for the public tender for the construction of wiring within the third phase of LAN Infrastructure Project and for the international call for tenders for active LAN equipment (Phare 2001) was prepared.
- Backup police computer system: on the basis of international call for tenders a central processing unit and disc subsystem for the needs of the backup computer centre were purchased.
- EURODAC: a proposal for information and telecommunication support for submitting fingerprints into the EURODAC system was prepared, as well as technical tender documents.
- Twinning Project on police co-operation: proposals for information and telecommunication support for the SIRENE Office and Europol national unit were made.

The project of the new police e-mail was completed, which will eliminate the deficiencies of the existing e-mail and it will also allow electronic signature. However, suitable information and telecommunication support is required for the use of the new e-mail, and it will be introduced gradually until the middle of the year 2005.

Lotus Notes Environment and the application for automatisisation of bureau transactions SPIS were introduced in all police directorates. Adaptation of applications to the provisions of the new Classified Information Act required a lot of work and it was carried out successfully. Several existing applicative solutions were supplemented and new ones were developed – among others upgrading the information system for the area of crime KRIM II and applications in accordance with the new National Border Control Act.

### **Telecommunications**

The most important task in the area of radio systems was technical setting up of the digital radio system TETRA (Terrestrial Trunked Radio) in the area of Krško PD, which will be used from 2004 on.

Work in the area of portable networks was directed mainly into providing digital links among all police units in accordance with the projects of the renewal of information and telecommunication infrastructure in the process of integration of Slovenia into the European Union (Phare projects). Updating of communications in the police information and telecommunication system continued, which will provide suitable support for information applications in the integration into the Schengen information system (SIS).

The main tasks in the area of fixed oral networks were updating the system of oral communications in police units at the local level, upgrading of the 113 call centre in OCC Ljubljana PD and preparation of upgrading the fixed oral networks at the national and regional levels.

The system of registraphones was upgraded and the antennae system for TETRA pilot project was set up. The existing systems of technical protection were upgraded and replaced in accordance with the new provisions regarding protection of classified information, European Union policies and NATO standards as well as taking into account the requirements in the

field of technical protection laid down in the projects of construction of new systems in the process of integration of Slovenia into the European Union.

### **Data protection**

In 2003 the procedure for issuing authorisations for the access to classified information was commenced. Draft of a new rules on protecting police information was drawn up, which will govern also operations with the new electronic mail.

Cryptic protection was built into the new electronic mail. Security barrier on the link of the information and telecommunication system with the Internet was upgraded. Processing of the Internet security barrier statistical data was automated and filtering (preventing) of certain mail traffic at the termination point of the information and telecommunication system to the Internet was carried out. All the planned administrative units gained direct terminal access to police data (UEJV).

## **10 PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION**

The annual employment plan was, despite some of the demands and limitations adopted by the Government, realised almost in its entirety: of 300 planned and allowed 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.

As the police will take over the tasks at local border crossings, the government adopted a decision on the transfer of 250 customs officers into the police. Selection procedure was carried out for the transfer of 123 customs officers, and for about 110 customs officers, who were interested in the transfer, the procedure is still in progress.

In 2003 there were no substantial organisational changes in the police. The deadline for drawing up a new act on the internal organisation and systemisation of jobs was postponed to the beginning of April 2004. Among the amendments to the rules on internal organisation and systemisation of jobs a more important one was the systemisation of 27 posts in the unit for the fight against economic crime.

### **Personnel system, fluctuations and structure of personnel**

On December 31 2003 the police had a total of 9,947 systemised posts; 8,418 posts for employees with the police officer status (6,716 posts for uniformed police officers and 1,702 posts for plain-clothes police officers) and 1,529 posts for employees without police officer status.

*Systemisation and occupation of posts, by status*  
2003

Organisational unit		No. of uniformed police officer posts	No. of plain-clothes police officer posts	No. of police posts without police officer status	Total	Percentage of occupied posts
GPD	No. of systemised posts	727	698	539	1,964	86.6
	No. of occupied posts	565	626	509	1,700	
Police directorates	No. of systemised posts	5,989	1,004	990	7,983	92.4
	No. of occupied posts	5,381	954	1,039	7,374	
<b>Total</b>	<b>No. of systemised posts</b>	<b>6,716</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>9,947</b>	<b>91.2</b>
	<b>No. of occupied posts</b>	<b>5,946</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>9,074</b>	
<b>Percentage of occupied posts</b>		<b>88.5</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>91.2</b>	

On December 31 2003 the police had a total of 9,074 posts occupied, or 91.2% of systemised posts. The police employed 5,946 uniformed police officers (88.5% regarding systemisation), 1,580 plain-clothes police officers (92.8% regarding systemisation) and 1,548 police employees without police officer status (101.2% regarding systemisation). With respect to the number of systemised posts, the surplus of police employees without police officer status was the result of replacement of employees (absent for a longer period of time due to illness or maternity leave) or employment of grant-holders of the Ministry of the Interior, who will be subsequently assigned to the posts with the police officer status.

*Systemisation and occupation of posts, by education*  
2003

Required education	Systemisation	Actual education					Total occupation
		Lower level of education	Secondary education	Undergraduate degree	University degree	Master's degrees or doctorate	
Secondary education	7,066	289	5,963	40	64	0	6,356
Undergraduate degree	934	16	261	408	175	1	861
University degree	1,480	3	74	298	990	41	1,406
Other	467	428	23	0	0	0	451
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,947</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>6,321</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>9,074</b>

Of 9,074 employees 8,040 or 88.6% held the required education. 1,031 employees (73.3%) occupying posts, for which university degree was required, held the adequate education. 584 or 67.8% of employees occupying posts, for which undergraduate education was required, held the adequate education. 6,067 or 95.5% employees occupying posts, for which secondary education was required, held the adequate education.

*Occupation of posts, by sex and age*  
2003

	Uniformed police officer post	Plain-clothes police officer post	Post without the police officer status	Total
Average age	26	35	38	33
Males	5,457	1,357	370	7,184
Females	489	223	1,178	1,890

Of 9,074 employees, 1,890 or 20.8% were female. Most women were among police employees without police officer status (62.3%). Among uniformed police officers there were 25.9% of women, and among plain-clothes officers 11.8%.

### Conclusion and termination of employment

The police dealt with 74,375 applications, and employment contracts were concluded with 406 workers, of which 168 or 41.4% were women. Among 301 uniformed police officers, who concluded employment contracts, 293 were candidates for police officers. 17 individuals were assigned to the posts of plain-clothes officers, and 88 to the post of police employees without police officer status, of which 60 for a fixed term and 28 for an indefinite period of time.

*Conclusion and termination of employment*  
2003

Organisational unit		Uniformed police officer post	Plain-clothes police officer post	Post without the police officer status	Total
General Police Directorate	Termination	11	16	40	67
	Conclusion	5	11	38	54
Police directorates	Termination	116	32	38	186
	Conclusion	296	6	50	352
<b>Total</b>	<b>Termination</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>253</b>
	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>406</b>

The contracts of employment of 253 police workers terminated, of which 127 were uniformed police officers (14 holding university degree, 9 undergraduate degree, 103 secondary education and 1 lower level of education), 48 plain-clothes officers (12 holding university degree, 20 undergraduate degree, 15 secondary education and 1 lower level of education), and 78 employees without police officer status (12 holding university degree, 2 undergraduate degree, 27 secondary education and 37 lower level of education).

72 workers, whose employment contracts terminated, retired, for 72 workers their employment for a fixed term expired, 50 terminated their employment by agreement and 14 took early retirement.

*Reasons for the termination of employment  
2003*

Reason	Uniformed police officer post	Plain-clothes police officer post	Post without the police officer status	Total
By agreement	28	12	10	50
Disciplinary measures	6	1	1	8
Termination of employment by employee	0	1	2	3
Unjustified absence	0	0	1	1
Early retirement	5	9	0	14
Retirement	25	19	28	72
Medical retirement	4	1	3	8
Employment for a fixed term	48	2	22	72
In accordance with law	1	0	1	2
Death	7	0	2	9
Other	3	3	8	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>253</b>

In 2003 the level of fluctuation<sup>21</sup> was 2.7%, which is by 0.7% higher than in 2002, which is mainly the result of the higher number of employees who retired or their employment for a fixed term expired. The highest level of fluctuation was seen with police employees without police officer status (4.8%), plain-clothes officers 3.1% and uniformed police 2.1%.

On the basis of personnel needs and employment projections as well as training of police officers in the period to 2005 in accordance with the Schengen standards, the police published a public invitation for the occupation of free posts by candidates. 1,180 candidates applied, 584 males and 596 females. Selection procedure consisted of pre-selection test, physical ability test, psychological examination, medical examination, security examination and selection interview). 996 applicants (481 boys and 515 girls), who met all the formal conditions for employment in the police, were shortlisted. 231 applicants, who were invited, withdrew their applications or did not attend all the tests, 44 were not successful during the pre-selection test, 222 did not pass the physical ability test, 72 did not pass the psychological examination, 118 did not pass the medical examination and 63 were excluded upon security examination. 255 applicants were invited to attend the selection interview. On the basis of the interviews the boards excluded 51 applicants, 9 did not attend the interview or they withdrew their applications after they had received the notice. After the completed selection procedure employment contracts were concluded with 195 candidates (105 males and 90 females).

In the 2002/2003 academic year 128 (182) candidates responded to the public invitation by the application for regular studies in the first twelvemonth at the Police College, which is by 29.7% less than in 2002. 37 candidates received positive evaluation from their police units, while 91 candidates received negative evaluation. In accordance with personnel needs of the police and the school capacities, 33 registered for the first twelvemonth and 33 candidates concluded contracts for regular studies. Of 33 students, registered in the first twelvemonth in 2002/03, 32 met the conditions for the registration in the second twelvemonth. All 31 students of the second twelvemonth, registered in the first twelvemonth in the academic year 2001/02, successfully completed their studies and obtained their degrees.

<sup>21</sup> Relationship between the number of employees whose contracts of employment terminated in a certain period and the number of employees at the beginning of the period, to which the number of those employed in the same period is added.

At the end of 2003 692 employees of the Police Force had contracts for irregular studies, of which 31 to obtain secondary education, 121 to obtain undergraduate professional level of education, 482 to obtain high professional or university education and 58 for post-graduate studies. In 2003 400 student sponsorship contracts were concluded. There were 28 sponsorship contracts concluded for secondary studies, 86 for undergraduate professional studies, 259 for university degree studies and 27 for post-graduate studies.

148 employees of the Police Force who held student sponsorship contracts obtained their degrees, of which 3 obtained secondary degrees, 33 undergraduate degrees and 112 high professional or university degrees.

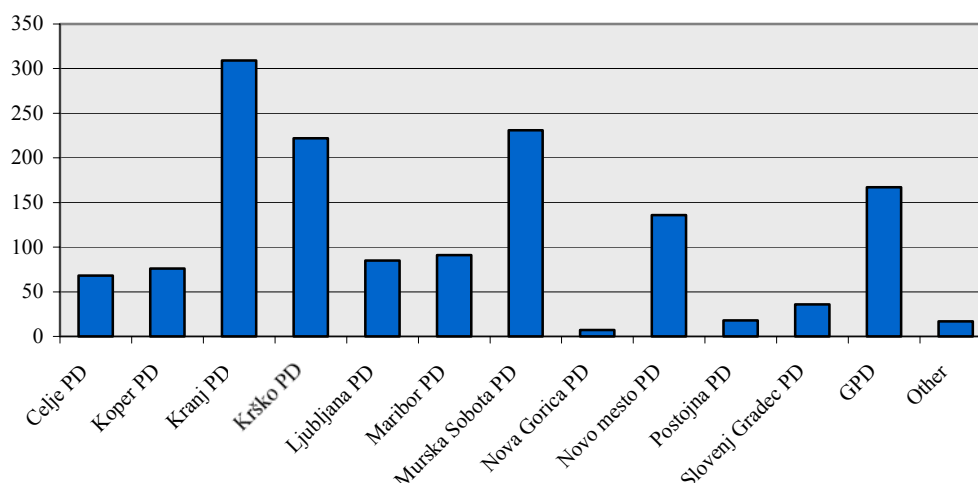
9 contracts were concluded with the leading and other employees of the Police Force for intensive foreign language classes (English, German) in verified language centres. For the needs of the Mounted police Ljubljana 5 contracts were concluded for taking driving tests for categories C and E. In order to obtain the title auditor, a contract for irregular studies at the Slovenian Institute of Auditors in Ljubljana was concluded. Two contracts were concluded for attending trainings at the Capacity Building in Public Accounting Training and Certification Program to obtain an internationally recognised degree and the title Auditor in the government sector. Two consents were issued to take judicial traineeship and state law examination at the Higher Court in Maribor, a negative reply was issued regarding training for taking state law examination as the employee did not occupy a post, which requires state law examination under the Act on the organisation and systemisation of jobs.

In the beginning of 2003 56 persons were in scholarship relationship, and 49 received scholarships of which 47 for studies at universities and 2 for secondary studies. 8 persons with scholarships had finished their studies by the end of the year, 6 persons with scholarships were employed, 1 person could not be employed, three persons, who did not fulfil the conditions for registration in the next twelvemonth, had their scholarship contracts terminated, while the others continued with their studies. On the basis of the public tender 8 persons received sponsored scholarships for the 2003/04 academic year, 5 of which for university studies and 3 for professional colleges.

### **Workers' rights**

In 2003 the personnel service received 1,351 (374) matters in examination, of which 362 (214) were objections to decisions and 989 (124) claims for the protection of rights arising from employment. Since 28 June 2003, when the Civil Servants Act came into force, the second instance body (Board for complaints arising from employment of the Republic of Slovenia) received 112 complaints against the first-instance police decisions.

*Objections and claims, by directorate  
2003*



Of 1,463 matters received, 206 (85) were resolved in favour of employees, 552 (175) were refused on groundless reasons, 103 (4) were dismissed, 352 (103) were resolved by letter or notification, and 250 (7) matters remained unsolved.

As a result of implementation of the provisions of the Civil Servants Act 7,365 decisions on granting titles were issued. Police employees filed 185 complaints against the decisions, of which the police resolved 53, and the Board for complaints arising from employment of the Republic of Slovenia resolved 153 complaints. 124 complaints were refused, 49 were approved, 10 complaints were dismissed, one complaint was approved partly and a replacement decision was issued for one complaint.

The police was involved in 307 (373) labour and social disputes as well as in 7 administrative disputes arising from employment. In these matters the police is represented in court by public defender. In 2003 the Labour and Social Court and Administrative Court received 45 (65) complaints. Of matters unresolved, there was a process at the court of first instance against 193 (211), at the higher court against 71 (117), 30 (29) matters were waiting for a notification on finality or appeal, while there were extraordinary appeal proceedings at the Supreme Court against 20 (16) matters. 102 (94) matters were resolved by final judgement (31 at the first instance, 63 at the second instance and 8 at the Supreme Court). Among them 33 were resolved in favour of the plaintiff, 1 was in part resolved in favour of the plaintiff, and 68 were resolved in favour of the police (complaints were refused or dismissed, the proceedings were suspended, etc.). Most often employees expressed their discontent with assignment or salary, as a consequence of assignment.

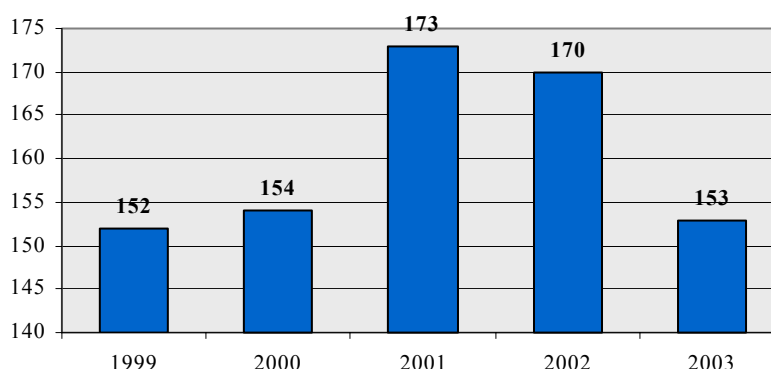
### **Disciplinary procedures and measures**

In 2003 153 (170) disciplinary procedures were instituted, 111 (135) were completed by a final decision by the disciplinary bodies.

*Disciplinary procedures, by unit  
2003*

Police directorate	Instituted procedures	Resolved	Unresolved
Celje PD	9	8	1
Koper PD	15	11	2
Kranj PD	9	5	4
Krško PD	4	4	0
Ljubljana PD	51	36	15
Maribor PD	12	11	3
Murska Sobota PD	7	5	2
Nova Gorica PD	2	1	1
Novo mesto PD	12	12	0
Postojna PD	15	9	5
Slovenj Gradec PD	0	0	0
GPD	17	9	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>41</b>

*Disciplinary procedures  
1999 – 2003*

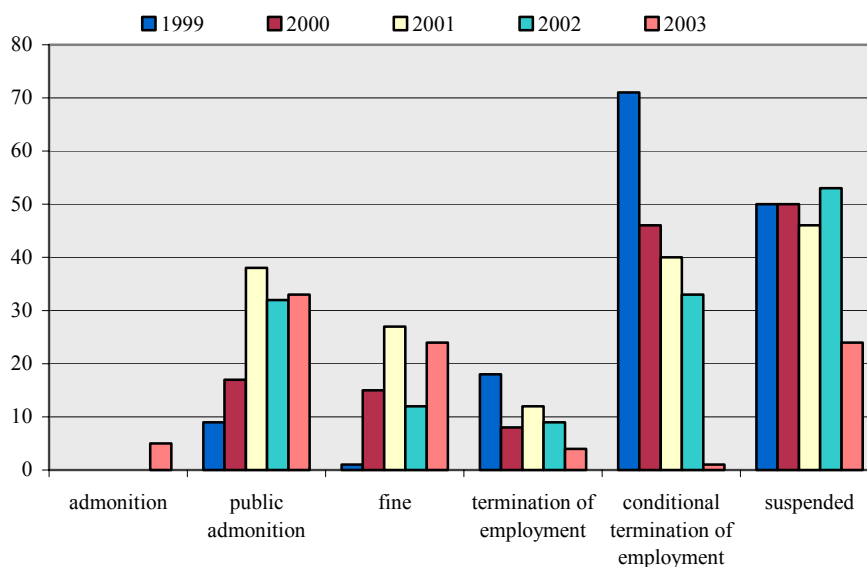


In 2003 the police disciplinary commission received 37 matters and resolved also 4 unresolved matters from the previous year. The disciplinary commission refused 17 objections and ratified first instance decisions. It also amended 5 first instance decisions, annulled 8 of them and returned them to first instance bodies for re-trial, annulled 12 first instance decisions and suspended the disciplinary procedures, in 9 cases due to limitation.

On the basis of the police disciplinary commission's final decisions there were disciplinary measures taken against 67 (87) employees, of which 33 (32) were public admonitions, 5 (0) admonitions, 24 (12) fines and 5 (43) measures of termination of employment were imposed, of which 1 (34) were conditionally delayed. 44 (53) disciplinary procedures were suspended, of which 21 (16) due to limitation in the first instance, 6 (6) due to limitation in the second instance, 8 (5) due to efficiency of the procedure, 5 (10) due to establishing employee's non-liability, and 4 (16) due to lack of evidence.



*Disciplinary measures  
1999 – 2003*



Since 28 June 2003, when the Civil Servants Act came into force, the Board for complaints arising from employment of the Republic of Slovenia is competent for resolving complaints. It received 8 complaints of which 6 were resolved.

### Healthcare and safety at work

In 2002 a total of 3,066 preventive medical examinations were conducted, of which 945 were preliminary and 2,121 periodic medical examinations. There were 2,432 preventive medical examinations conducted in the Police infirmary, of which 945 were preliminary medical examinations of candidates for employment and scholarship and police officers for professional selection and work abroad, and 1,487 periodic and other medical examinations of employees. External regional infirmaries or dispensaries of medicine at work conducted 634 periodic medical examinations of police employees who work in conditions of ionising radiation on a regular basis, in plants of public sustenance, police officers involved in peacekeeping missions, marine police and other police officers. Opinions on individual working abilities were issued for the examined employees as well as reports on health conditions and working abilities of individual groups.

In general, health condition of examined employees was good. Professional illnesses, as designated in the new rules on the list of professional illnesses, were not detected, with the exception of ear malfunction resulting from shooting exercises in the past, when protective devices were not used. However, most malfunctions were minor and did not meet the criteria for designation 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), followed by eyesight and hearing malfunction, affection and malfunction of motoric skills, mainly due to degenerative changes in the spinal cord. Health commission of the police met on seven (six) occasions and examined the working ability of 46 (44) police officers. The most frequent reason for evaluation of working ability were syndromes of alcohol addiction, mental illnesses and disorders, injuries at work and outside work, affection of motoric skills and internistic illnesses.

In accordance with the annual programmes of vaccination of employees of the Police and the Ministry, who are exposed to the risk of infection with communicable diseases at work, with the epidemiological conditions related to aliens and NATO demands concerning police officers in peacekeeping missions, 2,752 persons were vaccinated against tick-borne meningoencephalitis, 2,534 persons against hepatitis B (6 received post-expositional vaccination), 45 persons were vaccinated against hepatitis A, 15 against diphtheria and tetanus (1 person received post-expositional vaccination only against tetanus), and 30 police officers, involved in peacekeeping missions, against diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, intestinal typhus, rabies, and some of them also against meningococcal meningitis, influenza, yellow fever and tick-borne meningoencephalitis.

Within the framework of preliminary medical examinations 1,017 (817) psychological examinations of candidates for police officer posts and other posts, employment at the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Sova and work in peacekeeping missions, etc. were carried out. 99 (32) psychological examinations were carried out within periodic medical examinations of police employees involved in work at heights and police officers who returned from peacekeeping missions, as well as 42 (36) other, mostly psychological controls. 110 (88) employees were involved in clinical psychological treatment, most of which were carried out at the request by the services, and some of them also on employees' own initiative. Treatments were mostly psychotherapeutical and demanded regular visits (from a few months up to one year).

Pursuant to the Collective agreement for the non-economic sector of the Republic of Slovenia, employees or their families received 406 solidarity benefits, most often due to medical leave, which lasted for three months or more.

In the area of safety at work police employees, responsible for the safety and health at work, attended several trainings. Working and ancillary premises in forensic units were inspected in all police directorates, as well as detention premises in four police stations. In co-operation with the Labour inspector premises of the facility for aliens at Veliki Otok pri Postojni were inspected. Also, measurements of noise, light, micro climate and electro-magnetic radiation, as well as micro-biological examination of air were conducted. In accordance with the regulations periodic inspections of certain work and personal protective equipment (x-ray devices, lifts, lightning conductors, isolation respiratory devices, etc.) were conducted by authorised organisations.

In cases of police officers working with open sources of ionising radiation and police officers participating in peacekeeping missions personal doseimetry was performed on regular basis, and in cases of flow x-ray devices the doseimetry of work premises was established. In accordance with the new Protection against Ionising Radiation and Special Safety Measures in the Use of Nuclear Power Act the authorized Institute for Safety at Work assessed the safety of employees working with the sources of ionising radiation, separately for the use of flow and portable x-ray devices.

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

### **Implementation of educational programmes**

All 31 students of the second generation, enrolled in the second year of the Police College, met all the obligations. Of 33 students of the third generation, enrolled in the first year, 32 students fulfilled the conditions for enrolment in the second year.

The second practical training of the fourth generation of candidates for police officers at police stations was successfully completed by 404 candidates, whereas 4 candidates were not successful. At the 10-day final police exercise one candidate was not successful. Two revision terms and subject exams were offered to 135 candidates who had not met the obligations of the 2nd module of the educational programme by the end of 2002. 19 candidates for police officers were not successful. 390 candidates fulfilled the conditions to take the final exam, and all but one were successful.

In the beginning of 2003 294 candidates for police officers of the 5th generation began education. By the end of the 1st module the planned educational programme had been accomplished. Among others, training in directing traffic in Ljubljana crossroads was organised for all candidates, as well as training in police vehicle driving. They also visited several police units. Due to not fulfilling the programme conditions or due to other reasons 26 candidates for police officers terminated their employment at the end of the 1st module, and 268 continued their education in the 2nd module.

In accordance with school legislation the Secondary Police School is for two more years after the end of the programme under the obligation to provide the opportunity to finish education to the students, who have not accomplished their compulsory activities required for the final year and vocational matura. 5 candidates passed vocational matura in the winter and spring term.

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

In 2003 164 training and advanced training programmes were implemented, of which 118 2003 Catalogue programmes, comprising 159 training and advanced training programmes, as well as 46 additional programmes. There were a total of 764 advanced training programmes; numerous programmes were implemented on several occasions. There were a total of 15,853 participants, of which 15,758 were police employees, 62 external domestic and 33 foreign participants. Trainings were conducted by 1,041 trainers, of which 815 were police employees, 149 external domestic trainers and 77 foreign trainers.

The police also organised advanced training programmes for external participants. One-day training for safe motorbike riding was attended by two military police officers on motorbikes, and police employees participated in the implementation of the course for authorised military police officers. One dog handler attended advanced training and one dog from the Customs Administration was trained. Four representatives from the Institute for Training of Bavarian Police attended three training programmes together with Slovenian police officers. Training for detecting forged and altered documents was organised for the border police officers from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## **Training and advanced training of police employees**

On the basis of decisions issued in 2003 the following were carried out:

- 29 programmes in the area of preventing and eradicating crime;
- 13 programmes in the area of general police tasks;
- 12 programmes in the area of traffic safety, particularly repeated programmes on safe driving, use of speedometers and devices for coercive stopping of vehicles;
- 8 programmes in the area of the national border matters and aliens;
- 10 programmes in the area of police specialities;
- 11 programmes in the area of social skills and working with people;
- 7 programmes in the area of international advanced training within twinning light projects, CEPOL and CEPA;
- 14 programmes for a special police unit;
- 1 programme for the employees in the operative-communications centre;
- 21 programmes for police dog handlers;
- 21 programmes in the area of computers and information technology;
- 4 programmes in the area of health and safety at work;
- 6 programmes for the special police unit;
- 1 programme in the area of protection and safety;
- 5 programmes in other areas.

258 police employees attended 146 different training courses, conducted by external institutions. 73 police employees attended 73 different language courses. In addition to this, 199 police employees attended 85 different training courses abroad, of which 47 attended 40 different training courses within CEPOL and CEPA.

## **12 FINANCIAL-MATERIAL MATTERS**

### **Implementation of the financial plan**

On January 1 2003 the Republic of Slovenia Budget Implementation Act for the period 2003/2004 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 55,951,137,000 of which SIT 55,717,019,000 were budgetary funds and SIT 234,118,000 special-purpose funds.

The major factors that influenced the implementation of the Police's financial plan and the reasons for alterations of the Police budget were as follows:

- liquidity problems of the 2002 state budget, due to which funding in the amount of SIT 245 million was not received to pay unsettled liabilities for 2002, which were, together with the interest accrued due to late payments, charged to the Police budget, resulting in the decrease of funds, available for 2003;
- providing means under Financial Memorandum 2000 for the purchase of digital radio equipment, which required reallocation of the rights to use in the amount of SIT 50 million from the item 1228 (investments and investment maintenance of the police) to budget user 1711 Ministry of the Interior;

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- Government decision to burden the Police material costs for SIT 21.21 million for the needs of translating and drawing up the Slovenian version of the *acquis communautaire* for the Government Office for European Affairs;
  - Government measures for balancing the budget, by which some public contracting procedures were suspended for 45 days – as it turned out that the state budget for 2003 could not be balanced during the time of the implementation of measures, the Government adopted a decision on rebalancing the state budget, due to which the Police's rights to use decreased by SIT 281 million;
  - requirement by the Minister of Finance that the Police within its financial plan redistributes the rights to use to item 5569 (salaries) in the amount of SIT 660 million;
  - withdrawal of the right to use from item 1056 (care, meals and transfers of foreigners) in the amount of SIT 2.059 million for the celebration on the Day of Slovenian Sovereignty;
  - allocation of additional funds for salaries in the amount of SIT 78 million in order to improve personnel structure in the units for investigation of economic crime on the basis of the adopted strategy of the control of economic crime in the Republic of Slovenia;
  - Government decision to grant the Police additional rights to use on the item 5572 (material costs) in the amount of SIT 7 million to co-finance the organisation of the 21st European FBI NAA Conference. The police also received SIT 9.87 million for the organisation of the Conference in the form of foreign and domestic donations;
  - Government decision to grant the Police additional rights to use on the item 5572 (material costs) in the amount of SIT 5 million and for salaries in the amount of SIT 2.6 million for the protection of the meeting of Cefta representatives, held in Brdo pri Kranju.

Considering all the changes stated, the valid budget of the Police for 2003 as of 31 December 2003 totalled SIT 56,496,965,000, of which SIT 55,490,625,000 were budgetary funds, and SIT 1,006,340,000 were special-purpose funds.

The budgetary expenditure of the Police in 2003 totalled SIT 56,094,606,000 or 99.3% of the valid budget, of which 99.9% were budgetary funds and 64.0% were special-purpose funds. 8.2% (77.1%) were spent on salaries, 15.0% (15.6%) on material costs and on investments 5.61% (6.2%) of funds.

*Budgetary expenditure of the police (in SIT thousand)*  
2003

Police budget	Adopted 2003 budget	2003 budget adopted after re-balance <sup>22</sup>	Valid budget	Expenditure	Structure of expenditure (in %)	Proportion of expenditure by the valid budget (in %)
<b>Budgetary funds</b>	<b>55,667,020</b>	<b>55,364,809</b>	<b>55,490,625</b>	<b>55,450,595</b>	<b>98.85</b>	<b>99.93</b>
Salaries	42,514,753	43,174,753	43,878,668	43,878,668	78.22	100.00
Material costs	9,220,367	8,686,157	8,462,220	8,426,316	15.02	99.58
Investments	3,931,900	3,503,900	3,149,737	3,145,611	5.61	99.87
<b>Special-purpose funds</b>	<b>234,111</b>	<b>234,119</b>	<b>1,006,340</b>	<b>644,011</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>64.00</b>
Donations	2,138	2,138	41,278	34,016	0.06	82.41
Own activity of the police	224,288	224,288	666,105	579,757	1.03	87.04
Funds from compensations and property insurance	7,685	7,693	31,292	3,181	0.01	10.17
Costs of personnel housing – rents		0	267,665	27,056	0.05	10.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,901,131</b>	<b>55,598,927</b>	<b>56,496,965</b>	<b>56,094,606</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>99.29</b>

*Comparison of budgetary expenditure of the police in 2002 and 2003 (in thousand SIT)*

Police budget	2002			2003		
	Valid budget	Expenditure	Proportion of expenditure by the valid budget (in %)	Valid budget	Expenditure	Proportion of expenditure by the valid budget (in %)
<b>Budgetary funds</b>	<b>50,559,015</b>	<b>50,255,592</b>	<b>99.40</b>	<b>55,490,625</b>	<b>55,450,595</b>	<b>99.93</b>
Salaries	39,170,816	39,170,738	100.00	43,878,668	43,878,668	100.00
Material costs	8,204,608	7,947,331	96.86	8,462,220	8,426,316	99.58
Investments	3,183,590	3,137,523	98.55	3,149,737	3,145,611	99.87
<b>Special-purpose funds</b>	<b>682,452</b>	<b>553,466</b>	<b>81.10</b>	<b>1,006,340</b>	<b>644,011</b>	<b>64.00</b>
Donations	6,991	2,832	40.51	41,278	34,016	82.41
Own activity of the police	647,521	548,878	84.77	666,105	579,757	87.04
Funds from compensations and property insurance	27,940	1,756	6.28	31,292	3,181	10.17
Costs of personnel housing – rents	0	0	0	267,665	27,056	10.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,241,467</b>	<b>50,809,057</b>	<b>99.16</b>	<b>56,496,965</b>	<b>56,094,606</b>	<b>99.29</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 salaries to the police employees, a shortage of SIT 1,373 million was recorded. The shortfall of funds was ensured through the redistribution of funds within the police budgetary items (mainly from the items of investments and investment maintenance of the police) amounting to SIT 1,115 million, and the difference from the budget of the Republic of Slovenia. The rights to the use for material costs decreased by SIT 758 million during the year, and for investments by SIT 782 million. Funds were reduced mainly due to the re-balancing of the budget and ensuring salary funds.

<sup>22</sup> Budget adopted after re-balance includes all the reallocation of appropriations in the period from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2003.

## Material-technical assets and equipment

Operations in the area of 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 investments operated on the basis of concluded contracts and invoices in accordance with the adopted internal financial plan for the Police for 2003 and the adopted purchasing and construction plan for the Police for 2003.

As for the vehicles, the situation was critical as every year the number of withdrawn vehicles is higher than the number of purchased vehicles, and consequently they had to be leased as well. In 2003 158 vehicles were purchased and 166 were withdrawn.

### *Vehicles as of 31 December 2003*

Vehicle	2003
Leased white-blue vehicles (in 2001)	150
Leased personal civilian patrol vehicles (in 2002)	60
Leased all-terrain vehicles for SPB GPD (in 2002)	5
Leased VW synchro vehicles for call-up unit	20
Means of transport owned by the police	1,854
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,089</b>

### *Costs of maintaining means of transport (vehicles, vessels and helicopters) 2001 – 2003 (in thousand SIT)*

Type of costs	2001	2002	2003
Maintenance and repairs	345,171	379,018	405,105
Spare parts	249,318	322,851	227,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>594,489</b>	<b>701,869</b>	<b>632,505</b>

In comparison with 2002 costs of maintenance decreased due to the elimination of P-111 vessel and general servicing of AB-412 helicopter. In 2003 P-66 vessel was purchased, and the provider of servicing for P-111 was selected.

In the area of investments and investment maintenance the following tasks were carried out:

- within the establishment of the national border control in accordance with the Schengen standards tasks were carried out such as preparing Ilirska Bistrica police station facility for renovation, talks about purchasing the facility for the Piran police station, preparation of documentation for calls for the assessment of real properties in Maribor, Ormož and Rače, talks about the procedures of acquiring real estate for the locations in Brežice, Krško, Metlika, Rogaška Slatina and Šmarje pri Jelšah; contracts were signed for the purchase of facilities for Kočevje police station and Lendava police station;
- contract was signed with the selected bidder on the construction of Ljubljana Moste police station; for the General Police Directorate the negotiation procedure under the public tender continued;
- Murska Sobota police station and traffic police station facility was being constructed, and the facility in Jožeta Jame street in Šentvid was being renovated (construction and installations were finished, public tender was rendered in relation to telecommunications and office equipment); on the basis of an international call for tenders for the second

- phase of the renovation of the facility for aliens at Veliki Otok pri Postojni, financed by Phare funds, a construction contract was signed with the selected contractor;
- in relation to the construction of a 2-km drain sewage system for the treated water for the facility for aliens in Prosenjakovci, consents were being obtained from the owners of the land where the system is going to be located, and the project contractor was selected.

In addition to the above, several investment and maintenance works were done in police facilities and their surroundings.

Special attention was paid to the continuation of activities related to the preparation of spatial-implementation acts for the area of Gotenica and the acquisition of preliminary conditions, opinions and consents for the programme design for the practice centre arrangement plan. In accordance with the Construction Act use permits were acquired for the facilities in Gotenica supply centre, which are defined as the surrounding of facilities of particular importance for internal affairs.

A working group was appointed for the implementation of the Schengen Action Plan, who discussed handing over the facilities of the Ministry of Defence to be used by the Police, and with the Joint Services of the Government a transfer of the project for constructing six facilities to the Joint Services of the Government was discussed.

In accordance with the Public Procurement Act a public tender related to the manufacture and supply of personal and supplementary equipment for 2003 and 2004 was published. As the public tender for some items was not successful and some other public tenders in the past years had not been successful either, the situation in the area of stocks of personal and supplementary equipment was critical.

The police purchased 54 intervention helmets, 184 bullet-proof helmets, 25 bullet-proof helmets with visors, 51 fighting jackets, 98 bullet-proof jackets, 38 bullet-proof shirts, 10 protective masks, 320 pairs of shin, arm or neck protection, 498 inflammable gloves, 250 gloves and 20 protective face masks. 320 Beretta and Glock pistols, a semi-automatic gun, a stun gun and a sniper gun were purchased. In accordance with the financial means available, ammunition and gas means were purchased.

### **Other matters**

In accordance with the provisions of the Decree on the acquisition, disposal and management of the state and municipal real estate two occupied flats belonging to the Ministry of the Interior and the Police were sold. The procedure started to purchase three two – or two-and-a-half room flats in the area of 50 to 60m<sup>2</sup> in the total value of up to SIT 90,000,000.00.

Technical documents were prepared for rendering a public tender for the purchase of two flats. However, the call for public tender was recalled due to specific requirements in purchasing the real estate and two unsuccessful trials to render a public tender. In accordance with the Public Procurement Act Article 94 and House Act Article 123 in case of purchasing new constructions, the purchase will be carried out by inviting tenders and negotiations with the providers of flats on the market.



Beneficiaries were allocated 45 flats, of which 43 to the police employees (one flat was allocated in accordance with the Residency Statute Article 17) and two to the employees at the Ministry of the Interior.

The Police managed the preparation of basic rations for police officer candidates, training police officers, illegal refugees and asylum seekers. The Police also prepared meals for the employees of the Ministry of the Interior and the Police, and managed numerous treats on occasions of protocol visits and various ceremonies. Meals were prepared in accordance with HACCP principles.

There were 15,879 overnights stays in police holiday facilities, the majority in Debeli rtič (10,095) and in Bohinj (1,807). In co-operation with the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Hungary, 83 of their staff stayed in Slovenian police holiday facilities, while 71 of our staff stayed in their facilities.

Before the beginning of the season urgent maintenance was carried out in all holiday facilities, and the design and construction documentation were prepared for the renovation of the holiday facility in Bohinj. In accordance with the rules on the procedures for the implementation of the RS budget, in 2003 the income from the vacation activity, which is financed by its own income, could be used also for investments into fixed assets and investment maintenance for the first time.

### 13 NORMATIVE ACTIVITIES

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

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

- Act Restricting the Use of Alcohol (adopted)
- Act amending the Chemical Weapons Act (adopted),
- Act supplementing the Restrictive Measures Act (adopted),
- Act amending the Police Act (adopted),
- Act on the Prevention of the Conflict of Interests and Restriction of Corruption (adopted),
- Act amending the Violations of the Offences Against Public Order and Peace Act (adopted),
- Cableway Installations and Ski Lifts Act (adopted),
- Private Security Act (adopted),
- Road Transport Contracts Act (adopted),
- Act amending the Criminal Procedure Act ZKP-E (adopted),
- Act amending the Penal Code (adopted),
- Return of Unlawfully Removed Cultural Heritage Objects Act (in discussion),
- Act amending the Administrative Fees Act (in discussion),
- Act amending the Telecommunications Act (in preparation),
- Protection of Witnesses Act (in preparation),
- Act amending Manufacture and Trafficking of Illicit Drugs Act (in preparation),
- Road Transport Safety Act (in preparation), and

- Act amending the Criminal Procedure Act ZKP-F (in preparation).

Employees also participated in the preparation of the:

- amendments to the European Agreement on the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) (adopted),
- Decree on internal organisation, systemisation and titles in public administration bodies and courts (adopted),
- Decree amending the Decree on internal organisation, systemisation and titles in public administration bodies and courts (adopted),
- Decree on the implementation of the Restrictive Measures Act (adopted),
- Decree on permits and consents for the trade in and manufacture of military weapons and equipment (adopted),
- Decree on general measures in sports facilities at sports events (adopted),
- Decree on the roadworthiness inspection for motor vehicles and their trailers carrying out road transport operations (adopted),
- Rules on the form and procedure for the issuing of official cards for ski slopes supervisors and ski slopes supervisor's marks (adopted),
- Rules on vacation activities (adopted),
- Rules amending the Rules on internal organisation and systemisation of jobs at the Ministry of the Interior and the Police (adopted),
- Rules on the handling with extradicted, found, confiscated and seized weapons (adopted),
- Rules on police liaison officers (adopted),
- Rules on the records on explosives, kept by legal entities and entrepreneurs (adopted),
- Rules amending the Rules on the records of the inspection of the transport of hazardous goods (adopted),
- Rules on professional qualifications for work with explosive substances (adopted),
- Rules on technical requirements for explosive substances (adopted),
- Rules on special requirements for the facilities where explosive substances are kept (adopted),
- Rules on the programme and testing qualifications of ski slopes supervisors (adopted),
- Rules on the type and shape of warning and information signs, prohibiting signs and obligation signs on ski slopes (adopted),
- Rules on technical conditions for the operation of ski slopes and protective devices (adopted),
- Rules on the procedure with found things (adopted),
- Rules on the exemption from use of safety belts for health reasons (adopted),
- Rules on the facilities for storage of explosive substances (adopted),
- Rules on standards for explosives (adopted),
- amendments to the Rules on the stay and movement of aliens at the Aliens Centre and the conditions for imposing milder measures (in discussion),
- Rules on the providing of legal aid to police officers in connection with their carrying out of their official tasks and to individuals in connection with their helping the police (adopted),
- Rules on the co-operation in carrying out police or other non-military tasks abroad (adopted),
- List of technical specifications for motor vehicles and trailers (at least four-wheeled vehicles) (adopted),
- Decree on the investigation of aircraft accidents, serious incidents and incidents (in discussion),

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- Order concerning the restriction of traffic in the Republic of Slovenia (in discussion),
  - Form "Report of the accident on a ski slope" (in discussion),
  - Decree on the type of education and advanced training programme and examinations for conducting and decision-making in the offence procedure (in preparation),
  - Rules on rescue service and first-aid service on ski slopes (in preparation),
  - Rules on the implementation of the National Border Control Act (ZNDM-1) (in preparation),
  - Rules concerning the requirements for obtaining permission to cultivate hemp (in preparation),
  - Amendments to the rules on the police data protection (in preparation),
  - Rules on the use and maintenance of the Ministry of the Interior – Police vehicles (in preparation),
  - Police Residency Statute (in preparation),
  - Rules setting out the requirements to be met by a driver, transporting a group of children, and the vehicle used for the transport of a group of children (in preparation),
  - Instructions on refusal of entry to an alien, conditions for issuing visas at the border, and regarding the procedure of repealing a visa (in preparation), and
  - Amendments to the instructions on resolving complaints (in preparation).

Internal acts prepared by the police were as follows:

- Rules on systemisation and typing of material-technical means and equipment (adopted),
- Rules on editing and maintenance of the police intranet pages and work of the editorial board (adopted),
- Order concerning posts and types of tasks where the police officers do not need to wear identification marks with their names (adopted),
- Instructions on the police orchestra public performances (adopted),
- Instructions on the use of the police mobile telephones (adopted),
- Instructions on polygraph investigations (adopted),
- Instructions on the use of police helicopters (adopted),
- Implementing instructions on the Aliens Act Article 62 (adopted),
- Instructions on financial resources for special operative purposes (adopted),
- Instructions on the use of police boats on the sea (adopted),
- Instructions on the co-operation of the criminal service in border areas with security bodies from the neighbouring countries in prevention, detection and investigation of crime – cessation of application (adopted),
- Instruction on preventive measures related to SARS (adopted),
- Instructions on specific measures in case of injury with a sharp object covered in blood (adopted),
- Instruction on washing and disinfection of hands in the police (adopted),
- Instruction on cleaning and disinfection of detention premises (adopted),
- New version of the application crime – instructions (adopted),
- Guidelines for repatriation and deportation of aliens at Brnik International Airport (adopted),
- Guidelines for the work of heads of police districts and other police officers with the victims (adopted),
- Seizure of illicit drugs related to offences, informing the warehouse – guidelines (adopted),
- writing proposals and initiatives for issuing orders (telephones) – guideline (adopted),

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- Guidelines related to Articles 197 and 14 of the Penal Code (adopted)
  - Criminal offences related to payment cards – guidelines (adopted),
  - Action Dealer – guidelines (adopted),
  - Personal identity number (EMŠO) – information in criminal complaint – guidelines (adopted),
  - Guidelines for the production, storage and destroying modified documents and identification marks (adopted),
  - Guidelines regarding requests for preliminary expert opinions of the Institute for Forensic Medicine (adopted),
  - Transport of army weapons and equipment – amendments to the legislation – guidelines (adopted),
  - Action Oklep – boarding of sailors in the Port of Koper, suspicion of abuse – guidelines (adopted),
  - Act Restricting the Use of Alcohol – guidelines (adopted),
  - Explosive Substances Act – guidelines for work (adopted),
  - Procedure with found weapons – guidelines (adopted),
  - Amendments to the Guidelines for police procedures in road traffic (adopted),
  - Guidelines for the work of the police in the area of the national border control and detecting and preventing illegal migrations in 2003 (adopted),
  - Guidelines for the implementation of the National Border Control Act Article 35 (adopted),
  - Guidelines for the detention of persons under the National Border Control Act Article 32 (adopted),
  - Guidelines for carrying out examinations for naturalisation in the RS (adopted),
  - Threatening the leading government officials and persons under international protection, delimitation and qualification of criminal offences – guideline (adopted),
  - Organised violence and encouraging national intolerance during sports events, qualification of criminal offences and delimitation – guidelines (adopted),
  - Procedures involving stolen vehicles at border crossings – guidelines (adopted),
  - Guidelines for carrying out tasks on trains (adopted),
  - Guidelines for the implementation of the Private Security Act (adopted),
  - Guidelines for the implementation of the Ski Safety Act (adopted),
  - Guidelines for the implementation of the Ionising Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Act (adopted),
  - Guidelines for the additional protection of Israeli nationals (adopted),
  - Guidelines for the work of heads of police districts in police districts (adopted),
  - Supplements to the guidelines for police procedures in road traffic (adopted),
  - Situation in the area of illicit drugs in the first half of 2003 – guidelines (adopted),
  - Renewal of FIO information system in the area of crime (setting up the lacking relations among the documents and suspects in pre-trial procedure) – guideline (adopted),
  - Information for drawing up reports – guidelines (adopted),
  - Guidelines for the work of the police regarding reported missing identity cards and passports (adopted),
  - Guidelines for work in the procedure with found things (adopted),
  - CT guidelines regarding communication with plenipotentiaries and advisors for refugees (adopted),
  - Guidelines for the work of the police in the area of the national border control and detecting and preventing illegal migrations in 2004 (adopted),
  - Police officers' procedures with persons who enjoy diplomatic and consular immunity – guidelines (adopted),

- Implementing Aliens Act Article 62, charging the costs of accommodation in the Aliens centre and deportation from the country – guidelines (adopted),
- Instructions on drawing up fire risk assessment and fire rules in the Police and Ministry facilities, including record sheets and control check-list in the area of fire protection (in discussion),
- Guidelines in the area of additional work by police employees (in discussion),
- Amendments to the Aliens Centre house rules (in discussion),
- Amendments to the rules on informing and reporting (in discussion),
- Rules on professional qualifications and psychical and mental abilities of police officers for work (in preparation),
- Handbook on working in UNMIK mission in Kosovo (in preparation),
- Guidelines for the implementation of the Ski Safety Act (in preparation),
- Information security policy (in preparation),
- Catalogue – handbook on deportation of aliens (in preparation),
- Catalogue of call-up unit procedures (in preparation), and
- Reminder for imposing milder measures under Aliens Act Article 59 (in preparation).

## 14 INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

The basis for the international co-operation of the police was the strategy of international co-operation laying down the following priorities: participation in Council of the European Union and European Commission working bodies, 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 2003 a twinning project in the area of international police co-operation with Spain as a partner state was concluded. Within the twinning project of setting up Schengen information system representatives of the Slovenian police visited Spanish police and attended several working meetings. The activities within Phare project continued, relating to accompanying controlled consignments and preparing training in the area of surveillance and trailing, and Slovenian police was visited by foreign experts.

The Police participated also in the project of Europol enlargement, carried out according to the methodology defined by Europol Management Committee. The Project is carried out at the level of the central project group in Haag and national project groups from the accession countries. The aim of the Project is full membership of these countries in Europol, with all the rights and obligations.

Representatives of the Police who will participate in the European Union working bodies, took foreign language tests, attended language courses and consultations about the way of work. Observers started to participate in the activities of the European working bodies.

Representatives of the Police participated also in other activities, organised by the European Union, mainly different training and advanced training, aimed at training the staff from the associate members to operate in the European Union.

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## **Bilateral police co-operation**

In 2003 the procedures for conclusion of the following agreements and additional implementing protocols were ended, continued or started:

- returning of persons with Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Czech Republic and Poland;
- organised crime with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Malta, Portugal, Turkey, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Russian federation and Great Britain;
- police co-operation with France, Croatia, Austria and Hungary.

Representatives of the Police prepared basic positions for signing a protocol on more intensive co-operation with Austria, signed by the Ministers of the Interior at Salzburg Forum. Together with Austria and Italy preparations for establishing a joint centre for police co-operation in Thörl/Magleren in Austria continued.

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 cross-border crime and joint actions aimed at improving safety in road traffic.

Co-operation took place also with liaison officers, accredited in our country, and liaison officers accredited in nearby countries, responsible also for the co-operation with the Slovenian police. The first two-day consultation was organised for all liaison officers, responsible for Slovenia, the objective of which was to exchange opinions about the co-operation of the Slovenian police and liaison officers from abroad, as well as the most sensitive issues related to safety were discussed.

## **Multi-lateral cooperation**

In the area of fight against crime co-operation within the framework of the organisation of criminal police departments of Interpol or their working bodies continued, as did the co-operation within the framework of the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI), Central European Police Academy (CEPA) and UN Project in the area of restricting illicit drug abuse (UNODC) in order to improve analytical capacities in the countries of South-Eastern Europe. Representatives of the Slovenian Police participated as members in the European committee of Interpol and ENFSI administration committee, and as observers in the Europol management committee. Representatives of the Police attended also the 32nd Regional Interpol Conference in the Netherlands and the 72nd Interpol General Assembly in Spain.

In the area of general police tasks the Police participated also in the work of International organisation of traffic police (TISPOL), international conference of border police, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Network of European services for the protection of important persons and Network of European special units.

Representatives of the Police participated in various activities of regional security initiatives: Adriatic-Ionic Initiative (AII), Central European Initiative (CEI), Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe (SP SEE), South European Co-operative Initiatives (SECI), Security Partnership (Austria and its neighbouring countries, which will become members of the

European Union), Alpine Security Partnership (ASP) and the European Council Group Pompidue.

Within twinning project CARDS on the integrated border management of the border for the Republic of Croatia Slovenia participated as a partner country of Germany.

### **Top-level meetings**

The general director of the Slovenian police visited the management of the Bavarian police, the head of the Police agency of the Netherlands and the director of Europol. He also attended an international conference on the development of the police in Europe, held in Poland, several meetings of the working groups comprising the directors of police forces in the EU Member States (TFCP), accession countries and candidate countries, a meeting of the directors of the police forces in Croatia and Slovenia, and a meeting of the directors of police forces and customs in Bucharest.

In addition to representatives of foreign police forces and international police organisations, the General Director of the Police hosted some foreign diplomatic-consular representatives and representatives of various international organisations and associations.

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

A substantial part of international police-cooperation consisted of training and additional training under the aegis of international organisations and bilateral and multilateral initiatives, as was provided in the form of seminars, courses, conferences, etc. Police employees visited several foreign police forces with the aim of learning about the 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 continued co-operation with the European Police College (CEPOL). Police officers also attended several international cultural and sports events, as well as individual activities of international police associations, in which Slovenian Police is a member (TISPOL, PWGT), etc.).

In the area of support activities most work was dedicated to the preparation of the police information and telecommunications system for the operation in the conditions of full membership of Slovenia in the EU. Slovenian police experts participated also in training representatives of foreign police forces.

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

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

Representatives of the Police participated in the inter-sectoral working group for preparing a strategy of the control of economic crime in the Republic of Slovenia, inter-sectoral working group for the preparation of a resolution and national programme of preventing and eradicating crime, inter-sectoral working group for preparing positions for a more rational and efficient use of human, financial, material and technical resources of the Slovenian Military, Police and other bodies engaged in ensuring national security, inter-sectoral working group

for the prevention of threatening or attacks with means or weapons of mass destruction, inter-sectoral working group for the prevention of illegal trade in endangered animal and plant species, and in the inter-sectoral working group for the safeguarding of cultural heritage.

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, which is coordinated by the Drugs Office. The Police also participated in the inter-sectoral commission for the preparation of the draft amending the Preliminary Components Act and in inter-sectoral commissions for the introduction of indicators of death among drug abusers and the number of illicit drug users per number of inhabitants, co-ordinated by the national information centre for illicit drugs. The Police participated also in the Government commission for drugs, inter-sectoral working group in the area of trafficking in persons and in the inter-sectoral working group for the regulation of prostitution. The Police also co-operated with the Government Office for the Prevention of Corruption in preparing a strategy for the fight against corruption and harmonisation of the draft act on the prevention of conflict of interests and restriction of corruption. In dealing with the criminal offences of corruption the Police cooperated with the Office of the RS for Prevention of Money Laundering, Customs Administration, Veterinary Administration and Tax Administration. An agreement on mutual co-operation was signed with the Securities Market Agency.

The Police co-operated with the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Nuclear Safety Administration and Customs Administration in training state body employees for work in the event of the use of weapons of mass destruction. It co-operated with the Customs Administration in tasks related to the prevention of smuggling of weapons of mass destruction and the use of equipment for detecting radioactive radiation. The Police co-operated with the representatives of Sova, Ministry of Defence, Nuclear Safety Administration of the RS and the Agency for Radioactive Waste in supplementing risk assessment for nuclear facilities. In co-operation with the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning the Police monitored modernisation of the technical system for the protection of the nuclear power plant as well as selection of the equipment for the detection and determination of sources of radioactive radiation. In co-operation with the Inspectorate for Environment it provided inspectors assistance in removing and rehabilitation of unauthorized developments. The Police cooperated with the Civil Aviation Board in preparing the draft of guidelines for the activities upon receipt of the notice on emergency operation of transmitters and in implementing the agreement on simplification of rescue transport and searching and rescue flights between Slovenia and Austria. In the preparation of regulation acts and the implementation of Ski Safety Act the Police co-operated with the Ministry of Transport, and in the implementation of the provisions of the Ski Safety Act Articles 25 and 35 with the Misdemeanours Senate of the Republic of Slovenia. Together with the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs the Police participated in the commission for preventing illegal work and employment. It co-operated with the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport in preparing and implementation of the decree on general measures in sports facilities, ensuring safety at sports events and preventive activities related to the use of pyrotechnical products, which involved also the Institute for Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia. When controlling the implementation of the provisions of the Act Restricting the Use of Alcohol, the Police co-operated with the Health Inspectorate, in providing medical advice to detained persons with the Ministry of Health, in assessing the implementation of the Government programme of measures for assisting Romes and proposals of measures aimed at improving the situation of Romes in Slovenia the Police co-operated with the Government representatives, and with the Ministry of Justice when preparing the rules on the procedure



with found things. The Police also co-operated with the Office of the RS for Gambling Supervision.

In the area of road traffic safety, stricter supervision of vans, freight vehicles and buses the Police co-operated with the Directorate for Roads, Traffic Inspectorate, Labour Inspectorate, Customs Administration and Market Inspectorate. In preparing the project of helicopter emergency medical aid it co-operated with the Ministry of Health. In the area of road traffic safety it co-operated also with the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for the Environment.

In the area of the national border control and illegal migration the Police co-operated with the competent services of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Misdemeanours Senate, Customs Administration, inspection authorities, Joint Services of the Government and with the Government Public Relations and Media Office.

In order to ensure efficient safety measures in protecting persons, facilities and areas around the facilities where protected persons are staying, the Police co-operated with different institutions, particularly with government offices which directly or indirectly participate in protecting, inspection authorities, health organisations and other authorities, executing public powers.

There was a fruitful co-operation between the Police and the Human Rights Ombudsman, who sent 62 (53) 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 72 (65) complaints, protest notes and demands for the explanation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Police received (and resolved) 19 (34) 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.

In the area of information technology and telecommunications the Police co-operated with the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Tax Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, Government Centre for Informatics, Telecommunications, Broadcasting and Postal Agency of the Republic of Slovenia, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Information Society.

In the area of international peacekeeping operations the Police co-operated with permanent missions of the Republic of Slovenia to the UNO, European Union and OVSE, and with Sova in advanced training and security preparation of police officers appointed for peacekeeping operations.

In the area of training and work with police dogs there was 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.

### **Cooperation with non-governmental organisations**

In relation with early detection of new synthetic drugs the Police co-operated with several non-governmental organisations, which are engaged in reducing the consequences of illicit drug abuse. In the area of prostitution and trafficking in persons the police established a

system of direct informing of non-governmental organisations in order to help victims of trafficking in persons.

In the implementation of Ski Safety Act the Police co-operated with the representatives of the Ski Association of the Republic of Slovenia. Police officers were trained in co-operation with the Counsellors for women and data were exchanged for the police to take measures aimed at preventing domestic violence. In ensuring public order at football matches the Police cooperated with the First League Clubs Association.

### **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 Traffic at the Faculty of Construction Engineering in Maribor, the Institute of Public Health, the Institute for Safety at Work, the Institute for Forensic Medicine, road companies and organisations engaged in the transport of hazardous goods, etc.

In the area of protecting certain persons and facilities the Police co-operated with the Post Office of Slovenia and measures due to letter bombs were intensified; and in the area of public opinions and other polls co-operation with the Faculty for Social Sciences in Ljubljana took place.

In the area of information technology and telecommunications the Police co-operated with the Slovenian Guaranteeing Association, with the centre for electronic operations studies, RTV Slovenia, Elektro Ljubljana and Telekom Slovenia.

## **16 PUBLIC RELATIONS**

In the area of public relations efforts were made to further improve co-operation of the Police with public, particularly with media, to enrich co-operation with various, new and more kind forms of communication (the Internet, e-mail), upgrading and coordination of work in this area at the level of the general police directorate and police directorates.

The Police informed the public (usually via media) about all the events of importance for security. Every day operational-communications centres appeared in the radio programmes of national, regional and local radio stations, providing information on safety conditions and other events. Particular attention was paid to preventive contents, and a lot of advice and recommendations were prepared for the users of security services. In concern for the protection of human rights and freedoms the police informed the public on citizen's rights in police procedures. The police tried to bring its work closer to the public through thematic articles in media, open days, talks with citizens, etc. Informing public took different forms, from press conferences, public announcements, distribution of image and preventive materials, talks, interviews and panel discussions, to direct talks with citizens, web page announcements and replies via e-mail, etc. Representatives of the Police participated in the so-called open telephones, organised by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Media reporting was analysed every day which allowed for the police to react in due time to the developments with statements, public announcements, talks and press conferences and thus prevent negative assessment of its work.

Use of the Internet and e-mail as a form of communication with media and particularly with individuals, increased substantially. In police directorates communication through press conferences or regular talks with journalists was still preferred. However, police directorate public relation officers finally started to prepare the review of all events of importance for security in electronic form and sending them to media. In general co-operation with the media proved correct and professional.

In the first half of 2003 the Police organised 308 (369) press conferences, briefings and photo sessions covering different police topics. 2,771 (3,782) reports, notices and public information announcements as well as daily reviews were written. In addition, 4,134 (4,228) answers to journalists' questions were prepared as were 1,844 (1,220) petitions and questions posed by citizens, and 54 (79) rebuttals of items in various media. 241 (422) thematic and other contributions in electronic media were prepared. The book *Slovenian Police* was presented to the public and as a promotional present it was given to all public libraries as well as the majority of specialised Slovenian libraries, and it was also translated to English.

The number of letters written by Slovenian and foreign citizens, sent to [policija@policija.si](mailto:policija@policija.si) was still increasing. The Police tried to answer all the questions within three days, and as a rule, it managed to do that. In comparison with the previous year there was an increase in the number of requests for statements, interpretations of legislation and explanations regarding police tasks filed by journalists. Due to Slovenia joining the European Union, foreign journalists and media companies (French, Finnish, German, Austrian, Croatian, Italian and others) were also 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 witnessed the terrain work of the Police. They were hosted by police directorates, mainly along the Croatian border.

General police directorate and Celje PD prepared their own clippings of domestic printed media every day. In the first half of 2003 General Police Directorate prepared 114 reviews of press in printed form and 8 in electronic form. Then it was preparing only electronic daily clipping (including electronic media magnetogram), which is available to all the police via intranet. Several specialised clippings were prepared for the needs of some internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate.

Police employees who work in public relations, provided media support for some preventive and promotional activities, organised by the Police or its organisations (Police games, international meeting of traffic police officers on motorbikes, Police day, 30th anniversary of the special unit, Police orchestra concerts, European conference of FBI graduates, etc.).

One of the media supported police preventive activities was its first participation in the educational fair for young people called Students Arena, which, according to the organisers, attracted a lot of attention. In cooperation with Radio Slovenia 1 the Police prepared the concept for the programme *Skupaj za volanom* and then for several months participated in the morning radio programme with professional advice.

The activities of the Police were monthly reported to the internal public in the "newspaper" *Varnost*. 8 (9) issues of *Varnost* were issued in 2003 on 320 (428) pages. The internal public also obtained a lot of information by using intranet, internet and communication via e-mail.

## **17 CULTURAL AND SPORTS ACTIVITIES**

### **Police orchestra activities**

Police orchestra held concerts, protocol and other performances in Slovenia and abroad. On the Slovenian Police day 3 (1) concerts were held in the Slovenian Philharmonic Society with a guest conductor from Austria and together with the guest orchestra from Vienna. 3 (1) concerts were held in Cankarjev dom, namely on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the Police orchestra, 30th anniversary of Police-Security School and a Christmas-New Year concert. 3 (1) concerts were held within the Musical Youth of Slovenia project for primary school students in Slovenia, and 2 (2) were held abroad. In addition to this, the Police orchestra had 24 (27) concerts in various parts of Slovenia, 73 (80) performances to mark celebrations and cultural events, and made 16 (23) appearances at protocol receptions for foreign dignitaries. It played the national anthem at international football matches, attended 64 (55) funerals of police workers and 4 (4) memorial services.

The orchestra recorded two concerts for Radio Slovenia and two concerts for Radio Ognjišče, and made a studio recording.

### **International sports competitions**

In March 2003 the police team took part in the European police competition in skiing in Folgario in Italy, and in April the European police competition in judo, held in Budapest in Hungary. In September European Police competition in shooting was held in Moscow, Russia, and the representative of the Slovenian police won the 7th position. International police competition in shooting, swimming, karate, cycling and judo was held in Češke Budejovice, the Czech Republic, and the Slovenian police team won all the gold medals and the 1st position.

### **National and other sports competitions**

In May 2003 the second police games were organised in Tacen and Gotenica. In addition to sports competition there was a competition in accordion playing with 8 police officers participating, and an art colony with 5 participating police officers who also exhibited their works. 832 competitors from 20 teams participated in the games, competing in various sports disciplines (judo, 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 trade 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

Special unit was involved, together with other police units, in 27 (39) operational actions and 5 (9) urgent interventions. Most frequently it participated in apprehension of persons, suspected of murder or illegal manufacture and trafficking of illicit drugs, as well as in the protection of protected persons, it detected traces of criminal offences in caves, inspected vessels in water, protected transports of consignments of money and transport of illicit drugs to warehouses. It co-operated with the Administration for the Execution of Penal Sanctions in protecting persons in criminal procedures, etc.

In implementing operational work officers of the special unit used coercive means on 4 (7) occasions against 5 (12) persons: physical force and means of restraint. It was established that coercive means 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, which are necessary for the professional performance of tasks and constant psycho-physical preparedness. They often trained other police officers and candidates for police officers. Special police unit also successfully participated in national sports competitions, and won three first positions and one second position. The 30th anniversary of this unit was celebrated.

### Bomb Disposal Centre

Bomb Disposal Centre performed:

- 4 (0) deactivations of explosive devices and means,
- 20 (34) examinations of suspicious objects,
- 24 (16) surveys of sites of explosions,
- 23 (57) professional and expert opinions,
- 309 (323) cases of bomb disposals,
- 112 (102) cases of acceptance of explosive devices for storage and destruction,
- 14 (50) house searches,
- 9 (19) other tasks (in field investigations, inspections of vessels, etc.).

### Police air unit

In 2003 the police air unit did 1,443 and 55 minutes (1,378 and 25 minutes) of flights. In addition to flights for humanitarian purposes (235 hours and 50 minutes of flying), the unit participated in management and monitoring of road traffic (351 hours and 15 minutes of flying), monitoring the national border and the border regions (403 hours and 5 minutes of flying) and in searching for offenders and other persons (33 hours and 5 minutes of flying). Flights were provided also for external clients at economic price (33 hours and 45 minutes).

It provided constant professional training for pilots and other participants. 132 hours and 10 minutes of flying were spent for the purposes of schooling, training flights and flights. In 2003 there were no accidents or injuries resulting from flying with helicopters.

## Call-up unit

In 2003 call-up unit was involved in protecting sports and other events, defined as events, involving high risk. It participated in ensuring public order and protection of certain persons and facilities during demonstrations and protests, searching for missing, injured or exhausted persons, as well as perpetrators of criminal offences and objects resulting from criminal offences. In addition to this, it provided assistance, inspections, blockades and controls of certain areas, and preventive tasks in the mountains.

It was activated on 238 (168) occasions. 6,803 (3,433) police officers were activated, and at the time of activation 5,655 or 83.1% of them were present. They performed 47,399 (28,597) hours of regular work and 9,746 (11,151) hours of overtime work. They were on call at work for 2,435 hours, and on call at home for 7,974 hours.

Mountain unit was activated for the performance of police tasks in 59 (92) actions. 206 (159) police officers were activated, who performed 942 (2,016) hours of regular work and 204 (1,290) hours of overtime work.

## Unit for peacekeeping missions

Slovenian police officers participated in the following peacekeeping missions:

- OVSE missions in Kosovo, Macedonia, and in Serbia and Montenegro,
- UN missions (UNMIK in Kosovo and UNMISET in East Timor),
- European Union mission (EUPM in Bosnia and Herzegovina and EUPOL – PROXIMA in Macedonia),
- in the Office of High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina (OHR),
- in police mission in Afghanistan (ICITAP programme under the aegis of the US Ministry of Justice).

### *Slovenian police officers in peacekeeping operations 2002 – 2003<sup>23</sup>*

Mission	2002	2003
EUPM – Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	4
EUPOL-PROXIMA – Macedonia	0	3
UNMISET – East Timor	2	2
OVSE – Kosovo	5	5
UNMIK – Kosovo	15	13
OVSE – Macedonia	4	4
OHR – Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	1
ICITAP – Afghanistan	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>

## Other specialised units

**The police unit specialised in road traffic** inspected roadworthiness of vehicles, mostly freight vehicles and buses, control of driving schools, transport of hazardous goods and special transports as well as speed control with video control system Provida 2000. The unit

<sup>23</sup> Number of police officers as of 31 December 2002 and 31 December 2003.

detected violations of road traffic regulations, controlled the loading of motor vehicles and their trailers, participated in all planned actions related to road traffic safety (Slovenia, fasten your seatbelt! A minute can be life long, Road cross, Chain, Mermaid, Promil, etc.), helped regulate and steady road traffic, participated in the control of one-trace vehicles, accompanied special transports, cycling marathon Franja and cycling competition Around Slovenia, carried out controls in the vicinity of schools, carried out preventive checks of passengers, luggage and means of transport with the purpose of detecting suspicious objects, and helped Customs employees in customs control and control of oil use.

Tasks of the **police unit specialised in the national border control** were detecting and apprehending persons, who crossed the border illegally and their guides, detecting transport of illicit drugs, weapons, forged documents, stolen vehicles, etc. Police officers of this Unit took 592 measures and apprehended 379 persons, who crossed the national border illegally and 54 persons who helped them do that. On 6 occasions the police officers justifiably used coercive means, namely physical force and means of restraint.

At the end of 2003 the Police Force had 90 (83) **police dog handlers** for general use, 8 (9) police dog handlers for specialist use – detecting illicit drugs, 3 (3) police dog handlers for specialist use – detecting explosive substances. 7 (5) dog handlers had two police dogs. There were 115 (105) police dogs, of which 90 (83) were for general use, 16 (14) for detecting illicit drugs and 9 (8) for detecting explosive substances. Police dogs for general use were most often used in observation and patrols in settlements, maintaining and establishing public order, protecting the national border, protecting public events, assistances and search actions. Police dogs were used as coercive means on 36 (29) occasions.

At the end of 2003 there were 21 (18) police horses, of which 16 (14) at the mounted police station in Ljubljana, which had 18 (15) **mounted police officers**, and 5 (4) at the police station for police dog handlers and mounted police in Maribor, which had 6 (4) mounted police officers. Mounted police were mainly involved in observation and protection of public events in settlements, protest meetings and demonstrations and control of the national border. On 9 occasions the mounted police was used as coercive means.